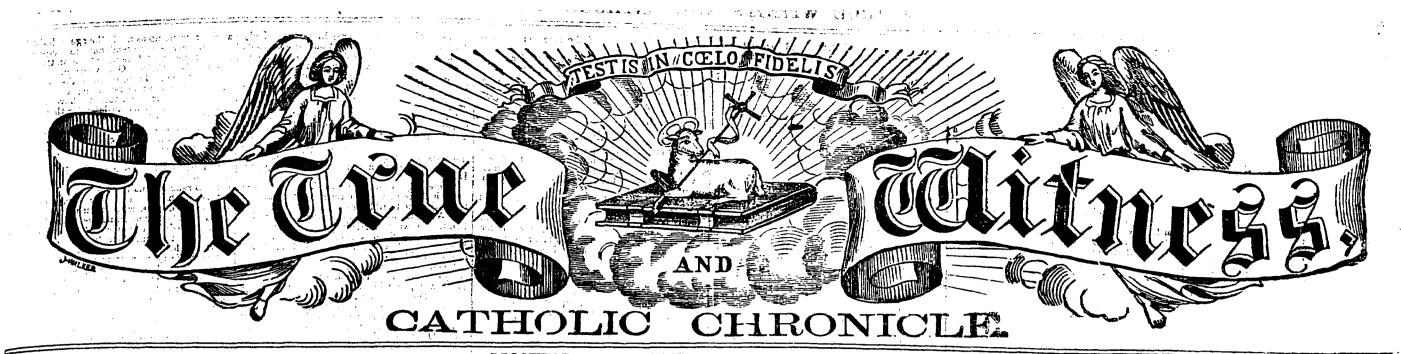
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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XXX1λ.---NO. 14.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1888.

IT 18 A STATE TRIAL.

geal Character of the Parnell Investigation -The Last Itish Movement-Pen-Pictures of the Lawyers Engaged In the Famous Case.

We give below a latter from Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., which was published in last week's New York Independent ;

REAL CHARAOTER OF THE PARNELL."TIMES INVESTIGATION.

Un Monday, the 22nd of October, the Parnell Commission will open for actual busi-ness. This will be the most important State al trial Wand the course taken by the Gov-ernment has made it a State trial. The Government have, from the first to last, acted as the backers of the Times. The Attorney-General, chief law officer of the Government, is the leading counsel for the Times. The decision of the judges that the Times must proceed to make out its case just as is an or-dinary action of plaintiff and defendant, puts the Government, who has instituted the court and the trial, into the position of a prosecutor. Everyone feels this ; everyone now knows that if the judges pronounce the charges sgainst Mr. Parnell unfounded the Government will receive a shattering blow. The issue, therefore, is in many ways a political issue. Logically, of course, a national cause ought not to be advanced by the fact that a false charge has been made against its leader, or thrown back by a declaration of a court of law that the charge is true. The constitutional claim of Ireland to national self-government will not be one wit stronger calamay, or weaker in the event of the Reid, another election of 1886; and Robert Times being declared to have spoken the last, but certainly not least, my friend and trath. But all the same it is certain that the colleague, "Tim" Healy. cause of Home Kule will be promoted by the one event and would be thrown back by the other.

THE COURSE WHICH MR PARNELL MARKED OUT FOR HIMSELF TO PURSUE.

For myself I have of course no doubt whatever as to the result of the trial. I know Mr. Parnell intimately, and therefore I have no doubt. I believe the tribunal was ill chosen and unfairly chosen ; and I believe the Government were pleased with the choice because some of the judges were strongly opposed to the Home Rule agitation. But I believe that nevertheless the judges then set down to their judicial work will act with perfect impar-tiality. Therefore I am quie ly confident the result. Mr. Parnell would have sbout brought an action against the Times when he was refused the committee of inquiry which or-a committee of members of the House of Commons-but for the urgent advice and remonstrance of the leaders of the Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. John Morley, Sir Charles Russell, were all against the idea of bringing an action in London. They insisted that to refer any case in which Mr. Parnell was concerned to a London jury-a jury of London shopkespers-was to decide it, fate beforehand. The utmost that could be hoped was that one or two impartial and independent men on such a jury might hold out against the majority, and then the case would end without a decision one way or the other. Mr. Parnell therefore gave way. Again, when he demanded some sort of inquisition, and accepted in principle the court of inquiry which the Government offered, and which we were told in the first instance was to be composed "chiefly" of judges of the higher courts, the Liberals were strongly opposed to the course he was taking. All possible pressure was brought to bear upon him to induce him not to accept the commission of inquiry. Mr. Parnell, however, was firm-he could not be shaken. There are few things he would not do in deference to the advice of Mr. Gladstone; but this he could not do. He was not surprised at the samonstrances of the London leaders. "They yoan't know," he said, "what we know. "It' is quite natural they should think that we may in the earlier period of this movement have done or sanctioned some wild things; but we know that we did not."

minds of some of the Liberal leaders. They probably felt satisfied that the Times and the Government between them would andeavor L this sort of way to associate Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary party with words spoken or deeds done by men alike extreme and obscure, with whom some of them may have been brought into a casual and tem-porary companionship. But I can answer for it that the Irish leader and the Irish party have no such fear. The closer the investigation the more clearly will it be made evident that they have fought their battle all through with the weapons given to their

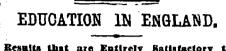
hands by the British Constitution itself.

PARNELL'S BRILLIANT ARRAY OF COUNSEL. ness. This will be the most important of the form of procedure to be adopted in this the form of procedure to be adopted in this the form of procedure to be adopted in this the form of procedures. Mr. Parnell has a me form of almost unique case has made it their callesgeue, distinctly in the position peculiar and almost unique case has made it their callesgeue, distinctly in the position technically as well as substantially a orimi- of Crown prosecutors. Mr. Parnell has a lian-, the witty, a pen and pencil carloaturiat, whose little sketches, thrown off in a moment, are the delight of the House of Commons and the law courts. If I were an unwilling or doubtful or prevaricating witness I should not like to be cross-examined by Frank Lockwood. Lockwood, as well as Russell, is a convinced Home Ruler. Then there is Asquitb, a barrister, and a member of Parliament, one of the few really rising young men who came into the House of Commons at in the event of the Times being convicted of the general election of 1886; and Robert

A LEGAL PECULIARITY OF THIS CASE. There is a peculiarity in the arrangement of the court which your readers might not

observe for themselves. In an ordinary Eaglish court of law an Irish cr Scotch advocate cannot practise-I mean, of course, a mem-her of the Irish or Scotch Bar. The Act of Parliament which constituted this tribunal left it open to members of the Bar in any of the three countries. I need not point out the convenience and the advantage of this arrangement in the trial of a cause which will have to do with England and Ireland alike. The solicitor who is engaged in preparation of the case for the Irish party is one of the best known men in London. Who that has spent even a month in London, who that ever reads a London newspaper, does not know the name of Mr. George Lewis? Mr. Lewis is concerned in every great case that comes on wall known in metropolitan society as he is in the courts of law. The Prince of Wales regards him as a friend ; and indeed I wonder who in the inner world of London does not regard George Lewis as his friend ? He is one of the brightest, keenest, shrewdest of men ; as full of eleverness and resource as he is of kindliness and good nature. I could not say more in praise of his capacity. Mr. Lawis, I may add, is in the highest of spirits over the case and its prospects; and dealares that the Times will have proved itself in the end, very unwillingly no doubt, the best supporter the cause of Home Rule has had since Gladstone gave it his noble adhesion. So you see we are not afraid. I myself have the honor to be one of those whom the Times distinguishes by name as the men against whom it makes its deliberate accusation of having been "in trade and traffic with avowed dynamiters and known contrivers of murder." I am known to some of your read-ers, and I feel pretty confident they will believe no such thing of me. I have no doubt the editor of The independent would shake me by the hand even now if I were within reach of his friendly grasp. Anything I say for myself I say also for my colleagues. No stain rests on them now; no stain will rest on them when this inquisition is over; when the Times has done its worst and has failed. the one feeling among the Irlsh party might be expressed in the words : "Thank heaven, we are going to have this all out at last !"

enter there from Jacksonville. At any rate I ge there to-morrow morning and shall try my best to get in and attend the sick, the poor priest among others. "Yours truly in Christ, "JOHN MOORE, Blshop."



Results that are Entirely Satisfactory to Catholics.

Statistics from the annual Blue-Book just issued on the educational results throughout the country cannot be but eminently satisfactory. In two cut of the three K's the Catholics head the list in the percentages of passes, while in arithmetic they are besten only by the Bard have said, the prosecuting counsel. This is an awkward fact for the Government. It puts Lord Salisbury and Mr. Smith, and their callesgeue, distinoly in the position of Crown prosecutors, Mr. Parnell has a splendid array of counsel. First comes Sir Charles Rtssell, by far the greatest advocate now at the English Bar. Sir Charles Russell is an Irishman. He had a hard fight of it when, a totally obscure young man from Ire-land, he began his career at the English Bar-He held lately a regular engagement as coun-sel for the Times, but he flung up his engage-ment, and is now leading counsel against the Times. Second in command to him is Frank Lockwood, a Qaeen'a counselor and a member of Parliament; Lockwood the bril-lian, the witty, a pen and pencil carloaturist, worthy of the worst days of Queen Anne than of the best days of Queen Victoria." The same reverend speaker called upon all Nonconformists to unite in a vast army for th banishment of sectarianism from the schools. He appealed to Sunday-school teachers as being able to solve the religious difficulty by bringing to their high vocation a "double portion of the 'Divine Spirit with the warmest affection of the heart." This is glorious, but ponsense; and we gather from it all, that religion is to be banished from schools or to star there only affers a way to from schools or to stay there only after a war to the knife; atheism is to these men a preferable thing to Christianty. The course, therefore, is clear—religion or infidelity; war is declared, and there is to be no surrender. If the Nonconformists can bind religious liberty, if they can stay the tides, the victory is theirs; but if not, they will have their own folly to thank for their defeat.—London Tablet.

CARDINAL MANNING.

What one man can accompliah in the course of his life is shown by the career of Cardinal Manning, now 80 years of age. In 1845 he adjured the Anglican Church, in which establishment he would have made a brilliant and lasting career. To rise from a simple priest to that of the highest occlesiastical dignitary in England was due to his indo-mitable force of character, his deep learning, mitable force of character, his deep learning, and achievements in the interest of the Catholic Church. He has within forty years built 1,200 churches and chapels, founded 40 monasteries, 322 female convents 9 semmonasteries, 322 remaie convents 9 sem-inaries for the priesthood, 10 colleges for bigh education, 2,000 parochial schools, 30 trades unions, and about 100 beneficial and charitable institutions. He organized the society to antagonize and conquer the deman of strong drink, which numbers now 100,000 to His Excellence. of strong drink, which numbers now 100,000 total abstainers. In addition to the prominent part played in the Vatican Council and in furthering the interest of the church generally, he has found time to disseminate literature_of a religious character of which he is author, and which will stamp his mind and memory upon generations to come, and which will cause him to be held in lasting re membrance in the annals of the Catholic Church. -

THE GLOUCESTER STREET CON-VENT, OITAWA.

Great Celebrations on the Occasion of Lord and Lady Stanley's Visit, (From the Daily Citizen Nov. 2nd.)

Gloucester St. Convent, conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, was en fete on Wednesday. Seldom in the annals en lete on Wednesday. Seldom in the annals of that excellent institution has a prettier spec-tacle been winersed. The occasion of the rejoicings was the visit of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Lady Stan-ley of Preston. The distinguished visitors, accompanied by Capt. Bagot. Capt. Col-ville, Mrs. Bagot and Miss Lister, entered the hall of the institution at 11 o'clock. They were tandered a cordial reception on their arrival were tendered a cordial reception on their arrival by the Rev. Father Gendreau, chaplain of the by the Lev. Father Gendreau, chaptain of the convent, t e Rev. Mother Provincial, the Mother Superior, her assistant and Mother St. Egbert. There were also present in waiting the Rev. Fathers Gonthier and Dellaire, of St. Jean Baptiste Church, Nolin and Nelles, of the Ottawa College, Principal MacCabe, of the Normal School, and Mr. F. H. Langevin.

The Vice-Regal party, after the usual ex The Vice-Kegal party, after the usual ex-change of courtesies, were conducted through the corridor, over which spanned a triumphal arch, on which was artistically designed the motio, "Thrice Welcome Here," They soon reached the large music hall. Here fitteen little girls in white apparel, with sylph-like stell, receded before the illustrious visitors, strewing sweet flowers on the carpet to the dais. The beauty of the scene was enhanced by the har mony that swelled from the orchestra. No less than fifteen different kinds of instruments were brought into requisition and played upon in this and cubs quent renditions. The violin was performed on in truely artistic fashion by Miss Carmon Dunce and Miss Katie Martin, by Miss Carmon Dunce and Miss Katte Martin, and the time honoured harp had its favourite players in Misses M. Bradley and Mallette. The remaining artists displayed great talent. The musical exhibition on the whole was a thorough success and richly merited the en-comiums liberally conferred by His Excel'ency. The good Sister St. Honore, beacher of music and conductness of the orchestra. Ukawise came and conductress of the orchestra. likewise came in for the well earned meed of Vicc-Regal

While the musical arbists were engaged, Their Excellencies admiringly observed the taste dis-played in the reception hall. Several appro-priate motioes, lettered in gold, adorned the portals and richly-gilded walls. Flowers, evergreens and costly pendants hung in gay profusion all round. Facing His Ex-cellency. and fronting the dais, the motio, "O honored guests thrice welcomed," was relieved on either side by the Dominion coat of arms and that of the Governor General. At the conclusion of the music, young Miss Jeannine Chapleau, daughter of Dr Chapleau, came forward and presented His Excellency

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

and country to come and reside with ns. May time prove to Your Excellency that amid the snows and freet of this Canada of ours, lost traveller, a Broton cavalier, was miraculousare found women as true, and men as loyal as in any portion of Her Majesty's boundless do-CONGREGATION DE NOTEE DAME.

Ottawa, Oct. 31, 1888.

minio

Addresses to Lady Stanley followed the pre-Addresses to Lady Stanley followed the pre-sentation to the Governor-General. There were two, one in French, the other in English. The latter was read by Muss Annie Mitchell, the French one being read by Miss A. Har-wood. These two gifted young ladies were well applanded. Two rich bouquets were then handed to Her Excellency by Miss N. Benoit and Miss Donar

handed to Her Excellency by Miss N. Benoit and Miss Doney. Lord Stanley, in reply to the addresses, spoke first in French, and afterwards in Eng-lish. He begged to return thanks for the cordial welcome tendered to himself and Lady Stanley. It was to them as it was to all his illustrious predecessors, a source of sincere satisfaction to visit an institution like the Congregation de Notre Dame famous for sincere satisfaction to visit an institution like the Congregation de Notre Dame, famous for its intimate connection with the antiquities and early history of Canada, and for the good work it has always done, and still continues to do, in imparting a sound moral education. He took the young ladies into confidence and told them he would prefer addresses and told them the young ladies into confidence and told them he would prefer addressing a large public audi-ence to addressing them. Young ladies, as a general rule, were good critics, and from the great exhibition of talent he had the pleasure of witnessing, he could easily infer that they were no exceptions to that general rule. Having paid a touching tribute to the ex-quisite music, the rendition of which afforded such intense delight, he believed great oredit was due to the lady teacher, Sister St. Honore. He hoped the young ladies' paths through life would be strewn with flowers. He felt assured that they would, one and all, meet with many an occasion of putting in force the maxime of an occasion of putting in force the maxims of self-restraint they learned within their praceful Relf-restraint they learned within their practicul convent walls. He could not speak about the curriculum of studies they pursued, as he had not yet inspected all the work done, but he could easily infer from the efficient manner they had assumited themselves in the readcould easily infer from the efficient manner 'hey had acquitted themselves in the read-ing of the addresses, in singing and in music, that other branches were not neglected. In conclusion he begged to address a word to them in behalf of Lady Stanley. They would both carry away with them and retain in long and grateful remem-prance the very partial and grateful remembrance the very cordial and gratifying reception they had received from the worthy Sisters and pupils of Not;e Dame,

The National Anthem brought the proceed-ings to a finish. The Vice-Regal party having withdrawn from the reception hall were conduceed through the institution. They examined the various departments with interest, and expressed themselves as deeply gratified with the neatness, finish and elegance of Notre Dame. A holiday was granted the pupils by request of Their Excellencies.

THE GRAY NUNS.

Some Account of their Work in Canada and the United States.

The earliest female religious order to establish itself in North America was the Sisterhood of the Gray Nuns, who, over 250 years ago, wel-comed the Ursulines to Canada, when the latter sisters went thither from France to assist the Jesuits in the work of converting "the savages" of that country. It was the Gray nunnery, too, that Mother Mary of the Incarnation and the other pio-neer Ursulines of Canada found a refuge when their own primitive convent was destroyed by fire. One account states that the order of the Gray Nuns was founded at Varennes, near Gray Nuns was founded at Varennes, near Montreal, in 1737, by a picus widow named Madame Youville, but Father Xavier McLeod, the lamented author of that valuable work, "Devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary in North America," speaks of the Gray Sisters as "the first we ever saw in North America," and cites the fact that when the Linguing more burned out in 1622 the Ursulines were burned out in 1638 or thereabouts, those religious walked some quarter of a mile through the snow, to the hospital of the Gray Sisters, where the nuns of that institution joyfully welcomed them, olothing them with their own gray babits and making them, for the time being, sours grises. The same author speake of the Gray Nuns, "more than two cen-turies later, toiling in the half-tropical heats of the South, or having, for the love of God and Mary, the boreal wind careering over the semifrozen floods of Hudson's Bay, or the almost Lake, in north latitude 60 degrees," from which, as Father McLeod wrote over 25 years ago, it would seem that the Order of the Gray Nuns had an earlier establishment in North America than the one which puts their foundation at Varennes in 1737. The chances are that both ascoounts are in a manner correct, though. The Gray Nuns to whom Father McLeod refers were probably those to be found to day at Quebec, in charg of the Hotel Dieu and the General Hospital when the Duchess d'Aiguillon founded the Hotel Dieu in Quebec. These nuns are pro-perly St. Augustine Sisters, or Hospital Sisters, and the and they are the only ones who could be found in Canada prior to the Ursulines. This order will be spoken of later on. The mother house of the Varennes commu-nity, the one founded in 1737, is located in the city of Montreal, and at present it has some 32 nity, the one counced in 1757, is located in the city of Montreal, and at present it has some 32 or 33 dependent convents, of which 15 are in the architocease of Monsignor Fabre's jurisdiction, 6 in the See of St. Boniface, over which Arch-bishop Tache presides, 3 in the vicariate of Saskawhewan, 2 in the Athabaska vicariate, 3 in the vicariate of Barton 1 in the St. Bart in the archdiocess of Boston, 1 in the St. Paul. See, 2 in the diocess of Cleveland, and I in the vicariate of Dakota. In the latest published statustics of the order Sister Filiatrault is put Uttawa, Oct. 34, 444 To Her Excellency Lady Stanly of Freewood. My LADY: Sincerely appreciative of the great honor which Your Excellency has to day conferred upon us, we beg to tender you the homage of our deep respect and esteem, and to wel-teep respect and esteem, and to wel-hearts to this our Convent Home. Many times in the history of this institution it has been the presence of our country's Chief Magis rate, but the ist ist est, way their joy greater than that we experi-it be to day in greeting Your Excellency. A statistic nof the ist est, way their joy greater than that we experi-tive to day in greeting Your Excellency. The statistic in of the ist est, way their joy greater than that we experi-tive to day in greeting Your Excellency. The statistic in of the to may a their joy greater than that we experi-tive to day in greeting Your Excellency. The statistic in of the to may a their joy greater than that we experi-tive to day in greeting Your Excellency. The statistic in of the to may a their joy greater than that we experi-tive to day in greeting Your Excellency. The statistic in of the to may a their joy greater than that we experi-tive to day in greeting Your Excellency. The statistic in of the to may a the statistic in of the to may a the rest of the induce of the legendary spots of the origin the origin the statistic in of the statistic in of the the origin the statistic in of the statistic in of the statistic in of the legendary spots of the origin the origin the statistic in of the Lower Canada, or ranner a legend autoches of spite of the distributes of some prejudiced anti-its name, for the present Cote des Neiges is behind the mountain, whereas the original shrine of Notre Dame des Neiges, or Our Lady of the Snow, fronted on Sherbrocke street, in Montreal itself, where two towers still baind to mark the old site. It was of Notre Dame des Neiges that the gifted Thomas D'Aroy McGee wrote one of the best of his Canadian ballads, telling how a benighted and

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ly eaved from deabh by exposure by being guided by the Virgin to au old forge that stood in a mountain gorge, whereat he found shelter from the storm. Of this cavalier, who resided at Three Rivers, the poet says :

"His custom was, come foul, come fair, For Christmas dutics to repair Unto the Ville Marie, The city of the mount, which north Of the great river looketh north

across the sylvan sea."

And it was while he was making one of these pious annual pilgrimages that the knight was caught in a blinding snow storm, and saved by the interposition of the Virgin, in whose honor he built a chapel at the mountain forge, where, as the balladist sings :

"If, pilgrim, chance thy steps should lead Where, emblem of our holy creed, Canadian crosses glow--There you may hear what here you read, And seek, in witness of the deed, Our Lady of the Snow."

At St. Boniface the Grey Nuns conduct an academy for young ladies which is attended by sixty boarders and one hundred and sixty day sixty boarders and one hundred and sixty day scholars; they also teach in the parochial schools of the archiepiscopal city and at those of the parish of St. Anne des Chanes and Brandon, while they have charge, too, of the hospital at St. Boniface. The convent of St. Boniface at the vicar house of the Order, and has four others subject to their jurisdiction. The Grey Nuns of this Order are also to be Nuns of this Order are also to be found in Maniboba, where they have homes at St. Albert, an academy attended by ninety pupils, Athabaska, three academies, asylums, hospitals, Isle La Crosse. Sal-gary and other places. The first house his order ever founded in the United States Wr. the one at Salem, in this archdiocese, an insti-tution founded in 1886 by the generosity (* T. Looby, Esg., and incorporated in 1871. This is Looby, Esq., and incorporated in 1871. This is the City Orphan Asylum, which is attended by the Oity Orphan Asylum, which is attended by the Sisters, and shelters ninety-six children and twenty-four aged women, according to last year's figures, and from which the Sisters go to visit the sick out of doors. In 1868, the lamented Father Taffe, O. P., then pastor of Lawrence, Mass., founded the Protectory of Mary Immaculate in that city and brought the Gray Nuns thither to take charge of it. There are at pre-sent eleven Sisters at this establishment, who, beside their indoor work, visit the sick and poor beside their indoor work, visit the sick and poor of the city, and have charge of the Sunday schools and sodalities. Outside of New England the Gray Nuns of Montreal are located at Toledo, Ohio, where tweaty-three of them have charge of St. Vincent's hospital and asylum, on Cherry street, and at Fort Toteen, Dak. Within a few weeks past another house has been opened in St. Paul, at the corner of Sixth avenue and Fifth street, where four Sisters now reside.

Of the other Order of Grey Nuns, those, to Of the other Order of Grey Nuns, those, to wit, who hail from Quebec, the principal Cana-dian houses, are the following: -In the Pro-vince of Quebec, Quebec itself, Temiskaming, Templeton, Maniwaki, Hull, Buokingham, Monte Bello. Aylmer, Bointoud Lac and St. François du Lac. In the Ontario province, Ottawa, Pembroke, Eganville and Mattawan. The Order has also charge of the hospital at Charlottetown, P. E. I. where six nuns are employed. These same Sisters, who are often called Sisters of Charity, are to be found at Lowell, in this archdiocese, where they have charge of St. John's Hospital, an institution which receive about three hundred patients a year as an aver age, and affords outdoor relief to about four times that number. They are also to be found at Buffalo, at the corner of Buffalo and Pros-pect streets, where they maintain an academy, and they also teach in some of the parochial schools of the city. You will find them again at Ugdensburg, where they have charge of the Cathedral schools, and at Plattsburg, in the Ordensburg diocese, where they manage the schools attached to St. Peter's Church. The dress of the Grey Nuns is, as their names imply, a habit of groy cloth, with a white linen bonnet covered with black veiling. Their prici-pal avocation is in the caring for the sick in hospitals, visiting the poorer classes, and shelter-ing the aged and orphans in their asylums. Their hospitals are often called by the expressive name Hotels Dieu, or God's houses, and no worthy applicant is ever denied admission there-The nuns find little idle time on their hands, for when they are not ministering to the patients in the hospitals, there are always numbers of outdoor visits to be paid, orphans to be bers of outdoor visits to be paid, or phans to be looked after, needy sick persons to be supplied with medicine and food, and the schools to be superimtended. The Sisterhood, at least the Montreal branch of it, is a theroughly American Monotreal branch of it, is a thoroughly American one, and that has no houses in Europe, though France supplied the Quebec branch with the first religious. There are other hospital Sisters apart from the Grey Nuns, the best known of whom, perhaps, are the Hospital Nuns of St. Joseph, the Franciscan Hospital Sisters, the Sisters of Chevita the Sister of Parallelan Sisters of Charity, the Sisters of Providence and others, of whom something may be said in subsequent articles.-Boston Republic. THE BENEDICTINES. The oldest of the existing religious orders is that known as the Canons Regular of St. Augustine. They date from the fourth century, and had their origin in tha rule of life which the great Father of the Ohurch, St. Augustine, drew up for the direction of his Cathedral clergy who lived in community. in the same house with himself. But the order which has undoubtedly been the most Important, both in ecclesiastical annais and in the development of civilzation, is that of St. Benedict, which celebrated Its fourteen hundreth anniversary about six years ago, it having been first established in the fifth century by a Roman named Benedictus, the great St. Benedict of history. It is, in fact, the order around which almost the entire intellect and plety of the Middle Ages, be-tween the fall of the Roman Empire and the revival of letters, may be said to have turned. Take away the Benedictines, and that long period woald seem dark indeed. The Benedictines in their several branches-Cassinese, or "Black" Benadictines ; Camaldolese; Oarthusians; Oisterclans, and the "reformed" Cistercians, or Trappists etc.properly so-called, of the Latin Church. In spite of the distributes of some prejudiced anti-

WHY THERE HAVE BEEN EXTREMISTS IN THE PRESENT IRISH MOVEMENT.

I believe the objection of the Liberal leaders arcse partly though not entirely from this fear. What Mr. Parnell had to do in the beginning of the movement was to make it a movement of the whole Irish people. One of his principal objects naturally was to convert to constitutional action the whole of what I may call the Fenian party. The Fenian party described generally is composed of brave, sincere and patriotic men. No matter how mistaken they may have been at one time as to their policy and means of ac-tion, no Irish movement could be called national which did not take in such men as these. But these men had to be convinced that Mr. Parnell's movement was genuine and was in a fair way to succeed, before they could be prevailed upon to wish it well. Un-doubtedly some of them were "extreme." Many of them had borne imprisonment as Feniane; many of them had taken open part in attempts at farmed rebellion. Some such men are now numbered among the most use-ful and patriotic members of the Irish Parliamentary party. They have been won over to constitutional agitation by Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone, Does anybody in his senses say that such men ought not to be won over ; that they ought to have been left out of an Irish national organization ? Well, but of course it is quite conceivable that some of these men may have been brought into politloal relationship at some part of their career with comrades, who after ward surrendered themselves to darker counsels' and "to wilder deeds. words at ear a deve it and taken BUT THE MOVEMENT HAS EVER BEEN STRICTLY

CONSTITUTIONAL.

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This is the fear that no doubt was in the

FAITHFUL FLORIDA PRIESTS.

STAID BY THEIR SICK IN THE MIDST OF SEC-TABIAN DESERTION.

In a latter from Bishop Moore, of Florida, bearing date of Jacksonville, the 25th ult. and addressed to a Virginia friend, and printed in the B.ltimore Mirror, he writes : A thousand thanks for your kind letter and inclosure of help for our poor sufferers. Father Kenny is over the fever and working again like the true priest he is. We have also a Jesuit from Alabama helping us, and all three of us have plenty to do, for this oity for some time past is a vast hospital. I have had the fever myself-one of the first, early in August-and did not suspect what was the matter with me, as I had been through all the yellow fever at Charleston, S.C., during seventeen years and had never taken it. was only six days suffering, and I was never one whole day confined to my bed. In two weeks I was able to come here, where Father Kenny was stricken down. Soon after, the Provincial of the Jesuite in New Orleans sent: us this good saintly old Father (Duffo), who bas been through ten epidemics, and here we are now working together for the good of

souls. "We have lost only one Sister of St. Joseph -Sister Mary Rose de Lima a most excel-lent Sister and first class nurse. She died at her post in St. Luke's Hospital.

"Yesterday evening I received the sadi news of the death of the preist at Tampa, Rev. D. J. O'Sallivan, who volunteered his services and lived but two weeks. Father Kilcoyne, pastor at Fernandina, is down with typhoid fever for air weeks, attend the sick-calls. Hitherto nobody could St. Francis.

3

THE WHITE FATHERS.

The Congregation of White Fathers of Our Lady of Algiers was founded some twenty years since by Cardinal Lavigerie for the evangelization and Christian education of the

nfidel nations. The novitiate is at the Casa Quadrata, near Algiers; they have apostolic schools, which serve as seminaries and preparatory educational institutes, at Lille, for the north of France : at Avegron St Laurent, for the center of France : at Wolumens, in Brabrant, for Belgium, Hol-land, and Germany; also at St Engenio, in

Algiers, The Order has a house, with residence for a The Order has a house, at dei Loreneei Procurator General in Rome, at dei Lorenesi ; and in Jerusalem, on the site of the dwelling of st. Anna. Early in 1887 the missionaries of Algiers numbered already over 12 martyrs ; 45 of their colleagues served four Vicariates Apostolic, and eleven mission stations of l'anganvika to no, and eleven mission stations of langanyika, in Nyanza, and along the right borders of the Upper Congo. They are effectually aided by the Sisters of Our Lady of Africa, a female religious congregation founded by the same zealous Cardinal, who began the mother house of Masstricht in 1887. The Fathers of Our Ladweit Alpires down in a whith beit and are Lady of Algiers dress in a white habit, and are very popular with the tribes and throughout Algerian Sahara.

BAPTISM AMONG THE EARLY CHRISTIANS.

The preparation for Baptiam was very serions matter in those days (See A.D.) when the pagans were crowding into the church. They were a^b first only "auditors" or hearers; they were then made "catechumena," and usually remained so for two years ; they were finally advanced to the grade of "competents", if their fervour in learning the truths and principles of religion, in learning the victua and principles of reignon, and leading good and regular lives, met the approbation of those placed over them. While catechumens, they learned, nothing about the mysteries or Sacrements, but, together with history and morality, and general principles of revealed religion, were taught to have unlimited confidence in the infallible, atthority of the Obyet which were to the or the set of the confidence in the infallible, authority of the Church, which was to teach them all the rest at the propar time. So shrict was "she disclipine of the secret" that, until they became "com-petents," they were not taught even the Aposiles Oreed. The "giving of the Symbol" and "returning of the Symbol" were special cermonies ; for after they were found at " the scrutinies," just before Baptism, to have it by heart, they were obliged to return the copy if they had one.—St. Augustine : A Historical Study. Study.

The Church of Rome is the Mother of all churches and the Mistress of all religions. I will go and commend this Hely Church to my brethren, so that her powerful light may illumine the wicked, and God's children everywhere may rejoice in perfect liberty, with the yellow fever there now, and none to and attain finally the fullnase aivation.-

to His Excellency. This was followed by the address in English, read by Miss Carmen Dunne. These two talented young ladies acquitted themselves in excellent fashion. Miss Irene Glasmocher and Beatrice Mallette respectively advanced after each address with bou quets to His Excellency. It may be remarked, en passant, that the addresses were in themselves works of art.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Presson, G. C. B., Governor General of Canada, etc. etc.

