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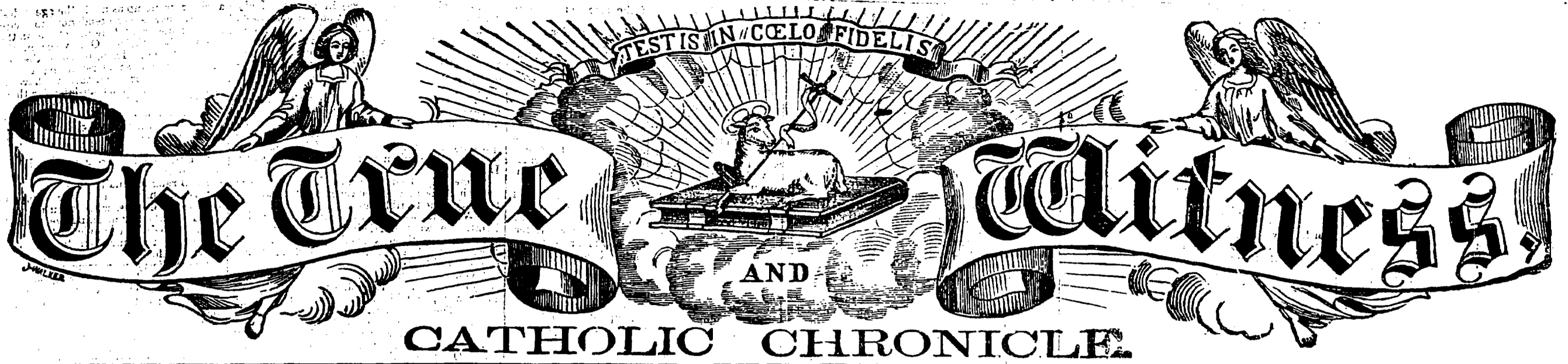
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IT IS A STATE TRIAL.

Real Character of the Parnell Investigation—The Last Irish Movement—Pen-Pictures of the Lawyers Engaged in the Famous Case.

We give below a letter from Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., which was published in last week's New York Independent; REAL CHARACTER OF THE PARNELL "TIMES" INVESTIGATION.

On Monday, the 22nd of October, the Parnell Commission will open for actual business. This will be the most important State trial that has been held in England in the present reign. It is a State trial and nothing else. The decision of the three judges as to the form of procedure to be adopted in this peculiar and almost unique case has made it technically as well as substantially a criminal trial and the course taken by the Government has made it a State trial. The Government has, from the first to the last, acted as the bankers of the Times. The Attorney-General, chief law officer of the Government, has been leading counsel for the Times. The decision of the judges that the Times must proceed to make out its case just as in an ordinary 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 against 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 case 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 the court of law that the charge is true. The constitutional claim of Ireland to a national self-government will not be stronger in the event of the Times being convicted of calumny, or weaker in the event of the Times being declared to have spoken the truth. But all the same it is certain that the case of Home Rule 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 impartiality. Therefore I am quite confident about the result. Mr. Parnell would have brought an action against the Times when he was refused the committee of inquiry which he asked for—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 shopkeepers—was to decide its 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 inquiry, and accepted in principle the court of inquiry which the Government offered, and which were told in the first instance was to be composed "chiefly" of judges of the highest 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 remonstrances of the London leaders. "They can'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.

WHY THERE HAVE BEEN EXTREMISTS IN THE PRESENT IRISH MOVEMENT.

I believe the objection of the Liberal leaders arose partly though not entirely from this fear. What Mr. Parnell had to do in the beginning of the movement was to convert a 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 action, 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. Undoubtedly some of them were "extremes." Many of them had borne imprisonment as Fenians; many of them had taken part in attempts at armed rebellion. Some such men are now numbered among the most useful 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? Will, but of course it is quite conceivable that some of these men may have been brought into political relationship at some point of their career with comrades who afterwards surrendered themselves to darker counsels and to wilder deeds. BUT THE MOVEMENT HAS NEVER BEEN STATISTICALLY CONSTITUTIONAL. This is the fear that no doubt was in the

minds of some of the Liberal leaders. They probably felt satisfied that the Times and the Government between them would endeavor to 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 temporary 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 them by the British Constitution itself.

PARNELL'S BRILLIANT ARRAY OF COUNSEL.

Her Majesty's Attorney-General is, as I have said, the prosecuting counsel. This is an awkward fact for the Government. It puts Lord Salisbury and Mr. Smith, and their colleagues, distinctly in the position of Crown prosecutors. Mr. Parnell has a splendid array of counsel. First comes Sir Charles Russell, 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 Ireland, he began his career at the English Bar. He held lately a regular engagement as counsel for the Times, but he flung up his engagement, and is now leading counsel against the Times. Second in command to him is Frank Lockwood, a Queen's counsel and a member of Parliament; Lockwood is the brilliant, the witty, a pen and pencil caricaturist, whose little sketches, thrown off in a moment, are the delight of the House of Commons and the law courts. If I were unwilling or doubtful of any fact, I would not like to be cross-examined by Frank Lockwood. Lockwood, as well as Russell, is a convinced Home Ruler. Then there is Aquilth, a barrister, and a member of Parliament, one of the few really rising young men who came into the House of Commons at the general election of 1886; and Robert Reid, another clever lawyer and M.P.; and last, but certainly not least, my friend and colleague, "Tim" Healy.

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 English court of law an Irish or Scotch advocate cannot practise—I mean, of course, a member 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 case 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 reads a London newspaper, does not know the name of Mr. George Lewis? Mr. Lewis is concerned in every great case that comes on in London; and he is as well 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 cleverness and resource as he is of kindness and good nature. I could not say more in praise of his capacity. Mr. Lewis, I may add, is in the highest of spirits over the case and its prospects; and declares that the Times will have proved itself in the end, very unwillingly no doubt, the best supporter of 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 dynamites and known contrivers of murder." I am known to some of your readers, 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 inquiry is over; when the Times has done its worst and has failed, the one feeling among the Irish party might be expressed in the words: "Thank heaven, we are going to have this all out at last!"

FAITHFUL FLORIDA PRIESTS.

STAYED BY THEIR SICK IN THE MIDST OF SECTARIAN DESERTION.

In a letter from Bishop Moore, of Florida, bearing date of Jacksonville, the 25th ult., and addressed to a Virginia friend, and printed in the Baltimore Mirror, he writes: "A thousand thanks for your kind letter and enclosure 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 these for me have plenty to do, for this city for some time past is a vast hospital. I have for 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. I 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 Jesuits in New Orleans sent us this good saintly old Father (Duff), who has 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 excellent Sister and first class nurse." She died at her post in St. Luke's Hospital. "Yesterday evening I received the sad news of the death of the priest at Tampa, Rev. D. J. O'Sullivan, who volunteered his services and died of the fever for two weeks. "Father Kilgoyne, pastor at Fernandina, is down with typhoid fever for six weeks, with the yellow fever there now, and none to attend the sick-calls. Hitherto nobody could

enter there from Jacksonville. At any rate I go 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, Bishop."

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

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 out of the three K's the Catholics head the list in the percentages of passes, while in arithmetic they are beaten only by the Board schools by something like 8 per cent on attendance. We may look to the past, therefore, with something like complacency before looking to the great battle which must needs take place soon. This week a well attended meeting of priests has discussed with the Cardinal Archbishop the course which is to be pursued and next week the Bishops of England will meet in council at the Archbishop's House for the same purpose. Meanwhile, the opposition to the claims of voluntary schools seems to have begun in full earnest. A Reverend Chairman, advancing to the attack the other day under the shield of the minority report, made bold to say that the report of the majority was "more worthy of the worst days of Queen Anne than of the best days of Queen Victoria. The same reverend speaker called upon all Non-conformists to unite in a vast army for the 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" in the way of the "double portion of the bear." This glorious, but nonsense and a rather from it all, that religion is to be banished from schools or to stay there only after a war to the knife; atheism is to them men a preferable thing to Christianity. The course, therefore, is clear—religion or infidelity; war is declared, and there is to be no surrender. If the Nonconformist can banish religion, liberty, if they can stay the tide of the victory is theirs; but if not, they will have their own fully to thank for their defeat.—London Tablet.

CARDINAL MANNING.