May it please Your Excellency,-Uniting our feeble voice with that of the nation, we, the pupils of the congregation de Notre Dame bid your Excellency a most sincere and cordial welcome. As the worthy representative of our great, good and noble Queen, we greet you with sentiments of profound respect. rejoicing in the choice that has been made of your Excellency, to govern in Her august name, this, not the least loyal portion of Her Majesty' dominions. We are both flattered and honored by the gracious condescension with which your Excellency has deigned to visit this institution already favored by the presence of several of your noble predecessors. They also were pleased to honor an institution whose origin is coeval with that of the earliest settlement of Canada, and which has been the Alma Mater of many of those noble women whose names deserve to be inscribed upon their country's honor roll.

Beneath the shadcw of these peaceful walls our days glide on in happy content. The great social and political changes which sgitate and convulse the outside world effect us but little; still we are not indifferent to our country's wea nor do we ignore the names of those noble men who have courageously fought and won her battles, whether on the war-field or in the politi-cal arena; nor of those who still labor to pro-mote her welfare. Their deeds are familiar to us; we are taught to admire and appreciate their devotedness, and to pray for their success. Allow us, in terminating, to express a wish that your Excellency's sojourn in Canada may with abundant blessings. May you find in your Canadian subjects that true loyalty for which they have ever been distinguished, and which has always won for them the esteem and effec tion of their rulers.

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME.

Uttawa, Oct. 31, 1888.

this words fail to express our appreciate in or the honor you couler upon us; but those happy faces, those joy lit eyes before you are more eloquent than words, and a mother's heart will readily divine their meaning. Accept; most gracieus Lady, our earnest wish that your stay in Canada may prove in every

that your stay in ... anathe may prove in every sense agreeable and happy, and that Your Ex-cellency may find in the sincerity and loyality of your Canadian subjects, ample compensation for the sacrifices you have made in leaving home

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

yard. My old mother lies there. "And now I may sail from the North Cape to the Gulf of Guines, or from Baffin's Bay to the Straits of Magallan, and there is no one now to give Wandering Will Somers a welcome bome.

"There was such a lonely ring in the poor fellow's voice that my heart ached for him.

"Do you know, Will, that I am a sailor's child ' My brothers are seamen ; I was born on the sea and have spent many years of my life on shipboard. I never met a 'Jaok Tar' on shore that my heart did not warm up as if 1

"Hore that my heat the base warm up as if I met some of my own kin." "" And now lad, I feel for you in your sor-row as if you were my own brother, and take this for comfort: "That the mother's lo e is shill at work for you in the other world."

"The desclate heart of the rough man had never thought of such a possibility, and I could see little as the grain of comfort was, it made some of the dark shadows give place to another

some of the dark shadows give place to another and more hopeful expression. "To prevent the reaction of loneliness that was certain to follow during our isolation on the island, I suggested that each of us, in turn, should tell a portion, or all, if we pleased, of our live's history, beginning with my own, which I euderoreut to make as a stractive as possible, my object, of course, being to astablish a genial, sociable feeling between us all. "Now and again Will Somers broke in with I knew from the first you were no fresh water sailor; Madame Hamelton, you ought to b-noated on the Admiral, 'ty's books,' and such like words of approlation. "Tom Saunders' story came next. A qu'e medly of events was his. Sunderland, in the ...r:h of England, was his birthplace. The usual amount of boyish frolicks at school, ap prenticed to learn the tailoring in his native

prenticat to learn the tailoring in his native town, at the age when boys delight tobe abroad, rambling in the green woods, or skiming the blue waters, with some crony of their own choice.

"It was a constant struggle between hi nature and the circumstance of fate that bound him to handle the 'bar of steel' "Caught making love to his master's daugh-

ter, — quite a stormy scene indeed. He came off with a sound trouncing, while his adored one gave her hand, if not her heart, to the keeping of the ricbest baker in Sunderland. "Disgusted with this last act in the 'affair,' he cleared out, and hired on board a ship about to call for China.

to sail for China. "Since then he had been cruising all over the

world ; sometimes in the merchantservice, manof-war, and passenger line.

"Will Somers shock his head when his turn came, saying, "I'd rather say no more about my young days. My poor, loving hearted mother died through my heartless desertion of her; I "Nora's lits came next, and as long as I had

known her, I had no idea che could clothe her carly and later years with au much romance; out then I knew her object was similar to mine, that of giving pleasure to the listeners, and rob-bing our island home of its dreariness.

"As Shaun was clearing his throat to com-As Snaun was clearing his throat to com-mence his narrative, I said to him, 'begin in real preper person. That you were playing an as-sumed character on board the yacht, I am certain of, and that you dropped that character on the night we escaped from it, is also quite

plain.' "'Your knowledge of the French language does not agree with the dull, stupid air you generally wore when swabbing the deok, and hinging the old songs of Ireland to such quaint minor melodies, that seemed to me so tull of tesrs. And now your language and manner is that of a throughly educated man. "'Why did you enter such a service as that of the Water Witch?

Was it a youngster's frolick, or had you left yourself amenable to the laws of your native

land, that flight or change of character was pe-cessary for safety ?'

THE BLIND ARTIST'S STORY. BY AGNES BURT. (Continued) "That is why the Blessed Virgin's name Casholic, in our hopes, aspirations and prayers." "Think of this, Will, when you recall your mother." "Age, sye, please do not name her,' he hastily rejoined, 'I broke her loving heart when I ran off to sea, wanting to see foreign parts. When I fired of my cruising around, and re urned to the old home, the neighbours showed me a grave in the lonely Devonahire church-yard. My old mother lief there." "And now I may sail from the North Cape to the Gulf of Guines, or from-Baffin's Bay to

"What is wrong with you, brother mine ? she questioned, as she finished the last stanza 'You look as if you had the second night and the dark future was unrolled before your mental vision.' "I could not, for the life of me, shake off the

dark, cold feeling that lay like an incubus on my heart, and its shadow must have been apparent to have called forth the above remark. "'I do not know how to account for it,'I

replied ; 'but I feel as if trouble was on the way for us. Do you believe in coming events cashing their shadows ?' "'Nonsense,' she answered, 'what can be on

the way for us to make you look so sad ? Have you any college bills unpaid, that you are afraid to tell papa of ? If so, out with them at once; make a clear breat, and throw care overbrard. You are to be at home with us for six months before your business life commences, so banish that issued, gracsome face, and take life as God sends it.'

"I suppose I should be ashamed of this hunting fear of coming ill, more suited to a superstitious cld crone, but I cannot help 16, the feeling is stronger than investf."

"'Just then, on the wind, came a long, wild, quivering cry, such as a dog gives when in grief or death agony." " Where can it come from,' exclaimed Bessie

'Can you make out any object in the distance, the sun on the water dazzles my eyes so much that I cannot see ten yards from the boat.' " 'Still the cry came on the west wind, al-

hough neither of us could make out any object to cause it."

must be some animal,' said Bessie probably a dog that has drifted to sea on a plank; let us pull in the direction the sound comes from '

"Half an hour's smart rowing brought us in "Hait an nour's smart rowing brought us in sight of a skiff, with only one passenger visible, a large sized collie dog, that made a motion as if to jump overboard to meet us, but as if he wished to draw our attention to some object in the bottom of the boat, lay down and gave out the same pitcous cry that first attracted our attention.

"A man, apparently lifeless, lay before us, and as we attached the two boats together, so that we might examine whether he lived or not, the animal's frantic cries ceased. His master, for such we judged he must be, had fainted from 1.81 of blood, for there was a dark pool under where he lay; one arm was broken, evidently

where he hay; one aim was broken, evidently from a pistol shot. "We managed to pour some brandy down his thrust, and, placing one of the boat's cushions under his head to give him an easier position, he.ded our boats for home. "I never witnessed any thing like that dog's silent depoing as he watched the white face

silent devotion, as he watched the white face that rested all unconscious on the cushion before

that regret all unconscious on the cushon before him, or the wise segacious look he gave us as we headed our boats shoreward. "There were plenty of willing, etrong arms ready to meet and help us in removing our silent, unconscious guest to the house. The village doctor was summoned, and all the care what being houring our drive was heatward that Irish hospitaliry could give was bestowed

"In three weeks be was pronounced out of darger; his faithful collie kept constantly near him, and the dumb creature's joy when his mast r c lied him by name, pa "ed and carrossed him, made me wish I had an animal possessed

of such canine sagaciby. "The week following his convalescence be colunteered an explanation of how his skiff had drifted out to sea, and the cause of his being found in so helpless a condition.

"He was on board a steamer that was making the passengers, the cap'an had anchored six hours, as they wished to meet some of the homeward bound vessels that would pass that point. Finding the time long, he had taken one of the ship's boats and cone out for a spin, taking only

removal of Bessie out of the reach of the ser-

pens's fascination. "In two hours we were en route for Castle Abingdeil, in Ardnow, a few miles west of Youghal, Co. Waterford, and the morning fol-Yonghai, Co. waterrorg, and the motioning di-lowing found us at the end of our journey. "I think there are few places in Ireland more gloriously beautiful than the ancient home of-the aged Lady Nora, who was so soon to be called away from her earthly possessions. "On the second day after our arrival ahe re-

Tell quested me to belegraph for my father. Tell him to come quickly; my time is not long here and I want to make some amends in person for the many things I have said of and thought about him.

about him. Yes, Bessie, child, here, on my sick hed, I have realized how upjust I have been to him, simply because your mother married him in preference to the person I had selected for her, forgetting in my anger that hearts are not to be won and then case aside, at another's bidding.

" Bessie had won the heart of her mother' aunt at sight, on account of the great likeness abe bore her mother, and her charming, loving manner completed the conquest. 'And you, manner completed the conquest. And you, Gerald, she said, 'are the living counterpart of my only brother, who went down with his ship. Having placed all of those under his command in the liteboats, and finding there was one man too many for the safety of the whole, chose to remain rather than overload the already crowded boats... A cry went up from his men when this was discovered, several of them begging the honor of exchanging places with their brave captain. But, firmly and imperiously, he commanded obedience to his last orders.' "The fainteat tremor was in his voice, as

throwing a parcel into one of the boats, he said, 'if you reach ol i Ireland give this parcel to my only sister, the Lary Nora Ossory, with a sailor's bieseil g and prayer.'

son, Kathleen's father, had gone to America shout three months since to earn what he could "Barely had the boats cut loose from the not earn in Ireland, so that he could pay his landlord what he owed him, but hunger and deadly circle of the doomed ship, when down she plunged, taking my gullant brother with want had taken his manly strength from him, for he sickened soon after the ship sailed, and

her.' "That parcel I bequeath to you, Gerald, as : "That parcel I bequeath three miniatures of precious trust, and contains three miniatures on precious urust, and contains three miniatures on ivery, our parents and the girl he loved and hoped to wed, tied up hashily in his sailor's neck handkerchief. You bear his name, Gerald, grow like him in your every action. Ab, children, ait near me so that I may see your dear, young faces that recalls the past so vividity.'

vividly.' "To Bessie, it seemed something, delightful, to wait on her mother's sunt, and, one after auother of the old servants would steal into the apartment quietly on tip toes, onten ibly to see if their services were required, but, in reality. to feast their eyes on the vision of youthful loveliness that filled the sick room with so much happiness, to the life that was surely passing

away.' "The meeting between the two, so long parted by what is frequently going on in every day life-pride, anger, and self-will-was deeply affecting. Very few words passed of what we night term apologies, but over the clasped hands of the aged woman, which my father held 'Forgive me, that I did not seek a reconciliation before this.'

Arab can carry me. "And, paps, may I bring Kathleen back, with me? She is all alone in the world and I am certain she will be a welcome aid to Mrs. "Ere the month waned the Lady Nora closed her eyes on this life, her gaze resting lovingly to the last on Bessie.

"With the exception of legacies to her faithful old retainers, and some private and public "All this was said, or spoken, with a quick, passionate vehemence, without a pause or break that would allow of her father saying one word the old retainers, and some private much path charities, the whole of her immense weaker she left equally to Bessis and myself, subject to our father's guardianship. "In agreement with her wishes, wo were to divide our time between the old home by the set in Astrono and Abingdon Carlle in Water.

story rea, in Antrim, and Abingdon Castle, in Water-ford. "To Bessie the old castle wore a glorious hair that bung around her tear-stained face in wild disorder. "''My childy, on one condition I acceed to

charm as being the birthplace and girlhood' houre of her mother, the mother she just could recall to her mind.

every request of yours ; it is that you endeavor to cultivate more self-possession and maintain a calm demeanour ; remember, it is not the pas-"The housekeeper, Mrs. Go:man, who governed wisely and well all in and around the do sionate, excited nature that rules and controls "God has placed it in your hands to help main, was only too pleased to recount the girlish days, and describe the personal bouty and generous, sympathetic heart that felt for overy man, woman and child on the estate. If sorpermit your feelings to carry you away with them to exhaust your young strength, as you have done to day, you will be unfit to take your place in the great battle for the wronged and row, sickness or death on the caule. If one row, sickness or death stalked amidat them, Miss Kathleen, like a ministering sister of charity, was there with her aid and cocsoling kindness, 'And none more ready to lend her graceful pleasure at the merry-making of wed-dings and christenings and other rural festiviwill have the part of a courageous daughter of Erin to play.' ties than your dear mother. You are very like her, Miss Bessie, and that extreme resemblance

Erin to play.' "'Go now, dearest, give your orders to Miles and his wife, I will also accompany you.' "Turning to where I sat, I would: 'Gerald, I particularly request that you will remain at " And, speaking of them, recalls to my mind a message from the steward. He requests you

to prevent any collision with the agent who had treated Bessie's request in so rude a manner. "It was late when they returned from their errand of burying the dead, and consoling the living, for Bessie had Kathleen Broona landed securely in the good graces of Mis. Byrne. "Before I begin to relate our afternoon work, I must thank you my boy, for acceding to my strange request, and at such a moment, when your presence as an estate ewner might be some shield to these poor, desolate victims of a landlord's cruelty; but the truth is, I dreaded your first impulse might be stronger, than all

a cheer went up as made the sgent desist from a cheer went up as made the seent desist from his crowbar superintendence to enquire the cause of such glad demonstrations in the face of misery like theirs. One voice in the crowd of those who, not understanding the language waited until our departure to have that and Bessie's conversation translated for them. " "Ah! my boy, it is isoligh the make the most sanguine workers in our country's cause despair of her gaining her parliamentary liberty when such orus!, it is in the salare mother's, also, on our succeeding to the Lady Nora's vast estates, invitations innumerable from those who scarcely deland to remember there was so insignificant schousehold as ours. "To Bessie they gave infinite sinusement, and this undisguised boadying to the heirs of Alther dell Castle was the subject of mirth and merri ment to both of us. "Don Rhoan's congratulations were simply a

few words to Bessie fand myself ; just enough and no more. At the same time he sent to my

matters not, the landlord's orders are impera-

died before half of the voyage was over.'

She never spoke after she heard it, and in that dying state the agent ordered his men to carry

Kathleen almost crazy with her great sorrow.'

"'I knew by the grey shadow that crossed the wan face—just the same that fell on Lady Nora's a abort time before her deatb—that the moment was almost at hand for her deliverance

from landlord and agent, so I sent Kathleen for the price as the knew better than I did what to say to that gentleman, and I took her place be-

aide the gran. "'As soon as the priest arrived I went to

where the agent was giving orders to his men

and beyged of him to stop his evil work at least for the present while the aged woman was dying. He laughed in my face, called me an

eloquent pleader, and finally ordered me out of

r reply until she had completed her whole

wich your weal a your fellow beinge, out if you

His hand was all the while emoothing the

Byrne in the housework.

already

tive, 'Out they go.' "'Two of the old homesteads are

last rites of her church.'

and no more. As the same sime he sent to by father a rare scientific work, that was most ex-quisitely got up, and for the following three months we heard nothing from our Spanish Don. One day Bessie returned from her canter over the hills in a high state of excitement over when such ornel, iron natures hold the balance of power. "But, fark I There gass Mirs Byrne's sum mons to the supper table,' as the clatter of the old bell rang unitenally loud." "Bessie had regained her composure, and presided as hostess, with her usual forethought "Bassie had regained her composure, and presided as hostess, with her usual forethought "The following morning we started on our errand of helpling our witced fellow beings, and succerded in placing their future in a happier "Overflorty men, women and children were benafisted in Hessie sprotfing' on the scere of a what seemed to them the most sprowful day of sheir fives; but it turned out to be the turning point. over the hills in a high state of excitament over (to her) some terrible news. "Without waiting to change her riding habit, ahe went hurriedly to the library, and, shrowing herself on a cushion, at her father's feet, laid her head on his knee, and burst into a passion of tearry. "Oh, pape 1 there is a perrible eviction going-ous just now on the Lennok estates. "There is a new owner, and his agent is most mercileesly cruel. The old tenants are not able to meet the new landlord's terms, 'So, out they go;' old age and infancy, the sick and the dying;' it matters not, the landlord's orders are impera-

"Some chose a home in the new world over "Some chose a home in the new world over the sea, the El Dorado of the emigrant. Other preferred a little holding of their own in data old Erin, and several fine, stalwart young men were employed at once by the Abingdon etate at a fair salary, and the Lennox estate was left in the quiet desolation to the moor home here in its quiet desolation to the moor hens, bares "What its present owner intended doing with

demolished, and the grandmother of Kathleen Brosna is dead on the roadside." "'I-held her poor old white head on my knee while I sent Kathleen off on an Arab's back for it was no affair of ours, and, as a matter of course, it dropped out of our remembrance. "One morning, about a month later, B-sieleft Father Moyne, so that her soul might have the Last rites of her cauren." "'Gan anything be done to prevent this terrible work from going on, this hurrying of people to their graves before their time.' "'I heard the men say that Mrs. Broana's

us for her accustomed canter over the hills, and, at the usual time she generally took for her at the usual time out generally when her her morning exercise had expired and the cane not, my father began to grow restless at her de-

not, my tather began to grow restless at her de-lay, and, mounting my own here, I started in the direction she had taken. "I had no fears for her safety, as she was a perfect rider, could leap off or on the saddle with the ease of a rider on the Mexican nameas. pampas.

pampas. "On this morning, in particular, there were some papers relating to the Abington estate that I had to go over, and Beasie preferred to go by here If than to miss her accustomed ex-

"About a mile from the house I heard the "About a mile from the house I heard the hoofs of a horse strike the ground at a rapid pace, but a bend in the road hid the animal from my sight. Without taking time to con-sider if it was Bessie's horse or not that I heard, I called out, "Not so fast, Arab, old boy," a command she generally gave him when she wished to slacken his speed "" "The animal whinnied w.ldly in return, and in a few seconds a riderless horse galeped madly that me.

"Great heavens ! My heart gave a bound as though it would burst its confues. It was her borse, where was Bessie ? Perhaps she had dis. bioguent pleader, and binary ordered me out of bis way as the landlord's orders had to be carried out to the letter. ""'Now, dear papa, I want you to send Miles and his wife to help me to bury the old gran as decently as possible. The dog-cart can take them with what things are needful, and an base of the way burget bound at her saidle bow, and probably her for home. Even now she might be plodding wear ly homewards and I would meet her on the way But, although I book the same direct way But, although I took the same direct route that Arab came from, no trace of my sister could I find. "Half clazed with a nameless foar, I stool

a moment or two debating which was the best course to pursue, to go on in search of her or return to my father for other aid, when I beard the quick, heavy tread of horses ichind me, and my father and Terry Crezgan came

up with me. "Arab had galoped up to the library window, trembling and covered with foam flecks. His glossy, satin-like skin was cut in sever 1 places by a whip of a larger calibre than the dainty gold-mounted one Bessie carried but never used, for her voice was enough to control

used, for arr voice was enough to control every movement of her pet. "Some dastardly out age has been com-mitted,' said my father between his set tech, 'for a part of her habit has been twisted around the saidle horn, as though the day had been to'n from her seat by violent hands. No time must be lost in arousing an innuediate search.

"And no time was lost, I assure you, Miss defoncele s men, women and children of our Hamelton, for within two hours the whole darling native land. Child as you seem, you country side was rp in our aid. Such a thirg as an abduction was itself enough to bring out friends in all directions; enough to bring out none, save whoever was principal in st-aling our darling.

"The cleverest men in the detective force were employed, rewards offered for any thread to the diabolical plot. My poor old father grew home until our return.' "I bowed my acquiescence is his wish, as I nore haggard and way as day followed day and

has won the hearts of those who recall her me. mory with grateful love.'



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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, }

No. 2750.

Dame Marie Sarah Eugénie Taylor of St. Polycarpe, said District, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, James McKay, of the same place, gentleman.

Montreal, 1st October, 1888. GIROUAED, DE LORIMIES & DE LORIMIER,

Attorneys for Plaintiff 10 5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 702.

Dame Cécile Dion of Montreal said District, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, Louis Napoleon Poulin, of the same place, travelling agens. Montreal, 1st October, 1888.

GIROUARD, DE LORIMIER & DE LORIMIER. Attorneys for Plaintiff. 10.5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, No. 2888.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Marie Alphonsine Renaud, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day insti-tuted an action for separation as to property, against her husband, Joseph Forest alias Marin, laborer, of the same place. Returnable, Srd November, 1888.

Montreal, 16th October, 1888.

"Ah! there you hav hit the bolt exactly home, Miss Hamilton. My story is not a very happy one to relate, but such as it is, you shall have it in all truth.'

SHAUN'S NARBATIVE.

"I was born in the old town of Bally Castle, in the extreme north of Ireland, where the sca washes the Antrim const. "My father's income was sufficient to per

mit a happy, luxurious home, and to give his childran (myself and sister), an education of a

higher order. "Our mother died while we were little more than infants, consequently, we missed that greatest of earthly blessings, a mother's love. "When I raturned from my last year in col-

lege, I could not but observe that my sister, 'Bonnie Brown Bessie,' as my father liked to call her, had grown into a lovely girl.

cell her, had grown into a lovely girl. "Handsomer, far, in her careless, unstudied grace than any of fashion's queens I had seen in Dublin, and it is generally admitted that Dub lin boasts of her rarely beautiful women, she

in poasts of her rarely beautiful women, she was ever a gry, laughter-loving child, whose mirth was contagious to all around her. "Living in sight of the Atlantic, I need not inform you we were as much at home on its boson as on land. A low range of hills shot us out from the busy inhabited part of the county. And our father on whom years were retime. And our father, on whom years were resting thickly, was perfectly satisfied with whatever his 'bonnie Bessie' chose to do. 'She had her own horse and skiff, which she

managed with the ease that a Havana belle furls

and unfuris her fan. "Our father had attended to her education himself ; it was to him a labor of love to store

bis darling's mind with the knowledge he had acquired in his own early life. "He had a fine library, and in the evenings Bessie and hinself read their favorite authors, or translated from the German, French and Spanish; but his darling hobby, and one that he found it most difficult to bend his pupil's mind to study, was the Frish language. "He insisted we should both learn it; but Bessie studied it thoroughly and grammatically, and Lower and Miss Hamelton I found it

and I assure you, Miss Hamelton, I found it harder to acquire the little amount I have than

all my college grind pu together. "He had piles of old manuscript in the celtic, under lock and key, more precious, in his eyes, than title deeds of landed estates.

"Two evenings each werk were devoted to them, and Ireland's former glory and greatness, her present wrongs and sufferings, formed his

frequent bheme. "It was his great regret that the children of Eire were educated without a knowledge of

Eire were educated without a knowledge of heir native language. "Bessie had a beautiful voice, and he had that natural gift highly cultivated, and, at the same time, he had her thoroughly instructed on his heloved instrument, the harp. "It was the only musical instrument he would tolerate. He used to say that King David was the only sensible royal personage, that figured in autient or modern history, and that he showed that sense and love of sweet

would tolerase. David was the only sensible royal personabo that figured in ancient or modern history, and that the choice of his instrument. I realized that my bonnie Bess would soon attract numerous admirers, and that her inno. to mother as's that moment. If we had some, and I knew that to whom my sister ould like up to in the place to whom my sister ould like at we, and I knew that has the real at moment. I my heart' I thanked my dear old to whom my sister ould like at we, and I knew that has the real at my father to whom my sister ould like at we, and I knew that has the real at my father has the real at my father to whom my sister ould like at we, and I knew that has the real at my father to whom my sister ould like at we, and I knew that has the real at my father to whom my sister ould like at we, and I knew that to whom my sister ould like at we had more, and I knew that to whom my sister ould like at we had more, and I knew that to whom my sister ould like at we had more, and I knew that to whom my sister ould like at we had more, and I knew that to whom my sister ould to my father PROVINCE OF QUEREC, No. 1075 BUREACE OF U.C. F. No. 1075 BUREACE OF U.C. F. No. 1075 BUREACE OF U.C. F. No. 1075 BUREACE OF U.C. A structure as any norme Base would some and a transformation of the second source of

"That some one from the steamer must have tired the shot by which his arm was broken, he had no d ubt; but why, was a perfect mystery lady of Castle Abiordell and to the young

to him. "Although this was told in the most easy, natural manner imaginable. I felt there was a false version somewhere. Of course hospitality could not seek any clearer explanation than he chose to give.

"He was now able to join the family circ'e, and, though feeble and languid, proved a most fascinating and agreeable companion to our

fabber. "Handsome, stately, and dark as a Spaniard, just in the prime of life, a complete linguist, and having travelled much in many lands, cont: ibuted greatly to our evening enjoyments. "Still, I could not help wishing he had neve

came amongst us, or that his departure would soon come.

"There was something, to me, unreal about the man; something of the serpent, subtle and dangerous.

However, neither my father or Bessie saw or suspected any of this antagonism on my

part. "He had written to his banker, and had ro-Lie had written to his banker, and had re-ceived a monied answer, and said that in a few days he must tear himself away from what had been-to him-a gleam of happinese. "I felt these last few words were addressed to Beenie but he innerent build for her a

to Bessie, but she, innocent child, failed to comprehend the meaning he threw into his dcep, ow voice.

" My father pressed him to prolong his stay. until he would gain more strength, and Bessie joined him in urging a longer rest, just as she would have begged me to stay indoors on a wet

day, or her father to take an afternoon nap. "Another week went on, and, to me, it cer-tainly was a week of annoyance, for my dislike to our guest had grown into a perfect hatred. "Soon after his coming amongst us he had given his name as Rhoan Raymond ; his letters

given his name as knoan raymond ; his fetters came addressed similar. Quite a number came with foreign post stamps. There was one in particular from Australia, with peculiar cali-graphy, that the mere sight of its envelope changed the suave, courtly man into something terrible to look at.

if that person was in his power. Even / Jerry, the Handy Andy of our village, who brought the Handy Andy of our village, who brought the letter bag every morning, said in confidence to Mr. Byrne, over his breakfast, 'The sick gintleman must have seen the Onid Boy him-self in it, for his eye shot fire when he looked at the bare outside. Musha, but 'tis myself wouldn't like to be in the inside of that same ' latter when he opene it'

wouldn't like to be in the inside of shar same letter when he opens it." "By the same mail came an urgent invita-tion to Bessic from her grand anut on her mother's side, who was ill and not likely to re-cover : Would her father lend his darling for a chort time to gladden the aged woman's few days on this earth. "B si handed the letter to her father, say-

are an the centres, which there were and children, are anyticus to pay their respects to the young lady of Castle Abingdell, and to express their happiness that it is the daughther of their be-loved Miss Kathleen who now reigns in the dear

old Lady Nora's Flace.'

"To Bessie all this was very pleasant, to be recognized as worthy to fill the place in the hearts of the comely, sensible matrons and their husbands, that her mother had done, and, with regret, did she hear her father announce that he time had come to depart for her childhood's home.

"Noticing the regret in her eyes, he said, One would think that the old home had grown distasteful since we left it; surely the eclat at-tending the heiress has not dazzled my little Bessie to far.'

"'Ob, no,' she answered, but everything is so new to me here, and I am constantly remind-ed of my dear mother by taking up something that belonged to her, or something she had made for the Lady Nora. Only yesterday Mrs. Corman showed me some beautiful drawings that mamma had executed for her, and the exouisite embroidery that nearly covers the walls in the Lady Nora's morning room, in design and delicacy is to me matchless; and then it is so nice to hear the farmers and their wives say,

when I am riding past their homes: 'There goes our darling Miss Kathleen over again.' '' 'And doubless in is very pleasing to my Be sie to hear that she is ber mother over again. Yes, my darling, it is a great and abiding com fort to your father to know and feel that you are so like her in her heart as well as in appearance.

"Back again in our dear old home, and one could scarcely believe that Bessie had any regret for the change, for, after the enthusiastic greet-ings from Myles O'Byrne and his wife had subsided, and she had visited all hur domestic peta, including Arab, her saddle horse, the daintiest equine that ever carried a lady, and had fed him with his usual bowl of sugar from her own hand, she was out like a sea bird in its native ele ment.

ment. "As usual, I was her companion, and to me it was a great pleasure, this perfect enjoyment, free from all of fashion's trammels. "Gerald, do you remember the wailing cry poor collie gave, and the length of time we heard him before we sighted the skiff. Do you believe me, I would not like such another adventure? Now that they are on the "tapis," what has became of master and dog? They were a strange pair. I never thought of asking were a strange pair. I never blought of asking papa about their departure; you knew we left them here when we started for Abindelle Castle. I wonder if papa has heard from the "Don" since then.?" "Bessie had called him "the Don," from his resemblance to the Spaniards in eyes; com-plexion and stately bearing, and the tible seemed to fit him so well that it remained. "" Papa seemed fairly enabling with his won.

"" Papa seemed fairly enchanted with his won-derful gift of conversation, but I much preferred

"It would require a cooler head than yours to stand guiltly by (when such scenes were enacted as we witnessed this afternoor) and not punish the perpetrators as well as your young man-

hood's strength would allow you. "But a day of reckoning must come, slow as that day is in dawning, and then let England take what care she may be able. She must suffer for all the sorrow she has made the people of Ireland endure,

" 'I eaved one poor lad from being imprisoned. I called him out from a knot of men that were endeavouring to keep him quiet, and gave him in charge to Miles, who engaged him at once as his assistant in the stables and gardens at what seemed to nim an immense salary. I seen the desperation in his eye at the sneers and taunts of the agent, which was more than flesh and blood could stand. By the cool, insulent bear-ing of the 'man in power' I knew he was desirous to provoke some outbreak on the part of these desolate people, and, as they had a larger body desclate people, and, as they had a larger body of constables and police than was needed on such occasions, it was part of the pr gramme to show the need of such a cordon of police by taking into their tender care some of the 'un-ruly turbulent Irish,' and giving them the in-side of a prison, just for a change. You know it is an old trick of theirs. 'My little Bess has began her work in Irelavid's cause rather work on for her grist, was detest him, honor forbids me to give my suspi

cions words." "Would you recognize him if I laid his picture before you?" Ireland's cause rather soon for her quick, pas-sionate soul, but God will help her, to control "Try me,' I answered, "Taking from his vest pocket an exqui-itely inlaid miniature case and touching a spring the lid opened, and Rhoan Raymond's face, in all at . govern herself, so that she may be the bet-ter able to lead and govern others.'

ter able to lead and govern others.' "'She is her mother's daughter over again.' "Do you believe me, Gerald, I felt proud of my little girl to-day, and so will you when you hear how she carried the desperate, despsir-ing men to promise her what, I telieve, they would promise no other person.' "'Just as our party was about to turn home wards. Bessie addressed herself in French to me. 'Papa, I fear there will be some terrible vergeance taken for this day's work, I can see it in the faces around us." itd opened, and Khoan Kaymond's fac?, in all ibs evil beauby, smiled at me. ""Who are you ?' I exclaimed, 'who has come to me as my inner-self. The same mind must govern us both. Aid me as one houset man would aid another, and may the greatest bless-ing God can give his creatures be yours. I will not insult you by golden fees. Ah ! too wel did my instincts make me wish that this serpent had never created our threshold. Thanks to had never crossed our threshold. Thanks to you, the first clue is gained. Let us to work at it in the faces around us." " "Ride up to them my child, speak to them

you, the first chie is gained. Let us to work as once: but, first, return with me to the house and inform my father of it. He is breaking down too fast; this will give his heart fresh hope while you and I are on the trail. "And, with your permission," continued the stranger, "I would like to tell you both what I already" know of the original of this pic-ture." "Kide up to them my chud, speak to them in Irish. Ask them to promise you, no matter what the provocation may be, not to soil their souls with any act of retaliation on their part; that 1 promise in y. ur name help for all of them; that this promise is no idle waste of words that the wealth you have inherited from

words what the weaten you have interived irely your aunt, Lady Nora, will be drawn on to help and save them from the evils of eviction. "Ah, my boy, she seemed and spoke like some inspired priestess of old; her clear ringing voice told out like a silver bell. Never before ture. a dark lest in Rhoan Raymond's life. "I was born in Tipperary, losing, when but a boy, father and mother, in the famine fever thay desolated Ireland. "With a little sister I begged my way to the nearest seaport, and charity induced the captain of an emigrant ship to give us our passage to the new world. To tell you what we went through until I could earn something would only hold back our present work. My sister I "got into one of the asylums for Roman Catholic waits. She was taken care of her the good a dark lest in Rhoan Raymond's life.

no tidings or trace of our heart's darling came "Whoever the perpetrators were, they had laid their plans with diabolical skill, sufficiently well to baffle us all.