What one man can accomplish in the course of his life is shown by the career of Cardinal Manning, now 80 years of age. In 1845 he joined 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 ecclesiastical dignity in England was due to his indomitable 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 seminaries for the priesthood, 10 colleges for high education, 2,000 parochial schools, 30 trade unions, and about 100 benevolent and charitable institutions. He organized the society to antagonize and conquer the demon 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 remembrance in the annals of the Catholic Church.

THE WHITE FATHERS.

The Congregation of White Fathers of Our Lady of Algeria was founded in 1826 by the young Cardinal Lavigerie for the evangelization and Christian education of the infidel 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 Lyons, for the center of France; at Valenciennes, in Brabant, for Belgium, Holland, and Germany; also at St. Eugenio, in Algeria. The Order has a house, with residence for a 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 Algeria numbered already over 13 martyrs; 45 of their colleagues served four Vicariates Apostolic, and eleven mission stations of Tanganyika, 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, for the center of France, at Maastricht in 1857. The Fathers of Our 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 Baptism was very serious matter in those days (386 A.D.) when the pagans were crowding into the church. They were at first only auditors or hearers; they were then made "catechumens," and usually remained so for two years; they were finally advanced to the grade of "competents," if their fervor in learning the truths and principles of religion, and leading good and regular lives, met the approbation of those placed over them. While catechumens they learned, nothing about the mysteries of Sacraments, but together with history and morality, and general principles of revealed religion, were taught to have unlimited confidence in the infallible authority of the Church, which was to teach them all the rest at the proper time. So strict was "the discipline of the secret" that, until they became "competents," they were not taught even the Apostles' Creed. The "giving of the Symbol" and "returning of the Symbol" were special ceremonies; for after they were found at the "scrutinies," just before Baptism, to have by heart, they were obliged to return the copy if they had one.—St. Augustine: A Historical Study. The Church of Rome is the Mother of all churches and the Mistress of all religions. I will go and commend this Holy Church to my brethren, so that her powerful light may illumine the wicked, and God's children everywhere may rejoice in perfect liberty, and attain finally the fullness of salvation.—St. Francis.

THE GLOUCESTER STREET CONVENT, OTTAWA.

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 in full gala on Wednesday. Seldom in the annals of that excellent institution has a prettier spectacle been witnessed. The occasion of the rejoicings was the visit of His Excellency the Governor-General and the illustrious Stanley of Preston. The distinguished visitor, accompanied by Capt. Bagot, Capt. Colville, Mrs. Bagot and Miss Lyster, entered the hall of the institution at 11 o'clock. They were tendered a cordial reception on their arrival by the Rev. Father Gendreau, chaplain of the convent, Rev. Mother Provincial, the Mother Superior, and the Mother Superior, Egbert. There were also present in waiting the Rev. Fathers Gonthier and Deltierre, 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-Royal party, after the usual exchange of courtesies, hastened to the grand corridor, over which spanned a triumphal arch, on which was artistically designed the motto, "Thrice Welcome Here." They soon reached the large music hall. Here fifteen little girls in white apparel, with sylph-like step, recited before the illustrious visitors, strewing the time-honored laurels of the day. The beauty of the scene was enhanced by the harmony that swelled from the orchestra. No less than fifteen different kinds of instruments were brought into requisition and played upon in this and subsequent renditions. The violin was performed on in truly artistic fashion by Miss Carmen Dunge and Miss Katie Martin. The two talented young ladies, accompanied by Miss M. Bradley and Mallette. The remaining artists displayed great talent. The musical exhibition on the whole was a thorough success and richly merited the encomiums liberally conferred by His Excellency. The good Sister St. Honoré, teacher of music and conductress of the orchestra, likewise came forward to the well earned meed of Vice-Royal praise. While the musical artists were engaged, Their Excellencies admiringly observed the taste displayed in the reception hall. Several appropriate mottoes, lettered in gold, adorned the portals and richly-gilded walls. Flowers, evergreens and costly penance were in evidence, and fronting the door, the motto, "O honored guests thrice welcomed," was quoted conspicuously emblazoned. This 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 Jeanne Clapton, daughter of Dr. Chaplain, came forward and presented His Excellency with a bouquet, reciting at the same time appropriate verses in French, with a talent worthy of riper years. Young Miss Elmira Sims accomplished a similar task with equal proficiency in English. The choir followed, singing the "Laudate." This was a capital performance. Miss Augustine St. Julien, of Aymer, took up the solo in an exceedingly artistic manner. She was cordially applauded by their Excellencies. Miss L. Hardy then read the French address to His Excellency. This was followed by the address in English, read by Miss Carmen Dunge. These two talented young ladies acquitted themselves in excellent fashion. Miss Irene Glasmoor and Beatrice Mallette respectively advanced after each address with bouquets 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 Preston, 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 you 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 you Excellency, to govern in Her august name, this, not the least loyal portion of Her Majesty's 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 this country's honor roll. Beneath the shadow of these peaceful walls our days glide on in happy content. The great social and political changes which agitate and convulse the outside world effect us but little; still we are not indifferent to our country's weal, 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 political arena; nor of those who still labor to promote 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 be one of uninterrupted peace, and attended 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 affection of their rulers.

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME.

Ottawa, Oct. 31, 1888.

To Her Excellency Lady Stanley of Preston.

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 welcome you with all the cordiality of our hearts to this our Convent Home. Many times in the history of this institution it has been the privilege of its inmates to be honored by the presence of our country's Chief Magistrate, but on no previous occasion, we may venture to assert, was their joy greater than that we experience to-day in greeting Your Excellency. We can say but little, on such an occasion as this, which falls to express our appreciation of the honor you confer 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 gracious Lady, our earnest wish that your stay in Canada may prove in every sense agreeable and happy, and that Your Excellency may find in the sincerity and loyalty of your Canadian subjects, ample compensation for the sacrifices you have made in leaving home

and country to come and reside with us. May time prove to Your Excellency that our the snows and frosts of this Canada of ours, are as fond women as true, and men as loyal as in any portion of Her Majesty's boundless dominions.

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME.

Ottawa, Oct. 31, 1888.

Addresses to Lady Stanley followed the presentation to the Governor-General. There were two, one in French, the other in English. The latter was read by Miss Annie Mitchell, the French one being read by Miss M. Harwood. These two gifted young ladies were well applauded. Two rich bouquets were then handed to Her Excellency by Miss N. Benoit and Miss Doney. Lord Stanley, in reply to the address, spoke first in French, and afterwards in English. 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 its intimate connection with the antiquities and early history of Canada. He felt assured that it has always done, and still continues to do, imparting a sound moral education. He took the young ladies into confidence and told them he would prefer addressing a large public audience 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 exquisite music, the rendition of which afforded such intense delight, he believed great credit was due to the lady teacher, Sister St. Honoré. 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 maxims of self-restraint they learned within their peaceful 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 acquitted themselves in that they were not negligent. 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 remembrance the very words and gratifying reception they had received from the worthy Sisters and pupils of Notre Dame. The National Anthem brought the proceedings to a finish. The Vice-Royal party having withdrawn from the reception hall were conducted through the institution. They examined the various departments with interest, and expressed themselves as deeply pleased with the artistic 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, welcomed the first French missionaries to the shores of Quebec, Quebec City, Temiskaming, Templeton, Maniwaki, Hull, Buckingham, Monte Bello, Aymer, Bointend Lac and St. Francois du Lac. In the Ontario province, Ottawa, Pembroke, Eganville and Mattawan. The Order has also charge of the Hospital of the Holy Cross, at Toronto, where six nuns are employed. These 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 average, and affords outdoor relief to about four hundred aged and infirm persons to be found at Buffalo, at the corner of Buffalo and Prospect streets, where they maintain an academy, and 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 Flatburg, in the Adirondack region, where they manage the schools attached to St. Peter's Church. The dress of the Gray Nuns is, as their names imply, a habit of gray cloth, with a white linen bonnet covered with black veiling. Their principal avocation is in the caring for the sick in hospitals, visiting the poorer classes, and sheltering the aged and infirm. Their asylums, their hospitals and their asylums are the expression of their love for the poor, and the expressive name of the Gray Nuns, or God's houses, and who apply to be ever denied admission thereto. 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 are looked after, many sick persons to be supplied with medicine and food, and the schools to be superintended. The Sisterhood, at least the Montreal 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 Gray Nuns, the best known of whom, perhaps, are the Hospital Nuns of St. Joseph, the Franciscan Hospital Sisters, the 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 the rule of life which the great Father of the Church, 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 annals and in the development of civilization, is that of St. Benedict, which celebrated its fourteen hundredth anniversary about six years ago, it having been first established in the fifth century by a Roman named Benedictus, great St. Benedict of history. It is, in fact, the order around which almost the entire intellect and piety of the Middle Ages, between 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 would seem dark indeed. The Benedictines in their several branches—Cassinese, or "Black" Benedictines; Camaldulose; Carthusians; Clisterians, and the "reformed" Clisterians, or Trappists, etc.—are the great "monks" of the Latin Church, properly so-called, of the Latin Church. In spite of the discharges of some prejudiced anti-Catholic writers, the world, or the thinking world at least, generally acknowledges its vast debt to the monks, not only for having preserved the Bible and the priceless stores of classical learning, but also for having taught the barbarians of Europe to read, write, and think like intelligent men and civilized Christians.—Prof. T. F. Gallwey.

there we settled, Nora and myself. Wealth came to me like some strange fairy dream, boundless and immense, but honestly and lawfully. My Nora blossomed into rare beauty, intelligence and person. Surrounded by a loving, devoted brother, who seemed like some wondrous jewel in a glorious setting.