"Three days passed in this borrible agary, and I was returning to Dublin to our desolate home, and as I entered the main entrance of the

home, and as I entered the main entrance of the demeane I found a stranger waiting for me. " Pardon my abrupt in reduction, as I and a stranger to you; but I have been waiting some time to see you, so I strolled out in the gr unds to wait your return and to meet you all the

more quickly. "The dastardly act that has made your bome so desolate has enlisted my heart's sym-pathy. Might I ask if there is any clue to the young lady's recovery? ". None, I answered. 'None, God help us,

and. ob. may God protect her.' "' My name,' he continued, ' is James Felton,

and some four months since I came from Aus-gralia. Since then I have resided in Dublin. I, in common with many others, have heard and road much about this remarkable abduction case.

" 'I left I eland a boy, under painful circum; stances. These circumstances I will not tradbe you with hearing, but every feeling of my heart has been enlisted for you in this trial that has fallen on your home and those you love, and bave come to offer you my manhod's strength and brain to unearth the fiend who dates to play

such a game. " 'I am an older man than you, and away ch in my far Australian home I have met a usau quite capable of such a piece of villainy. Since I have heard of ayour prouble my mind keeps associating him with it. "Now tell me does y suspicion print to any one you know of?"

world,

There is one, and but one man in the I, that my soul accuses; but, much as I

"Seated in the library, the Australian opened

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

DIAMOND DYES

Economical!

I MISS THE MEN.

And ask me : Whither have they gone?

As through the crowded streets I go,

A PARADISE ON EARTH.

ON THE CO-OPERATIVE PLAN.

somewhere in the boundless West, where

which shall be different from any other city the world has over seen. Each family will

the r tural wealth among them. The lo-

catio of the city will at once be worth \$15.

wealth of the community will be \$24,600,-

000, or about \$4,000 to each family. "Settling land in co-operation," says Mr.

Prantl, "is tenfold cheaper than settling it

individually. By co-operation we orcate cenutries of population at once. A city can be

built for \$3,000,000 and the principal neces-

people, provided all work is done by co-oper-

is of paramount importance. The community

should provide and possess all possible means

for the development of each limb, muscle,

nure, in

and in mind h

J. LENIHAN.

I see them not in hall or new.

Durable!

Nov. 7: 1888 .

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

A woman's rights What do those words

What drphs, old world wisdom do they

What is their real intent? O, sisters say; And strive in daily life their truth to

With quiet song the weary to beguile ; With words of peace the hungry hearts to

And cheer the sad and lonely with a smile.

The right divine to werp when others

The right to wake and pray while others

To know them in their ever-changing mood :

As mothers, daughters, sisters, or as wives To be the best that earth to them affords,

The right in strength and honor to be free ;

In daily work accomplished, finding rest; The right in " trivial round " a sphere to see

The right, in blessing, to be fully blast.

Right to be parfect, right to be pare, Right to be patient and strong to endure; Right to be loving —right to be good— Those are the rights of the true womanbood.

DRIFT.

The pride of Ventura County, California, is a

The bullion product of Leadville, Col., is estimated at \$2,000,000 less than last year.

Pet dogs wearing sealskin blankets are among

There is no greater weakness than that of

letting our happiness depend too much upon the opinion of others.

A terrible cattle disease is raging in the

Philippine Islands. In one payvince alone over

During the delivery of a conse of lectures in Paris the lecturer alluded to Damocles and the

In various parts of China there is a belief that

the souls of very atrocious criminals who have

either been executed or died in prison, are sent

back from hades by Yenlo, the judge there, to

death not being enough to expiate their crime.

The richest Japanese outside of the royal

family is said to be R Kondo, of the Mining

University of Japan. He is the operator of six

. In the little town of Arvesnes, in France, it

"A Conich, a cigarette manufacturer in Ply

mouth, Eugland, has just finished, after eight months work, a ministure of Mount Edgecombe

He says that he has put 1,000 of them together

There are two rival jewelry stores on Green-

the sights on Broadway, New York.

sixty thousand animals have d .d.

till the next lecture."

ery used there.

to make the toy.

field of 6,000 acres in beans.

To be to them the music of their lives.

The right to minister to those that need ;

The right in other's joys a joy to find ;

To be the little obildren's truest friend,

To be a gracious influence for good.

Forgetting selt, to labor to the end

To be the ladies of creation's lords,

weep; The right to be all uncessing kind;

teach.

feed.

aleep.

there we settled. Nora and myself.: Wealth, came to me like some strange fairy dream, boundless and immense, but honcetly and fairly. hly Nore blossomed into rare beauty of intellect and person. Surrounded by all that a lowing, devoted brother, who had wealth in abundance, could lavish, she seemed like some wondroms iewel in a glorious setting. "In an evil hour this man (and he struck the dainty miniature with his dinched hand) met her, won her innocent heart, fascinated her with his evil eyo, and she became, as she thought, his legal with him to his home in Gence." "I followed them to Gence, but she manag-tioffairs with anch infernal cunning that

go with film to his nome in Genos. "I followed them to Genos, but she manag-ed his affairs with such infernal cuuning that ed his affairs with such informal cuoning that when I reached that city, I found my lord and hay Varner had gone on for an extended tour in the continent. Probably I might gain some information of them in Switzerland, as they information with mentioned that place as something moth scaling. worth seeing.

This with a shrug of the shoulders from Right to be noble, right to be true, Right to think rightly—and rightly to do; Right to be tender. right to be just, Right to be worthy of infinite trust. the Gencese caretaker of the new emply man-sion, that my lord had rented for a term of years, was all the information I had to work

"Herom place to place I followed them, each time too late, to come face to face wish them; and longing to see my heart's darling, and also to be certain that there was no flaw in this secreb marriage. I feared she was occupying a ialse partition, else why this hiding away from her only relative

her only relative ' A blast one-lay I happened to meet an old acquaintance in Marseilles, captain of one of the Australian steamers, who, after the musl greet-ing between friends, said: 'By the way, Felloon, your sister has made a step among the tilled grad we in her maringe with Lord Varner, who has two or three other billes, but it would who has two or three other titles, but it would who has a wind out of my choves to call them knock the wind out of my choves to call them out Confound the fellow, with all his high airs and handsome outside, I think he is a scoundred, for when her ladyship's pale face second to light up at meeting with her old sailor friend, who had danced her on his knee when friend, who had danced her on his knee when she came amongst us, in her childish years. Ob i but hold on, I am beginning my yarn in the middle; here is where I should start from : They came on board the May Queen as cassen-gers (n my last run home from this port; and, as I said, the moment she caught sight of my id meather here wisnes have a constant. is I said, the moment and chight sight of my old weather beaten visage, her countenance brightened, and holding out both hands are exclaimed: 'Captain Arthur, I am so glad to see you, my dear old friend.' Just then up steps his lordship with Lady Varuer.

his tordarip with Lindy variant. This gentleman can be no acquaintance of yours; pass on with me to our apartments. She obeyed with the docility of the bird under the facination of the scrpent, and during the voyage I s.en no more of my former pet. Ah ! I is the weight of his coronet and titles are killing the joyousness that was a part of her

nature, w'l took my old friend into my confidence, and, as he was on the eve of sailing, returned to Australia with him. "'I waathree weeks on the search, after I

landed, before I gained the knowledge I sought, for 1 bain ust work of detectives spread here and there, over the country, and at last the clue wis discovered.

mad hous-, or "Maison Sante," as the old Itali n doc or called his handsome residence; and a mere fin shed old rases! would be hard to had, but the terms I made for him, backed by teea gold, silver and copper mines, and is about to visit the Lake Superior mining districts in the terror of exposure, and falling into the hanks of a merceless jadge and jury, was too order to get a knowledge of the mining machin much for him. I had him in my power, and I us d first power to obtain unlimited control of the dector's household and all his epistolary correspondence

has been discovered that there are forty two "You understand, my motive for this young marriageable girls and only three young stringe proceeding was to avoid all scandal and men who are caudidates for matrimony, and one of these has proceed as receast to home in-fluence that he is about to marry a girl belongpublicity that might be associated with my asterie name until I had her position fully established as his acknuwledged wife-as Lady ing to a neighboring village. Varmer.

"'I found it almost impossible to convince her that the scoundrel had deliberately consigned her to this living grave, to prevent her from taking her place as his legal wife, and that out in Australia was the place, of all places, that his villainous orime would pass undiscovered.

"'But you know what Burns says, 'The best bid plans of men an mice, gangs alt agley, and so in this care; but my poor devoted girl be would come or send for her.

the would come or send for her. "Sae begged of me to allow her to write to imform the "Maison Sante," imploring him by all the luve he so often swore was hers to the send for her from this terrible place. "I assented to her wish as I well knew what "I assented to her wish as I well knew what "I assented to her wish as I well knew what "I assented to her wish as I well knew what "I assented to her wish as I well knew what "I assented to her wish as I well knew what "I assented to her wish as I well knew what "I assented to her wish as I well knew what "I assented to her wish as I well knew what "I assented to her wish as I well knew what "I assented to her wish as I well knew what "I assented to her wish as I well knew what "I assented to her wish as I well knew what "I assented to her wish as I well knew what "I assented to her wish as I well knew what "I assented to her wish as I well knew what "I assented to her wish as I well knew what "I assented to her wish as I well knew what "I assented to her wish as I well knew what



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LONGEVITY

seeks to explain the cause of longevity. He points out that "it is very desirable to have what quietness is possible during brain work, and the necessity of proper ventilation as a means of maintaining mental energy is well known. It might lesson brain wear in many offines if electric lighting were substituted for gas illumination. God digestion is essential to continued work with good lasting power, Late rising and a hurried breakfast, a still more hurried luncheon and rush back to work, followed, at the conclusion of the day, by a heavy meal when the man is wearled often tend to exhaustion, as much as the unavoidable pressure of the business. A more rational refreshment after heavy brain-work is to partake of light refreehment and then rest half an hour before dinner; thus the power of digestion and social enjoyment are restored to the man. Probably the chief means of propering a man to withstand the wear of business life is by a careful training, both physical and mental, before he enters upon the struggle and wear of business. On means of increasing the chances of longevity is by training the child wisely. Many a pre mature breaking down of health is due to that want of preliminary exercise, which would not be neglected by the athelete with out disaster."-[London Adversiser. sword incident held by a thread. He forgot the name of Damocles. "No matter, ladies and gentiemen, the thread was good and will hold

TIVES CAN HAVE THEIR WAY.

LONDON, Nov. 1.- As the time for the re accombling of Parliament approaches it becomes more and more apparent that the Concervatives are resolved to keep Irish matters out of the bounds of discussion as much as \$10 an acre or \$9 600 000, and the common pussible during the session and devote themselves to such legislation for England and Scotland as will tend to strongther the party. The loss of several seats with the last year has frightened some of the more timid of the Tories into the bolisf that the handwriting is upon the wall and even the stoutest hearted ones see the necessity for prompt and vigorous meaaurus to prolong the party's official life. As a means of convincing the people that the Conservative party, by their action, in Ireland, had averted disaster to the country in the shape of wholesale murder, arson, etc., the Parnell Commission was thought to be a godsend, but the rulings of that body of the admission of a cortain line of testimony and the growing weakness of the Times' case against the Parnellites have destroyed their reliance upon that method of making party capital and set the Governmont adherents to custing about in new fields. Oa the other hand the Nationalists appear to gain confidence daily and make no concealment of their

scul and body, determination to force an Irish measure

THE BRAVE BELLES OF ERIN. THEY HESITATE NOT TO BRAVE THE STORMS AND ARDUOUS LAUORS OF LIFE.

The women of the Irish coasts and islands are as skilful as the men in handling the oar and rudder. They know every sunken rock and dangerous current of the intricate channels between the great island of Aran and the daughter of a pilot who lived on Eights Island, went out in storm and darkness with her old father, never trusting him alone, as she knew his weakness for the whisky. This brave girl never finched from facing the wildest galer, fearing that disaster might befall her father and the vessel it was his business to guide to a safe anchorage if she were not at the helm. Many a ship's crew beating about between Aran and Owey owed its pre-servation to Nellis Boyle. Two sisters have taken the postboat into Aran for many years past, their father, John Nancy, being now old and infirm.

The beetling cliffs and echoing caves of the dangerous coast have a weird charm of their own, and the simple people born within the cound of the Atlantic surges cling with a sur-prising tenacity to their thatched and rope cottages, sheltered behind huge, round-backed rocks, in the hollows of which they grow their patches of potatoes and stunted oats and barley.

The number of these dwellings, starting up out of what, from afar, looks like a ston desert, both by the sea and for miles inland is startling to us who reflect upon the possi bilities of subsistence afforded by this so called land. The unfailing bog affords ample inel, it is true, and the potato crop, when as good as now, will last throughout the winter. In a good season such as this the oats have a good chance of getting stacked before the equinostial gales begin to blow. Well it would be if these oats, ground into meal, might form a larger part of the staple food of Donegal. Strong tes, boiled in the "wee pot' beside the turf embers, with baker's bread, have now taken the place of the wholesome bone-making porridge on which the camy Scot still lives. To buy groceries money is needed, and we

wonder how this can be used here. Kelp or seaweed barning med to bring them money ; and this year, too, thin pillars of blue smoke are rising all round by the sea, showing, let us hope, that trade in lodine is brisk. The fishing ought to be a fruitful source of prospority to the natives, but on this subject a

resident writes in 1884 us follows :--"To the north of Aramoro, stretching and can be had for nothing, and found a city away to the north west of fory, there is a fine fishing bank where all kinds of fish might be take up 160 acres af Government land, makcaught every day in the year with suitable ing hearly 100,000 acres altogether, and boats and gear. In very fine weather our divid: the real estate, forest, mineral and all small craft often go out from four to six miles off Aran Heads. Next day they all come back ladon, and after such a take all 000,000. The land around the city will be the other boats in the neighborhood will go out.

It may be that a broeze epringe up, the sea rises in the middle of a good e-tch, that all have to run for home or cheiter. Large, wellfitted fishing smaks could stay out there for days, and make plenty of money, too, but facilities for transit and sole of fish there are none."-Woman's World. saries of life can be manufactured for 30,000

THE MODUS OPERANDI.

ation. I propose the issuing of interest-boar-ing bonds to the members of the co-operation The mode of operating of Burdock Blood society first and outside stockholders second, Bittors is that it acts at once and the same with the \$24,000,000 real estate property as ime upon the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, secondary. Kidneys and the Blood, to cleanse, regulate and strengthen. Hence its almost universal human life may develop and blossom into the value in Chronic Complaints. highest physical, moral and mental perfection

THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES IN HATS.

nerve, organ and function in the body. A large black felt hat, with broad brim in Stone, wood, cotton and silk ornaments are front and close-fitting in the back, with low crown, is called the Veadeen. The only trim-ning is a bunch of white feathers and a direc-toire scarf of fine white lace, with a finelywell enough for the heathen, but our efforts shall go to the true architecture of the mind, "The first requisite for a city such as I wrought border, which falls over the feathers, surrounds the crown. and tinally around the, throat, and tied becomingly at the eide. A new shape called the "Carmelite," is of brown felt double faced with white felt. The crown is low and round, and the brim in front rolls up and over, leaving a space over the forehead which is filled with soft white feathers. ribbon bows. A pretty evening bonnet has a crown of white point d'applique. The front is faced high, with bands of pale line velvet, with standing bows of line ribbons and small strings of the same color. Small strings of lilac ribbon fasten

BISHOP NULTY ON MR. PARNELL.

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3 :

The revered Bishop of Meath, Dr. Nulty, has issued a latter to his pricets and people asking them to generously support Mr. Parnell in his suit against the London Times, whose slanders

suit against the London Limes, whose standers are not simed at one man slone, but at the whole Irish race. The Bishop says :--Fifteen years have now elapsed since I first made Mr. P.rn. It's acquaintance. I happened to be then engaged in the discharge of some enjaconal dution in a rather remote and by no mainland, and take boate in and out made hit. Furn it's acquaintance. I happened to be then engaged in the discharge of some opiscopal duties us a rather remote and by no Grace Darling of this western coast, the means easily accessible district of the diocess. episcopal duties in a rather remote and by no means easily accessible district of the diocess. He had to travel on an outside car nearly 20 miles to reach me. Before presenting himself as a candidate for the representation of the County of Meath, he came to solicit my approval and support. Mr. Parnoll was 1 en but httle known to the world. Even the information of the dioc to the world. Exc p the information of nined in a letter, which be bouche re from the pastor of the parish in which he lived, and who was a former class fellow of my own, I had no knowledge whatever of him. And yet, in a single interview of hardly two hours dura-tion, he revealed such extraordinary powers of intellect-such a ready and abundant command of iresh original resource -that I, without the slightest lear of rashness or precipitation, committed myself to him with the fullest trust and confidence. I have ther soon fullest trust and condence. I day if the root any solid grounds for with **TAWID**, there even modifying, the conviction which I then trusted in bin; not have I ever done to for a single moment. As I was thus the first Irish bishop who had abcolutely committed himself to Mr. Parnell, so I should naturally be the very to abandon him.

A crisis, therefore, so grave and so momentous in the national struggle, appeals with interest-ing and excentional force to the patriotism of Irishmen. It calls on them to come to the front, so rally could their chosen chief, and to support him with their cympathie, do ir best wishes and with all the moral, in ternal and premiary aid as their command. The high and exalted position of the Archbiahop of Dublin, bis noble and devoted loyalty to the National cause, the splendid cervices ho has rendered to it by his speeches and his writings, and the sacrifices he has made in its interest, point him out as the m at duly and highly authorized of and Bishops who have preceded me, hav, authoritatively as well as argumentatively proved that it is our own country itself that is on its trial, in the person of Mr. Parnell, in the coming inquiries. It would be a waste of time in me to illustrate this important fact still further. A movement, therefore, that comes directly and opportunely to its relief, must necessarily succeed. For, should the masses of my countrymen shrick back from the negative of my connersing annual back from the pecuniary sacrifices which this Indemnity Fund demands, I should feelfore d to confess with sources and with shane, and as one of themselves, that I do not believe them as one of themselves, thus I do not admire the as yet worthy of friedom. I do not admire the feelings or point do in of any Irishnan who is not eagerly desirents of taking a part and having a hand in the final descentions of the enemies of his country.

A BUG IN THE EAR.

DROWN HIM IN OIL AND DE QUICK ABOUT IT. Writers say when a bug gets into the ear do not be frightened, but drown him with cil er warm water. There is no philosopher, re-marks Dr. J. Hereat Clainorne, Jr., in the Medical Classics, who could sit unmoved with a bug or fly stamping a tatto upon his ear drum. Yes, he frightened, for it will facilitate your movoments. Sweet oil is perhaps the best thing to keep him from moving -- shat is the first desideratum. The off, by its thick consistence, will so entangle and bedraggie its legs and wings that the intolerable notes will be stepped. If oil be not at hand use any liquid in it is not poisonous or corrosive. Wat r will probably be within the reach of every one. This is also more liable to float him out, 100, than either sweet oil or glycering. It has been summated to blow tobyco smoke into the events stupping the insect. We cannot indexe this advis -tobacco smoke blown into she car of a ohile has been known to cause Marning symptoms When the movements of the introduct by them are mosted, syrings the ear gentle the warm weight, All manner of in octa and begg more be in found in the ear, but you can never tell in a given case who the ruse caller is that is knocking at the four of your orais till you hove him out.

I know no better word to say ; When passing by their calm retreat, With bended knee I press their clay. For me let others do the same And speed me home above the skies. I ask no poor, no fleeting fame Deny me not the gift I prize. POSSIBILITIES OF BUILDING & CELESTIAL CITY Mr. Prantl, a follower of Dr. Teed of Chicago, says the Mail of that city, proposes

IRISH ORATORY IN PARLIAMENT. IT WILL BE SUPPRESSED IF THE CONSERVA

House, the residence of an English nobleman of that name, and it is made entirely of cigarettes.

some kind upon the House in order to pre-

Send postal for Dye Book, Sample Card, directions for coloring Photos., making the finest Ink or Bluing

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., MONTREAL, P.Q.

A writer in the British Medical Journs! I miss the man I used to meet ; I miss them of , and not a few. I meet them not upon the street, I miss the men I used to meet Day by day one less I greet : I daily mourn an absent man. I muss the men I used to meet, They're resting now their weary feet-No more I'll meet them here below. God rest the men I used to meet that 6.000 families, or 30,000 people, go out

the answer would be, not addressed to her, poor child, but to her keeper, and I trusted to the cantents of that letter as convincing proofs of the internous character of the man she had married and who had taken advantage of her loving trast in him to hide her away from her only relative, and now growing tired of her and ifeering one day she woll ecoupy her light position, had treacherword to support to the tender mercies of the keywers i a mad house for the remainder of her life. Short life or long life, but the shorter the better pleased would he be. Such was their ullainous compact. "I believe that I mentioned that I had a

regular stoff of detectives in my employ. To tour of the most suitable and capable, with a chief to direct them, was entrusted the manage-ment of the "Maison," while the doctor, the for-mer kzeper, was bimself a closely guarded prisoner in their hands. All his epistolary cor respondence came directly under the supervision of the chief. This was the point that was of the usmost consequence to me, for on the answer that Lord Varner would send concerning Nora's letter depended her future peace of mind, as if once convinced of his utter vil-lainy I fe't she would regain her former self once more.

"Outwardly the "Maison" seemed the same, but inwardly all was claaged. Many an unfor-muste inmate recovered health of mind and body and lib rty from their living tomb. A competent physician, who had made insahity his special study, was appointed house doctor by my lawyers while working up my case. Meanwhile Nora and I sailed for Ireland in the mail steamer shat carried her letter, dated from the Maison Sante. A young lady, a former classma c of Nora's, wishing to enter a convent in Dubin, took the opportunity to join our party as the dreaded to travel alone. "" Arrived in the old land Litroated my darl-

ing to the care of the Lady Superior of the same community that her friend was about to join, as I had to follow immediately, i and in person, the address given by the Italian doctor.

Both my sister and myself had contributed largely to the enjoyment of the convent, conse-quently the Mother Superior was only too happy to repay us by any additional care or attention Bary. 'Disguised as a common sister. I had very Decessary.

Disguised as a common anter, I had very little delay in arriving here, had a drink of fresh milk from Mrs. Byrne, heard also from your boy Jerry about the sick gentleman that your aster and self had saved with his dog Coly, and heard him, a little later, on, give his oppinion concerning the sick gentleman's amiability when

be recognized Nora's peculiar writing. "I was now satisfied that he had received har letter, and felt certain he would answer the

and doctor in his own natural character. "I wited among the fishermon on the beach, and when Jerry took the letters to the village postoffice I was also perfectly satisfied that His hotchip's letter to the old Italian was among

trem 4." I heard, also, that yourself and sister had It is the ard, also, that yoursent and enter the letton the evening train to visit some momber of your family that was dargerously ill. On the following day Lord Varner 1st for no decided detination, but it mathers little, unless he destination, but it matters little, unless as leaves this lite, T and my darling have him cader our eye. The very servants that wait on him, that answer his aristocratic commands, are serving me to the letter until the web is woven to destroy him, unless he gives my sister her ballon as Lady Varner; even then it is doubt-full if I spare him. "And now I am here to give you any help

sidence, at the age of seventy six years, and was buried in a coffin that he made sixteen years ago for himself. It is of walnut wood and he has kept it in his house ever since, and two weeks before his death had it brought into his room and placed at the foot of his bed.

The story comes from Paris of a certain baron t man of society, unmarried, gay. He discov-ered one day that he was growing decidedly bald. The discovery worried him; but much thought on the subject resulted happily. He went to a wigmaker and ordered eight wigs, each made of hair just the color of his own, and each made of har just the color of his own, and just the quality, and each dressed just as he ar-ranged his own locks. The wigs differed only in the length of their hair. In one it was quite short; in the second it was a little longer; in the third longer still, and so on until No. 8, which was quite long hair. The baron pub on birdle hand burg fair. his short-haired wgi first, and wore it a week and then he put on No. 2, and wore that a week and then he put on ivo. 2, and wearing No 8, when and so on until he was wearing No 8, when some one was pretty sure to say : cions, baron, why don't you get your hair cut?" Then the baron would put on No. 1, happy at the thought that he had successfully solved the great wig problem.

Across the sea of life we gaze, some of us as in a cage, against the bars of which we beat our seemingly helpless wings, and cry "how long, ob, how long must I be detained ! Darkness will fall upon me ere the way is free." (Jurage, my despairing ones; if we labor unceasingly, some kind hand will help us. Ab 1 how we long some sind hand will help us. Ab 1 now we long to pierce the future, and yet how many of us would turn from the picture revealed with aching hearts. How few of us ever attain in this life the height to which we aspire, yet we must keep clumbing. The goal is ever ahead and above us. Perse-verse along on height to the heart desire verance alone can bring us to our heart's desire. The bravest souls our land has ever known are The bravest souls our land has ever known are those who patiently work and wait, amid sur-roundings in all respects uncongenial, who un-murmuring strive to make and see the best of their lot, while knowing, and feeling, that they could adorn a higher sphere, who, for the sake of lowed once formed the set of the set of of loved ones, forget self and labor on. We must not stop to think whether we are thanked or not ; remuneration for such sacrifices comes not upon earth ; God has a purpose in all He does. Some day the light will shine through, and, we can see why this work, has been given us to do. We have only to cry un-ceasingly for light, and light will come. The door will be set ajar and we will be set free!

THE QUEER STORY OF A CHAIR.

Some interesting information with reference

to a very curious incident which cocurred during the Franco German war has just come to hand. In 1870 shree French visitors established themselves at a hotel in a well-known German town, where they remained several months. Being then in want of funds, and unable to pay their bill, they were compoled to leave a package which they had brought from France, in the hands of the landlord, in satisfaction of their tim. This, upon examination, was found contain a sumptuously designed state olaim. was embroidered The name "Napoleon" chair. upon the silk covering of the back and seat, and on the occupant pressing his hands upon the fnely carved arms a musical air was played by an instrument concealed within the upholstary. When is a newspaper sharpest? When its newspaper sharpest? Newspaper sharpes

cipitate a debate. It is claimed by many of bigh altitude where the air is never stag. the leaders, and no doubt believed by all, that nant, but always breezy and changing. A every Irlah speech in Parliament is worth high location affords at the same time effecthe on the stump, an for this reason debate tive draining for liquid impurities. Instead is what is most wishes for. The Liberalz ap- of smeke, dust and sewer gas and other near to be perfectly willing to acquiesce in pestilential elements which fied a place in our the Nationalist prograame, but stand ready to atmosphere we must insist upon its purity pulat out to their impetuous colleagues the and esturate it with the fragrance of flowers innger of obstructive tactics at this time. If the Government briogs in English temedial legislation the measure or measures ought, they believe, to receive the support of the Itish party as a means of spiking the enemy's guns,

MASKED MALARIA.

IT TAKES MANY FORMS AND DECEIVES ALL BUT EXPERIENCED PHYSICIANS.

While September, October and November, says Dr. J. V. Shoemaker in the Medical Bulletin, are prolific of typical cases of malaria, it must not be forgotten that this strangely omnipresent disease is capable of assuming the most protean aspects. Its three marked variaties-intermittent, remittent and congestive-are so well known as to be recog-nized at once, not only by physicians, but by the people at large. There is reason to believe, however, that many of its minor varieties are frequently mistaken for other disorders, to the discomfort of the patient and the annoyance or discomfiture of his medical attendant. The peculiar poison or miasm of malaria may attack peoniar poison or misem or malaria may attack any organ or area of the body, producing con-gestion and inflammation differing from ordi-nary or idiopathic inflammation of the same region, only its peculiar bendency to intermit or

remit at certain intervals. Practitioners in malarial districts are so well aware of this fact, that they order antiperiodic remedies in every case in which they suspect a missmatic element to exist. In this manner they cure in a few days many cases of malarial congestion of the lungs, pleura, brain and bowels, which inexperienced physicians would term physicians would, term pneumonia, pleariey, brain fever and o clera morbus, or choleraic diarrhoes, and treat un-successfully by administering the remedies or-

dinarily employed in three diseases. Soistics, neuralgia, rheumatiam, synovitis, laryngitis, perionitis, and oystitis, may also be simulated so closely at times by the manifestanons of malaria as to defy differentiation, except by the speedy disappearance of the latter under antiperiodic, oreatment.

(1: Astoniahea at the good results obtained to the many apparently diverse affections from quinine, many superficial reasoners advocate its use in all inflammatory diseases. It is unnecessary to point out the error of that advice. These who follow it will soon regret their action. The purpose of this article is to point out that the constructions its lutric influences which

the same inveterious, telluric influences which are present throughout the greater part of the year in the regions marked by the dark spots in Billings' Malarial Map frequently and suddenly appear in more favored regions during the autumn and spring, and that the cultured and outivated Norbh and East might probably draw from the practical experience of the uncouth and awampy South and Southwest by being ever alert and watchful for the irregular manifestations of malaria.

A young woman wrote to a friend saying, We are still in Philadelphis," and the heartless recipient of the note replied-"I am not surprised. I never knew any one who was in Philadelphia who wasn't still."

Man is awfully smart in some things, but nobody has ever discovered one that could minator will convince you that it has no equal ram a pin clean through his head and make it as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle, and see if it nobody has ever discovered one that could nome out on the other side as the women do, does not please you,

plants, grasses and desirable trees, and cool and moisten it with fountains of living water. Instead of rattling wagons and the noise of tramping horses, cars and railroade, we need

quiet, to give natural rest to our nerves, with only a few singing birds to give music for our babes.

"We want a tower full of chiming bells which shall ring out at morning, neon and evening an inspiring tune to cheer, divert and raise our minds and souls to that happier and higher life."

This beautiful state of affairs could easily be brought about, so Mr. Prantl claims, by co-operation. Instead of having a bakery, laundry and kitchen in each family, every thing would be bought and prepared on the wholesale plan. By the present system the buying and preparation of food in families nosts two cents per pound. In this city of co-operation it would cost but one-seventh of a cent per pound. Cracker factories, he says. can make 120 different kinds of crackers, biscuits and cakes. Thus every possible taste would be suited. Those people who would not be satisfied with cake could have fruits from California or Italy at wholesale

AMONG THE INDIANS.

"While my husband was trading in fors he same across an Indian who had taken to his lodge to die. He had inward pains and pains In all his limbs. He gave some Yellow Oil internally, and cursd him. It also cured my husband of rhenmatism, and I find it valu able for congha and colds, sore throat, etc." Mrs. A. Bessw, Cook's Mills, Serpent River, Ont.

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"How're you getting along ?" remarked one moth to another. "Oh, I manage to keep in clothing." And he disappeared within a fur-lined overcoat.

THERE IS NO ONE, ABTICLE IN THE LINE OF medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed Balindonna Backache Plasters.

Bobby has reluctantly kissed his sister good night and was off for bed. "Don't you go to bed rather early, Bobby ? inquired young Mr. Sampson-"'it's but a little after eight." 'I have to go to bed early on the nights you call on sister," exclaimed Bobby ; "she makes me,"

Robert Lubbuck, Coder Repide writes "I have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil both for myself and family for Diphtheria with the the very best results. I regard it as the best remedy for this disease, and would use no other."

What is that which comes with a coach gees with a coach, is of ne use to the coach, and yet the coach cannot go without it ? A noise.

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exter

under the chin. The new Mephisto is a wicked looking capate, with crown of green velves embroidered with dots of black. The front is turned up, and in front are fastened two wings of green velvet embroidered in black. Around the crown are black ribbons, which come from the back and are tied beneath the chin.

The Hortense capote has a full gown of light green velvet, with two rows of black jet inser-tion. The front is trimmed wish black feathers, and there are small strings of black ribbon.

OURED BY B.B.B. WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED.

Mr. Samuel Allan, of Liele, Ont., states that he tried all the doctors in his locality while suffering for years with Liver and Kidney trouble; nothing benefitted him until he took Burdock Blood Bitters, four bottles of which cured him.

MUD RUN'S SIXTY THIRD VICTIM. SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 1.-Wm.Connell, who

was selected by the Lehigh Valley Rallway Company as its representative in this region in the settlement of damages growing out of the Mud Run disaster, announced to-day that the company would pay \$3,500 where heads of families were victims of the disaster, \$1,860 in cases of young men. and \$1,500 where the victims were under eighteen years of age. Two olsimants have already accepted these terms ; others have asked for time to consider them, and some decline to make set-tiement on this basis. The death to day of Kate Kennedy, aged 18, of this city, makes the number of deaths from the collision

eixty-three.

Mr. Joab Seales, of Toronto, writes : A short time age I was suffering from Kidney Complaint and Dyspepsia, sour stomach and lame back; in fact I was completely pro-strated and suffering intense pain. While in this state a friend recommended me to try a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Dis covery. I used one bottle, and the permanent manner in which it has cured and made a new man of me is such that I cannot with hold from the proprietors this expression of my gratitude.

"How many deaths ?" asked the hospital physician, while going his rounds. "Nine," "Why I ordered medicine for tan." "Yes "Yes, but one wouldn't take it."

ontest with Dr. Thomas' Eclestric Oil .-

which is a severeign pulmonic-besides being a remedy for soreness, lameness, abrasions lowsy's Orn Oure; it is effectual every time. of the skin, tumors, piles, rheumatism, etc. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

THE LAWS OF THE MEDES AND PERSIANS were not more immutable tunn those of nature. If we transgress them we suffer. Sometimes, however, we break them inad-vertently. Damages frequently take the form of Dyapapais, Constipution and Biliousness, which can be easily repaired with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptio Cure, the Great Bonn Par fier and renovator of the system.

A CHEERFUL FACE.

Carry the radiance of your soul in your

face. Let the world have the benefit of it. Let your cheerfulness be felt for good wherever you are, and let your amiles be scat-tered like the sun beams, "on the just as on the unjust." Such disposition will yield a rich reward, for its happy effects will come home to you and brighten your moments of thought. Cheerfulness makes the mind clear, gives tone to thought, adds grace and beauty to the countenance. Smiles are little things, cheap to be fraught with so many blessings, both to the giver and to the receiver, pleasant little ripples to watch as we stand on the shore of every day life. They are the higher and better responses of nature to the emotions of the soul. Let the children have the benefit of them, those little ones who need the sunshine of the heart to educate them, and would find a level for their buoyant natures in the cheerfal, loving faces of those who lead them. Let them not be kept from the middle-aged who need the encouragement they bring. Give your smiles to the aged. They come to them like the quiet rain of summer, making iresh and verdant the lon, weary path of life. They look for them from you who are rejoloing in the fulness of life, Be gentle and induigent to all. Love the true, the beautiful, the just, the holy.

HE DUG UP DOUBLOONS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 1.-James M. Eddy, of Providence, went out in his back yard at Horseneok before breakfast this morning and dog up 1,500 silver coins. His father was a Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island. One of his ancestors, Amasa Eddy, who sailed with Oapt, Kidd, returned to his Horseneck farm and sowed it with doubloons. Among his papers was a chart locating his buried wealth. The Lieutenant Governor did nothing with the plan, but James M. Eddy, into whose possession the paper came at the same time as the farm, thought it Ample warning is given us by our lungs worth trying. He is confident that there are when they are in danger. If fool-hardy, still \$100,000; in: gold! Spanish doubloons enough to neglect the warning signal, we incur imminent peril. Check a cough at the them if he has to dig up the entire place.

Hard and soft come cannot withstand Hol.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Sytup stands at the head of the list for all discases of threat and lungs. It acts like magic in he sking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chesh s relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all palmonary complaints.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE THE TRUE WITNESS

tea : it is raw material to the confectioner or

ism preserver. To proclaim the principal

that raw material must be free from taxation

in order that industry may flourish, is like

starting an avalanche. It is fatal to the

system of protection, and it loads straight to

the land taxation as the only practicable fund

for defraying the imperial expenditure of the

We are on the eve of a great social and

economic struggle, which, in its final issues

will be more memorable even than the aboli-

tion of slavery. It is now a question of the

emancipation of the white man and of the

deliverance of the American people from the

mischlevous doctrines of land tenure which

they carried with them to the continent of

America from feudal England. Slavery, we

ought in justice to the American people never

doctrines that they inherited from their old

"AN IRISH EVOLUTION."

A pamphlet, bearing the title "An Irish

American people.

monarchical home.

Nov. 7, 1888

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WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 7, 1888.

TO-MORBOW the election for President 'of the United States takes place, and the world will not be sorry for that fact, however the result may be regarded. There has been no context of the same kind since the election of Mr. Lincoln procipitated the war for Southern independence. A review of the interim history establishes a direct connection between the two elections. As that which placed Lincoln in the White House led to a sanguinary civil war and an economical revolution in the abolition of slavery, so will the election of Oleveland, should he be elected, entail a com. plete change in the policy which grow out of the war. That policy, as everyone can see who regards the situation from a non-partizan stand-point, is no longer suited to the changed conditions of the country and its population. In the very necessity of things It must be greatly modified. If not now by the easy process advocated by Mr. Oleveland. at a future time when troubles, perhaps as great, may arise from the change as arose when the opposing forces of public opinion decided the question of slavery by an appeal to arms.

IRISH-AMERICANS are just now much sought after by both parties in the States. The appeals made to them embrace all possible reerences to the history and conduct of both parties in relation to Irish questions. Several years ago the British Government proposed an extradition treaty to the Government of the United States which contained some clause regarded as highly objectionable by the Irish. England wanted the privilege of extraditing and taking back to the old country all Irish political refugees who had sought an asylum in the States. But the British minister did not embrace a clause to that effect in the draft treaty submitted to the President and the Secretary of State. Nothing appeared in that draft but an enumeration of crimes recognized in both countries as properly extraditable. The desired clause was introduced by craft. The now denoted Lord Sackville tried, but in vain, to secure the concession from Mr. Bayard, but failed. When the treaty reached the Senate he was more successful. Senators Sherman, Edmunds, Frye, Evarts and Dolph obliged the minister by inserting the political "refugee" amendment, and the treaty was then ratified by the Republican votes against the protest of the Democrats in the Senate. These facts, widely published, are having an effect commensurate with their importance, and have greatly weakened the Republican cause among the Irish voters. A TERRIBLE LESSON has been given in the trial and condemnation of John Kehoe, who s sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of right of remonstrance on financial bills, and the law on the 14th of next month. The he would have Senate and Chamber renewrighteousness of the verdict, the justice of able by thirds every three years. the sentence are confirmed by the public con. has been infrequent in this part of Canada that there have been a number of capital orimes. some being of peculiar atrocity. Mr. M. A. Maning, in his able pamphlet on sgrarian murder in Ireland, remarks upon a s low poison working in a nation, its course un umarked and unchecked until some hideous Irr uption tells of the hidden disease. "This specties of blood poison," he writes, "permiat es a nation's reason, forming a people, by a gravinal change, into creatures of oriminal impulate." Something of this kind exists in all continuities where any number of men exist w bo feed the oriminal impulse by dishonesty, injustice, scheming to get possession others who aid the evil work by loose discourse, immoral conduct and neglect of duty. Even it has been affirmed that the harboring of secret thoughts of evil are factors in the preduction of orime. How careful, then. every one should be in every thought, word in this respect. Let the fate of Kehos closely approaching anarchy,

presented when we look about us in the world, especially when we are brought into contact with the youry, remembering that a word may give a beat for good or evil for all time and sternity to characters in process of formation within the sphere of our influence.

IN HEAVEN.

There was considerable amusement, enjoyment and satisfaction in the meetings of the Evangelical Alliance at this city lately. But not half the fun that there was at New York when various clergymen gave a forecast of keaven to a reporter. A man's heaven is his ideal of perfect bliss, and these good gentlemen were kind enough te give their heavers a glimpse of Olympus, as seen through Protestant spectacles. Here is T. De Witt Talmage's idea :---

"I imagine that we shall do in heaven what we do on earth in our most-olevated moods. The constitution of our minds will not change, and I imagine that our taxies that are dominant now will be dominant then. One of the great satisfactions of heaven is in the factthat a man can follow his testes there that he has possessed here. A great many persons cannot follow the tastes they naturally possess in this world because they have to en-counter difficulties in getting a livelihood. A man may be tond of means, 10 here he is obliged to heave coal. Anothe, has a fine taste for paintings, but on earth co can afford nothing better than a chromo. A woman may have an exquisite taste for beautiful flowers and can appreciate fine ccenery, but she hardly ever sees anything outside of the city in which she lives or the dull routine of her home, where all her tastes are suppressed. In heaven her tastes will be gratified. A Christian astronomer when he dies will enter upen an enlarged sphere. He will have a better observatory at his disposal, a further reach of exploration in heaven the astronomer will see these other worlds. He will see all that God has created. In other words he is going to be furnished with celestial rapid transit He will be able to visit Jupiter before breakfast and after tea go to Mercury, after having spent the day with a few friends in Mars. The bodily limitations that confine us will all he gone. The sonl will be released and enjoy a freedom which will be delightful and expanding. On earth we can have no real or adequate conception of the human scul, no more than we can the aspirations of the bird we see confined in its cage. The soul is cabined up and has only a couple of win-

dows an inch or two square to look through In heaven the vision will be limitless, its movement swifter than thought." Dr. Talmage is not a philosopher. His heaven would satisfy curiosity, and that satisfied, there would be no more heaven. The other preachers who gave their ideas of heaven to the reporter were equally vague and forgetful of St. Paul, who said it has not en-

FRANCE.

tered the heart of man to know what heaven

Ĵв.

For the past half-dozen years, the opposition in France has assailed the government with demands for a revision of the Constitution. By that organic law, the Assembly has been given the pewer to revise, change or alter it-a power which, it can be readily seen, contains serious elements of danger to the status quo, for there is nothing to prevent such changes being made as will actually bring France back again to a monarchy or imperialism. The absence of provinces with their legislatures, as in America, to act as intermediaries, and refer any proposed changes in the Constitution back to the pecmust ever give an uncertainty to the

Talans" threw, out the blat that a conservative republic in France would be best assured by a system closely approximating to that in the United States. The French never took the novelist's hint, but adopted a system taken half from America, half from England ; and the result has been such dissatisfaction that nearly everybody in France is calling for a

revision of the Constitution. Some change will undoubtedly be made ; but unfortunately this revision is accompanied by no Nitle to them. That which, from danger to the quiet of the country.

AN AMERICAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS. The example of Germany, Belgium, Spain and other countries in holding Catholic Congresses has given rise to the question why a Catholic Congress should not be held in America. Conventions and meetings em-

bracing representatives of societies throughout the United States have been held time and again, but these gatherings do not cover the ground which the proposers of a Catholic Congress have in view. The matter is discussed more generally among German than other Catholics, although the idea is not to have the movement confined to any one nationality, but to embrace all Catholics and ignore all sectional or race feelings. A writer in the New Orleans Star gives the following summary of arguments advanced in favor of a Catholic Congress in the United States and the good results that might be expected therefrom :

lst. A batter union of the Catholics of the different nationalities can be brought about. Nationality is the bane of religion, as it scene to place nationality over religion.

2d. The advancement of the union smongst the Catholics has been the sincere desire of our bishops, and many whilst not in favor of separate or national conventions would goyfully assist and encourage a general Catholic Congress.

3d. Many of the laity look with suspicion on these separate conventions, by nationali. ties, because only separate interests are aimed at.

4th. A general American Catholic Congress would beget a consciousness amongst us of our strength and power and enable us to defend our political and religious rights by united action. Questions important to Catholics can be discussed, such as schoole, taxation of federal principle in the settlement of the church property, the laboring interest, etc. 5th. A general Catholic Congress would be an effective means for the more zealous and better elements to strengthen the less good and lukewarm, to make them energetic, real Catholics-ready for some sacrifice for the sake of God and religion.

6th. The variety of nationalities and langnages to be represented at the proposed Catholic Congress would not be any objection but rather be an expression of the true Catholicity of the Catholics and would be an imposing spectacle.

WILL IF BE A REVOLUTION? Profoundly interesting is the situation in the States-now on the eve of a contest which is to decide the great issue between two ditinctly opposite lines of policy. At bottom a question of money, but the biggest

money any people ever sought to regulate Ot late years the income derived from cuaoms has brought in money to the treasury the modern Englishman-and he was forced sircus of seeing the breach widened than to beyond its wants, and the Government Without, however, comparing the merits of are at their wita' end to know what constitutions, the fact remains that "re- to do with the taxes they have raised. vision" is constantly the cry in France. The The kings of Europe have no dread of sur-Legitimists want to revise the constitution in pluses ; they are familiar with deficits their way ; the Reds to change it toward a and with loans ; they have never suffered modified Socialism. It is upon this issue that from the embarrassment of an over flowing Boulanger has lately made his political cam- treasury. But that is the situation of Presipaign ; and whether he has been wholly suc- dent Cleveland. He must either remit taxes cessful or not, the fact remains that he has or discover new forms of expenditure in forced the government to recognize that "re- order to make ends meet, and bring the national income down to the level of the national expenditure. No other cause is porof the French Assembly, M. Floquet moved sible. Hence arises a clear issue between for a revission and gave the main points of the two great parties. The Democratic benefit Britain? The change came about his plan. He wants, in particular, to party goes for the reduction of customs ; the strengthen the tenure of the Ministry by a Republican party will not tolerate any abatement of the taxes, and they have to discover a modification of the method of electing a new mode of expenditure. Mr. Blaine has stead of wasting his time in senseless attacks already found the path that the Republican party must inexorably follow. He proposes that the imperial surplus should be used to relieve the local taxation of land. The London Despatch, an English Radical journal, see great things in a victory for which he fell was the natural outcome of the Cleveland. It observes that "the Democratic intense feeling created in this country by the party, which up till 1864 was conservative in | Fenian raids and the inability of the mass of the worst sense, has now become the party of progress; and its triumph will mark the perfectly reasonable in the light of history greatest advance that the world has yet seen. and experience. Then, as now, British If it conquers we shall see on the great statesmen would not make the smallest con-American continent a practical realization of cession to the most simple demands of the the dreams of Henry George, and an immense | Irish for justice. Therefore, to blame Irishprogress towards the better distribution of men for not falling into line at the word of wealth. For a Democrate viotory means Mr. McGee was quite unreasonable. Let the precisely the reverse of Mr. Blaine's metto; British Government do justice to Ireland, and it means the appropriation of land values for there will be an end to agitation. The one the benefit of the whole people, instead of the | fact of the Orimes Act in force to-day, twenenrichment of a few." which is in an absolute majority, it results / This is going much further in anticipation proof of the insurmountable character of the than many Democrats would admit, but it difficulties in the way of any man who adopts shows how Radicals count on the election of Mr. Cleveland opening the way for profound political and social changes. The same paper | position to act, with justice towards Ireland. thinks President Cleveland unwittingly states a profound truth when he save that he opens author of the pamphlet is of opinion that if no crusade for free trade as it is understood in the Irish question is settled in the light of "Within the past year," he tells us, " there England. English free trade is a compromise American experience, the Irish representa by which the manufacturer is benefitted with. I tives will certaioly remain in the British Parout compromising the right of the landlord to liament. The first lesson of Americanism live in idleness upon the labor of the working seems to him to be that the national legislaclasses. Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden struck at the duties that were imposed for protective | that are common to all sections. This may purposes ; their policy did not go the lengt;) be admitted as a true federal principle, and, It is certainly in marked contrast with that of attacking those duties that are imposed for since Mr. Parnell's letter to Mr. Rhodes made revenue only, and these duties are required known the non-separatist character of the merely to enable landlords to escape an movement, there ought to be no necessity of adequate and just land tax.

will lead in America to the total abelition of exist as long as the empire itself. Thus Home have now ceased to exist. Others are still in all customs. The principle enunciated by Rule for Ireland involves Home Rule on full activity. They are of very low type of President Cleveland in his letter accepting federal lines for Eogland, Scotland and Wales the Democratic candidatore, the principle of as well. "bolishing taxes on raw material in order to

much further than he thinks. What is raw Canada. Contrary to the Tory idea of centralization, in pursuance of which Sir John material ? When that question comes to be faced, the Democratic party will find Macdonald has risked the disruption of this confederation, it advocates still greater subthat there is no middle course left divisions. Great cities like New York. Chi-008 cage, Philadelphia, Montreal, with their point of view, is a manufactured arauburbs, the writers believes, should be ticle is, from another, raw material. Silk erected into States in the American Union ribbon is a manufactured article compared and Provinces in the Dominion. These ideas with the silk as it has been obtained from the are all good in their way, the federal is now silkworm ; It is raw material in the making becoming the governing idea in politics and ly necessary," said the judge, "for the up of ladles' hats. Flour is a manufactured article to the miller, but if is raw material to in America, and must in the nature of things the baker. Sugar is a manufactured article to grow as times progress. the washerwoman who uses it to sweeten her

IRISH TENANT LAND PURCHASE. The advice which John Dillon and Michael Davitt are now giving the Irish tenantry, whom they counsel to make no land purchases while the coercion act is in force, is not only patriotic but also sound. It is sound because there is every reason to believe that the tenantry, by waiting until coercion is ended, will be able to secure better bargains with the landlords, who, while the government supports them as it is at present doing, will demand exorbitant prices for their estates, knowing that if the tenants refuse their terms they can rack-rent and evict them. A bargain that is entered into while one party is in a measure coerced is seldom a profitable one to the coerced party, and Dillon and Davitt wisely counsel the Irish farmers to be no part. ners to such a transaction.

to forget, was another evil inheritance from It is patriotic advice, in the second place. the old country ; but, just as the genius of a because the land purchase question is just now free republic proved strong enough to rid the a knotty one for the Government, which is body politic of that dangerous poison, so, we divided on the issue, and which would only be are persuaded, will it prove able to destroy too glad to find itself extricated from its difthe much more subtle, but not less pernicieus, ficulties by the Irish tenants. All the money which was appropriated under the Ashbourne purchase act has been expended, and the ministry has now to deal with the question of making a new appropriation. And it is just on that question that Salisbury and his colleagues are not in accord. The Whigs object to an Evolution," by Mr. Watson Griffin, of this unlimited appropriation, and contend that the city, has reached our table. The idea of the brochure is to elucidate and advocate the amount of money voted should be measured by the offers of the Irish tenants to buy. At Home Rule question. The writer also deals least, that is the attitude taken by Goschen. though Hartington favors Balfour's scheme. with the evolution of Irish aspirations since which favors the immediate appropriation of the abortive attempt at rebellion under Wil-S10,000,000, a sum which the "Unionists" liam Smith O'Brien in 1848 For this latter purpose he cites the career of the late Hon. say is unreasonable and certain to mest with popular disfavor, as entalling an enormous Thomas D'Arcy McGse, and gives copious expense on the constry for the benefit of the extracts from his speeches at various times to landlords. ⁸how how he began as an ardent rebel and

If the Irish tenants should show themselves ended by becoming a firm upholder of the ampire. The writer dates the change in Mr. eager to purchase, especially if purchasers should come forward in great numbers, this McGee's views from the time of his failure to establish the American Celt at Boston. He split between the "Unionists" and the Tories 'slowly opened his eyes," we are told, "to might be healed. For if tenants sufficiently the fact that the world is larger than Ireland. numerous should apply to the land purchase Instead of being actuated entirely by senticourts. Ballour and his adherents would be able to say to Goschen and his supporters that ment as before, he began to reason. He saw Irlehmen in America living in friendly relathe Government was not making a larger tions with other nationalities, retaining their grant than the tenants' applications warranted, religion and intermarrying only with those of and to such a statement the "Unionists" their own church, yet becoming thoroughly would be able to make no satisfactory answer. Americanized. The English, he knew, were The Irish leaders are well aware of the breach like the Americans, a mixed race-Celt, which exists in the Government ranks on Saxon, Dane and Norman being merged in this issue, and they are, naturally, more de-

organization -- without discipline, recognized leaders, or definite objects. It is not of yes. From this view the pamphlet goes on to terday this plague. Mr. Justice Hawkins has stimulate industrial enterprise, will lead him discuss federation in the United States and denounced it in the strongest terms from the judgment seat at the Old Bailey. On one occasion, while sentenoing eleven prisoners in one batch, he said that they with others had "associated together in gange for the purpose of robbing, assaulting and beating those whom they desired to plunder. No part of the metropolia has been free from this plague. In Whitechapel, in Islington, and in Covent. garden itself, I find the same offence committed at all hours of the day. It is absolute. public safety that this sort of robbery with violence should be immediately and sternly repressed," and he showed his appreciation of that fact by sentencing the prisoners to long terms of penal servitude. For a time the spid mic was abated. The Skeleton Army was put down, and little was heard of the gangs for a year or two. The plague has however, revived again, and the recent trials at the Old Balley of the young ruffians concerned in the Regente Park murder showed that the fighting gang was as powerful and troublesome as ever. They prowl about the streets armed with belts and sticks, they fight, and when they get a chance must of them steal.

> "There is much said about the terrorism of the National League, and London Tory M.P.'s, from Mr. W. H. Smith downward. have wept coplous tears over the sad fate of the terrorized and boycotted witness in remote wilds of Ireland. Just as Mr. Gladstone was too intent on Mitchelstown to see the brutality of Bloody Sunday in Trafalgar square, so the law-and-order men in Parliament look over all the terrorism of the London ruffian in order to seek out the woes and sufferings of a stray landgrabber in Munster or Connaught. Here is one instance which is quite as horrible as anything that the Curtina have ever suffered. It occurred in Southwark ast month, but not a member of Parliament has ever noticed it.

"A poor woman was walking along the Lower Marsh, Lambeth, one night in company with another woman, when she was pounced upon by one of a gang of ruffiane that infest the neighborhood of the New Cut, and she was dragged or pushed into Groveplace. There a savage struggle ensued between the poor woman and the wild beasts who had her in their clutches. Savage at being banked by her gallant resistance, they stabbed her, and so serious was the wound that it nearly proved mortal. After much delay, she made her appearance in court to prosecute ; but she would never have entered the witness-box if pressure had not previously been brought to bear on her by the court. She told the magistrate that the reason she had falled to appear in support of the charge on former occasions was that she considered her " life would be in danger" if she did, as the drisoner's companions were capable of avenging themselves on her. As to the woman who was with her at the time of the attack, and who seems to have then behaved courageously enough, she seems soon after to have lost heart, and is said to have removed from her residence, in order to avoid the risk of glving evidence. "If this had been in Ireland, how the welkin would have rung with execution ! A woman nearly outraged, and all but stabled to death, who dared not prosecute lest the should be murdered ; her companion, rather than bear witness against her assailants; preferring to seek safety in flight. What a picture ! The Times would have written a leader on it every other day for a month if it had been in Galway or Kerry. As it was only in Southwark, the Daily Chronicle was the only paper which has even deigned to comment upon the insignificance of this ugly fact." As Artemus Ward observed, with classic meditativeness, " 'Nuff Sed."

government in France.

vision" is necessary,

At the very outset of the present session curtailment of the power of the Senate and Deputies. That is, he proposes that the Ministry shall hold office for a definate term of years, and only be subject to prior removal upon a formal vote of lack of confidence in the Uhamber ; he would give the Senate the

right of suspensive veto for two years, though depriving it of anything more than a

This is a decided drift away from the science. Yet it is painful to reflect that a | English to the American system. In England, life must be sacrificed in this way. It is a a Ministry resigns the moment there is an truth generally accepted that moral disease adverse majority to it in Parliament, whereas must be deeply seated in any community in the United States, it holds on for an where the crime of murder is frequent. Uan allotted term, however large that opposition we. as a community, truly say that murder | majority may be. In so conservative a land as England, its ministerial system is satisfacduring the past year ? The records show | tory, but in one like France, where the Assembly contains a dozen factions, none of n constant changes of Ministry, which is ininclous to the country and to all its interests. No sooner is a Ministry installed in power and takes charge of the administration of affairs than it is ousted and all its work undone. A constant succession of ministries results, such as has weakened the French republic and almost wholly destroyed its infigence in Europe.

M. Flequet's revision is the most conserv ative that has yet been suggested, and yet it is not at all sure that it will be adopted, as of the property of their neighbors, and by the Assembly is likely to regard it as an attempt on his part to keep himself in power. proposed by the Red Republicans-the aboli. tion of the Presidency and Senate-leaving the Assembly the sole power-a system that greatly multiply that changes of the governand deed, for all are their brothers' keepers | ment and reduce the country to a condition

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owing to the peculiar circumstances of the legislate locally for Ireland. The national United States, will drive them much farther partnership of the British Islands is accepted n a sector de la contra de la contra de la companya de la contra de la contra de la contra de la contra de la c La sector de la contra de la contr La contra de la cont

agree to a separation, and that secret assass stairway of American progress, and huge time.

signboards at every landing announcing that union is strength. If union was the basis of American progress, how could disintegration gradually, but the revolution of opinion was most complete. The character of his writings and speeches was entirely altered, and in. upon the English, he devoted his attention to the elevation of the Irish people of America."

Accepting this as a tolerably accurate sketch of the motives of Mr. McGee's conversion, we may observe that the disfevor into Irishmen to accept his teachings-an inability ty-one years after the death of McGee, is a the role of Mr. McGee till the British Gov-

ernment shows signs of relenting and a dis-Loaving that branch of the subject, the ture should have the power to enaot only laws insisting on it. All Irishmen demand is equal

But the policy of the Democratic party, rights with Englishmen, and the power to

to ask himself the question, Why should not bave it narrowed. Hence their advice to the Irishmen become Britons in Britain as well as | farmers to keep out of the land courts as long Americans in America ! He saw that the majo, as the Government insists on keeping the tenence of the political connection between the Crimes Act in force, advice which is British Isles was a geographical necessity. He [patriotic, for the reason that it connecls a became convinced that England would never course which will bother the Tories, and which is wise, because when coercion is iantion or open war could only result dis ended and abolished forever, the tenants astrously to the Irlah people. He saw that | will be able to secure far better terms than cousolidation was carved on every step of the | the landlords will give them at the present

ORIME IN LONDON.

We have heard about crime in Ireland till we are alok. If a boy throws a stone at a cat in Tipperary the Tory journals are out as once with the wildest expressions of holy horror at the outrage. But the same papers suppress, or put in the smallest type, the rccord of diabolism rampant in England. An unknown friend across the water has sent us a copy of the Pall Mall Gazette, in which we are introduced to evangelized England as it is. We are told that : " There are few more melancholy illustrations of the inability of the authorities to cope with the forces of disorder. In London than the existence in various quarters of the metropolis of mere or less organized gangs of young ruffians. The hoodium and the larrikin of civilization is the standing difficulty of our contimental age. A generation is growing up around us which has never been disciplined, either at home or at school. Spare the rod and spoil the child is a maxim relegated to the dark ages and the wealthy classes. Our young aristocrats are birched as of old, but the persons of the children of King Demos are now sacrosanot. So they grow up like wild asses' colts, and are the despair of the custodians of law and order. Such, at least, is the explanation of one set of sociologists. But we have nothing to do with the causes. What we are concerned with are the facts." - topographie of the second

The writer then goes on to describe what he calls the " Bandit gangs of London." have from time to time been brought before the knowledge of the public the existence of gangs, always ruffianly and sometimes predatory, which are composed of young fellows who are distinctly not of the domesticated variety of the genus homo. Here are the names of a few of these gangs :---

Marylobone Gang.... Habitat-Lisson-grove. Pitaroy-place Gang.... Wonkey parade Gang... Wonkey Gang... Workey Gang... Wonkey Gang... Workey Gan Marylobone Gang... H Fitzroy-place Gang... Black Gang... New-out Gang.... Green-gate Gang.... "Princy Arhur" Gang "The Gang of Roughs" The Joyial Thirty-two

"These are a few of the names taken from aid in the abasement of the people. Instead be a warning never to be too strongly [Many years ago, Lord Lytton in his "Par. than Cobden or Bright ever dreamt of ; it as a fact that must of necessity continue to the police court records, Some of them may of receiving William II, with dignified court Constanting of the second seco

MILITARISM IN EUROPE.