"In an evil hour this man (and he struck the dusty miniature with his clenched hand) met her, nor her innocent heart, fascinated by his bright eyes and she became, in secret and left me to go with him to his home in Genoa."

"I followed them to Genoa, but she managed her affairs with such infernal cunning that she reached that city, I found my lord and lady Varner had gone on for an extended tour on the continent. Probably in Switzerland, as they frequently mentioned that place as something worth seeing."

"This with a shrug of the shoulders from the Genoa caretaker of the now empty mansion, that my lord had rented for a term of years, was all the information I had to work on."

"From places to place I followed them, each time to see face to face with them; and to be certain that there was no flaw in this secret marriage. I feared she was occupying a false position, else why this hiding away from her only relative?"

"At last one day I happened to meet an old acquaintance in Genoa, captain of one of the Austrian steamers, who, after the usual greeting, said: "By the way, Felton, you never had made a step among the titled youth in her marriage with Lord Varner, who has two or three other titles, but it would knock the wind out of my canvas to call them out. Confound the fellow, with all his high airs and haughty looks, I think he is a scoundrel, for when her ladyship's pale face seemed to light up at meeting with her old sailor friend, who had danced her on his knee when she came amongst us, in her childhood years. Oh! by the way, I am beginning my yarn in the middle; here is where I should start from: They came on board the *May Queen* at Genoa, and in my talk with him on this point, and as I said, he seemed to catch sight of me, and his weather-beaten visage, her countenance brightened, and holding out both hands, she exclaimed: "Captain Arthur, I am so glad to see you, my dear old friend. Just then up stepped his lordship with Lady Varner."

"This gentleman, with no acquaintance of yours, passed on with me to our apartments. She obeyed with the docility of the bird under the fascination of the serpent, and during the voyage I saw no more of my former pet. Ah! I fear the weight of his coronet and titles are killing the joyousness that was a part of her nature."

"I took my old friend into my confidence, and he was on the eve of sailing, returned to Australia with him."

"I was three weeks on the search, after I landed, before I gained the knowledge I sought, for I had a net work of detectives spread here and there, over the country, and at last the clue was discovered."

"I turned first as the inmates of a private mad house, or "Maison Sante," as the old French doctor called his handsome residence; and a more finished old rascal would be hard to find, but the terms I made for him, backed by the threat of exposure, and falling into the hands of a merciless judge and jury, was soon much for him. I was obliged to obtain unlimited control of the doctor's household and all his epistolary correspondence."

"You understand, my motive for this strange proceeding was to avoid all scandal and publicity that might be associated with my sister's name. I had a conviction of the justice of my cause as his acknowledged wife—as Lady Varner."

"I found it almost impossible to convince her that the scoundrel had deliberately conspired her to this living grave, to prevent her from taking her place as his legal wife, and that out in Australia she was the place of safety, and his villainous crime would pass undisturbed."

"But you know what Burns says, "The best laid plans of men and mice, goes aptly agley," and so in this case; but my poor devoted girl clung to the hope and faith in her husband that would cause her to do anything."

"So I begged her to allow her to write to him from the "Maison Sante," imploring him by all the love he so often swore was hers to come or send for her from this terrible place."

"I assented to her wish as I well knew what the answer would be, not addressed to her, poor child, but to the keeper, and I trusted to the cunning of the "Maison," while the doctor, the former keeper, was himself a closely guarded prisoner in their hands. All his epistolary correspondence came directly under the supervision of the chief. This was the point that was of the utmost consequence to me, for it assured that Lady V. would receive Nora's letter, and that she would have peace of mind, as if once convinced of his utter villainy I felt she would regain her former self once more."

"Outwardly the "Maison" seemed the same, but inwardly all was changed. Many an unfortunate inmate recovered health of mind and body and liberty from their living tombs. A competent physician who had managed the "Maison's" 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 that carried her letter, dated from the Maison Sante. A young lady, a former friend of Nora's, wishing to enter a convent in Dublin, took our natural character, as we dreaded to travel alone."

"Arrived in the old land I trusted my darling to the care of the Lady Superior of the same convent that her friend was about to join, as I had to follow immediately, and in person, the address given by the Italian doctor."

"I was largely to the enjoyment of the convent, consequently the Mother Superior was only too happy to repay us by any additional care or attention necessary."

"Disguised as a common sister, I had very little delay in arriving here, had a drink of fresh milk from Mrs. Byrne, heard a mass for you by Jerry about the sick gentleman, that your sister and self had saved with his dog, Collyer, and heard him, a little later, on, give his opinion concerning the sick gentleman's amiability which he recognized Nora's peculiar writing."

"I was now satisfied that he had received the doctor in his own natural character, and I waited until the fishermen on the beach, and when Jerry took the letters to the village post office I was also perfectly satisfied that his lordship's letter to the old Italian was among them."

"I heard, also, that yourself and sister had been on the evening train with some members of your family that were dangerously ill. On the following day Lord Varner left for no decided destination, but it matters little, unless he leaves this life, and my darling have him under our eye. The very servants that wait on him, that answer his aristocratic commands, are serving to the letter until the well known doctor to destroy him, unless he gives my sister her position as Lady Varner; even then it is doubtful if I spare him."

"And now I am here to give you any help I can to bring that foul plot to light."

(To be Continued.)

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

A woman's rights What do those words convey
What depths, old-world wisdom do they reach
What is their real intent? O, sisters say;
And strive in daily life their truth to teach.

The right to minister to those that need;
With quiet sooth the weary to beguile;
With words of peace the hungry hearts to feed,
And cheer the sad and lonely with a smile.

The right in other's joys to joy to find;
The right to weep when others weep;
The right to be all unceasing kind;
The right to wake and pray while others sleep.

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.

To be the little children's truest friend,
To know them in their ever-changing mood;
To be to them the music of their lives,
To be a gracious influence for good.

To be the ladies of creation's lords,
To be mothers, daughters, sisters, or as wives;
To be to them the music of their lives,
To be to them the music of their lives.

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 blest.

Right to be perfect, right to be pure;
Right to be patient and strong to endure;
Right to be loving—right to be good—
These are the rights of the true womanhood.

DRIFT.

The pride of Ventura County, California, is a field of 6,000 acres in beans.

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

Pat dogs wearing sealskin blankets are among the sights on Broadway, New York.

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 province alone over sixty thousand animals have died.

During the delivery of a course of lectures in Paris the lecturer alluded to Damocles and the sword incident held by a thread. He forgot the name of Damocles. "No matter, ladies and gentlemen, the thread was good and will hold till the next lecture."

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 Yehlo, the judge there, to undergo a further term of imprisonment, one 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. His operator of silver, gold, silver and copper mines, and is about as rich as the Lake Superior mining districts in order to get a knowledge of the mining machinery used there.

In the little town of Arvesnes, in France, it has been discovered that there are forty-two young marriageable girls and only three young men who are candidates for matrimony, and one of these has proposed to receive the influence that he is about to marry a girl belonging to a neighboring village.

A Conch, a cigarette manufacturer in Plymouth, England, has just finished, after eight months work, a miniature of Mount Edgecombe House, the residence of an English nobleman of that name, and it is made entirely of cigarettes. He says that he has put 1,000 of them together to make the toy.