Is Europe in a state of decadence ? asks the Liverpcol Catholic Times. "This is the question which must perforce suggest itself to a thoughtful mind in considering the attention paid to the tour of the Emperor William. Militarism is becoming more and more rampant. National armaments are increasing rapidly from year to year. The people are ground down by taxation. International jealousies are growing in intensity. And amidst all this, the Kaiser's journey is, we are told, the one thing necessary to restore Europe to a healthy condition. It would appear that the peoples who compose the nations count for little or nothing. It is the Emperors, and Kings, and the diplomate who are to embroil in war or to assure tranquility. If we are in troublous times a leading figure must strut upon the stage with suitable pomp and circumstance. Forthwith we are to be ushered into a fierce and bloody struggle, or the sunshine of peace is to smile rupon us. The inerests of millions are to be altogether swayed, by the movements and language of a single individual. The Kaiser has visited St. Petersburg, Vienna, Munich, and Rome, and judging by the com ments of the public journals the question of peace and war was inseparably bound up with the incidents of his journey. Men may talk of the progress of the people and the infigence which they exercise on the counsels of nations, but in view of an event such as this, where is the evidence of one or the other ? The only connection that can be drawn from it is that morality-the sense of what is right -as a determining force in international life,

is at a low obb. The conduct of the Italian Liberals during the Emperot's stay in the Eternal City is a proof that they, at least, are only too ready to

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Nov. 7, 1888

THF TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

tisy, they grovelled before him. They might vil properly have welcomed him as a powerful friend whose visit was likely to consolldate the alliance between Germany and Italy, date they did much more than this. They worshipped Cæssriam and endeavored to worausproit the Emperor's presence amongst them as a ratification of the existing condition of sfiairs in Rome. They exhibited to the world the spectacle of men conscious of workness. They practically acknowledged that some satisfactory sanction is yet needed for what is termed "Italian unification," and that the mere fact of a gentleman who is an absolute monarch and a foreigner condescending to call upon their King is, in their opinion sufficient to constitute this sauction. The articles of the Liberal journals upon the significance, of the Emperor's visit can be explained in no other way. A more fatuous course the supporters of the Italian Government could not have pursued. Besides revealing their want of faith in their cause, they supplied [their opponents with a strong argument and obviously misconstrued the meaning of the Kaiser's interview with the meaning of the Kaiser's interview with third of Brooklyn. This regiment is said to Kirg Humbert. If the view taken by the the pet and pride of the City of Churches, Emperor of Germany with regard to the occupation of Rome be of value, then the protesta which have been raised thronghout the Catholic world sgainst that occupation must also be regarded as of high importance, Bat, as a matter of fact, William II., when paying his respects to King Humbert had not the alightest intention of taking any step antagonistic to the Papacy in the dispute between the Govern. Casual observer, but has lived in these closely ment and the Holy See. Indeed, it may be said with perfect truth that in appreaching the mode of life of these poor people without tis Holiness, William II, recognized his right any aid from his imagination. Address, 749 to sovereign and independent power. He of. fered him homage as the spiritual chief of his Catholic subjects and supreme head of the Cathelle Church, thereby signifying that he it convinced of his title to exercise his worldjurisdiction without let or hindrance on the part of rulers or governments.

The Italian Liberals have, therefore' damaged rather than sorved their own interests by the efforts they have made to attribute the anti-Papal significance to the Emperor's visit. Even if William II., had pronounced in favor of "Italian unification " the Rome question would still remain as far as ever from solution. The morality of an individual er a national act cannot be altered by the mere fist of a German Emperor, though he be a master of many legions. But XIII, makes no claim that is really poems to which George Leats fell heir. he desires is a position worthy of the Supreme conducting the Mageziar, it is Mr. Speed's Pontiff. No settlement of the Roman Ques purpose to make it all that its name impliespendent. His independence is, however, noats of Italy. On the contrary it guarantee of a bright future for the country. Amidat all its difficulties the Papacy is the greatest moral power in the world, because it represents those principles of order and justice upon which the peace and

raised by character and intellect far above is an especially interesting number. The M.R.I.A., F.R.G.S., seconded by Mr. J. those who can use no force in any reasoning variety of literature contained in it is sure to Rooney, a vote of thanks was unanimously please, while the illustrations are of a higher passed to Mr. J. O Farrell, barriater, Qaebec,

LITEBARY REVIEW.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE,

Mr. Geo. E. Montgomery contributes to th November number of this magazine, a mose valuable and interesting article, profusely ill ustrated, upon the theatres which have been conducted by Mr. A. M. Palmer. This is the first article of a series on similar topics. A finely-engraved portrait of Mr. Palmer will

appear as the frontispiece. The obarming article by Mr. John R. Chapin, "A Drive Through the Connecticut Valley," begun in the October number, will be continued in the next number; and, both in text and illustrations, will exhibit delight-ful glimpses of the romantic scenery which helps to make poetical "the land of steady habits,"

The series of illustrated articles on "America's Crack Regiments" was begun with a history of the famous S-venth of New York. In November, it is the turn of the Twenty and an account of the organization should make interesting reading. The regiment has a proud war record, and the article naturally devotes much space to that period when it in no sense simply played at soldiering. "Some Adopted Americans" is the this of

an article prepared by the editor of the Journalist, Mr. Allan Forman, who has made a careful study of the lower-class immigrants and tenement-house dwellers of New York City. Mr. Forman has not been a mere petent to give strong and graphic pictures of Broadway, New York.

A NEW EDITOR FOR THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE. Mr. John Gilmer Speed has become the editor of The American Magazine, which, ander its new ownership, has already shown many evidences of vigor a: il enterprise, Mr. Speed, who belongs to the well known Kertucky family of that name, is well fitted by taste and training to successfully carry out the new work he has undertaken. He has passed through all the grades of journalism, and was for several years managing editor of the New York World before it was purchased by its present proprietor. Since then he has spent much time in foreign, travel, and has also been a frequent contributor to the magazines and newspaper press. He has written a life of John Keats, and edited his letters and poems. For this work Mr. Speed had peculiar advantages, as his mother, a daughter of George Keats, the yonnger brother of the poet, had preserved all of John Keats's letters to his it should be clearly understood that Leo brother, and many of the manuscript ipon the untimely death of the young post opposed to the national sentiments of the upon the untimely death of the young post in Rome. Mr. Speed, in turn, inherited Italian people. As he stated very distinctly these letters and manuscripts, and made good in his address to the Italian pilgrims, what use of them in his education of Keats. In Pontiff. No settlement of the Roman Ques an illustrated monthly, representative of tion can be accepted as final until he is inds- American thought and life. He will have the hearty co-operation of competentand resourcewise incompatible with the true inter- ful colleagues, and he therefore starts out with a bright prospect of making the Ameriests of Italy. On the contrary it can Magazine worthy of the success which might be safely accounted the surest usually follows well-directed effort.

THE UATHOLIC WORLD. NEW YORK, JOHN J. FARRELL, NO. 6 PARK PLACE. Montreal : D. & J. Sadlier, Notre Dame street.

In the November number Katharine Lynan has an appreciative article on "William O'Brien, M.P.;" A. M. Pope desprosperity of nations depend. If, then, the "William O'Briev, M.P.;" A. M. Pope dest term is admissable-draped as to the interior of legimate claims of the Holy See were satisfied, the Province of Quebec;" Agues Reppler dim religious light thrown from the how immensaly would the influence of has an article on "Children on Subidor" alter and by the thrown from the

grade of excellence than usual. There is one like him be found to guide the Catholic Church in England during the coming days entitled "An American Theatre." This article is profusely illustrated, and supple-mented by the frontispiece, which is a por-trait of the very successful manager, Mr. M. Palmer. This is a notable A. article, and is sure to be very largely read and criticized, as Mr. Montgomery says what he thinks and feels about the past, present and future of the American theatre, without minoing matters. Mr. L. McIntosh Ward, the son, we believe, of the first American Minister in China, contributes an exceedingly interesting article describing his father's adventures in reaching Pekin, and the difficulties in the way of an interview with the Emperor. The description of the fight between the Chinese forts at the month of the river and the English fleet is quite graphic. Mr. Cuspin continues his inhe month of the river and the English fleet is nuite graphic. Mr. Cuspin continues his in-eresting account of a journey through the value of the Connecticat, that romantic \$31. He advised all present who could to Valley of the Connecticat, that romantic region which helps to relieve the "laud of steady habits," from the reproach of being utterly uppostical and and provale. Mr. Allan Forman's article on "Some Adopted Americans," is a description of those foreign-born citizens who live in the tenements of New York. This article is drawn in strong colors, and if it be a faithful picture, which doubtless it is, shows that missionary work is more needed in the by-streets and back-alleys of New York than in Oentral Africs. Evelyn Malcom's story, " Tony : A Study in Black and White," is an effort in a new direction. Mr. Cable has shown us the effect of a little negro blood upon the social status of a woman in Louisiana. Miss Malcolm, however, does the same thing for Massachusetts; and, according to her ides, the ex-perience of a woman with her blood so blemished would be pretty much the same in one place as another. In the series devoted to America's Crack Regimente, Morris B Farr writes of the Twenty-Third of Brooklyn. In the City of Churches, at least, this article, with its numerous illustrations, will attract wide attention ; and among all military men it should excite interest. "The Koto and Its Associations" seems a little wide of the scope of The American Magazine, but the relations between the United States and Japan are so friendly that we are glad to know about the interesting national domestic musical instrument of the Japanese. The Koto, in Japan, is what the planoforte is in America, though they resemble each other in structure not even a little bit. "Mr. Myndert's Grandfather" is a ghost story, planned in different lines from the ordinary, and will delight all who read it. Mrs. Thurber's National School for Music comes in for an appreciativo notice ; the serial, "Two Coronets," is continued, and in the November number of The American Magazine will be found also some good poetry and book reviews ; the November Calendar of Health, and a paper in the American Pulpit, on "The Past and Present God," by T. Giffard Nelson,

FUNERAL OF THE LATE JUDGE MONK,

* The weight of this sad time we must obey; * peak what we feel, not what we ought to say. The oldest hath borne most: we that are young Shall never see so much, nor live so long." - King Lear.

Oa Friday, one of the last of the old school, a gentleman who in life bere the stamp of what he was, namely, a gentleman in every sense of the word, was borne to his last home, to the bourne from which no man ever will return, followed by a deeply sorrowing crowd of mourners, the number of which must have been nigh upon three hundred.

Judge Monk was to day interred in the pretty cemetry at Cote des Neiges, his funeral being attended with most impressive surroundings. St. James Church, which was the scene of the preliminary obsequies, was tastefully-if such a

for his donation, Again thanking you, on behalf of the Council, for your kindness and consideration, I remain, dear air, Yours truly, (Signed,) J. J. MACSWEENEY,

Secretary. J. O'FARRELL, Esq., Barrister, Quebec.

PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

A very well attended meeting of the members and collectors for the above fund was held in St. Patrick's Hall Sunday afternoon, Mr. H. J. Cloran in the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting having been confirm ed and adopted, the chairman announced that since the last meeting the following sums had been received and published from the followattend the entertainment to be given on Tues-

day evening next in St. Ann's Hall in aid of the fund. The following additional collections were

handed in : COLLECTED BY JNO. REDDY.

M. McGuro \$ 0 J Ahearn 1 00 Thos. Driscoll..... 1 **C**A P. Martiz..... John Stinson..... 1 00 John Griffia..... James Cannon, 2nd subscription.... 1 00 1 00 M. P. Fitzgibbon.... B. McCarron.... 1 00 James Hughes.... 1 00 George Craven.... 2 00 COLLECTED BY P. M GROOME, James Dooley, farmer La Petite Cote 2 00 COLLECTED BY L. SLATTERY. Michael Hayes.... Edward Carlin. Christy E. McCool 1 00 1 00 Lawrence Slattery 1 00 Martin Bargin 1 00 William Jennings..... 1 00 Patrick Masterson..... 1 00 James O'Sullivan 1 00 James Fallant..... 1 00

> \$ 9.00 MR. H. J. CLORAN, Pres.

00

SIR,-Please publich above list in the Post and TRUE WITNESS with the amount attached to their respective names. LAWRENCE SLATTERY.

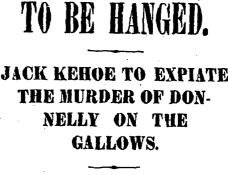
Sheenboro P. O., Que, N .v. 1st, 1888.

WOODSTOCK, N.B., Uct. 26tb, 1888. H J. CLORAN, ESQ. :

DEAR SIR,-Enclosed find P. O. money order for \$57 50, less 33.; for P. O. order. I also enclose a list of the names who subscribed to the Parnell Defence Fund collected by me. You will please have each name and the mount they subscribed published in the Post and TRUE WITNESS. Hoping the subscrip tions all over the Dominion may be large and that Parnell may come out victorious.

DEAR SIRS,-I send you the following con tributions to the Parnell Defence Fund from TRUE WITNESS subscribers, which you will please insert in this week's issue if received in time, and oblige

Read P. O., Ont. John Hanley.....\$ John C. Hanley..... ames Meagher, John Meagher..... Denis Hanley.....



How the Prisoner Received the Sentence of Death Pronounced upon Him by Judge Church.

At ten o'clock on Monday last the couts which was very crowded, opened, Mr. Curran addressing the jury for the defence in a most able and lucid pains taking manner, during which the prisoner kept his same stolid de-Meanor. Mr. Currap, after referring to the importance

of the case, said that when he learned the death of Tom Donnelly he was in New York and the p per had fallen from his hands, so great was bis emotion. Donnelly was a good friend, a succere friend, as he knew well. He was his iriend. As a citizen no man had stood higher. He was a good son, an affectionate husband, a kind father, and his sad end was universally regretted. After paying a high tribute to poor Doanelly, he proceeded to deal with the case. It was necessary that the prisoner should be free of will. That he should be actuated by malice and that the act should be premeditated. Mr. Curran said that the medical gruthemens' evidence was lucid; doubtless the fact of not having proper cartridges and his getting them, and the throwing of the revolver away for concealment, would be commented on as not an average case of insanity. No, he (Mr. Curran) contended it was a case of a different kind. There is no case that ever came before the Court that has shown more satisfactory bracing of a prisoner's life from birth to the present moment, in which facts are more clearly established. showing that this unfor unate man has been the victim of a disordered mind. What more emphatic testimony than that was given by the witnesses, Mrs. Murphy and the other woman. Since he was aged 14, a kleptomania and a dipsomaniac, has he been. And these are predis-positions to insanity; then, sgain, he had con vulsions as a youth. Mr. Curran referred to the vulsions as a youth. Mr. Curran referred to now prisoner's jumping into the caual, and his numercus cases of delirium tremens. "Not one ray of sunshine fell across his blighted life," said the learned Q.C., "not one good act has he ever done ; not competent has he ever been to judge of doing a bad act. When one month before the terrible act he implored his father to send him to an asylum, or he'd do some act he would be serry for. What an act for a same man? It would, indeed, be their duty to brirg in a verdict of insanity and i-t the country's officers deal then as they think best.

(Prisoner continued with folded arms and upaltered domeanor. Counsel they reviewed the evidence, commencing with Mr. Kehoe and how Mr. O'Brien and Mrs. Murphy endorsed Mr. Kehce's evidence. How the boy went at once from school to his shop before he could associate with bad companions, how he then at once broke out as a thief. "One long chapter of insane acts then followed," said the learned coursel. "He stole clothes, sold his hats, boots, even the The stole crother, sold his hats, boots, even the braces off his pauts, and the stove out of the honse, when the family was absent, to sell. How he began early to drink, and kept it up, selling everything to be able to buy drink. Despite of the good prospects he undoubtedly had, as his father was well off, he sat for three GEORGE MODONAGI READ, Oct. 29, 1888. THE POST Printing and Publishing Co. years naked in his house, carrying on in such a way that no one could doub; his insanity (at this point a flush rose to prisoner's face). Em-phasis was laid on the prisoner's further conduct at home, how there was no trouble between the Donnellys and him, but that laboring under the hallucination that he had been DENIS HANLEY. poisoned by them, he took the revenge for this maginable evil. He referred to Mr. Arrabil's 1 00 evidence as to seeing Kehoe jump into the 1 00 trough, and be (Mr. A.) only remarked, "Oh 1 00 the Jack K-hoe." What does that infor? Mrs. Sloan, a Grown witness, who said that since 00 Sloan, a Orown witness, who said that allow be considered. That, at the time the father was going 00 May 1st, the time she came to live there, she whatever that, at the time the father was going 50 b-lieved Kene to be out of his right mind, and in other words corroberated Mr. Kehoes evi-1 00 1 00 Tromas Cullen..... dence as to his roaming al-out the house all hours. The Crown witnesses support the ovidence even. Reference followed to the scene at the mother's Edward Irwin.....\$ 10 00 deathbed, his action prior to his arrest, no at tempt at escape ; how he had only his shirt and 5 QO L 1 00 made by the neighbor "Was that the deg 5 00 5 00 b ginning to end, has the stamp of manity marked indelibly upon it," Mr. Curran then related how Keboe was taken to the police station, and how he acted when there. Then counsel referred to his cutting himself when in 1 00 50 50 jail. He refered to the varied experience of Father Lavallee with different people, owing to 50 the number he went among in the capacity of 50 priest, and how this priest unhesitatingly stated that he bilieved the prisoner to be mad. Then followed the evidence of Mr. Payette, which Has 50 followed the svidence of Mr. Payette, which His Honor (said Mr. Curran) had said was worthy of the greatest attention: The 20th December, 1881, "D. T." (delirium tremens); 20th Janu-ary, 1882, "D. T."; 15th February, 1882, "a lumatic"; 10th March, 1882, "D. T." 27th June, 1888, "delirium tremens." Such are the entries in the jail record of the prisoners incarcerated there, which Mr. Payeite produced. What do they point to? Compare the medical evidence of the witnesses produced by either side. Dr. Pareault, Dr. DeMartigny, a specialist in this class of casee, and an able and rising young physiciav, Dr. 5 00 1 00 1 00 100 3 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 50 Davlin. Counsel laid stress on their important evidence, emphasising upon the fact that the 50 second day after the murder had been commit-ted prisouer had broke out with D. T., the same distare; in other words, delirium tremens. And evidence to this effect was brought out of the 1 00 1 00 mouth of a witness-a doctor-for the Grown, a man who appeared to wipe out the traces of in-50 1 00 sanity, to upset evidence given of insanity. 001 Mr. Curran asked the jury to look at the past 1 00 cateer of the prisoner. He held that because when prisoner at one time came out jubilant 1 00 50 from jail, that was no sign of sanity-it was be-cause the prisoner knew there was a whiskey 1 00 shop close by. It was the instinct of the brute that stops opposite the brough with water in it, "There are mer," said the counsel, "who in this city keep their bars shut, who will not self 1 00 1 00 00 50 liquor to a minor, and who keep the law of the land; but, gentlemen, there are 50 1 00 men in this city a disgrace to the community to which they belong, who will sell their poison for the very shirt off a man's back, as the man did who took the clothes, the new clothing from 50 1 00 head to foct, which the poor old father had bought for his son, so that he might be decently 2 00 clid when coming out of jail, as the man did, I say, who took the clothing from off the back of the prisoner at the bar. Was that the act of 50 George McDonagh 5 00 say, who work the cioland room on the back of the prisoner at the bar. Was that the act of a same man to at once go to a drinking den and sell his new clothes for vile liquor and then go home naked. No, gentlemen, I contend that the prisoner at the bar was insame when he cause out of jail, that it was mad delight, caused her bar bar bar was insame when he \$ 57.50. 1 00 by brute instinct the knowledge that he would 1 60 be able to once more satiste his burning desire, 50 viz., the awful mad craving for drink." 10 clusion, he urged the jury to give justice to the poor man who cannot speak for himself, and 25 25 whose monthpiece the sp-aker was. He asked 50 them to deal leniently with the case, give the prisoner all benefit of the doubt, feeling sure that the jury would find that the prisoner was 50 25 25 insane at the time he committed the crime which caused the appearance of the prisoner at the 1 00 bar, and, in conclusion, asked them not to be led away by what his learned confrere might say, though he fall sure that he would, as he always 10 did, deal with the case in an unbiasted manner. Mr. Greenshields commenced his address by tating he would treat the case in hand with the utanost impartiality, Counsel referred to the fact that the plea of insanity was one

urged when a prisoner is in the greatest peril of his life. He contended that "prisoner committed the murder in the most cold blooded manner. He took his steps in a most delabert manner. deliberate manner Did he not also act as a denoerate manner Did ne not also act as a same man, by hiding himself in the stables, and concealing the revolver. What is the motive? is, of course, the question that arises, but I contend it is not necessary for you to arrive at the motive. However, it seems to me we have a motive. There was a frequent discussion about Donnelly buying the property, and it is natural that the boy was annoyed at the thought that the property should go away from him; that the father should handle the proceeds thereof, instead of his being able ultimately to do as he liked with it. My learned friend has asked you to conclude that, because jutter is there in a thief, a blackguard, a down it is there, all tend it is not necessary for you to arrive at the thief, a blackguard, a d. gan bei i rane, all bie life, that he is mat I days hink that his fire, that he is mat? I does think that because he was bad in he yould, the you can infer he was house win he committed the murder. Do you time that when he fired that shot that his menual to ver was gone; that he could not control his actions? As to the medical evidence, I thoroughly be-lieve that they gave their evidence conscienti-ously without any desire to period the medicales here that they gave their evidence constitutions ously without any desire to perjuse themselves. The Crown brought Dr. Clerk, trob.bly the most celebrated man in the Dominion, as a bidge of these areas judge of these caser, which is the Kehre was not mad, after an examinatior." Mr. Greenshields then quoted precedents why the jury should not return a verdict of insanity, showing here in several cases, the men who had escaped the utmost penalty of the law on the ground of insanty, had, withen a short space of time afterwards, been allowed to walk out of their asylum perfectly cured Dr. Guerin told the jury that the man was most rational. Dr. D. qu the must have made the same impression or you as he did on me, viz, that he (K-hoe) was begning insanity. To day insanity is proved very con-clusive. The doctor says that there is a contain kind of insanity that Kehoe was feigning, but that the unicover did not extern at the same set. that the prisoner did not carry out by any means all the symptoms that characterize the phase of insanity in question. Mr. Greenshields quoted how a certain criminal had feigned insanity in England, successfully, for two yeas, showing that it is possible for a man to bailly even the cleverest men. The Crown Prosecutor then ru to be sane How Dr. Demarkaux gava evi-dence, on the other hand, to Kehoe having D. T. two days after his committal. Could not the prisoner have feigned this particular kind of mprisoner have reigned this particular kind of m-sanity? If you have any doubt in your minds, give the prisoner at the bar the benefit of the doubt. But you yourselves must be positive in your minds as to the prisoner's insenity when he committed the crime of which he stands committed, and set accordingly."

5

His Lordship, in charging the jurg, shit that he would not keep them long. He often them he it hard for men to find blemselves in the period of the jury, having to deal largely with a subject to which they were slightly acquainted would endeavor to place the matter placely before them, however. The principle of the law as to instanity and murder was then laid before the jury. The prisoner was same, said the judge, when he committed the muriler, unless paged to the centrary was produced. The detence had acted most judiciously in this manner. Thy

say he (Kehne) was not responsible when he can mitted the murder. Insanity in the eyes of 1 wis not the same as in the eyes of man The doctor, if he finds disturbance in general, comes to the conclusion that there is comething solid causes that disturbance, and then buil's the fabric which will disclose to him the state of ite mind. The man of law must satisfy him elf that when he (the accused) is in such a state of mind that he cannot define right from wrong at the time he commits an act of violence, then, and then only, is the accused insance, then, and then only, is the accused insance. His Honor pointed out how that the out medical men had testified to the insanity of the prisoner. Three had said that they believed Kehoe to be sance, that a seventh lead declined to give his opinion as to the state of mind of the prisoner on the dam of the surface mind of the prisoner on the day of the murder. The fact that the prisoner had been proved to have suffered from dipsomania is som ewhat unportant, for, decidedly, that is not a form of entire sanity. His Lordship then suscinctly reviewed the evidence, charging decided y against the prisoner on the whole. The odd acts referred to in court, though not evidence of insanity in themselves, mush, with other facts, be taken seriously into consideration. Giving all the things said of him, of his fits in intancy, and of the state of his mother's health, these must fact that it was to be rold, and he berrayed his displeasure at the time. Again the prisoner was able to detect the fact that the cartridges bought for his revolver did not lit the revolver with which he committed the murder, and he (the prisoner) south a man to compare a sur-Hower referred to the imaginary provening, the prisener) sent a man to change the left. His penting out that it is numerical effort prisoner's mind again 5 anyone, it was not against the man he killed ; it must group been against Mrs. Donnelly, who send ther one liquid. The jury would have to ask thamselves, "Was there a motive for the act of killing Donelly?" If there was no motive, then you will be helped in your verdict as to instantly. Tacy must, in fact, take a calm survey of the man's actions on the 25th June last His Honor drew the attention of the jury to the evidence of Mr. Payette, ton; she he begged them to remember that they (the jury) had had the whole life of the prisoner laid hare before them. They must decide on the deduction drawn from either Payette's evidence or that of the others. To the fact that a jury of twelve had already decided on the fact that the prisoner was responsible for his action on the 25th of June last. If they would come to the same decision, then the prison r would, of course, be maane, and, accordingly, "not guilty" of the charge. In conclusion, he urged the jury to give any honest consciences doubt on the case to give it to the prisoner and to take time over their decision. If you declare prisoner "guilty," then he was responsible for his act; if you say "not guilty," then he is so, because he was not in a state of mind at the time of the murder to know his actions. The court then adjourned till 2 30 p.m.

that true conservatism which is essential Liberty of Conscience in Scientific Matters;" to progress and to rales the tone of and R. Rov. John J. Kenne has a chat about nitional life. It is the Church that the Oatholic University "Our Little his preserved the greatness of the Peninsula, and let us hope that it is yet destined to free It from political charlatanism and servility. Ice upholders of the present régime sadly peed the influence of an agency calculated to check their tendency to worship that spirit of militariam which is the bane and the scandal of modern Europe.

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

Cardinal Newman is said to be in a very critical state of health and fears are entertained that he cannot long survive. Some days sgo he met with an accident from the shock of which he has never quite rallied, and for one of his advanced age the result may be fatal. There is no man in England more universally beloved by all classes than Cardinal Newman, His pure, lofty character, his vast attainments as s scholar, the profound interest he has ever taken in all movements for the amelioration of the condition of the poor, his intimate connection with the intellectual development of England during this most brilliant of her centuries, his stardiness as an Englishman, all combine to establish him in the most unique position ever occupied by a Catholic Oburch dignitary in Great Britain.

Oa September 25th, 1845, he took leave of the Anglican communion, in which he had been reared and educated, to enter the Oatholic Church. Previously he had been a leader in the Tractarian movement, historically conneoted with the name of Dr. Pusey.

His conversion had a profound influence on the religious thought of England, and, indeed, of the Christian world, Some of the brightest intellects and many of the highest social and political standing followed him into the Catholic Church, which thereafter assumed a place in English popular estimation which it had not held since the days of the "Reformation." Dr. Newman has clearly shown in his publiched works that there is no logical standing ground between Catholicity and scepticism. A max must be either a Catholic or an in-

lorce of pure reasoning in agnosticism, and even went so far as to admit the philosophical consistency of atheism when the authority of the church is denied.

By this it will be seen that he was a man ! en light light Gebreak Haraig

the Sovereign Pontiff tend to promote Thomas Jefferson discusses "The Presidential which Enemice," a paper treating on the nature and ravages of bacteria is also very interesting reading.

> THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED. Montreal : G. E. Desbarats & Son,

The list of engravings in No IS of this weekly is as follows :--" Sir A. P. Caron;" Rocking Stone, Halifax;" " Mountains at Donald, BC;" "Natural Steps, Montmor-enci River, near Qaebec;" "Montreal River Front," from photos by Henderson; "Secrets," from the painting by G. Moni ; "Sketches of the Dominion Artillery Competition ;" "Rabbit Coursing." Picture on front cover, "Market Day."

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY-New York, 743 Broadway.

A portrait of "General Samuel Houston" forms the frontispiece to the November number. Part II. of "The City of a Prince," a romantic episode in Texan history, describes the rise and fall of New Braunfets founded by Prince Solms, "A Map of Boston in 1741," and a "Portrait of General William Shirley," illustrate an extract from an article by Justice Windsor. "A New France in New England " touches an interesting topic. "A Dressmaker's Bill in 1793" is contributed by Mrs. Plerre Van Constandt.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW-New York No. 3 East Fourteenth street.

Readers of this leading review will be relieved when the Presidential contest is over. as political articles, which many at present find but wearying and unprofitable reading, will become scarcer. The current number, however, contains many articles of timely interest and importance, such as "Yellow Fever and its Prevention," by Gen. Butler ; Street ;" "Catholicism and Public Schools ;" 'Coquelin and Hading," the latter an appreciative critique by Dion Boucleault ; "Rege-neration of the Cooking Stove ;" "Coffee Drinking and Blindness." Gen. Wm. T. Sherman treats us to some reminiscences of the "Camp Fires of the G. A. R.," and Ool. Ingersoll, has an article replying to a preceding one of Cardinal Manning.

PARIS ILDUSTRE. New York, International News Company.

This illustrated weekly, which is published simultaneously in America in English, with the French edition in Paris, has no equal 'in its own line either here or in Europe. The translations of the literary mitter are de-liciously racy, and retain all the flavor and pregnancy of the original. The illustrations which led kim to what he felt was the better, or fort, large colored plates going with every Wise, happier conclusion. As might have been expected from one of his genius and learning, he was Very tolerant of views contrary to his own held by men of learning. He recognized the force of pure reasoning in agnosticism and a maintime to water given "The Lunch" ing books :--preceding week we were given "The Lunch," a painting by Leon Charpentier; "The Woman with Roses," by Chas. Chaplin, and a large supplementary "Portrait of Gon. Harrison," by Tonsseint.

> an an 1943 ann a' feithe 1980. An an 1988, ann 1897 an 1989 in a state i In a state in

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which burned on either side of the catafalque, was impressive indeed. Add to COLLECTED BY FRANK STAFFORD, ESQ. this the sacred, weird ausic, feelingly produced by the organist from the choir loft, as it stole John A. Rafter gently over the archee interior of the edifice, A Friend and no wonder that a great number of those E. P. Ronayne..... present were moved to tears. Curé Ronsselot officiated. A vacancy has been created on the J. E. Mullin..... Beach which it will be herd, indeed, to fill; P. Mullin..... society has lost a member who was an ornament of it. If statistics are right, few, indeed, c WOODSTOCK, N. B. those who were present, will, having enjoyed Rev. John Murray..... ife, as the late i. mented Judge did. " ever see o much, nor live so long." The old school of Arthur Braly gentlemen is indeed dying out. The senior mourner to-day was Mr. Coroner Jones, who P. Bradley John Regan..... remembers the deceased as "a fine young fel-low, and as good hearted a one as you ever met." B. Lynch..... Thos. Lynch..... R. I. P. The chief mourners were the three sons of the Oash ohn Conner..... late Judge, viz.: Messre. C. D. Monk, F. Muck and James Monk, the Masters Monk, and Mr. E. Murphy. The pall-bearers were R. F. Waddleton F. H. Hale, M. P. Chief Justice Dorion, Judge Doherty, Judge Cross, Sheriff Chauveaux, Judge Buchanav, and Mr. Buchanan, Q.C. Among the other mourners were Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Judges Wm, Drysdle.... McManus Bros. John C. Cole John McCormac..... Johnson, Berthelot, Lorange-, Taschereau, Tait, Gill, Globensky, Church, the Hon. Senator Lacoste, Q.U., and Longpre. The Bar was fully represented, --Mesare. Loranger, S. B. Appleby.... Wm. McVay.... P. Haney Chis. Galiagher was fully represented, --Mesars. Loranger, L. Archambault, F. F. Archambault, N. Bourdoin, D. Barry, C. DeLorimier, Q.C., G. McOrae, Q.C., Hon. J. J. O. Abbott, Q.C., H. Abbott, Q.C., J. Lunn, Q.C., Hon. R. La-flamme, W. W. Robertson, Q.C., F. X. A. Trudel, Q.C., Coroner Jones, J. J. Currah, Q.O., Hon. L. O. Taillon, Q.C., C. A. Geoffrion, Q.G., R. D. McGibbon, E. E. Lafleur, H. J. Cavanagh, A. Branchaud, Q.C., James O'Brien, Th. J. Doherty, Hon. W. Lynch, F. Meredith, Clonston, Dr. Lachapelle, Mr. Desnoyers, Colin Gampbell, G. Cook, J. D. Purcell, Mr. Loran-per, Denuty Coroner, G. Lawnothe, R. J. Rose. Owen Kelley..... Joshna Corkery. J. C. Millmore. Friend..... D. Groves..... John McDonsgh..... Burns Bros..... Michael Burns..... John Donnaly..... David Gibson..... J. R. Norman, Winslow..... ger, Deputy Coroner, G. Lamothe, R. J. Ross, Beaudry, Masson, E. Roy, B. Tansey, J. Duhamel, H. Lanctot, J. N Greenshields, F. D. Monk. C. Besusoleil, John McCartney..... Michael McGann..... J. J. Elder..... J. D. Cameron, S. Greenshields. All the city departments were represented, as were the aldermen. Every lawyer in the city was present, or was represented by bis managing clerk. Friend. John Gallagher..... James Nugent..... P. Gillin..... There were also fully one hundred articled clerks. It will be seen, therefore, that theat-Ihos. Troy..... James Brown tendance of mourners was fully representative as regards the members of the legal profes-Edward Kely..... John Shea..... of strangers of the opposite sex, some two Wm. McDonsgh..... hundred ladies must have occupied the onter sisles of the body of the church. Several pro-Daniel McGrath L. P. Fisher.... minent members of the St. George's Snow Sho John Gallagher..... cinb attended out of respect to their fellow club Jeermiah Lenaban, men, Meers. Charles and James Monk. The

funeral arrangements were under the direction of Mr. W. W. Halpin. -----

SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE IRISH LANGUAGE. 6 MOLESWORTH STREET, DUBLIN, 13th Ostober, 1888. DEAR SIR .- I am directed by the Council of the "Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language" to acknowledge the receipt

of your communication of the 14 h September, and also the donation of the two follow-1. "Report of the Gaelio Society of Dublin, Dublin, 1808, and 1011

is a tropped a tt° é tt ta

2. "A brief statement of the causes which led to the dissolution of the Historical Society of Trinity College, Dublin, 1815." At a meeting of the society, held on the 9th THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE for November, Instant, on the motion of Mr. Hamilton Bell

[COPY]

rew anywhere except at the seaside. Regenza de la calacta de la Establica de la calacta de l

BENTENGED TO BE HANGED.