There are two rival jewelry stores on Greenwich street in New York, the proprietors of which bear the same name. The elder, being a more successful jeweler, has displayed this sign in his show window: "This concern was established in 1858, when (the younger rival) was eight weeks old, etc. We do business on our own reputation."

William Watson, an old settler living eight miles northwest of Windsor, Ill., died at his residence, at the age of seventy-six years, and was buried in a coffin that he made six 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 as the foot of his bed.

The story comes from Paris of a certain baron, a man of society, unmarried, gay. He discovered one day that he was growing decidedly bald. The discovery worried him; but much thought on the subject resulted happily. He went to a wig-maker and ordered eight wigs, made of hair just the color of his own, and just the quality, and each dressed just as he arranged 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 put on one and then he put on No. 2, and wore it a week; and so on until he was wearing No. 8, when some one was pretty sure to say: "Good gracious, 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 if we were gazing through a telescope, and cry "how long, oh, how long must I be detained! Darkness will fall upon me ere the way is free." Courage, my despairing ones; if we labor unceasingly, some kind hand will help us. Ah! how we long to pierce the future, and see how many of our loved ones are in the picture revealed with aching hearts. How few of us ever attain in this life the heights to which we aspire, yet we must keep climbing. The goal is ever ahead and above us. Persistence alone can bring us to our heart's desire. The bravest souls our land has ever known are those who have worked and wait, amid surroundings in all respects uncongenial, who uncomplainingly strive to make and see the best of their lot, while knowing, and feeling, that they could attain a higher sphere; who, for the sake of loved ones, forget self and labor on. 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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1888.

TO-MORROW 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.

IRISH AMERICANS are just now much sought after by both parties in the States. The appeals made to them embrace all possible references to the history and conduct of both parties in relation to Irish questions.

A FERRIBLE LESSON has been given in the trial and condemnation of John Kehoe, who is sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law on the 14th of next month.

presented when we look about us in the world, especially when we are brought into contact with the young, remembering that a word may give a bent for good or evil for all time and eternity 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 heaven to a reporter.

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 entered the heart of man to know what heaven is.

FRANCE.

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 power 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.

Without, however, comparing the merits of constitutions, the fact remains that "revision" is constantly the cry in France. The Legitimists want to revise the constitution in their way; the Reds to change it toward a modified Socialism. It is upon this issue that Boulanger has lately made his political campaign; and whether he has been wholly successful or not, the fact remains that he has forced the government to recognize that "revision" is necessary.

At the very outset of the present session of the French Assembly, M. Floquet moved for a revision and gave the main points of his plan. He wants, in particular, to strengthen the tenure of the Ministry by a curtailment of the power of the Senate and a modification of the method of electing Deputies. That is, he proposes that the Ministry shall hold office for a definite term of years, and only be subject to prior removal upon a formal vote of lack of confidence in the Chamber; he would give the Senate the right of suspensive veto for two years, though depriving it of anything more than a right of remonstrance on financial bills, and he would have Senate and Chamber renewable by thirds every three years.

This is a decided drift away from the English to the American system. In England, a Ministry resigns the moment there is an adverse majority to it in Parliament, whereas in the United States, it holds on for an allotted term, however large that opposition majority may be. In so conservative a land as England, its ministerial system is satisfactory, but in one like France, where the Assembly contains a dozen factions, none of which is in an absolute majority, it results in constant changes of Ministry, which is injurious 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 influence in Europe.

M. Floquet's revision is the most conservative that has yet been suggested, and yet it is not at all sure that it will be adopted, as the Assembly is likely to regard it as an attempt on his part to keep himself in power. It is certainly in marked contrast with that proposed by the Red Republicans—the abolition of the Presidency and Senate—leaving the Assembly the sole power—a system that greatly multiplies that changes of the government and reduce the country to a condition closely approaching anarchy.

Blaine" threw out the idea 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 little 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 embracing representatives of societies throughout the United States have been held time and again, but these gatherings do not cover the ground which the promoters 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:

1st. A better union of the Catholics of the different nationalities can be brought about. Nationality is the bane of religion, as it seems to place nationality over religion.

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

3d. Many of the laity look with suspicion on these separate conventions, by nationalities, 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 schools, taxation of 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 languages 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 IT 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 distinctly opposite lines of policy. At bottom a question of money, but the biggest money any people ever sought to regulate.

Of late years the income derived from customs has brought in money to the treasury beyond its wants, and the Government are at their wits' end to know what to do with the taxes they have raised. The kings of Europe have no dread of surpluses; they are familiar with deficits and with loans; they have never suffered from the embarrassment of an overfilling treasury. But that is the situation of President Cleveland. He must either remit taxes or discover new forms of expenditure in order to make ends meet, and bring the national income down to the level of the national expenditure. No other cause is possible. Hence arises a clear issue between the two great parties. The Democratic party goes for the reduction of customs; the Republican party will not tolerate any abatement of the taxes, and they have to discover a new mode of expenditure. Mr. Blaine has 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, sees great things in a victory for Cleveland. It observes that "the Democratic party, which up till 1864 was conservative in the worst sense, has now become the party of progress; and its triumph will mark the greatest advance that the world has yet seen. If it conquers we shall see on the great American continent a practical realization of the dreams of Henry George, and an immense progress towards the better distribution of wealth. For a Democratic victory means precisely the reverse of Mr. Blaine's motto; it means the appropriation of land values for the benefit of the whole people, instead of the enrichment of a few."

This is going much further in anticipation than many Democrats would admit, but it shows how Radicals count on the election of Mr. Cleveland opening the way for profound political and social changes. The same paper thinks President Cleveland unwittingly states a profound truth when he says that he opens no crusade for free trade as it is understood in England. English free trade is a compromise by which the manufacturer is benefited without compromising the right of the landlord to give in idleness upon the labor of the working classes. Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden struck at the duties that were imposed for protective purposes; their policy did not go the length of attacking those duties that are imposed for revenue only, and these duties are required merely to enable landlords to escape an adequate and just land tax.

But the policy of the Democratic party, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the United States, will drive them much farther than Cobden or Bright ever dreamt of; it

will lead in America, to the total abolition of all customs. The principle enunciated by President Cleveland in his letter accepting the Democratic candidature, the principle of "abolishing taxes on raw material in order to stimulate industrial enterprise, will lead him much further than he thinks. What is raw material? When that question comes to be faced, the Democratic party will find that there is no middle course left to them. That which, from one point of view, is a manufactured article is, from another, raw material. Silk ribbon is a manufactured article compared with the silk as it has been obtained from the silkworm; it is raw material in the making up of ladies' hats. Flour is a manufactured article to the miller, but it is raw material to the baker. Sugar is a manufactured article to the washerwoman who uses it to sweeten her tea; it is raw material to the confectioner or jam preserver. To proclaim the principle 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 leads straight to the land taxation as the only practicable fund for defraying the imperial expenditure of the American people.

We are on the eve of a great social and economic struggle, which, in its final issues, will be more memorable even than the abolition of slavery. It is now a question of the emancipation of the white man and of the deliverance of the American people from the mischievous 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 to forget, was another evil inheritance from the old country; but, just as the genius of a free republic proved strong enough to rid the body politic of that dangerous poison, so we are persuaded, will it prove able to destroy the much more subtle, but not less pernicious, doctrines that they inherited from their old monarchical home.

"AN IRISH EVOLUTION."

A pamphlet, bearing the title "An Irish Evolution," by Mr. Watson Griffie, of this city, has reached our table. The idea of the brochure is to elucidate and advocate the federal principle in the settlement of the Home Rule question. The writer also deals with the evolution of Irish aspirations since the abortive attempt at rebellion under William Smith O'Brien in 1848. For this latter purpose he cites the career of the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, and gives copious extracts from his speeches at various times to show how he began as an ardent rebel and ended by becoming a firm upholder of the empire. The writer dates the change in Mr. McGee's views from the time of his failure to establish the American Celt at Boston. He "slowly opened his eyes," we are told, "to the fact that the world is larger than Ireland. Instead of being actuated entirely by sentiment as before, he began to reason. He saw Irishmen in America living in friendly relations with other nationalities, retaining their religion and intermarrying only with those of their own church, yet becoming thoroughly Americanized. The English, he knew, were like the Americans, a mixed race—Celt, Saxon, Dane and Norman being merged in the modern Englishman—and he was forced to ask himself the question, Why should not Irishmen become Britons in Britain as well as Americans in America? He saw that the maintenance of the political connection between the British Isles was a geographical necessity. He became convinced that England would never agree to a separation, and that secret assassination or open war could only result disastrously to the Irish people. He saw that consolidation was carved on every step of the stairway of American progress, and huge signboards at every landing announcing that union is strength. If union was the basis of American progress, how could disintegration benefit Britain? The change came about gradually, but the revolution of opinion was most complete. The character of his writings and speeches was entirely altered, and instead of wasting his time in senseless attacks 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 disfavor into which he fell was the natural outcome of the intense feeling created in this country by the Fenian raids and the inability of the mass of Irishmen to accept his teachings—an inability perfectly reasonable in the light of history and experience. Then, as now, British statesmen would not make the smallest concession to the most simple demands of the Irish for justice. Therefore, to blame Irishmen for not falling into line at the word of Mr. McGee was quite unreasonable. Let the British Government do justice to Ireland, and there will be an end to agitation. The one fact of the Crimes Act in force to-day, twenty-one years after the death of McGee, is a proof of the incurable character of the difficulties in the way of any man who adopts the role of Mr. McGee till the British Government shows signs of relenting and a disposition to act with justice towards Ireland.

Leaving that branch of the subject, the author of the pamphlet is of opinion that if the Irish question is settled in the light of American experience, the Irish representatives will certainly remain in the British Parliament. The first lesson of Americanism seems to him to be that the national legislature should have the power to enact only laws that are common to all sections. This may be admitted as a true federal principle, and since Mr. Parnell's letter to Mr. Rhodes made known the non-separatist character of the movement, there ought to be no necessity of insisting on it. All Irishmen demand equal rights with Englishmen, and the power to legislate locally for Ireland. The national partnership of the British Islands is accepted as a fact that must of necessity continue to

exist as long as the empire itself. Thus Home Rule for Ireland involves Home Rule on federal lines for England, Scotland and Wales as well.

From this view the pamphlet goes on to discuss federation in the United States and Canada. Contrary to the Tory idea of centralization, in pursuance of which Sir John Macdonald has risked the disruption of this confederation, it advocates still greater subdivisions. Great cities like New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Montreal, with their suburbs, the writers believe, should be erected into States in the American Union and Provinces in the Dominion. These ideas are all good in their way, the federal is now becoming the governing idea in politics and in America, and must in the nature of things grow as times progress.

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 partakers in such a transaction.

It is patriotic advice, in the second place, because the land purchase question is just now a knotty one for the Government, which is divided on the issue, and which would only be too glad to find itself extricated from its difficulties 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 unlimited appropriation, and contend that the amount of money voted should be measured by the offers of the Irish tenants to buy. At least, that is the attitude taken by Goschen, though Hartington favors Balfour's scheme, which favors the immediate appropriation of \$10,000,000, a sum which the "Unionists" say is unreasonable and certain to meet with popular disfavor, as entailing an enormous expense on the country for the benefit of the landlords.

If the Irish tenants should show themselves eager to purchase, especially if purchasers should come forward in great numbers, this split between the "Unionists" and the Tories might be healed. For if tenants sufficiently numerous should apply to the land purchase courts, Balfour and his adherents would be able to say to Goschen and his supporters that the Government was not making a larger grant than the tenants' applications warranted, and to such a statement the "Unionists" would be able to make no satisfactory answer. The Irish leaders are well aware of the breach which exists in the Government ranks on this issue, and they are, naturally, more desirous of seeing the breach widened than to have it narrowed. Hence their advice to the farmers to keep out of the land courts as long as the Government insists on keeping the Crimes Act in force, advice which is patriotic, for the reason that it counsels a course which will bother the Tories, and which is wise, because when coercion is ended and abolished forever, the tenants will be able to secure far better terms than the landlords will give them at the present time.

CRIME IN LONDON.

We have heard about crime in Ireland till we are sick. If a boy throws a stone at a cat in Tipperary the Tory journals are out at once with the wildest expressions of holy horror at the outrage. But the same papers suppress, or put in the smallest type, the record of diabolical rampart 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 more or less organized gangs of young ruffians. The hoodlum and the larrikin of civilization is the standing difficulty of our sentimental 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 sacrosanct. 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."

The writer then goes on to describe what he calls the "Bandit gangs of London." "Within the past year," he tells us, "there 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:— Marylebone Gang, Habitat—Lisson-grove; Fitzroy-place Gang, "Regent's Park; Winkley-gate Gang, "Whitechapel; Black Gang, "Union-street, Borough; New-cut Gang, "The New-cut, Lambeth; Green-gate Gang, "Green-gate, City-road; "Prince Arthur's Gang, "Duke-street, Blackfriars; "The Gang of Rogues, "New-castle; "The Holy Trinity, "Tower, Holywell-way."

have now ceased to exist. Others are still in full activity. They are of very low type of organization—without discipline, recognized leaders, or definite objects. It is not of yesterday this plague. Mr. Justice Hawkins has denounced it in the strongest terms from the judgment seat at the Old Bailey. On one occasion, while sentencing eleven prisoners in one batch, he said that they with others had "associated together in gangs for the purpose of robbing, assaulting and beating those whom they desired to plunder. No part of the metropolis 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 absolutely necessary," said the judge, "for the 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 epidemic 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 Bailey of the young ruffians concerned in the Regent's Park murder showed that the fighting gang was as powerful and troublesome as ever. They pranced about the streets armed with belts and sticks, they fought, and when they got a chance most 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 copious 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 Curtius has ever suffered. It occurred in Southwark last 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 ruffians that infest the neighborhood of the New Cut, and she was dragged or pushed into Grove-place. There a savage struggle ensued between the poor woman and the wild beasts who had her in their clutches. Savage as 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 failed 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 prisoner'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 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 giving evidence.

If this had been in Ireland, how the walkin would have rung with execration! A woman nearly outraged, and all but stabbed to death, who dared not prosecute lest she 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."

MILITARISM IN EUROPE.

Is Europe in a state of decadence? asks the Liverpool Catholic Times. "This is the question which most 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 diplomats who are to embroil in war or to assure tranquility. If we are in troubled 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 upon us. The interests of millions are to be altogether awayed, by the movements and language of a single individual. The Kaiser has visited St. Petersburg, Vienna, Munich, and Rome, and judging by the comments 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 influence 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 ebb. The conduct of the Italian Liberals during the Emperor's stay in the Eternal City is a proof that they, at least, are only too ready to aid in the abasement of the people. Instead of receiving William II. with dignified cour-

SACKVILLE SENT HOME.

THE CLEVELAND ADMINISTRATION WILL REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE HIM.

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

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The cabinet meeting today lasted about two hours, and was attended by Secretaries Bayard and Endicott and Attorney-General Garland.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—By direction of the President, the Secretary of State today informed Lord Sackville-West, that for causes heretofore made known to Her Majesty's Government, his continuance in his present official position in the United States is no longer acceptable to this Government.

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, October 29, 1868 To the President.

The undersigned has the honor to submit to your consideration the following statement with a view to receive your direction thereon: On the 4th of September last a letter, purporting to have been written by one Charles F. Marchion, dated at Pomona, Cal., was sent from that place to the British Minister at this capital, in which the writer solicited an expression of his views in regard to certain unsettled diplomatic questions between the United States and Great Britain, stating that at the same time that such an expression was sought by him for the purpose of determining his vote at the approaching presidential election.

To this letter the British Minister at once replied from Beverly, Massachusetts, under date of the 13th of September last. In his reply he stated that "any political party which openly favors the British country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the fact, and that in respect to the 'question' with Canada, which have been unfortunately responded since the rejection of the (fisheries) treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate and by the President's message, to which you allude, "all allowance must, therefore, be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential election."

DIPLOMATIC ETIQUETTE 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 answer "private," he undertook 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 suggested, to influence the votes of many others.

UPON THIS CORRESPONDENCE BEING MADE PUBLIC, the minister received the representatives of the public press, and in frequent interviews with them intended for publication, added to the imputations which he had already made of the good faith of this Government in its public action and international feelings, although ample 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 statements first found publicity.