The court re-opened as 2.40 p.m., a large rowd being present. His Honor warned the attendance not to give

The jury were called on to give their vordict. "GUILTY" said the foreman. During this time the prisoner acted as he has

done throughout the trial. On being asked what he had to say why sen-tence should not be pronounced, K shoe answered "Nothing" in a short, dry manner.

His Honor then reviewed his past life, the result of which, he said, had brought him to the gallows, He was sentenced to be bring on the 14th of December.

On being asked what he had to say, Kehoe answered, "Im perfectly satisfied."

NEW YORK PIANO CO., 228 AND : 30 ST JAMES STREET. This extensive piano house is now receiving from the various manufacturers of which they

are agente, large shipments of pianos and organs. Of these the specimens of Cabinet Grands received from the famous house of Albert Weber, of New York, are really magnificent in tons and finish. There are also some fine square and uprights from Decker & Son and Hale & Co., of w York, and also from the celebrated Vose & Sons factory, Boston, in all styles of cases, rose wood, walnut and mebogany, which are worthy of special mention This firm are noted for the sterling quality of the instruments they handle. They also offer a large stock of second hand pianos in fine order at great bargains. See advertisement



fact that the "please of insamby was one to the head hedging in use. ^ , ____

Less 33c. charged for money order.

A Friend A Friend Mrs. James Meagher Mrs. Edward Toomey E. Lafontaine.... Ephrem Lefèrres..... Mr. Hamilton, James McGuire..... Mrs. Wm. Brack..... A Friend. Richard Ward.....

Oity young lady to farmer-What kind of tree is that? Farmer-That is a bach tree. How singular. I didn't sappose beach trees,

CULLECTED BY RICHARD WARD.

L. N. Piobé

	THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC OHRONICLE.	
SACKVILLE SENT HOME. have not been violated in the present case by the correspondent of the British minister.	HE REPEATS THE STORY OF THE STO	

subject.

ed to erquire into the Kilmainham juil trea-ty, and it was intimated to him that, the ut

most reticence ought to be observed on the

Sir, Charles Russell-Intimated by whom

Witness-By Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who said it was the opinion of another, name

ly, Mr. Gladstone. This statement caused

THE "TIMES' LETTERS AGAIN.

handed to witness, and he said that he was

sessed of it, because he did not know. When

he first saw the letter in the Times he did not

had had numerous letters from Mr. Parnell

tion. His narrative of the Kilmainham ne

was listened to with rapt attention. Expec

tation was at its height on the production of

as an emissery f on Mr. Gladstone to warn

him to preserve the utmost retisence in re-

gard to the 'Kilmein's m treaty." Although the witness did not allego that Sr William

Harcourt advised the destruction of the me-

The fac-simile of the Times' letter was spain

THE CLEVELAND ADMINISTRATION WILL REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE HIM.

Ë,

The Author of the Famous Letter to be Prosocuted-West's Probable Successor -The British Minister Refuses to Speak on the Subject of His Dismissal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 .- The cabinet meeting to day lasted about two hours, and was attended by Secretarice Bayerd and Endioett and Attorney-General Garland, The regular session was devoted mainly to a consideration of the case of the British minister, and the or the case or the British Runster, and the result is shown in the 'following statement furnished to the press by the Scoretary of State this evening. After Scoretary B ward had prepared his ctatemant, he walked over to the White Howe and submitted it to the Brandent for his approval. The Drandent President for his approval. The President perised it carefully and suggested a few verbal changes in the introduction, and when these had been made the membere of the press were farnished with copies of it.

SACEAULLE SITT HOME.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 .- By direction of the President, the Secretary of State te day informed Lord Sackville West, that for osuses heretofors made known to Her Mejesty's Government, Me continuance in his present oficial position in the United States is no longer acceptable to this Government and would consequently be detrimental to the relations between the two countries.

REASONS FOR THIS ACTION.

The grounds of this action on the part of the United States are stated in a report of the Secretary of State to the President dated the 29th instant, which is as follows :---

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Ostober 29, 1868]

To the President.

The undersigned has the honor to submit your consideration the following statement

ith a view to receive your direction thereon : Ca the 4th of September last a letter, purporting to have been written by one Charles F. Murchison, dated at Ponoma, Cal., was sent from that place to the British Minister at this capital, in which the writer solicited did not care to enter into any speculation as an expression of his views in regard to certain to what Great Britsin would do in the matter unsettled diplomarie questions between the United States and Great Britain, stating at the same time that such an expression was sought by him for the purpose of determining his vote at the approaching presidential election. He stated that he was a naturalize citizen of the United States, of English birth but t' is no nad still considered England the mother country, and this fust led him to seek advic from the littish representative in this country. He further stated that the information he 20: 3ht was not for himself alone, but to enable him to give certain assurances to bimself, for the purpose of influencing and determining their political action as citizins of the United States of English birth, but who still regarded their original obligations of al-liance as paramount. The letter also containgovernment in respect to questions now in |

conduct. To this letter the British Minister at once replied from Boverly, Massachusetts, under date of the 13th of September 14st. In his reply he stated that "Any political party which openly favors the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power le fully aware and that in respect to the of the fact." questions with Canada, which have been unfortunately reopened since the rejection of

the correspondent of the British minis Εï DISMISSAL THE ONLY COURSE.

By your direction the attention of the Bri Government has in a spirit of comity been called to the conduct of its minister above described, but without result. If, therefore, becomes necessary for this Government to oonsider whether, as the guardian of its own self-respect and of the integrity of its insti-tations, it will permit further intercourse to be held through the present Britisk Minister at this Capitol. It is to be observed that preordents are not wanting as to the question under consideration.) It is a settled rule, essential to the maintenance of international Intercourse, that a diplomatic representative renders himself persons non grats, on an-nouncement of the fact may be made to his this Government in regard thereto.

Respectfully submitted, T. F. BAYARD.

LORD SACKVILLE WILL NOT SPEAK. At the British legation this evening access was denied to all newspaper men and they were informed that Lord Sickville kad nothing to say. An Associated press reporter managed, however, to have a copy of the report of Socretary Bayard to the President sent to the minister. After about half an hour Lord Sackville in person returned the copy to the waiting reporter and cordially expressed his thanks for having had an opportunity to read the report, which he said he had not seen before. He declined to express any opinion in regard to it, saying : "I have

nothing to say." "Then you will have nothing about it to-

night ?" "Nothing, nothing," answered Lord Sack-ville, "I am absolutely quiet."

Lord Sackville's face as he said this word pleasant smile and he did not seem in the least disturbed at the turn affairs had taken.

ME BAYARD BECOMES RETIGENT.

Secretary Bayard, when seen to-night, said that there was nothing he could say in addi-tion to what was stated in his report to the President. The Government's action, he said, constituted a complete severance of our relations with Minister West. The Secretary or as to when a new minister would be sent here, but Lord Sackville, he said, would no longer be recounized in any event. Secretary Bayard declined absolutely to give out anything in regard to the spirit in which the communications of the United States were received by the British Government. Tae matter, he said, was the subject of letters or messages between two parties, and noither, he said, had the right to give out the contents of these communications without the consent of the other. What had taken place between the President and himself he had to enable firm to give certain assurances to given to the press, but the other corres-many other persons in the same position cs given to the press, but the other corres-himself, for the purpose of influencing and pondence he did not feel at liberty to make public,

WILL SIR CHARLES SUCCEED HIM ?

NEW YORK, Ost. 30 -The Washington correspondent of the Times telegraphs that ed gress reflations upon the conduct of this | paper as follows :---By far the most interestgovernment in respect to questions now in ing place of gossip concerning the Lord Sack-contreversy and unsettled between the United ville incident which has been heard here States and Great Britsin, and both directly within the last twenty four hours is the re-and indirectly imputed insincerity in such port which reached Washington to night that port which reached Washington to night that Sir Charles Tupper has already been selected to succeed Lord Sackville as the representative of Her Majesty's Government in the United States. This decidedly unexpected bit of information is said to have come from Montreal by way of Chicago and New York. It is travelling through the city at breaknesk speed, but it is not creating much of a sensa-tion. It is generally looked upon as of the kind of news classed as "important, if true." When Secretary Bayard's attention was called with certainty that the signature attached to the (fisherics) treaty by the Republican to the Tapper report, late this evoning, he them was that of Mr. Parnell. majority in the Sinate and by the Presi- laughed heartily and declared without re- Sir Charles Russell here at dent's message, to which you allude," "all serve that he had not before heard anything allowance must, therefore, be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential marked that this seemed to be largely a campaign of invontions. Storstary Dayard le likely to learn the name of Lord Sach ville's successor fully as soon as the people of slovetreal or Chicago, but if Sir Charles Suppor is the man, the Canadians have, for onco, got an item of diplomatic news aboad of the Amer-

HE REPEATS THE STORY OF THE lect committee of Parliament, being appoint-KILMAINHAM' NEGOTIATIONS

What he Thinks of the Famous Times Letter-Why he Tarned Parnell Out of His

House-Trying to implicate Mr.

sensation in the court, and Justice, Hannen naked that everybody abatain from manifest LONDON, Oct. 31.-The Parnell commission resumed its sitting this morning. Attorney. General Webster called Captain O'Shea to the witness stand. Captain O'She its ted that at ing his feelings during the proceedings. Sir Charles Russell-Was it then you de stroyed the memoranda 2 Witness-Yes. Certain memorandas which were in another, box, and which included some Mr. Parnell's request he conferred with Mr. Gladstone in June of 1881. The interview must be persona grata to the government to was accomplished without the koowiedge of which he is accredited. If by his conduct he Mr. Parnell's colleagues, After Mr. Gladof Mr. Chamberlain's letters, escaped destruction. It was Mr. Gladstone's wish that stone's speech, made in the House of Com-I should be as retioent as possible from mons on May 16, 1882, Mr. Parnell spoke of motives of political expediency. nouncement of the fact may be made to he more than they to, 1002, mr. Farnell spoke of, government. In the present case all the rest the awkwardness of the speech and how it quirements of comity have been fulfiled, the annoyed Egan and others. Negotia-tact having been duly communicated to Her; tions were discontinued until 1883, when Majesty's Government with an expression of Mesars. Parnell and Dillon were in Kildecidedly of the opinion that it was Mi. Parmainham jail. The proposals which witness nell's writing. He had never discussed the question as to how the Times became posmade to the Government in 1882 were made without the authority of Mr. Parnell. Certain members had replied to them in Parliament about the time Mr. Parnell was rethink it was genuine. This was not because leased. After the latter's return from Paris of any peculiarity in the writing, but because he could not understand why Mr. Parnell he conferred with the witness at the latter's house, and at these conferences they were alshould say, "You may show him this, but do ways alone. Continuing, witness said Mr. not teil him my address." Witness said he never had any doubt about the signature. He Parnell desired to release Michael Davitt from imprisonment but not Brennsp. The Irish leader also authorized the witness to of about the same date as the letter referred confer with the Government and said that if to and could not mistake the writing. the question regarding the accours in rent Under cross eximination by Mr. Healy witness stated that when he contested Galwas sottled satisfactorly he would advise the tenants to pay their rents and woul ! himself way for Parliament the Parnellites attacked denounce as outrages all resistance to law. Mr. Parnell said he had power to carry out power. this guarantee.

The witness continued : "Mr. Parzell said that Sheridan would be a most useful manin the work of putting down boycutting, if he could only see and converse with him. Boyton and Egan would also be useful, he said, if they could be convinced of the wisdom or the proposed new policy. When Mr. Parnell was in Kilmainham jail, a letter was written and signed by him, which witness took the next morning to Mr. Forster, then Chief Sacretary for Ireland. The letter was afterwards presented to the Cabinet." Attorney-General Webster here read the

letter. It expressed Mr. Farnell's opinion that if the arrears question was settled ho and his colleagues would be able to suppress outrages. It urged the importance of agratian legislation, and concluded by saying that " if the programme sketched was carried out it would enable us to co-operate cordially in the future with the Liberal party in forwarding Liberal principles."

THE PHENIX PARK MANIFLETO,

After the latter had been written, continued Capt. O'Shea, Mr. Parcoll said he would tell Dillon and O'Kelly, letting them know as much as was good for them. The day after the Pilovsix Park murders Mir. Parnell showed witness the anti-murder manifesto which it had been decided to issue. It was a mistake, said the witness, to say that Mr. Parnell was not in favor of the manifesto. He only disliked the amount of bombast in the document, but he said that that was necossary in order to satisfy Davits's vanity. (Laughtor, in which Mr. Paroell and Mr. Davitt joined). About this time, went on the witness, Mr. Pernell told him that he had been obliged to ask for police protection. as his life was in danger. Witness, in a subsequent interview with Mr. Parcell, warned him that Sheridan was a murderer and a concocter of murders, and the police could not allow him to remain in the country. Mr. Parnell replied that he did not communicate with Sheridan personally, but knew comrone who did. He asked that a mouth be given him to communicate with Specifau. Seven letters were here shown witness, who declared

THE WELL KNOWN STRENGTHENING Pro-

They have made my-lonely pillow, And my form is gently sleeping In the grave's dark silent keeping ; When the busy world around thee With its busy chains hath bound thee, And with care and buil beset thee. Then dear friend, will you forget me ?

When the rosy light of morning On th' awakening world is dawning, And the little birds are springing ! From each loafy branch, and sloging; While the rays of joy and g'adness Beam upon this world of adness, And with giddy pleasures meet thee Then dear friend, will you forget me !

When the noonday sup is beaming, And the busy world is teeming With its toils, its cares, its troubles, And its show of empty bubbles; Will one thought to me be given, Or dear friend, will you forget me?

When the parting rays are glancing, And the fairy forms are da When the gentle breath of wind Cools the burning brow of heaven ; Though the cares of life beset thee, Then dear friend, will you forget me?

۱. J

Should the toils of life oppress thee, Should thy fellow-men distress thee, I will whisper words of gladness, I'll dispel the shades of sadness, I will dry thy tears when weeping, I will watch o'er thee while sleeping, While I live, I'll leave thee never, Then dear friend, will you forget me? BELLE MCG.

Portland, St. John, N.B., Oct. 17, 1888.

ENGLAND'S DRINK.

and denounced him in every way in their The report of the English commissioners of nland revenue just issued shows that there The court then adjourned until to morrow. has been a decrease of \$1,000,000 in the The proceedings were enlivened by Mr. l'quor bill of the English people for the last fiscal year. Despite this the consumption of O'Shea's examination. The court was crowded, the Parnellites being present in full force. Mesers. Parnell, Harrington, Davitt, Arthur bear and spirits is still enormous, and though the temperance fraternity may feel encour-O'Connor, T. M. Healy and Biggar kept aged at the reduction, there is still a vast avil for them to attack. The revenue derived close watch over the proceedings. O'Shea proved a good witness, giving his eviby the Government from the liquor traffic dence in a calm, matter of fact way. He was clear on the smallest detail, and equally for 1887-8 was \$279,594,770. For the first time since 1883-4, there was an increase in the consumption of spirits chargeable with cool and precise during the cross-examinaduty. It amounted to 436,114 gallons, congotistions, though largely a matter of history, siderably more than balf of which was consumed in Scotland. In the three kingdoms, during the year the vast quantity of 26,117, the alleged forged letters. Would the witness 254 gallons of spirite was consumed as a bev show any hesitancy regarding the signature ? He must know it well. Taking up a letter erage, or something over a gallon and a half per head. The export increased by nearly 405,000 gallons. The receipts from the beer were \$43,557,665, the highest over reached. he scanned it with careful deliberation for a for momentr, and then sold in a distinct tenn, without over emphasis: "It is Mr. Purnell's signature." Savaral other latters It is curious to note that the increase is partly attributed to the celebration of the Queen's were scrutinized in the same way and evoked the same unqualified statement: "It is Mr. Paraelt's signature." The most striking paint clicited by the cross-examination was his charging Sir Wm. Harcourt with coming jubilee, which at this rate must have promoted a great amount of thirstyness among Her Majsety's loyal subjects in the three kingdoma.

POINTS ABOUT PNEUMONIA.

HOW TO TELL THE APPROACH OF THE MALADY Dr. J. B. Johnston writes in the Medical Summary as follows :

moranda, he explicitly stated that it was on The approach of pneumonia is not always without warning. There are usually certain the hearing of Mr. Gladetone's wish that he destroyed the documputs. Sir Oharles Russell's cross-examination was feelings or sensations of the body which tell, with greater or less certaintly, that an attack expected to elicit the reason for the rapture is beginning. An individual, for a day or two previous to the actual invasion of the netween O'Shea and Parnall, but both sides chese to leave the matter unrevealed. The disease, feels badly in a general way. These witness stated that up to June, 1886, he bebad feelings consist in a chilliness of the whole lieved in Parnell's honor and knew that he body, and if his clothes be at all damp with was opposed to outrager. Neither Sir Charles Russeil nor Sir Richard Webster proceeded perspiration he feels cold and uncomfortable. He is feverish, and yet it seems impossible for him to get warm. This feverishness is attended with great chilliness, which into arguire as to what caused him to disbelieve is Parnell's honor. Whatever was the cause, of the rupture, the animus of the witness was creases when he is exposed to a draught of apparent. The Parnellites probably felt the cold air. As evening approaches all these quist malignity of the ovidence more keenly bad feelings are increased, and when night comes on he has pains in his back and limbs, accompanied by a slight cough and unnatural frequency of breathing, with unusual quickness of the pulse and a feeling of uneasinose



Establisher', in 1894, under the Act of Quebre, 39 Vic Chap. 386 for the benefit of the Diocean Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec. The 17th Monthly Dr. wing will take place

WEDNESDAY. NOVEMBER 21st, 1888.

AT TWO O'OLOCK P.M.

A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness. Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spin-

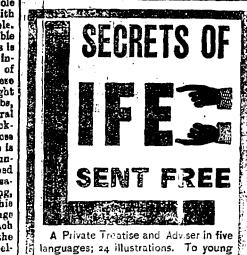
al Weakness.

This medicine has a direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly burm-less and leaves no unpleasant effects. Our Framphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from ma

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the ERIE MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO.

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





plection.

DIPLOMATIC ETHQUETTE INFRINGED.

The minister thus gave his assent and sanction to the aspersions and imputations above referred to. Thus under his correspondent's assurance of secrecy, in which the minister concurred by making his auswor "private," he understook to advise a citizen of the United States how to exercise the franchise of suffrage in an election close at hand for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States, and through him, as the letter sug-cested, to influence the votes of many others. Upon this correspondence being made public, the minister received the representatives o the public press, and in frequent interviews with them intended for publication, added to the impugnments which he had already made of the good faith of this Government in its public action and international usalings, al- | au though simple time and opportunity have been afforded him for the disavowal, modification or correction of his statements, to some of which his attention was called personally by the undersigned, yet no such disavowal or modification has been made by him through the channels in which his state ments first found publicity. The question is thus presented whether it is compatible with the dignity, security and independ-ent sovereignty of the United States to per-mit the representative of a foreign government in this country not only to receive and countrymen as to their political course as citizens of the United States.

"MURCHISON" TO BE PROSECUTED. severance of ties of original allegiance by Jears in the place. naturalization. Disputes on this point were finally put at rest by the treaty of naturalization concluded by the two countries on the 13th of May, 1870. Therefore, it will not be contended, nor was such contention ever admitted by us, that citizens of the United States of British origin are subject to any claim of the country of their orginal allegiance. The undersigned also has the honoi to call attention to the provi-sions of section 5,355 of the revised statutes of the United States by which severe penalties are visited upon the citizen of the United States who, without the authority or permission of this Government, " commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government or any officer or agent thereof." either with an " intent to influence the action of such government or its again with the United States," or with an intent to defeat the measures of the Gyrornment f the United States." These penalties are inde equally applicable to every citizen of the United States not duly suthorized, who " counsels, advises, or assists in any such cor. r sepondence," with similar unlawful intent.

I h sundorsigned respectfully advises that the ttention of the attorney-general of the United States be directed to these enact-

lican authorities.

CLEVELAND'S COURSE EXPLAINED. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 --- A Post reporter to-night put the following questions to Secretary Bayard : "Have you ever at any time formally requested or demanded of the British Government the recall of Lord Sackville ?"

The secretary replied : "No, no, positively no. All statements to that offict are absolutely and unquestionably untrue. We forwarded to the British Government, through our representative at the Court of St. Jamos, the partioniars in the case. The President wanted what he considered a sufficient length of time before he resolved upon de finite action, and finding that the British Government were apparently doing nothing in the matter, he decided, in view of the emergency, to do what has been done to-day. SEARCHING FOR "MURCHISON,"

POMONA, Cal., Oct. 30 .- The National Dcmooratic committee has telegraphed Postmas-ter Stein and J. A. Clark, of this place, to offer in the name of the committee a reward of \$1,000 for the name of the author of the Murchison letter and to spend another \$1,000 answer without disapproval and confirm by in detectives and means to apprehend the his repetition aspersions upon its political author. Several politicians here, who say action, but also to interfere in its domeatic they know who the man signing himself as affairs by advising persons formerly his Murchison is, say he lives here, walks the countrymen as to their political course as streets every day, and that neither Patrick Egan nor any non-resident whatsoever had anything to do with the matter. They claim As between this country and Great Britain that the letter was conceived in Pomons, there can be no controversy as to the complete | written in Pomona and by a resident of four

EGAN DIDN'T WRITE IT.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 30 .- Patrick Egan arrived last evening. Being questioned in re-gard to the Murchison letter, he said : Charging me with the authorship of that letter is the veriest bosh. My first knowledge of the contents of that letter was derived from a New York newspaper the morn ing of our Madison square meeting, the 25:h instant," "Was Mr. Blaine aware that such a letter

was to be sprung upon the country ?"

" I know positively that Mr. Blaine's first knowledge of the contents of the letter came through a clipping from a New York paper handed to him four or five hours before the Madison square meeting. Mr. Blaine had not observed the letter in the paper at all, and he saw it for the first time and commented that evening.'

VALUABLE TO KNOW.

cough will be greatly relieved by the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam that cures coughs, colde, bronchitis and all pulmonary troubles.

ments, in order that an investigation may be guiltier a man's conscience is the more will. would reduce their rents and receive compan. and thus strength is nurtured and the made with a view to ascertain whether they log he is to worry along without an accusor, sation is the Exchequer. Many of the energies simulated.

Sir Charles Russell here asked the court to permit him to postpono the crossex m-ination of the witness. He eads the latter part of Mr. O'Shea's evidence came upon him complexion. as a surprise, and it was impossible to do

justice to his clients in the cose-examination without preparation.

Justice Hannen said he could not perceive any good reason for postponing the crossexamination.

Sir Charles Russell thereupon desided to proceed, and Captain O'Shes in reply to hu questions said that Mr. Buckle, editor of the Timer, had acked Josoph Chamberlain to get him to give evidence. Mr. Chamberlain showed witness Mr. Buckle's letter in July last. Witness did not agree to give evidence. however, until he had been sub; a said hy Mr. Parnell. Mr. Houston, the secretary of the Irish Loyal Union, saw him to take down in shorthaad bis statement for the Times. Mr. Houston told him it was a state secret how the Times got the letters it had published.

WHO SOLD THE LETTERS?

Mr. Chamberlain told him that Mr. Parnell accused him of procuring fac simile letters, and of dining with Mr. Buckle. Witness had heard Piggott and Callan mentioned as the men who had given the letters to the Times. Witness knew Patrick Osney, but did not know him as a dynamiter. Ho had heard through a Nationalist named Mulqueeny that the police had found a letter in the League's rooms in London, in which Frank Byrne acknowledged the receipt of a ohcque from Mr. Parnell, which had been sont to him to enable him to escape from the country, but the authorities had assured him that no such letter had been seized. He. did. not know that Mulqueeny was a member of a secret soliety. He know him as an advanced Nation allat, that is, an old Fenian whose views were different from both the .dynamiters and invincibles. Mulqueeny had been threatened. with death by General Carroll Davir, and

The mover, in support of his motion, said Week Stories it was too common to find fault with the Press. police and decisions in the court, rather than to co-operate with the authorities. He believed that the formation. of.s.league would that you had a shell charged with dynamite to blow him up ? Witness answered "No."

To further questions, the witness replied that he saw the original of the fac simile of one of the Times' letters last week. He be lloved the writing was Mr. Parnell's. He had not heard before that the Times had published the fac simile. There were in existence compromising letters and documents and it had been said that he was engaged in a conspiracy to get these letters; but he had never stabbed a man behind his back. He had been suxious to give evidence in order to clear himself and to refute the slandore which had been circulated by Mr. Parnell and his colleagues. Mulqueeny had told him that Mr. Parnell had paid for the escape of Byrne. He did not know Mulqueeny's address. He suw him last Saturday. Ho could not recollect Consumption may be more easily prevented saw him last Saturday. He could not recollect than cured. The irritating and harassing paying Mulqueeny's expenses to Paris in order to get signaturos to protest against witness's

exclusion from the Parnell party. Recurring to the Klimainham juil treaty negotiations, witness sold the chief conditions "A guilty conscience needs no accusor," of the negotiations were that the League says the proverb, with great truth. The should be broken up if the Irish landlords

and a most perfect norvine, are found in Carter's Iron Pille, which strengthen the service and body, and improve the blood and

than the best informed outsider.

DR. MARY WALKER'S PREDICAMENT. A young wiman frim the country became bewildered in the Capitol corridors and in her endeavors to find her way out met Dr. Mary

Walker. "Mister," she said, in the most innocent tranner possible. " will you show me the way to get out of here ?" The Doctor drew herself back indignantly, ""You are addressing a lady, madam," she

eplied, serenely. The young lady gazed at the Doctor in stupid

turned to fly. "However, I will show you out," continued

the Ductor. But the zirl didn't wait. She was sure some But the gill didn't wait. She was sure sume horrid dude was attempting to make a mash. And she field away down the hall and through the first door she saw, with the Dector after heri-Washington Gritic.

A RARE COMBINATION. There'is no other remedy or combination of medicines, that meets so many requirementi, as does Burdock Blood Bitters'in its wide range of power over such Chronic diseaves as Dyspepsis, Liver and Kidney Com-plaint, Scrofula and all humors of the blood,

PRAYERR OF DOMESTIC BLISS. DeSmith-Have you seen the beautiful mot-

Our Home.", Miss Travis-How charming ! and so original, too. DeSmith...The second, hung up some time later, is." Love Endures All Things."

Miss Travis-So beautiful for DeSmith-And the third, hung up about a week ago is "Lock Out For the Rolling Pin !" Miss Travis-Oh ! shocking | Burlington Free

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. For more than twenty-five years has Hag-yard's Yellow Oil bson sold by druggists, and it has never yet failed to give satisfac tion as a houshold remody for pain, lamaness and soreness of the flesh, for external and in ternal use in all painful complaints.

He, making an evening call-Shall I sing

cue more song, Miss Clara, before I go? She-I should be delighted, Mr. Sampsoner-if you think you have time."

Holloway's Pills -- Teachings of Experience. -The united testimony of thousands, extending over more than forty years, most strongly recommends these Pills as the parifiere, the mildest aperients, and the surses restoratives. They never prove delusive, or give merely temporary relief, but attack all allments of

or oppression about the obest. His sleep is disturbed by chililness, restlessnoss and un-pleasant dreams. The warmth of bis hed and bed-ohamber may cause a slight cessation of his bad feellugs, and in the morning, feeling botter, he goes cut attending to his business, only to have all his had feelinge

return with increased force at the approach of the ensuing night. Should he heed the warning implied by the return of his bad feelings and confine himself to an equal temperamen only, and those contemplating ature of about 65 °, and partake of coplone marriage should not tail to send for it. drinks of hot tea, coffee or milk, he may pos-DR. LUCAS' PRIVATE DISPENSARY. sibly avert an attack of the disease. But, 68 Randolph St., Charge, Ill. unfortunately, he is apt to neglect to do this,

and his going about is only arreated by an actual invasion of pneumonia, which usually comes on in from one to three days.

A WOMAN OF POMPEII.

Most likely the household affairs of a Pompeian lady was confined to the superin-tendence of her women in the spinning-room, or of the attendants of the obildren of the house. Some lady-landowners may have had to transact business with their stewards; but beyond this they had plenty of time for visiting the baths and theatres, or worshipping in the temples. The old state 'religion had, at that time, lost its hold on the public mind, but the worship of the Egyptian gods had much attraction for the women, and the time spent at the Temple, of Isis was so exag-gerated by them that the resort to the latter was once forbidden by edict. The Roman baths, with all their details, have been so often described that we will not touch upon them at length. Saffice it to say that our Pompeian lady had ample opportunity of enjoying their delights, and gossiping the hours away at the splendid est-blishments in Pompell, which often served as a place of appointment to meet friends or lovers, where intrigues could be carried on or the topics of the day be freely discussed. Borne thitner in her litter, or proceeding on foot, accompanied by her slaves, our Pompelan lady spent hours in the woman's part of the establishment, whence she could either depart by a side door as privately as she came, or mix in the crowd in the courts, --- Woman's World for November.

COAL CHEMICALLY CONSIDERED.

A careful estimate by a skilful ohemist reveals the fact that, beside gas, a ton of ordinary gas coal will yield 1,500 pounds of coke, twenty gallons of ammonia water, and 140 pounds of coal tar. Now, destructive distillation of this amount of coal tar gives about seventy pounds of ritch seventaen pounds of creates, fourteen pitch, seventeen pounds of creosote, fourteen pounds of heavy oils, about nins and one half pounds of naphtha yellow, six and three benchs pounds of naphthaline, four and three-fourths pound naphthol, two and one-fourth pounds alizarine, two and four-tenths pounds of solvant naphtha, one and five-tenths pounds of solvant one and one-tenth pounds of analine, sevency-nine hundredths pound of anthraciae, and ninetonths pound of toluene.

The largest umberlla in the world has been made in Glasgow for a King of East Africa. His majesty seems to be making preparation for a long reign.

REOYOLAL Wife, at Niagara Falls-How grand and aweinspiring it all is John | Husband, drawing a long breath-Yes, but don't talk, my dear. 1 want to listen to the roar of the waters.