SEARCHING FOR "MURKINSON." POMONA, Cal., Oct. 30.—The National Democratic committee has telegraphed Postmaster 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 Marchion letter and to spend another \$1,000 in detectives and means to apprehend the author. Several politicians here, who say they know who the man signing himself as Marchion is, say he lives here, walks the streets every day, and that neither Patrick Egan nor any non-resident whatsoever had anything to do with the matter.

"MURKINSON" TO BE PROSECUTED. As between this country and Great Britain there can be no controversy as to the complete severance of ties of original allegiance by naturalization. Deputies 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 original allegiance.

VALUABLE TO KNOW. Consumption may be more easily prevented than cured. The irritating and harassing cough will be greatly relieved by the use of Haggard's Pectoral Balm that cures coughs, colds, bronchitis and all pulmonary troubles.

O'SHEA'S EVIDENCE.

HE REPEATS THE STORY OF THE KILMAINHAM NEGOTIATIONS.

What he Thinks of the Famous Times Letter—Why he Turned Parnell Out of His House—Trying to Implicate Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Parnell commission resumed its sitting this morning. Attorney-General Webster called Captain O'Shea to the witness stand. Captain O'Shea stated that Mr. Parnell's request he conferred with Mr. Gladstone in June of 1881. The interview was accomplished without the knowledge of Mr. Parnell's colleagues. After Mr. Gladstone's speech, made in the House of Commons on May 16, 1882, Mr. Parnell spoke of the awkwardness of the speech and how it annoyed Egan and others.

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 Sackville had nothing to say.

Nothing, nothing, answered Lord Sackville. "I am absolutely quiet." Lord Sackville's face as he said this wore a pleasant smile and he did not seem in the least disturbed at the turn affairs had taken.

ME BAYARD BECOMES RESENTFUL. Secretary Bayard, when seen to-night, said that there was nothing he could say in addition to what was stated in his report to the President.

After the letter had been written, continued Capt. O'Shea, Mr. Parnell said he would tell Dillon and O'Kelly, letting them know as much as was good for them. The day after the Phoenix Park murders Mr. 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 necessary in order to satisfy Davitt's vanity.

THE PHOENIX PARK MANIFESTO. After the letter had been written, continued Capt. O'Shea, Mr. Parnell said he would tell Dillon and O'Kelly, letting them know as much as was good for them.

DR. MARY WALKER'S PREJUDICEMENT. A young woman from the country became bewildered in the Capitol corridors and in her endeavors to find her way out met Dr. Mary Walker.

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

PRAYER OF DOMESTIC BLISS. DeSmith—Have you seen the beautiful notes that Perkins has hung up in his house? Miss Travis—No, what are they? DeSmith—Well, the first one—hung up about three months after his marriage—is "God Bless Our Home."

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. For more than twenty-five years has Haggard's Yellow Oil been sold by druggists, and it has never yet failed to give satisfaction as a household remedy for pain, lameness and soreness of the flesh, for external and internal use in all painful complaints.

COAL CHEMICALLY CONSIDERED. A careful estimate by a skilful chemist reveals the fact that, beside gas, a ton of ordinary gas coal will yield 1,600 pounds of coke, twenty gallons of ammonia water, and 140 pounds of coal tar.

Wife, at Niagara Falls—How grand and awestrucking it all is John! Husband, drawing a long breath—Yes, but don't talk, my dear. I want to listen to the roar of the waters.

WILL YOU FORGET ME?

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

When the merry light of morning, On the awakening world is dawning, And the little birds are chirping, From each leafy branch, and singing; While the rays of joy and gladness, Beam upon this world of sadness, And with giddy pleasures meet thee, Then dear friend, will you forget me?

When the noonday sun 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 dancing, 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?

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?

ENGLAND'S DRINK. The report of the English commissioners of inland revenue just issued shows that there has been a decrease of \$1,000,000 in the liquor bill of the English people for the last fiscal year.

POINTS ABOUT PNEUMONIA. HOW TO TELL THE APPROACH OF THE MALADY. Dr. J. B. Johnston writes in the Medical Summary as follows: The approach of pneumonia is not always without warning.

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NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY

Under the Patronage of the REV. FATHER LA BELLE, Established in 1846, under the Act of Quebec, 39 Vic. Chap. 29, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of the Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

PRIZES VALUE. Grand Prize of \$50,000.00. Special Prizes of \$10,000.00. Tickets \$1.00. Offers are made to all winners to pay their prizes cash, less a commission of 10 p.c.

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FATHER OENIS' NERVE TONIC

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

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DR. FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES CHOLERA, Cholera Morbus, COLIC and CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

SECRETS OF LIFE SENT FREE. A Private Treatise and Adverser in five languages; 24 illustrations. To young men only, and those contemplating marriage should not fail to send for it.

FITS STOPPED FREE. For all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only true cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus Dance, etc.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Browsiness, Distress after eating, Fatigue in the Side, &c.

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UNHEEDED GIFTS.

They placed rare lilies in her hands,
Poor hands that scarce had touched a flower,
And creamy roses, whose perfume
Embalmed her for her funeral hour.

ASTRONOMY'S FUTURE.

THESE STARTLING REVELATIONS WHICH ARE
EXPECTED FROM THE LICK TELESCOPE.
It is announced that the astronomer in
charge of the Lick observatory in California
has made some discoveries in regard to
matters and things on the moon'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
remarkable discoveries at some future
time is tantalizingly held out, but at
present nothing definite can be learned
from the astronomer. These able
scientists answer all anxious inquiries with
portentous shakes of their white heads, and
the little they have to say on the subject is so
vague and mysterious that it merely seems to
give a keener edge to the curiosity of
millions who have not had an opportunity of
looking through the biggest and most power-
ful telescope in the world. It is to be hoped
that the protracted relations will not
be long delayed. Anything will be
better than this—speculation. As matters
stand even the wildest guesses work in
order. The Moon's "Bax," and in the similar
case of Poe and Verne, may turn out to be
true and commonplace by the side of the
facts which are soon to be made public. Per-
haps the investigation of the Lick astron-
omer will show that the moon is inhabited,
and that its dwellers have a civilization of
their own. We are also prepared to hear
that the moon people have reached an ad-
vanced stage in the industrial arts. All
this in a general way has been surmised
by bold speculators, but we have never
before any light thrown upon the de-
tails. The stature of the moon people,
their mode of life and their occupations, the
size of their cities, the architecture of their
buildings, the seats of their engineering
works, their modern conveniences—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-
erally accepted theory the moon is uninhabited
and without vegetable life, or even an
atmosphere. The statement, however, that
the discoveries made through the big tele-
scope are so startling to be told to the
common herd after a consultation with
the moon's inhabitants of the world as
to the most judicious way of presenting the
facts in the case will lead most people to the
conclusion that old theories have very little
to do with the matter in hand. The only
thing that the public can do under the cir-
cumstances is to brace up and get ready for
the shock that will come. What the moon is
able to endure we ought at least to be able
to bear without losing our equilibrium.—Atlanta
Constitution.

DEAFNESS CURED.

A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book
on Deafness. Noises in the head. How they
may be cured at your home. Post free 3d.—
Address Dr. NICHOLSON, 33, St. John Street,
Montreal. 8-G

CASES OF HOMICIDAL INSANITY.

"Have you had much experience with this
form of insanity, doctor?"
"Many and many a case. I remember
once being visited by a gentleman. He told
me that his niece 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 her neck. He
was talking to her at the time and had the
pitchfork in his hand. By a tremendous
effort he refrained. Several times afterwards
he felt the same desire coming over him, and
each time it grew stronger, and at last he
made a figure, with the neck and bust of
steel. Whenever the desire to stick his
niece in the neck came over him he would
rush 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 wrote me, saying that one day
while he was digging in the garden his little
child was running out to play. As soon as
he saw 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 feared 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
senses."
"The case of De Mallari, the Frenchman,
is a noted one, and from the fact that the
victim were all women it is peculiarly interest-
ing. 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 mur-
dered 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
not confined to men, either. Women have
figured quite as prominently. One French
woman, between 1853 and 1857, murdered
over twenty people. She used poison in
every instance, and her victims included
natives, 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
die."
"This mania is but one of a number, all of
which are of the same general family. In
some cases it is kleptomania, in others a
mania for suicide, in others for murder, and
so on.—Dr. William A. Hammond in New
York World.

PRINCE FERDINAND SOLID.

HIS THRONE SECURED BY POPULAR SUPPORT.
LONDON, Oct. 30.—The expression "Prince
Ferdinand must go," which was for months
heard in official circles in almost every
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
Prince Ferdinand will stay. Nothing, indeed,
short of a great European war which shall
chiliterate all the Balkan States from the map
of Europe as distinctive governments, has
now out this not long ago, decided, and in
some quarters despised Prince, from the firm
position he has secured in the hearts of the
people he rules or undermines 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 deposed and expatriated a ruler of ac-
knowledged force of character and military
appearance, Prince Ferdinand, flominate in
appearance and manner, encountered opposi-
tion of a nature and strength calculated to
dishearten a much more experienced man, as
well as one vastly more powerful in physical
and mental resources.
Nobody believed that he could hold his
throne three months, and nobody, except
possibly Austria, cared whether he did or
not. The Rumanians in Bulgaria and they
were many—landed at him, and the so-
called legation welcomed him only as a
tool to be used in whatever project seemed
best for their own interests.
To the surprise of the former and the con-
sternation of the latter the Coburg prince im-
mediately gathered up the reins of govern-
ment, and has since held them tightly. From
his own private fortune he has contributed
and loaned large sums to the development of
industrial interests, and for the purpose of
inaugurating and completing public works,
and, taking advantage of the popular favor
into which he has sprung for having done this,
he has made tours of observation through the
country, which have been highly profitable
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
faintlings of the Czar and the machina-
tions 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 oft-repeated demand
for his abdication, that Ferdinand will not go,
and in this declaration he will be supported
by his people.

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instead there seems to be a general belief,
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clare, in response to the oft-repeated demand
for his abdication, that Ferdinand will not go,
and in this declaration he will be supported
by his people.

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;
But 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 kiss!"

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 Consumption, Bronchitis,
Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung
Affections, also a positive and radical cure
for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com-
plaints, after having tested its wonderful cur-
ative powers in thousands of cases, has felt
it his duty to make it known to his suffering
fellows. Actuated by this motive and a
desire to relieve human suffering, I will send
free of charge, to all who desire it, this
receipt, 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, Rochester, N. Y. 8-13-cov.

A TRIBUTE TO MOTHERS.
It has been beautifully 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
cheerful life of man." She has been called
the "Divinity of Infancy." She can shower
around her the most genial influences, and
from the time she first lays her little one in
Elysium by clasping it to her bosom, its "first
paradise," to the moment, when that child is
independent of her aid, her smile, her work,
her wish is an inspiring force. A sentence
of encouragement or praise from her is joy
for a day.

True living, consistent piety, is the mother's
brightest ornament, her richest glory, her
noblest support, and her richest treasure.
Her life should be a calm, holy, beautiful
walk from the hearthstone to the altar of
fire; from the bosom of her family to the
throne of God.

It has been the testimony of good men in
all ages that they owe chiefly to their
mothers the best inspirations of their lives.
"God has raised up for mother's sake,"
once wrote the poet Cowper, "the three
richest jewels in the British crown." The
venerable John Quincy Adams once said: "It
is due to gratitude and nature that I should
acknowledge and avow that, such as I have
been, whatever it is, and such as I am, 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. Boisvert, 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, Fits, a few bottles of "FATHER KERN'S
NERVE TONIC," 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, as the in-
cident for which appears in another part of this
paper. 12-4

WATCH THE MARKETS.

Considerable success on the part of farmers
depends upon keeping a close eye on 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 better to hold un-
til the prices have passed the last stage and
come to a more normal condition. It is in the
decline of the market 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 interest
and suffering more or less loss by drying and
wasting of his grain. Particularly is this so
in cases where the market is very ill. The
chances are that the market will be better 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.

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
house, occupied by an old man and his grand-
child. One day the old man was very ill. The
child brought cold water from the brook and
bathed his grandfather's head, and in his child-
like ways tried to comfort him. At last he went
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
kneelt and again returned to the couch—until
brighter was the face and surely his prayers would
be answered. The third time the child knelt he
found 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 age returned to ever-grow-
ing youth, in that fair land, and ever since
when a prayer for those we love ascends to
heaven, 'tis said this little flower somewhere on
earth bursts into bloom."

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that
I recommend it as superior to any prescription
known to me." H. A. Axtell, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

\$9.50 FREE. LADIES BE YOUR OWN TAILOR.
BY THE USE OF WORTH'S FRENCH TAILOR SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING
you can cut and fit any article of dress perfectly without trying the garment on. It is supposed to be the
best tailor system in the world, it simply overcomes the complicated points of other systems; in fact it is so sim-
ple that a child 14 years old can cut and fit it correctly as the most experienced dressmaker. As there are no mathe-
matical calculations to be made in using this system, every measure is figured up for you on the pattern you use.
By following the book of instructions and diagrams you know exactly the amount of goods you need. How to
gather or lean people, how to round or hollow shoulders, in fact you have got the secrets of dressmaking by the
French tailor system. There is an extra sleeve pattern goes with above system that is alone worth \$5 to any lady.
Worth's system sells the world over at \$10, but we have made such arrangements with the owner that we can send
it to you with the instruction book and the extra sleeve pattern with one year's subscription to The Ladies Home
Magazine. A beautifully illustrated Ladies Journal, filled with charming stories, fashion notes, art needle work
and all home subjects, for \$1. To induce you to purchase this valuable work we will send you a copy of our
newly issued 400 page, retail at \$1.00, "The Ladies Home Magazine" for \$1.00. Everything as represented or money
refunded. Write to THE LADIES HOME MAGAZINE CO., 21 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

A MODEST REQUEST.
Drummer (showing cuff-button to hotel clerk)
—I say, I found this button on the third floor
this morning. If the owner should call—
Clerk—Thank! I'll tell him.
Drummer—Tell him if it's gold to leave the
other one at my room, 191, fourth floor.—Detroit
Free Press.

AN AMBIGUOUS COMPLIMENT.
She was a beautiful singer, and being called
on to sing where there was no accompaniment
at once soared into the high notes, ending with
a demure quaver that shook the windows and
startled the parrot.
"Who is that?" he asked, surprised.
"Always so," she answered promptly.
"Wonderful! Wonderful!" he exclaimed
with enthusiasm; "but I believe it's quite com-
mon for young ladies to sing now without any
music."—Ex.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.
Rarburg steak—Two parts lean and one part
fat tender beef or veal proportions to suit your-
self. Chop fine, season with salt, pepper and
onion if you like. Then add grated bread
crumbs, mix well, add a little beaten egg, roll
into balls, flour, and fry a crisp brown.
Scrambled eggs—Beat half a pint of sweet
cream in a tinned break into eight or ten
eggs, add salt and pepper to taste; stir until
they are nicely marbled, then serve white hot.
Another way is to scramble them in about two
spoonsful of drippings left in frying pan.
Old Fashioned Breads—Crumb one large pint
bread crumbs, white or brown, and brown in the
baker, crust and all into the spider, and cover
with sweet milk, adding milk if gas 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 together; add two well
beaten eggs, put in a frying pan a small lump of
butter, let it melt and run all over the pan; now
pour in the omelet, cook gently until it sets
(about fifteen minutes); loosen the edges and
let simmer till each piece is soft and lightly
browned and till but little milk can be seen.
Serve hot and at once.

Cholera cramps colic.
all Summer complaints
and all Bowel troubles
are cured by
Perry Davis' Pain Killer

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 turtles, holding his finger
in evident pain. "What are you doing there,
say?"
"Investigating,"
"Investigating what?"
"I was trying to see which was the head and
which was the tail of the beast over there in the
corner of the box."
"Who do you want to know that for?"
"I've a curiosity to know whether I've been bit
or stung."—Merchants Traveller.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla
The Great Purifier
1000 AMB NUMBERS

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.
L.S.L.
Louisiana State Lottery Com.
Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educa-
tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchises were
a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an
overwhelming popular vote.