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constignation, enring and pro-tonting this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the bar and the bar and the bar off regulate the bowels. Even if they only



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

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great bosat: Our pills ours it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two nills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 26 cents; five for \$1. Sold by draggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.



the stomach, lungs, heart, head, and bowels in the only safe and legitimale way, by depurating the blood, and so eradicating these impurities which are the source and constituent of almost every disease. Their medicinal efficacy is wonderfal in renovating enfeebled constitutions. Their action embraces all that is desirable in a household medicine. They expel every noxious and effete matter ;

amazoment and said never a word. Then the

Nov. 7. 1888.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

.....

UNHERDED GIFTS.

They placed rare lilies in her hands, They placed rare illes in ner hands, Poor hands that scarce had touched a flower, And greamy rosebude, whose perfume Embalmed her for her funeral hour.

They wrapped her form in lustrous, silks, And disped soft folds of filmy lace About the slender, pulseless wrists, And underneath the patient face.

At last she lay in perfect reat, While voices, late so slow to praise, Rehearsed her many virtues o'er, And spoke of all her pleasant ways

The sleeper heeded not the wealth Of bloom that lay ou either hand And not a word of love or loss Her sealed ears could understand.

Strange, we so often keep the flowers To lay in fo ded hands at last: And little luxuries of life Withhold, till care for them is past.

Strange that we do not oftener praise Strange unas we do not of center prate The willing toiler by our side ! Why keep the full-blown flower of love Until sur friend we loved has died ?

ASTRONOMY'S FUIURE. THOSE STARTLING REVELATIONS WHICH ARE EXPECTED FROM THE LICK TELESCOPE.

It is announced that the astronomers in charge of the Lick observatory in California have made some discoverise in regard to nave made things on the mon's surface of matters and things on the mon's surface of such a startling and incredible nature that they do not dare to make them public. The promise of a full disclosure of those promise of a full disclosure of those remarkable discoveries at some future time is tantalizingly hold out, but at present nothing writeries can ha learned from the astronomere. These able scientists answer all abains inquiries with portentous shake of their wise heads, and the little they have to say on the solution in the little they have to say on the su'j ot is so vague and mysterious that it merely seems to give a keener edge to the carlosity of the give a keener edge to the curiosity of the millions who have not had an opportunity of looking through the biggest and most power-ini telescope in the world. It is to be hoped that the priprised revelations will not be long delayed. Anything will be better than this -auspense. As matters better than this suspense. As matters stand even the wildest guesswork is in order. The wonderful stories told in Locks's "Moon Hax," and in the similar tales of Poe and Verne, may turn out to be tame and commonplace by the side of the facts which are some to be made public. Per-haps the investigation of the Lick astrono-mers will show that the moon is inhabited. mers will show that the moon is inhabited. and that its dwellars have a civilization of their own. We are also prepared to hoar that the moon prople have reached an advanced stage in the industrial arts. All this in a general way has been surnised by bold speculators, but we have never had any light thrown; upon the details. The stature of the moon people, their mode of life and their occupations, the size of their cities, the architecture of aheir worke, their modern conveniencies-all these matters have therefore been beyond our knowledge. Will the Lick scientists raise the curtain and bring these things before us ? It may be suggested that according to the gen?rally accepted theory the moon is uninhabit-ed and without vego ble life, or even an atmosphere. The statement, however, that the discoveries made through the big telescopy are too startling to be told to the scope are too starting to be told to the common herd unt I after a consultation with the most omlarn, astronomera of the world as to the most judiclus way of presenting the facts of the case will lead most people to the the second secon the shock that will come with the expected deluge of information. What the moon is able to endure we ought at least be able to hear without losing our equilibrium. -Atlanta Constitution.

capital in Europe, is no longer prevalent, but instead there seems to be a general belief, though not so often or so loudly voiced, that shough not so often or so loudly voiced, that Prince Ferdinand will stay. Nothing, indeed, short of a great European war which shall colliterate all the Balkan States from the map of Europe as distinctive; governments, foan now oust this not slong ago: derided, and in some quarters despised Prince, from the firm position he has secured in the hearts of the Beonle' he rules of underwing the greater people he rules or undermine the growing respect of the Powers for his bravery, patriotism and statesmanlike qualities. Entering Bulgaria, as he did, amid, the turbulence succeeding a revolution, which had depozed and expatriated a ruler of ac-knowledged force of obstracter and military capacity, Prince Ferdinand, effeminate in appearance and manner, encountered oppo-citio of a nature and strength calculated to dich[arten a much more experienced man, as well's one vasily more powerful in physical and montal resources. Nobedy believed that he could hold his

throne three months, and nobody, except possibly Austris, cared whether he did or not. The Russophiles in Balgaria-and they were many-laughed at him, and the so-called liegency welcomed him only as a tool to be used in whatever frijest seemed hest for their own interests. To the suiprise of the former and the con-

sternation of the latter the Coburg prince immediately gathered up the reins of government, and has since held them tightly. Fron his own private fortune he has contributed and loaned large sums to the developement of industrial interests, and for the purpose of insugarating and completing public works, and, taking advantage of the popular favor into which he sprung for having done this, he has made tours of observation through the country, which have been highly prefitable to himself in the popular enthusiasm resultant and the knowledge he has gained.

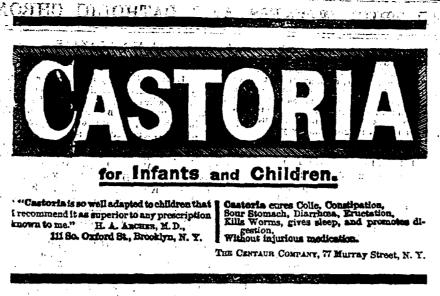
Instead of permitting himself to be fright-ened and deterred from his purpose by the fulminations of the Czar and the machinations of his agents, he has bidden them both a mild but firm defiance and applied himself with increased zeal to the work of securing to himself the admiration and respect of the people, until now he is in a position to de-clare, in response to the off-represent demand for his abduction, that Fordinand will not go, and in this declaration he will be supported by his people.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and per-manent cure of Consamption, Bronchitis, Catarrb, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Dibility and all Nervous Com-plaints, after having tested its wonderful cur-ative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated hy this motivo and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will cend free of charge, to all who desire it, this buildings, the scale of their engineering recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Ruchester, N. V. 8-13 cow.

A TRIBUTE TO MOTHERS.

It has been beau ifully said of a mother that "she is the morning and evening star of life. The light in her eye is always the first to rise and generally the last to set upon the oheckered life of man." She has heen called "the Divinity of Infancy." She can shower around her the most genial influences, and from the time she first lays her liftle one in Finning her charge it is har hear is the Elysium by clasping it to her bosom, its "first paradise," to the moment , when that child is independent of her aid, her emile, her work, her wish is an inspiring force. A sentence of encouragement or praise from her is joy



LADIES FOR \$100 TAI \$9.50 FREE.

BY THE USE OF WORTH'S FRENCH TAILOR SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING Any person can cut and fit any article of dress perfectly without trying the garment on. It is pronounced to be the best tailor system in the world, its simplicity overcome the complicated points of other systems; in fact it is so sim-ple that a child 14 years old can cut and fit as correctly as the most experienced dressmaker. As there are no mathe-matical calculations to be made in using this system, every measure is figured on the scales as you require to use them. By following the book of instructions and diagrams you have excits the amount of goods you need. How to fit stout or lean people, how to fit round or hollow shoulders, in fact you have got the secrets of dressmaking by the French tailor system. There is an extra sleeve pattern with one year's subscription to the *Ladies' Homes Magazine*. A beautifully illustrated ladies' journal, filed with charming stories, fashion notes, at needle work and all homes subjects for fit. To indice and the extra sleeve pattern with charming stories, fashion notes, at needle work and all homes subjects for fit. To indice and the store of the store of colles recipeed at linds, to the first 500 answers to this advertigement.

Freo Prese.

THE TIRED WIFE.

All day had the wife been toiling, From an early hour in the morn, And her hands and feet were weary With the burdens that they had borne ; Bat she said to herself : "The trouble That weighs on my heart is this -

That Tom never thinks to give me A comforting hug or a kim.

'I'm willing to do my duty To use all my strength and my skill, In making the home attractive, In striving my place to fid. But though the approval of conscience Is sweet, I am free to say, That if Tom would give me a hug and a kiss

'Twould take all the tire sway.'

And she counted over and over The years she had been Tom's wife, And thought of the joys and sorrows She had known in her married life. To be suce there was money plenty, And never a lack of food ; But a kiss no w and then, and a word of praise Would have done her a world of good.

Ab, many a one is longing For words that are never said, And many a heart goes hungry For something better than bread; But Tom had an inspiration, And when he went home that day, He petted his wife, and kissed her In the old time, lover like way.

And her husband's disp'ay of fondness, Just hung on his neck and cried. And he, by her griaf raminded Of troubles he might have shared, Said-"Bless my heart ! What a foil I've been, And I didn't suppose you cared !"

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

for a day. True living, consistent plety, is the mother's brightest ornament, her truest glory, her noblest support, and her richest tressure. Her life should be a caim, holy, beautifal walk from the hearthetone to the altar of



Incorporated by the Legi, 'lature in 1868, for Educa-tional and Charitable purpos.'s, and its franchise made part of the present state Con, titution, in 1879, by an Warwholming popular vote.

Its Grand Extraordinary Drawings take place Semi Annually (Jupe and December), and its Grand Single Number Drawings take place on each of the other ten months in the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

"We do hereby certify the use supervise theory ange-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawing, of the Louisiana Stats Lottery Company, and in per-sonmanage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and use authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fao-similes of ur ignatures attached, in its advertisements."

Theanega.

Commissioners We the undersigned Ranks and Bankers in pay ali rites drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may

e presented at our counters R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisia 1a Nat'l Bk.

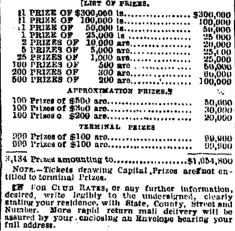
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank, A. BALDWIN ATCS. New Orleans Nat'l Bank CARL KOMN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, November 13, 1888.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

Drummer (Adving out-outon to nose letry) -I say, I found this button on the third floor this morning. If the owner should call— Olerk-Thanks, I'll tell him— Drummer—Telt him if it's gold to leave the other one at my room, 191, fourth floor.—Detroit 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10: Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2: Twentieths \$1. LIST OF PRIZES.



Send POSTAL NOTES, EXPlease Monoy Orders, of New York Exchange in Sidinary lotter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed

M.A. DAUPHIN New Orlease, La.

or M. & DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C.

Address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orteans, La,

REMENBER That the presence of Generals in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize. draw a Priza.

REWEMBER, also, that c payment of Prizes is **GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS** of Now Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recoognized in the bighest Couries; therefore, boware of any imitations or anonymous schemes



NEARER HOME.

A sweet, sweet thought invades my mind This eve, as, 'mid the fading light, I feel the busy cares of day Subside before the peace of night. 'l'is this; as sure as speeds the ship Across the ocean's created foam, By just the journey of a day I'm nearer home, I'm nearer home !

7

And further from all pain or cares, From overy human fear or cross. Much less to know of wee and tears, Or taste the cup of sarthly dross. Through many ills I've struggled or, And past the wayside's dusty loam, By just the journey of a day I'm nearer home, I'm nearer home

And oh ! the rapture that it brings To know I'm near my waiting orown, And closer to my Father's feet, Where earth's burdens are laid down ! And now the night shade drifts athwart The splendor of yon sunset dome, And by the journey of a day

I m nearer home, I'm nearer home !

DINNER TABLE FASHIONS. THE STYLE IN VOGUE OF FURNISHING THE FESTIVE BOARD.

[From the American Analyst.]

No law will govern flower decorations this winter. The arrangement of flowers will be according to fancy. Scarfs of satin and plush will be discarded by those who keep apace of fashion's latest dictates. Linen will be plain, but fine, as if loomed in fairy land. It will not be spun in flowers or geometrical designs bat unmarked, as one of our great grandam best pocket handkerchiefs, and, like that, hand hemetitohed.

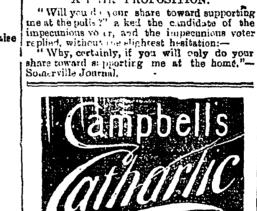
The piece of furniture known in England as "dinner wagen" and in France as an 'etagere" has obtained recognition on this side of the Atlantic as a desirable accessory, It consists of a series of open shelves, on which are placed the extra napkins and ser-viettes to be used. The first heavy napkin is taken away and a more delicate one rought with the Roman punch, or whatever I offered in its stead. With the game comes a fresh one, and when the dessert arrives so does a new napkin. The "etagere" holds the salad bowls, spoons and plates, the dessert dishes and finger bowls.

The jullies for the mosts, relishes, radishes and celery come on the vehicle which our British friends designate by the cumbersome name of "wagon." A handsome chins dish In three compartments is comstimes used for the cheese, butter and bisouit passed with the salads.

TO MAKE GOOD COFFEE,

Allow one pound of the best quality of round coffee per week for each man. Any housekeeper will tell you that it is an extravagant allowance, but whatever you do, don't practice small economics in the matter of coffee. If you prefer you may calculate one heaping teaspoonful of ground coffee for each anticipated cup. If you want eight cups of coiles throw eight heaping tesepoonfuls of coiles into a place of choses cloth, leaving planty of room for it to swell when it becomes water soaked. The it is we to have a hore the becomes it into the belling water in the collec pot. Keep it tightly covered and let it boil up two or three times. Then test if and see if it is traright color. If not let it boil more until it is the dark where the used here offer it is the dark umber brown so loved by collee drinkers. Pass around the can of condensed milk if you have decided that it is an indis-

CHEMISTRY FOR THE LAUNDRY. Thirty yards of cotten cloth may by bleached in tifteen minutes by a large spoenful of sel soda and one pound of chloride of line dissolved in



A MODEST REQUEST.

AN AMBIGUOUS COMPLIMENT.

on to sing where there was no accompaniment at once soared int, the high notes, ending with

a domise sources into the high notes, ending with a domises in gate or that shock the windows and source the problem of the sing without an instru-ment?" he a ked, supprised. "I always Go, 'she answered promptly. "Wonderful! Woun terful!" he exclaimed with eathur inems; "but I believe it is quite com-

mon for young ladies to sing now without any music,"-Ex'

A FAR PROPOSITION.

She was an amateur singer, and being called

Drummer (.howing cuff-button to hotel clerk)

DEAFNESS CURED.

A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness. Noises in the heat. How they may be cured at your home. Plat free 3d.--Addresi Dr. NICHOLSON, 30, Sb. John Street, Montreal. 8-G and the state of the second second

CASES OF HOMICIDAL INSANITY.

"Have you had much exp sience with this form of insabity, doctor ?"

"Many and many a case. I remember once being visited by a gardener. He told me that his nices kept house for him, and that as he had raised her he was very fond of her. One day he was filled with an impulse to drive a pitchfork through hor nack. was talking to ber at the time and had the pitchfork in his hand. By a tremendous effort he refrained. Soveral times afterwards he felt the same desire coming over him, and each time it grew stronger, and at last hy made a figure, with the neck and bust of Whenever the desire to stick his 8176W. alece in the neck came over him he would such out and stab the figure. I got him into an asylum and he was eventually cured.

"I remember another case where a man in Arkansas wrots me, saying that one day while he was digging in the garden his little child came running out to play. As soon as heavy her a sudden desire to kill her with the spade came over him. He said the feeling was so strong that he had to tell the child to leave the garden. Afterwards he declared that he foared he would kill his family. I wrote him to go to an asylum immediately, because if he did not the mania would grow and he would certainly kill some one, in which event he would be morally as guilty as if he had planned the murder in his sober

"Tho case of De Mallarl, the Frenchman, is a noted one, and from the fact that the victime were all women it is peouliarly interesting. He used to advertise for servant girls. When they came he would lead them off to some secluded spot and murder them. There was no other object than a mad, thirst for human blood. He is known to have murdered six women in this way, and is supposed to have killed many more whose bodies were never discovered. He was executed. The books are full of such cases, and they are books are full of such cases, and they are not confined to men, either. Woman have figured quits as prominently. One French woman, between 1853 and 1857, murdered over twenty people. She used poison in Very internet and her statistic field every instance, and her viotims included relatives, neighbors, physicians and nuns. She attended a number of her victims while they were on their deathbeds and gave every evidence of being deeply affected. Perhaps she was, Of course she had no object except an insane desire to see people

"This mania is but one of a pumber, all of "hich are of the same general lamily. In "Mono asses it is kloptomania, in others a mania for suicide, in others for murder, and to on."-Dr. William A. Hammond in New York World.



HIS THRONE SECURED DY FOPULAR SUPPORT. LONDON, Oct. 30. — The expression "Prince Ferdinand must go," which was a few months Be heard in official circles in almost every to Dr. Kline St. Phila, Pa,

OFF BARRENS

fire; from the bosom of her family to the throne of God.

It has been the testimony of good man in all ages that they owe chilly to their mothers the best inspirations of their lives. "I had rather possess my mother's picture," once wrote the post Cowper, "that the richest jewels in the British crown." The venerable John Quincy Adams once said: "It is due to gratitude and reaturs that I should acknowledge and avow that, such as I have been, whatever it was, and such as I am, whatever it is, and such as I hope to be in all futurity, must be ascribed, under Providence, to the precepts and example of my mother.

We are in receipt of a letter from one of our well known citizens, Mr. E. Boiavert, who writes that upon recommendation of the most Rev. M. Marchand, of Drummondville, he was induced to use for that most dreadful of all nervous diseases, Fus, a few bottles of "FATHER KOING'S NERVE TONIG;" and is glad to state that after having suffered for eight years is now entirely cured, and heartily recommends all sufferers of nervous diseases to try this remedy, advertisement for which appears in another part of this 12.4

WATCH THE MARKETS.

paper.

Considerable of success on the part of farmers depends upon keeping a close eye to the market. The first of any new crop will demand a high price, and soon after, when there is a rush for the market, prices rapidly decline. Unless one can be among the first, it is is better to hold un-til the prices have passed the last stage and come back to mare normal condition. It is the come back to more normal condition. It is the forcing of the marked that brings low prices, and for that reason a close watch should be kept of the reputed supply and demand.

As a rule the farmer does better to sell when his crop is ready for market than to hold on for higher prices, perhaps meantime paying inter-est and suffering more or less loss by drying and wasting of his grain. Particularly is this so when a good price can be realized, as in the case with wheat. This may sell for higher figures later, but it is questionable whether, all things considered, farmers generally will do any bet-ter by holding for a further advance.-London Advertiser.

LEGEND OF THE HELIOTROPE.

Defend of the origin of this charming flower, the following story is told: "A little way from the road, on the border of a woodland, stood a log bouse, cocupied by an old man and his grand-child. One day the old man was very ill. The ohild brought cold water from the brook and bathed his grandfather's head, and in his child-ish ways tried to comfort him. At last he went outside the door, and kneeling down, praved for outside the door, and kneeling down, prayed for the old man, and then ran quickly to him and found a smile upon his thin face. Again he knelt and again returned to the couch-still knelt and again returned to the couch-still brighter was the face ; surely his prayes would be answered. The third time the child knelt ! when be arose a tiny flower blossomed at his feet, the heliotrope, where he had knelt. Prayer is the key which turns the gate of heaven. The prayer of love had smoothed the couch of pain. The suffering of the old man was over. As he entered the gate of Paradise he dropped a flower to earth. Old sge returned to ever grow-ing youth, in that fair land; and ever since when a prayer for those we love scends to heaven, 'tis said this 'little flower' somewhere on earth bursts into bloom." earth bursts into bloom."

Scrambled egg-Pour half a pint of sweet cream in a pider, break into it eight or ten eggs, add sals and pepper to taste; stir until they are nicely marbled, then serve while hot.

Another way is to scramble them in about two spoonfuls of drippings left in frying bacon. Old Fashioned Brews-Crunb one large pint bread crumbs, white or brown, and brown is the better, crust and all into the spider, and cover with sweet milk, adding milk if it gets to dry, and let simmer till each piece is soft and lightly browned and till but little milk can be seen.

Serve hot and at once. Pickled Codfish-Tear into bits some white salt codfish and put in the spider over the fire bread crumbs without crust, a little salt and pepper, beat it all tog-ther; add two well besten eggs, put in a frying pan a small hump of butter, let it melt and run all over the pan; bow pour in the omelet, cook gently until it sets (about fifteen minutes); loosen the edges and fold one half over the other; now put on a hot place to fit the pan, hold firmly and turn the Apple Dumplings-Three teacupfuls of flour,

Apple Dumplings-Three teacupfuls of flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one tablespoonful of butter mixed well through flour, and one tablespoonful of salt. Mix with sweet milk to a dough stiff enough to roll out upon the molding-board. Roll into a sheet half an inch thick, spread with chopped apples Roll dough up as you would roil rolled jolly cake. Pinch ends well together, so juice cannot escape. Place in well buttered steamer and steam one and a half hours. Serve with gream or milk and and a half hours. Serve with cream or milk and

sugar or hard sauce. Variety Cake-Beat together two eggs and one cup sugar and three table prous melted butone cup sugar and three table prous melted but-ter and one teacup of sweet milk. Into this stir two cups of flour in which has been well mixed two teaspoons of baking powder. Flavor with lemon, bake in a deep buttered basin that will hold two quarts that it may have room to rise. To make a pudding of it, cut in slices and cover with some nice sauce. Or take the recipe minus the lemon add one teaspond to a so of minus the lemon, add one tesepoonful each of ground spices and a spice cake is the result take half of the mixture, add one-half of the pices, place in the pan in alternate layers light and dark, the result is a marble cake ; a hand-ful of rasins well rubbed in flour is a nice addition : also a froating if desired.

HIS CURIOSITY AROUSED.

"Keep away from that," said a restaurant keeper to a man who was standing in front of a newly arrived box of turbles, holding his finger in evident pain. "What are you doing there, anyhow ?"

'I was investigating."

"Investigating what?" "I was trying to see which was the head and which was the tail of the beast over there in the occuer of the box."

"What do you want to know that for ?" "I've a curiosity to know whether I've been bit or stung."-Merchant Traveller.

IN ANTICIPATION.

She—And will you always he so thoughtful, so generous, Harry? He—How can you doubt ity. Henrietta, dear-est? It will be ever my aim to anticipate your alightest wish.

sugness wan. She-Harry, I'm going down town to day and I shall probably need a little money. He-H'm.! I thought I gave you a quarter day before yraterday.—Boston Transcript.

Heiress-I am afraid that it is not for me that you come here so often, but for my money. Ardent wooer-You are cruel to say so. How can I get your money without getting you 💱 👘

Beartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Rheumatism, Loss of Apperite, Grovel, Servous Debility, Nausen, or Vomiting, Ac.

Cures Chronic Constipation,

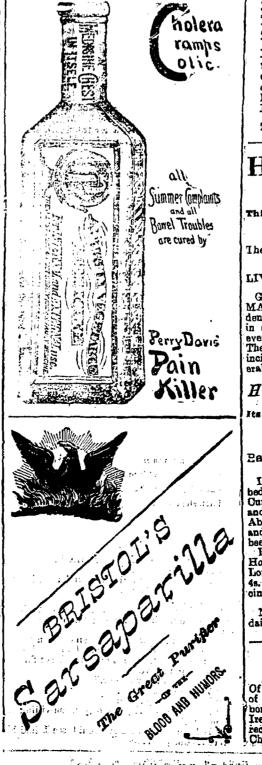
COMDRES LIKE INT. MOTIFIES LIKE INT. Document is nerved able to the tests, doca had no consistin. Name in sets without gripting is served. In 1997 Methods to both the interface in and dosed. In Republicaria, Large both 3, 25 cents each.

EST Note,—This, farorite medicine is put up in oval bottles holding three onners each, with the name blocm in the glass, and the name of the inventor, S. R. Campbell, in red ink across the face of the label. Beware of initations, "fluse all substitutes, and you mill not be disappointed

Costimeness, and all Complaints

arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, such as

Byspepsia or Indigestion, Billous Affections, Readarhe,



Unicoks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carry-Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carry-isgoff gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same blue Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dys-pepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dinness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and Gen-eral Debility; all these and many cral Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints, yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronio.

HEALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Bousehold Medicine Rauk Amongst the Leading Noccess-ries of Life.

I hese Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully. vet soothingly, on the

LIVER STOMACL KIDNEYS& BOWELS

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINIMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

Ead Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub-bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Astkma. For Glandular Swellings Abscesses, P iss, Fistulas, Gout, Rhenmatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kown to fail Both Fills, and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at is, 14d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., ills., 22s. and 33s. each, and by al medi-oine vendor throughout the sivilized world.

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

INFORMATION WANTED

Of the whereabouts of Patrick McNulty, brother of Sarah, Honora and Alexander McNulty; born at Bellenass Cross Road, County Donegal, Iredand. Any, information will be thankfully received at No. 89 St. Patrick street, Point St. Charles, Montreal, Canada. 12-5

这个人的。如何写你的时间并能下了,要你必须能是在

and one pound of chloride of lime dissolved in soft water; after taking out the cloth rinke it in soft cold water to that it may not rot. The color of French linen may be preserved by a bath in a strong tea of common hay. Calicoses with pink or green colors will be brightened if vinegar is put in the right water, while soda is used for purple and blue. If it is desired to sob colors previous to washing, put a apoinful of ox gall to a gallon of water and seak the fabrica in the liquid. Colored mapking are put in lya before washing to set the color. The color of black cloth is freshened if its is put in a pail of water containing a toacuiful of lye. water containing a teacupful of lye.

DECREASE OF THE FRENCH NATION.

The French people are becoming greatly alarmed over the decrease of the population of the nation. According to figures, a mathemati-cian says, France will, in about fifty years, have fallen below Italy and Spain in size and will have become a second rate power. A Paris have become a second rate power. A Paris paper, in commenting on this, says that the Anglo Saxon race, which was much inferior in point of number to the French race, is now two or three times as numerous. Within a century for one man speaking French there will be ten speaking English.

AN INGENIOUS EXPLANATION.

A Pittsburg lady, whose nurse received at-tentions from a young light colored mulatto,

"The neighbours will begin to talk about it,"

she said. "Iudeed ma'am, he's not colored at all," pro-tested the girl. "He's white." "O, no; he's a mulatto. "Indeed he isn't. I'll tell you how he happens to look that way. His parents died when he was a baby, and a colored family took him to raise."—I'itsburg Chronicle. Telegraph.

SYMBOLS OF TRADE.

Dealer-I say, Jake, put out a sign :-- "Our great G. X. P. Q. rale begins to day." Jake-G. H. P. Q. sale ! Why, sir, nobody knows what that is !

Dealer-Of course they don't neither do I, but it'll draw like a mustard plaster. Don't forget to make the latters larger and pinin.-Detroit Free Press.

A CAMPAIGN JOKE.

Huntington, the little son of the Rev. Dr. Norton, is the proud possessor of a new cance at "Notleymere," the family's country seab ab Cazenovia. It is a cranky little oraft and tips at the slightest motion. Debating upon the name to give it, the young cancelet said :-"Papa, let's call it 'Tippe cance.'" Catskill Recorder.

CONSEQUENCES OF A CELEBRATION,

Ryder-"Wby, Spilkins, I never expected you would go into trade, and into the tin busi-ness last of all."

best last of all." Spilkins (apologetically)-" Well, you see, Rider, circumstances drove me to it. My wife and I celebrated our tin wedding last month and this is simply an endeavor to get rid of the consequences."-Burlington Free Press.

A GOOD REASON.

ant the state in the second second state

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE 118

at the lowest prices.

makes of Tweeds.

ATTEND

ATTEND

ATTEND

ATTEND

NOVEMBER

NOVEMBER NOVEMBER NOVEMBER

NINE O'CLOCK

NINE O'CLOCK NINE O'CLOCK NINE O'CLOCK

COLORED DRESS GOODS COLORED DRESS GUODS COLORED DRESS GOODS COLORED DRESS GOODS

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Go to S. Carsley's for the best makes of Wool

A sale of Kid Gloves at special prices on Saturday (10th) at S. Carsley's.

S. Carsley re-covers and repairs Umbrellas on the shortest possible notice.

These goods are all fresh received, very tylish and at lower prices than any house in

S. CARSLEY'S S. CARSLEY'S S. CARSLEY'S S. CARSLEY'S S. CARSLEY'S

SPECIAL SALE SPECIAL SALE SPECIAL SALE SPECIAL SALE

COMMENCING COMMENCING COMMENCING

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EVERY MORNING EVERY MORNING EVERY MORNING EVERY MORNING

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

S. Careley's, Umbrella Store of America.

Nov. 7, 1888



This Powdar never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL RARING POWDER CO., 106 Wall strict, N.Y.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

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

JONDON, Oct. 30. - This morning's Standard a constitue al organ, gives this paragraph con spic tously printed in that portion of the paper comm nly devoted to Ministerial announce comm nly devoted to Ministerial annual and mental "It is understood Lord Sackville has intim sed his readiness to place his re ignation in the hands of Lord Salisbury." The Sackville the bands of Lord Salisbury. "The Sackville the bands of Lord Salisbury." The Sackville and wry provincial paper at hand this morn the President as much as the Minister. Every The role of the second state of the second sta

N 46 . 11 : ecause he recent accession to the to ud come legal matters connected with bai Cemand his private attention. I other reliable sources that the Prime personally friendly to Lord Sack-the fully on vinced that it is im 1 1 4 Mir: VL47. hould continue longer at the head possible . Of the dom to spar inuch humiliation as possible. Anous including the foreign office the amazem at is general that Lord Sackville of all me should have fallen into such an obvious to p. He is generally regarded as a much of few opinions any way and very reticent of extreming the few he has, but Government an i i. and mapers alike deciare he is responsible

for his even folly, and that the best course open to basis to voluntarily resign. Although the lat hand Sackville's bequests do not include an birlioms at Knole and refer only to such functions and pictures as he himself brought there I hear the younger brothers intend dis parti g the will. It is a matter of notoriety that Lord Sackville never recovered from the mental shock (considered by the death of his wife, and the will made in July differed materially from the one executed in January. During the sum-mer he entertained several delusions. In conseque ace of one of these hallucinations, he wrote to a n bleman strongly complaining of a per-sonal affront said to have been offered him by a well-known and most inoff-usive member of the corps dipl matique who had never even seen him. The present Lord Sackville does not intend to re-ide at Kuole, the aucient home of the Sackvilles It will, however, he kept up and, next year, is once more to be thrown open

to visitors Desitors 'LONDON, Oct 31.—The Parnell trial promises reater interest now that the production of

The Times by Chamberlain, who handed him latter from Editor Buckle. Chamberlain is thus placed in a position of having touted for evidence on behalt of the Times, and of being one of the conspirators against Parnell. This awkward revelation was rendered more damaging by the declaration of O'Shea, showing that for years he had been constantly running backword and forward between Parpell and Cham berlam. The evidence thus turned out a cont plete boomerang, dameging Chamberlain, whom it meant to serve, and belging Parnell, whom it nsended to kill, Before O'Shea concluded, Webster.established,

out of the mouth of his own winess, that Pauell did not, as the Times' claimed, make an nconditional promise to put down outrages, but undartook to use his influence for that puror implied, that the task would be facilitated by the passing of a bill wiping out two-thirds arrears of rent due the landlords. The most important of the witness' statements was made toward the close of the cross-examination, when Sir Cha-les Russell, pressing for information as documentary evidence, received the startling reply that the documents had been burn because witness understood, through Harcourt, that Gladstone desired it. The picture of the Grand Old Man and his first lieutenant engrgin conspiracy with O'Shea, set most people of the court laughing heartily, and the merriment seached a chimax when the witness pradly mentioned that he had once b en spoken of as Chief Segretary for Ireland in succession to grim old Foster.

LONDON, Nov. 2. - It is pleasant once more to record that evidence intended to crush Parnell and his friends was in his favor so palp bly that the Tories are already asking, beneath their breath, if there is to be an early collapse of the Times' case. Sir Charles Russell source a tril liant initial success by extracting from police reporter Irwin a series of admissions clearly in-dicating that Irish magistrates and other Gov-ernment officials have been actively engaged in getting up a case for the Times. It was elicited that means of the Longue monthmean hold in that most of the League meetings were held in districts where evictions occurred; that at nearly all of them people were exhorted to be patient and abatain from crime; that violence often followed eviations; that outrages were most frequent in the districts where the Leagues was weakest and secret societies had the strongest hold, and that the policemen were Was weakest and ectror and that the policemen were hearly always well treated at public meetings, " " is to the degree of taking a friendly glass with the speak:rs. But the funniest point made by Sir Charles Roysell was that one S.rabnally, whose bloodcurdling denunciations of the landlords gave quite a saguinary tings to the Attorney-General's brief, was, and is, re-garded by the police and people of Ireland as a harm'ess drunken orank. He is rarely allowed to p atforms, and usually pours forth his eloquence before the regular speakers arrive, or after their departure. LONDON, November 3.—A'l London is laught LONDON, November 3.—A'l London is laught

members, be conceived the idea of gaining money and fun at the expense of the Times. He obtained both without the slichtest difficulty by calling at the offices of Solicitor Southes, to whom he gave mysterious hints of the terrible revelations he could make respecting Parnell's connection with dynamiters and Fenians Soames took little Lane to his bosom and pressed a publicena and a guinea into his unre-sisting hand. The only drawback to Lane's joy was the necessity of attending the law courts down after day. But he was comforted by the prospect of the

confusion he would cause Attorney-General Webster when placed in the witness box. Much pomfort also was obtainable at the George Prepartions for marriage are various. On tavern, opposite the law courts, where the lower Dake of York Island initiation into the secret class Times' witnesses spend the greater part of day, drinking drinks for which mysterious bene-tation and the preparation though not absolutely a fficient preparation, though not absolutely day, drinking drinks for which mysterious bene-factors pay. At this place Lane met Joseph Kavanagh, a farmer from Traise, whom he soon accertained was an anti-Nationalist. Kavanagh is a rough, repulsive, dirty-looking fellow. He is going to swear the Irish leaders paid him moneys to commit outrages. After Kavansch had told this to Lane the latter incautiously told his scheme, whereupon there was a fight, remain four or five years without being al-and Kavanagh drawing a revolver fired at Lane. lowed to go outside the house in which they

A drunkes brawl had now blossomed into an are confined. These cag's are comical strucmurder. Kavauagh. on being ar. rested, defied the authorities to harm him, and boasted that the Times would look after him. His boast proved to be well founded, for when he was brought before the magistrate at Bow he was brought before the magistrate at Dow street Solicitor Langham announced that he had been instructed by the Times to defend the prisoner. Lane, on oath, detailed the circum-stances as set forth in the foregoing marrative. In cross-examination he admitted and gloried in the practical joke he had played on the Times, on the ground that Solicitor Soames was sending his agents out to sub rn evidence designed to dama and blacken the character of honest men. "But," added little Lane, "he would manufacture this Paddy into an informer." The utmost ingenuity of Solicitor Langham failed to shake the evidence of Lane and his witnesse, and the prisoner was remandad for a week in custody. This po house squabble has thrown light on the manne in which the Times has been gebting up its case against the Irish leaders. Yesterday coursel and colicitors for the Times held a con-ference, at which the Attorney General raved at the stupidity of the solicitors in putting policemen in the witness box whise evidence was capable of being turned dead agairst their own side. What he will say when he reads how easily Lanc gulled Solicitor Soames, and learns the disreputable character of one of his chief witnesses, the riends of Parnell may gleefully gues. LONDON, Nov. 5 .- The news that Stapley n year ago was two-birds of his long way around Wadelai in the marshes west of Mutanizige is favorable as far as it goes, but it does not go very far. Stanley started from Zambuga Rapids on the Aruwimi on June 28, 1887, at the head of a perty of 350 men, better equipped than any that has before tempted in the unknown route through the African wilderness. He had 500 or 600 miles to go in a fairly straight line to Wadelat across a mountainuus and woody country almost wholly unknown, lying to the east of Junkers explorations. The position in which he is reported shows him to be more than half way, about 150 to 200 miles south of the line he was expected to take and very nearly into he was expected to take and very hearly where the vague reports which reach Emin Pacha last March placed the explorer between the Maboda country and Albert Nyanza, another name for Muta Nzige. These vague re-ports, which agree closely with the story brought by Arab traders to Zanzibar, left Stan-ler hommed in he hostills tribas and ware all ley hemmed in by hostile tribes and were all the news which had reached Wadelai. Emin Pacha on December 5, 1887, wrote that he had heard nothing from Stanley in spite had heard nothing from Stanley in spite of having sent out search parties in November, and he was convinced Stanley could not reach Wadelai before March at the very earliest. Grouping all the reports and rumors of defeat carried back by the deserters to the Aruwini, reports reaching Wadelai and the news now brought from Zanzibar, they agree in the conclusion that, pursuing his original plan to cross the unknown highlands in original plan to cross the unknown highlands in which Welle Makna rises, Stanley had pushed on till lack of food in the sparsely settled region, the character of the country making marchine difficult for a large force, or the opposition of the tribes, had forced him to swing far to the south into the low and fertile country west of Albert Nyanza, and November found him about threefourths of the way along a route nearer 900 miles long than the 500 he had originally counted upon. His natural anxiety then would be to get out of the marshes with the rainy, season near and strike to the north, exactly as the Arabs report his rear guard as saying. If he tue Arabs report his rear guard as taying. It he did this it would not be surprising if six months more passed before he reached Wadelai and it would easily be a month or six weeks yet before word would reach Zanzibar of his arrival at Wadelai in June, Stanley did not average six

miles a day in 1878 with a much smaller party, and he would have been moving about the same rate, deducting delays for illness and reinforce-ments that he halted for, to be at the part where ments that he halted for, to be as the part what of he was reported. On the whole this news is most encouraging, and while it may be some sime before additional news comes, there is a fair prospect that he will push through to Wadelai safely, having gone half way.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

THE CITIZENS' OFINIONS.

In view of the sensational despatches sent off In view of the sensational derpatches sens of to the American press concerning the insanitary condition of the city, the Offizens' Improvement association, et. a recent meeting, voiced their dissent as follows :-""That in view of the untrue reports sens abroad concerning the presence of disease in this city, the press be requested to note and em-

phasize the fact that our city is almost entirely there from contagious disease, there is less typhoid fever and diptheria than last hear, there has not been a case of smallpox in the city or vicinity for the east three years, and that should an outbreak of any kind occur, the civic arraugements are complete, and the organization complete, for combaing and stamging out the same, and that owing to past experience there is a healthy public opinion existing on sanitary matters.'

WHO WILL SUCCEED SACKVILLE?

LONDON, Hov. 5 .- The Times in a long edi torial to-day on the presidential contest and the Suckville matter says :-- There is not the slightest reason to retaliate on Minister Parlps, and advises the government to show deliberation in choosing a successor to Lord Sakville. It adds that the election may invoice a change in the government, that the matter is one of perfect indifference to En-glishmen, but that March next will be fully time enough to appoint a successor to Lord Suckville. On the meeting of Parliament tomorrow statements will be made in both houses in relation to the Sackville affair. A blue book on the subject is being prepared for Parliament. The incident had no effect on the stock market. The Observer says :--"When international matters overlap Ameri

licins and Democrats have twice risked good relations with England to obtain the Irish vote. ing over the way Patrick Lane has played it ou the London Times. He is a putricit little Irish shoemaker in the unsavory purlicus of Drury Lane. Brooding over libels on Irish

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CURIOUS MARRIAGE LAWS. GIRLS PUT IN CAGES AND TREATED TO

GREAT FEASTS WHEN TAKEN OUT. At the meeting of the British Association at Bath, on Saturday, Rev. C. Dacks read a paper on "Marriage Customs of the New British Group." He said that for marriage purposes the people of New Britian are divided into many classes or divisions. No man may marry a woman of his own class. To do so would bring instant destruction upon the woman, and, if not immediate death to the man, his life would never be secure. necessary to marriage for the boys, and there app are to be no needful preparation for the girls. On New Ireland some girls wear a fringe across their shoulders until they are marriageable. These are the poorer classes. Others are put inth cages in which they

ST. ANN'S BAZAAR. A CARD OF THANKS.

The Ladies of Mercy of St. Ann's Parish hereby tender their heartfelt thanks to the following ladies and gentlemen for their valuable gifta, and kind assistance to make

Holt, Mrs. Killorab, the Misses Kannob, Mrs. Loughman, Miss Michaud, Mrs. Mar-queite, Miss McNally, Mrs Nolan, Mrs. and Miss Patenaude, Mrs. Proudhomme, Mrs. Reveley, Mrs. Souliton, Miss Sheridan. Brother Arnold, Mr R Beullac, J A Bolvin, Mr Coleman, Mr M Cochenthaler, J Christin & Co, Mr C Cochenthaler, Mr J Currar, Mr G Drop, Mr J J Deffer-Massre, Rwan &

& Co, Mr C Coohenthaler, Mr J Currar, Mr G Dixon, Mr J J Daffy; Measure Kwan & McDonald, Measure Fee & Martin, Measure Gallery Bros, Mr C Gurd, Measure Hart & Tuckwell, Mr A Houle, Mr J A Harris, Measure Harris, Levy & Co, Mr John Head, Mr G Kelly, Mr W R Kerr, Mr E Kennedy, Mr John John on, Mr John Kane, Mr. M Loughman, Mr P Lyman, Mewrs Lockerby Bros, Mr Tnomas Lamt, Mi Terence Moore, Ald Malone, Messre Morgan & Co, Mr P Mo Dermott, Mr Jas McShane, Mr J McGee, Mr O'Connor, Mr G H Pearson, Mr J C Reynolds, Messrs Ronayne Bros, Messrs D Ritchie & Ce, Mr Renaud, Mr W J Rafferty, Measure D J Sudler & Co, Mr Slattery, Messare R Sharploy & Son-, Messre Watson & Pelton, and Mr. Scott of the Bell Telephone Company, who kindly, load an instrument in the B zuer Hall free of charge, and also al lowed the use of the poles to hang flags and streamere. Also to the press of the city for the free advertisements and kind notices of

the bazaar during its progress. MARY JOHNSTON. Secretary.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR .- Notwithstanding that buyers are FLOUR.-Notwithstanding that buyers are holding of, expecting to replenish their stocks at lower prices, Oatario millers are asking bo to 15c per bri more money, as they state that it is difficult work to get farmers to deliver their wheat at \$1,20 per bushel. The majority of holders are therefore firm in their views, as they believe at the state of the rest

holders are therefore firm in their views, as they believe in still higher prices. During the past week business transpired in strong bakers at \$5,90 to 6 00, with sales of choice up to \$6. We quote prices as follows:--Patent win-ter, \$6 35 to \$6 75; patent spring, \$6 50 to \$6 85; straight roller, \$5 90 to \$6 15; extra. \$5 60 to \$5 75; superfine, \$4 80 to \$5 25; strong bakers', \$6 00 to \$6 25; Ontario bags, extra. \$2 75 to \$6 00; city strong bakers' (140 Ib such) \$6 40 to \$6 50.

Db sicks), \$6 40 to \$6 50. OAINEAL, &c -Oatmeal has been very scarce

\$2.90 to \$3 in bags. BRAN, &c.-Market quiet but prices steady at \$16.50 to \$17 µ r ton in car lots. Shorts in good supply at \$20 to \$20.50, and moullie is plentiful and lower at \$23 to \$26 per tou. WHEAT.-The local market continues purely in the abareau of a provinging a spot.

nominal in the absence of any otherings on spot. and we repeat last week's quotations as follows : \$1.35 to \$1.40 for No. 1 Northern, and \$1.45 to \$1.50 for old No. 1 hard. No Canada red and

S1.50 for old No. 1 hard, No Canada red and white winter effering. Corn.-Market quiet and sheady at 555 to 56c. PRAS.-The market is dull, and prices are casy at 78c per 66 lbs. OATS.-A good demand has been experienced, and sales of car lots are reported at 385 to 395 that S2 lbs.

per 32 lbs. BARLEY -Fair sales of choice Lower Canada

barley are reported at 75c to 785 down to 65c for ordinary. Fred samples quiet at 55c to 60c. BUCRWHEAT.-Some An rican enquiry is reported, but 55c is the most that can be paid. MALT-The market is quiet and seady. Montreal malt being quoted at 95c to \$1 per

bushel. SEEDS. --- The market is unchanged. American timothy seed is quoted at \$2 25, and red clover seed at \$6.

PIANOS taken in exchange for the celebrated



S. Caraley's Gentlemon's Furnishing depart-ment is by far the best assorted, in all lines of superior quality. Gloves, Tier, Halfhose, Hand-kerchiefa, Mufflers, Underciothing, Dressed Shirts, Cardigan Veste, Waterproof Coats, Melton Overcoats, Fur lined Overcoats, and all makes of Tweeds. are offered by the N. Y. Piano Co., of 228 and 230 Sa. James street, at remarkably low figures and easy terms.

WEBER PIANO, Square, almost new, fine rosewood case, magnificent tone, only used a few months, and changed on account of room for a Weber Cabinet Grand, will be sold on in-stalments; a rare opportunity to procure a Weber at a low price and easy terms.

We of at a tow price and casy terms. OHICKERING PIANO, Square, taken in exchange for Weber, largest aise, 73 octaves, used very little, magnificent resewood case; cost, new, \$750; low price for cash or on instalments.

DECKER BROS' SQUARE PIANO, large size, 71 octaves, only a short time in use, in per-fect order ; no reasonable off r refused.

3275-MA 3NIFICENT.NEW AMERICAN UPRIGHT PIANO, full 74 octaves, guaranteed for five years ; will be sold on instalmen's. HALLETT & DAVIS' BOSTON UP-RIGHT, msgnificent, largest size instrument.

very fine tone, will be sold at a bargain. \$225-SCHULTZ & RUDOLF N. Y. SQUARE, as good as new, fine tone; \$10

pionthly. \$225-DOMINION UPRIGHT. fine French

walnut case, nearly new. \$225-HOOD PIANO, largest size, 4 round conters, beautiful rosewood case, in splendid condition ; \$10 monthly payments.

DUNHAM, N.Y., SQUARE, almost new low price cash, or on instalments.

\$160-HOOD SQUARE, 7 octaves, rosew(od case, good tone ; \$8 monshly.

\$100-CRAIG UPRIGHT, 7 octaves, good tone, large resewood case; \$7 monthly payments

\$50-SMALL UPRIGHT, good tone ; \$5 per month.

\$75-BELL ORGAN, fice, high walnut case good tone ; easy terms.

\$70-THOMAS ORGAN, new, fine walnut case, 8 stops; guaranteed for 6 years; \$15 cash, \$5 per month.

865-DOMINION ORGAN, fine walput case sets reeds, fine tone ; easy terms.

ALSO, a large number of others, all prices and terms Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. We are receiving daily our Fall rock of the celebrated WEBER, DEOKER & SON, VOSE and HALE PIANOS.

228 & 230 ST. JAMES ST.

to \$14 for choice pressed, and \$12 to \$13 for

other grades. Ashrs.-Market dull at \$4.50 to \$4.60 for pots and \$4 for seconds.

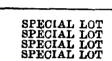
FRUITS, &c.

AFFLES .- The shipments of apples from this

port last week were 20,673 bbls, against 25,589 bbls last week. The total shipments to date

best rest in the total superior fruit has been there are being and the season of the s

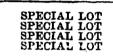
100 pieces of All-wood fleavy whiter Serge, Cloth. finish, French fabric, for winter Cos-tumes, in all the leading shades, to be sold during November Cheap Sale, at 17c per yard. N. Y. PIANO CO.,



100 pieces of All-wool Heavy Winter Serge,

A large lot of New Dress Materials in several ceived are placed on the market as promptly as possible. Sales have been made within the past few days at 8c to 9c for turkeys and ducks, 5c to qualities and makes, very well assorted in shades, to be sold at 13gc per yard during No vember Special Sale. 7c for chickens, and 5c to 7c for geese. HAT. -- Market firm and advancing at \$13.50

S. CARSLEY.



75 pieces of New Striped Tweed for Ladies' Winter Costumes, in all the leading shades, will be sold at 170 per yard during November Special Sala.

S. CARSLEY.

witnesses has begun. Sir Charles Russell gave proof of confidence in his cause by declaring that he had no objection whatever to the pro-duction of bank books. All coubts as to the change or of the trial were set to rest by the dense in of the Court to allow the Times to produce witnesses to prove the speeches before how we the connection of the parliamentary definition with the speeches. Judge Hannen definitions with the speeches. Judge Hannen reprise d hat he regarded the trial as one of company, which means that he will treat all tion and accountable for every speech and every act of any other member. It is clear from this that the judges are resolved to report against the organizations and cut confine their inquiry to the algoritic charges connecting individuals with the outrag-s. The Liberals, however, discount all this peforehand and do not think it will have any serious effect upon public opinion. The judges are, after all, upon public opinion. The judges are, after any only three eminent taxpayers, and no more worthy to respect, as regards their opinions concerning the political movement, than any other three taxpayers Mr. Biggar is much re-lieved of the monotony of the proceedings by the frequent and sudden interruptions as though from ambush. President Hannen seeing the possibility of prolongation of the trial by the invention of these irregulars, attempted to snub Mr. Hesly: There was a sharp encounter and Mr. Healy. There was a sharp encounter and it resulted in a drawn babble. The next few day, will be occupied with the testimony of the police to prove the speeches The witne ses will give a splendid opportun ity of exhibiting the manner in which Crown prosecutions have been conducted in Ireland. The majority of them cannot write shorthand at the rate of even the youngest besnorthand at the rate of even the youngest be-ginner. The first witness was unable to read his notes quickly, and at last the court lost patience at the slowness and incompetence of the police reporter, and ordered Sir Henry James to read the speches himself. The reading of the speeches will occupy several days. Lively scenes are cortain when the police witnesses are subjected to cross examination. At present the monotonous reading of the speeches makes th day pass very slowly.

CAPTAIN O'SHEA ON THE STAND.

LONDON, Oct. 31.-The small court room of the Parnell Commission was crowded to-day as it was known the examination of witnesses would be begun. Captain O'Shea who con-ducted the negotiations which ended in the Kilmainham compact and the release of Mr. Parnell from prison, was called to the stand by the conneel for the Times. The captain now being hostile to Mr. Parnell, he proceeded to give details of all the negotiations in which he acted as intermediary between Parnell and the Gladstone Government. So far he has revealed nothing remarkably startling. Sir Charles Rosseli waived cross-examination of the witness for the present, saying he would take it up at a fature date.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Attorney General Webster explained that O'Shea was produced at this time because he was going to Spain. He is a big man, almost too dude-like for his size, with a dash of the stage tenor, and posed himself against the side of the stand in an attitude so Indicrously suggestive of a photographer's stu-dio, that a titter went through the court room. He looked pale and nervous, kept his eyes on the ground, not looking at Parnell, and acted

the ground, not looking at Parnell, and acted generally in accordance with the method of the the traditional Irish informer. He dealt every blow with tkill. Nevertheless, the general im-pression of Parnell's friends was that the evi-dence did good instead of evil. U.Shea fiatly contradicted Webster's state-ment that Parn.II had objected to signing the manifesto condemning the Phoenix park asses-sination, Parnell's objection being, fas he stated, because the language was too bombastic. The most important statement was that Captain O'Shea was first asked to become a witness for

tures, about seven or eight test in heigh and about ten or theelve feet in circumference at the bottom and for about four feet from the ground, where they taper off to a point at the top They are made of the broad leaves of the pandanus tree, sawn quite close together, so that no light and very little air can enter. On one side is an opening which ts closed by a double door of plaited coccanut tree and pandanus tree leaves. About three feet from the group i there is a stage of bambues, which forms the floor. There is only for the girl to sit or lie down in a room crouched position on the bamboo platform, and her feet are never allowed to touch the ground all the time she is confined in the cag'.

Great marriage feasts are provided for these girls when they are taken out of the cages. Wives are purchased with shell money, and are often married at an early age on Dake of York Island. When a mamarries a second wife, after the death of the first, the female relatives of the dead wife gather together and are permitted to do as much damage to his property as they can. A man may have as many wives as he can pu chase; but if he cannot afford to buy one, and his credit is low, he may have to remain single. Sir John Lubbock said :-- " In some ports of Australia, when a man married, each of the bride's relations gave him a good blow with a stout stick by way of a warm welcome into the family. Among the Kalmucks of Central Asia the marriage ceremony was very romantic. The girl was put on a horse and rode at full speed. When she had got a fair start the lover set off in pursuit ; if he caught her she became his wife, but if he could not overtake her the match was broken off, and we were assured that a Kalmuck girl was very seldom caught against her will. The idea of capture in marriage occurred almost all over the world. Hence, no doubt, the custom of lifting the bride over the doorstep, which occurred among the Romane, the redskns of Canada, the Chinese, the Abys sinians and other races."-London Standard

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

CURIOSITIES OF LAW.

Judge : "Stand up." Prisoner : "I claim the right under the law to

ά,

emain conted y'r Honor.' "How so ?"

"The law says that no man can be made to criminate himself; an' if I stand up I'll criminate

criminate nimeer, an it is state up in criminate myself." "That point is well taken, and you may re-main seated. You are accused of resaling a pair of breeches from this man, but I can find no evidence against you." "None at all, yer Honor."

- "You are discharged."

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, & ... — The market is about steady for mess pork, sales of short cut clear being reported at \$20 to \$20.25 and Chicago m as at \$18.25 to \$18.50. Lard has again ruled ca-ier, with sales of Western in pails at 11c. to 11 to per 1b, which is f: lower the week. Smoked means are exchanged. We quote :--Can short cut clear, per brl, 60.00 to 00.00 i Chicago about out clear, per brl, 60.00 to 00 00; Chicago short cut clear, per bri, 520 00 to 520 50; Mess pork, western, per bri, 518 25 to 518 50; Hams, city cured, per lb, 180 to 14c; Lard, western, in pails, per lb, 110 to 114c Lard, Canadian, in palle, per lb, 00 to 00; Bacon, per lb, 13½ co 00c; Shoulders, per lb, 00 to 00; Tallow, com. refined, per 10, 51c to

56. DRESSED HOOS.-Receipts have been more liberal and prices have ruled somewhat easier, sales of light weights being mentioned a: \$8 to \$8.25 per 100 lbs., and heavy at \$8 50.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

SUGAR - The market now wears a quieter aspect, although prices remain about steady. Two or three orders for choice fall creamery have been received for export on best terms, but prices here are above the export basis, 240 being about the most shippers care to pay The highest price paid for a round lot of choice fall oreanery was 251c, but it is said this figure would be difficult to obtain now. Choice September creamery may be quoted at 24c to 25c for round lots In the best sections of the Eastern Townships 202 to 21c has been paid by Montreal buyers for fan fall ends, and 18 to 190 for straight daisis. Western is still scarce and prices are firm We quute:--Oreamery, finest, 24c to 25c; do. earlier made, 22c to 23c; Eastern Townships, 20c to 21c; Richmond, Eastern Townsnips, 202 to 21c; Mchimono, 15c to 17c; Renfrew, 165 to 17c; Morrisburg, 20c to 21c; Brockville, 19c to 20c; Western, 17c to 18c. For single tubs 1c to 2c more are obtained for selections. ROLL BUTTER.—The first few lots of roll butter have just been received, prices for which range form 18c to 19c.

220,000 to 240,00C boxes, whilst at this time in 1886 there were 230,000 boxes west of Toronto alone. In this city the bulk of cheese is in strong hands, and choice September and October goods cannot be secured under 10% of On the other hand 10% is about the best bid that can be had on this market, so that the position is simply one of indifference on the part of bith buyers and sellers in the absence of any urgent demand from the other side; but let the demand set in, as it will in due time, and present stocks should prove good property and present stocks should prove good property to owners. A Liverpool bayer who bought 1,000 boxes of late August was tendered the goods but only 140 boxes would pass, the rest being pronounced June and July goods. The seller then wanted the sale cancelled, but the buyer refused and insisted on getting the remainder of his August cheese. We quote as follows :--Finest September, white, 104c to 102c; finest September, colored, 104c to 102c; finest late August, 10c; fine, 94c; medium, 84c to 9c; inferior, 74c to 8c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Eccs - The market holds steady with sales of firesh at 20c, and of limed at 18c. Receipts during the past week were 292 packages, against 66 packages for the week previous. GAME-Venison saddles have been received and placed at 11c to 12c per lb. No carcasses received. Partridges are easy at 45c to 50c per

that go into iorce to day. The is 'st is conse-	labau
quently glutted, and sales have the made at	1 2 B M
\$1.80 to \$2 per bbl. Advices from E gland re-	
port further losses on consignments.	
ORANGES Jamaica \$5 50 to \$6.50 per bbl.	ł
Florida \$1 to \$1.50.	ł
LEMONSMarket steady at \$2.75 to \$3.25 for	
Malaga. Messina fruit by the Avlona will be	
in next week.	
SWEET POIATOES Quiet at \$2 65 to \$3.	

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHAN POINT ST. CHARLES.

MONTREAL	STOCK CHAR		POINT	ST.
	MARKET	REPORT.		

The receipts of live stock for week November 3rd, 1888, were as follows caitle, 1,292 sheep, 632 hugs and 11 cal over from previous week, 102 cattle, 60 17c to 18c. For single tubs 10 to 2c more are ROLL BUTTER.—The first few lots of roll butter have just been received, prices for which CHEZSE.—The market is quiet but the sur-roundings are healthy. Is is estimated that the 220,000 to 240,000 boxes, whiles at this time in exports for previous week, 1,433 cattles

GENERAL MARKETS.

pair. DRESEND POULTRY—The weather is un-favorable, and the few shipments that are re-Glargow ab 28 6d, to London at 48 3d

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria.

for the season 379,447 bbls, against 221,193 bbls	SPECIAL LOT.
tor same period last year. Winter fruit has been rushed in to this market in arre quanti- ties in order to secape the higher root of freight	Plain Cloth Homespun "Scotch Fabric," for Ladics' Winter Costumes, in a few special new
that go into force to day. The to the to the conse-	shades, worth 35c, to be sold during November Sale at 21c per yard.
quently clutted, and sales have the made at \$1.80 to \$2 per bbl. Advices from England re- port further losses on consignments.	S. CARSLEY.
ORANGESJamaica \$5 50 to \$6.50 per bbl. Florida \$4 to \$4.50.	SPECIAL LOT
LEMONSMarket steady at \$2,75 to \$3,25 for	SPECIAL LOT
ilalaga. Messina fruit by the Avlona will be a next week.	SPECIAL LOT SPECIAL LOT
SWEET POINTOES Quiet at \$2 65 to \$3. GENTES Malaga \$4.25 to \$4 50 per keg. Blue 3c per lb, and Ningara and Rogers 4c to	New Tweed for Ladies' Costumes, mixed colors, to be sold at 15c per yard
MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.	S. OARSLEY.
POINT ST. CHARLES.	SPECIAL LOT
The receipts of horses for week ending Nov.	SPECIAL LOT SPECIAL LOT
rd, 1888, were 81; left over from previous week, 47; total for week, 128; shipped during week, 47; shift for week, 3; left for city, 36; on	SPECIAL LOT
week, 47; sata for week, 3; left for city, 36; on and for sale and shipment, 43. Arrivals of	New All-wool Checked Homespun textra
horoughbred and other imported stock at these	heavy and wide for Winter Costumes, in a ll the most desirable shades, to be sold at 33c per yard
stables for week and shipped per G.T.R. :-Ex 35. Torouto-2 horses consigned to W. Mont-	during November Special Sale.
omery, of Atlanta, Illinois; 3 to S. Stephene, of Kincardine, Ontario. Ex SS. Concordia-8	S. OARSE EY.
o R. B. Ogilvie, of Madison, Wis. Trade dur-	
ng the week has been very dull, there being very ittle demand, although a lot of first class horses	SPECIAL LOT
f every description have arrived for sale and are	SPECIAL LOT SPECIAL LOT
ffered at very low prices. The continued bad reather seems to have had its full effect in the	SPECIAL LUT
rso business.	S. OAJ (SLEV.
IONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST.	
CHARLES.	REMNANTS
MARKET REPORT.	REMNANTS REMNANTS
The receipts of live stock for week ending ovember 3rd, 1888, were as follows:1,387	REMNANTS
aitle, 1,292 sheep, 632 hugs and 11 calves; left	A very large lot of Remnants of Dress Goods,
ver from previous week, 102 cattle, 601 sheep ad 106 hogs; total for week, 1,459 cattle,	all sorts, will be sold at great reduction during
,892 sheep, 738 bogs and 11 calves : exported and sold during week, 1,409 cattle, 1,592 sheep,	ovember Special Sale. 53. CARSLEY.
48 hoge and 11 calves; on hand for ale and export, 50 cattle, 300 sheep and 90	
ale and export, 50 cattle, 300 sheep and 90 ogs ; receipts last week, 1,180 cattle, 751	COLORED FRENCH CASHMERE
heep, 499 hogs and 22 calves ; total exports uring week, 1,089 cattle and 646 sheep ; total	COLORED FRENCH CASHMERE COLORED FRENCH CASHMERE
xports for previous week, 1,433 cattle and 1,204	COLORED FRENCY. CASHMERE
beep. Business in export stock continues duil, there	See the New All-wool French Cashmere, in all the leading shades, as special low figures.
being very few buyers on account of continued and reports of markets on the other side. The	S. OARSLEY.
uarket in botcher stock was fairly active, and he receip's were pretty well disposed of at	
he receip's were pretty well disposed of at verage prices. Receipts of hogs were heavy	THE BEST THREAD MADE
ud lower prices ruled. We quote the following s being fair average prices :	THE BEST THREAD MADE THE BEST THREAD MADE
Export, good, average 42c to 5c; do., medium, c to 44c; butchers', good, 34c to 4c; do., me-	Olapperton's Tr.read is the best made, no
ium, 29c to 31c: do., cuils, 20 to 22c; hogs,	other make can equal it for either machine or
to to 530; sheep, 310 to 380; lambs, sach, 2.50 to \$3.50; calves, each, \$4 00 to \$8.00.	hand sewing. Cince tried always used.
GENERAL MARKETS.	S. CARSLEY.
MOLASSES.—Market quieb and steady at 38c to 39c for Barbadoes. Sugar weak and lower.	S. CARSLEY,
OANNED FISH. — Mackerel are abeady at \$5.90 o \$6 and lobsters at \$5 80 to \$5 9J. FISH, OILS.— Cod oil is a little quieter, but	1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1778, 1775, 1777
teady at last week's prices, namely 38c to 39c	
or Newfoundland. Steam refined seal oil, firm, t 47 Jc. Ood liver oil, 60c to 65c.	NOTRE DAME STREET
PICKLED FISHLabrador herring, \$5,25 to	
5.50, and Cape Breton, \$5.75. Dry Cod, \$4.75 o \$5 per quintal, and green ond \$4.75 to \$5 per	
bl. Labrador salmon \$14 to \$15 per bbl. FREIGHTS.—Freight rates on flour and provi-	and a second second second second second
ions to Lower Ports 400 to 450 per bbl. Ucean	an and the factors of the second states of the seco
reights are irregular, grain to Liverpool having	
been taken at 2s 6d, to London at 4s 3d, and to	
	MONTREAL, November 7th, 1888.

Children Gry for Pitcher's Castoria.