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

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING
In the Academy of Music, New Orleans.
Tuesday Evening Nov. 13, 1888.
CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.
100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars
each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5;
Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

TO MAKE GOOD COFFEE.
Allow one pound of the best quality of
ground coffee per week for each man. Any
housekeeper will tell you that it is an extra-
vagant allowance, but whatever you do, don't
practice small economies in the matter of
coffee. If you prefer you may calculate one
heaping teaspoonful of ground coffee for each
cupful of water. If you want eight cups of
coffee throw eight heaping teaspoonfuls of
coffee into a piece of cheese cloth, leaving
plenty of room for it to swell when it becomes
water soaked. To it add water and throw
it into the boiling water in the coffee pot.
Keep it tightly covered and let it boil up two
or three times. Then test it and see if it is
too right color. If not let it boil more until
it is the dark amber brown so loved by coffee
drinkers. Pass around the can of condensed
milk if you have decided that it is an indis-
pensable luxury, distribute the white cubes of
leaf sugar, pour out the fragrant beverage and
watch the expression of the man who says he
can't drink boiled coffee!—[Exchange.

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

THE KEY TO HEALTH.
BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS
Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the
Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carry-
ing off gradually without weakening the
system, all the impurities and foul
humors of the secretions; at the same
time Correcting Acidity of the
Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dys-
pepsia, Headaches, Dizziness,
Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness
of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of
Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum,
Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of
the Heart, Nervousness, and Gen-
eral Debility; all these and many
other similar Complaints yield to the
happy influence of BURDOCK
BLOOD BITTERS.
E. HILDEN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

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 mathemat-
ician 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
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 in North America
for one man speaking French there will be ten
speaking English.

HEALTH FOR ALL
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
This Great Household Medicine Rank
Amongst the Leading Necessa-
ries of Life.
These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act
most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the
LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS
Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great
MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are con-
fidently 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
incident to Females of all ages, and, as a Gen-
eral Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

AN INGENUOUS EXPLANATION.
A Pittsburg lady, whose nurse received at-
tentions from a young light colored mulatto,
objected.
"The neighbours will begin to talk about it,"
she said.
I judged man, he's not colored at all," pro-
tested she first. "He is 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."—Pittsburg Chronicle, Telegraph.

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



This Powder 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 cost, short weight, adulterated powders, which only injure the Royal Baking Powder Co., 108 West Street, N.Y.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Special reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—This morning's Standard a Catholic organ, gives this paragraph conspicuously printed in that portion of the paper...

London, Nov. 2.—It is pleasant once more to record that evidence intended to crush Parnell and his friends was in his favor so palpably that the Tories are already quailing beneath their breath...

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A London laugher over the way Patrick Lane has played it on the London Times. It is a patriotic little Irish shoemaker in the unsavory purloins of Drury Lane.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Parnell trial promises greater interest now that the production of witnesses has begun. Captain O'Shea gave proof of confidence in his capacity by declaring that he had no objection whatever to the production of bank books.

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.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Attorney General Webster explained to 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 ludicrously suggestive of a photographer's studio...

The Times by Chamberlain, who handed him letter from Editor Buckle. Chamberlain is thus placed in a position of having voted for evidence on behalf of the Times, and of being one of the conspirators against Parnell.

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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 reinforcements that he halted for, to be at the part where he was reported.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

In view of the season the Department sent off to the American press concerning the sanitary condition of the city, the Citizens' Improvement Association, at a recent meeting, voiced their dissent as follows:

WHO WILL SUCCEED SACKVILLE? LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Times in a long editorial to-day on the presidential contest and the Sackville matter says:—There is not the slightest reason to reticence on Minister Parnell, and advises the government to show deliberation in choosing a successor to Lord Sackville.

OPPORTUNITY AND IMPUNITY. LONDON, Nov. 1.—(Special.)—In spite of a much heated discussion of the Sackville incident, the Government has not yet indicated by the press utterances and otherwise, become more calm, and the disposition is to reserve judgment until details are received.

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. Daaks read a paper on "Marriage Customs of the New British Group."

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 Children, she gave them Castoria.

CURIOSITIES OF LAW. Judge: "Stand up." Prisoner: "I claim the right under the law to remain seated, y'r Honor." "How so?" "The law says that no man can be made to criminate himself, and if I stand up I'll criminate myself."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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 gifts and kind assistance to make the late bazaar, in aid of the poor and orphan, a complete success.

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 gifts and kind assistance to make the late bazaar, in aid of the poor and orphan, a complete success.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR.—Notwithstanding that buyers are holding on, expecting to replenish their stocks at lower prices, Ontario millers are asking 50 to 150 per cent more money, say they state that it is difficult work to get farmers to deliver their wheat at \$1.20 per bushel.

FRUITS, &c. APPLES.—The shipments of apples from this port last week were 20,673 bbls, against 25,583 bbls last week.

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, &c.—The market is about steady for pork, but sales of short cut clear being reported at \$20 to \$20.25 and Chicago meat at \$18.25 to \$18.50.

DAIRY PRODUCE. SEGAR.—The market now wears a quieter aspect, although prices remain somewhat steady. The receipts of choice full creamery have been received for export on best terms, but prices here are above the export basis.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PIANOS WEBER

taken in exchange for the celebrated

are offered by the N. Y. Piano Co., of 228 and 230 St. James street, at remarkably low figures and easy terms.

CHICKERING PIANO, Square, taken in exchange for Weber, largest size, 7 1/2 octaves, used very little, magnificent rosewood case; cost, new, \$750; low price for cash or on instalments.

DECKER BROS' SQUARE PIANO, large size, 7 1/2 octaves, only a short time in use, in perfect order; no reasonable offer refused.

N. Y. PIANO CO., 228 & 230 ST. JAMES ST. 109-2

MONTEAL HORSE EXCHANGE. POINT ST. CHARLES. The receipts of horses for week ending Nov. 3rd, 1888, were 81; left over from previous week 47; total for week, 128; shipped during week 47; stock for week, 43; arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock for week and shipped per G.T.R.:—Ex SS. Toronto—2 horses consigned to W. Montgomery, of Atlanta, Illinois; 3 to S. Stephens, of Kingsville, Ontario. Ex SS. Concordia—8 to R. B. Ogilvie, of Madison, Wis. Trade-race horses have been very well disposed of, very little demand, although a lot of first class horses of every description have arrived for sale and are offered at very low prices.

MONTEAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST. CHARLES. MARKET REPORT. The receipts of live stock for week ending November 3rd, 1888, were as follows:—1,357 cattle, 1,292 sheep, 632 hogs and 11 calves; left over from previous week, 122 cattle, 991 sheep and 109 hogs; total for week, 1,479 cattle, 1,892 sheep, 738 hogs and 11 calves; exported and sold during week, 1,409 cattle, 1,592 sheep, 648 hogs and 11 calves; on hand for sale and export, 50 cattle, 300 sheep and 90 hogs; receipts last week, 1,180 cattle, 761 sheep, 499 hogs and 22 calves; total exports during week, 1,059 cattle and 846 sheep; total exports for previous week, 1,433 cattle and 1,204 sheep.

GENERAL MARKETS. MOLASSES.—Market quiet and steady at 35c to 36c for Barbadoes. Sugar weak and lower. CANNED FISH.—Mackerel are steady at \$5.90 to \$6 and lobsters at \$5.80 to \$5.90. FISH, OILS.—Cod oil is a little quieter, but steady at last week's prices, namely 35c to 36c for Newfoundland. Steamed refined seal oil, firm, at 47c. Cod liver oil, 60c to 65c. PICKLED FISH.—Labrador herring, \$5.25 to \$5.50, and Cape Breton, \$5.75. Dry Cod, \$4.75 to \$5 per quintal, and green cod \$4.75 to \$5 per bbl. Labrador salmon \$14 to \$15 per bbl. FRESH FISH.—Freight rates on flour and provisions to Lower Ports 45c to 46c per bbl. Ocean freights are irregular, gain to Liverpool having been taken at 5d, to London at 4d 3/4, and to Glasgow at 2d 3/4 to 2d 9/4.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Go to S. Carsley's for the best makes of Wool at the lowest prices. 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. S. Carsley's, Umbrella Store of America.

S. Carsley's Gentlemen's Furnishing department is by far the best assorted, in all lines of superior quality. Gloves, Ties, Half-hose, Handkerchiefs, Mullins, Underclothing, Dressed Shirts, Cardigan Vests, Waterproof Coats, Melton Overcoats, Fur lined Overcoats, and all makes of Tweeds.

COLORED DRESS GOODS. COLORED DRESS GOODS. COLORED DRESS GOODS. COLORED DRESS GOODS.

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

EVERY MORNING. EVERY MORNING. EVERY MORNING. EVERY MORNING.

75 pieces of New Striped Tweed for Ladies' Winter Costumes, in all the leading shades, will be sold at 17c per yard during November Special Sale.

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