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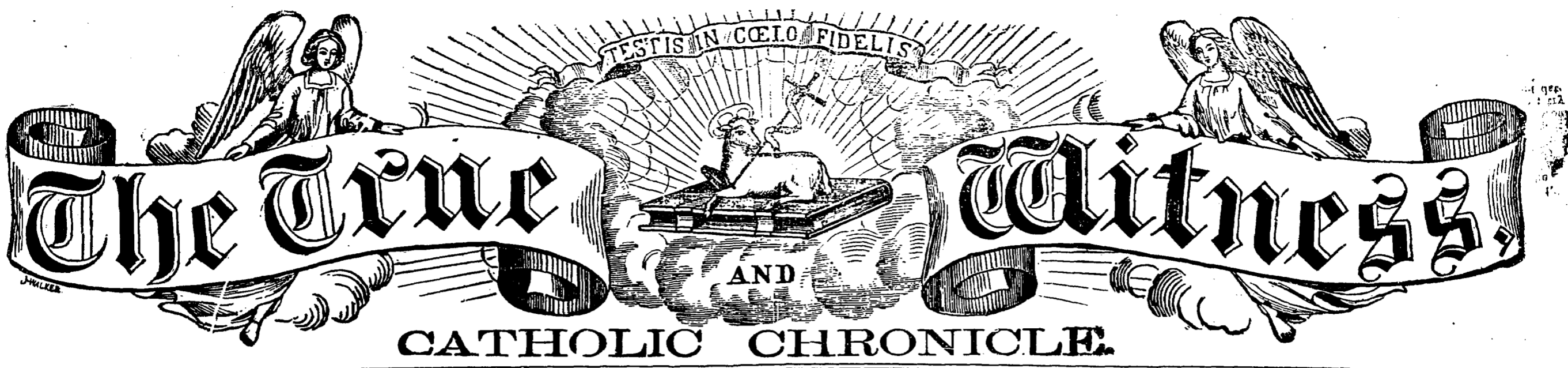
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1888.

PRICE - FIVE CENTS

XXXIX.—NO. 15.

WHITECHAPEL FIEND.

of the room before the body was removed. This gave rise to a report that there was more handwriting on the wall, though three or four people who were allowed to enter the room say they did not observe it. But possibly they were too excited to note such details.

A young woman who knew the murdered woman well says that about 10 o'clock last night she met her, and that she said that she had no money and that if she could not get any she would never go out to the street any more, but would do away with herself. Soon after they parted a man, who is described as having been respectably dressed, came up and spoke to the murdered woman and offered her money. The man then accompanied the woman home to her lodgings. The little boy was removed from the room and taken to a neighbor's house. The boy was found and corroborates this, but says he can remember the man's face.

Another curious circumstance is worth mentioning; the murder was not made public until 12 o'clock. Mrs. Paumer, who seems to be a reliable person and sells walnuts in Sandy's Row, near the scene of the murder, states that at 11 o'clock to-day a respectable dressed man, carrying a black bag, came up to her and began talking about the murder. He appeared to know everything about it, did not buy walnuts, and after standing a few minutes went away. Mrs. Paumer describes him as a man about thirty years old, five feet six inches in height. He wore speckled trousers and a black coat. Several girls in the neighborhood say that the same man accosted them and they chaffed him. When asked what he had in his black bag, he said: "Something that ladies don't like." This is all that is known. If the police have any further information they are carefully conceal it. But there is no reason to believe that they have.

The police attempted to track the murderer by means of bloodhounds. Three of the latter, belonging to private citizens, were taken to the place where the murderer, but placed on the scent of the murderer, but they were unable to keep it for any distance, and all hope of tracking the assassin down with their assistance will have to be abandoned.

The excitement and fear of the White-chapel people since the two last murders is not at all exaggerated. They know well the opportunities that the criminal has for keeping from the clutches of the police, and that if he is captured at all it will probably be in the act of butchering another victim. Which of them will it be?

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Grand Boom From a Baptist Paper—Protestant Intolerance Denounced—The Folly of Fanatics Fully Set forth.

The following article from the Baptist Western Recorder should make the California preachers who are constantly falsifying the attitude of the Catholic Church toward the public schools hide their heads with shame: It seems impossible for the nineteenth century, in freedom, civilization, and progress, to have a revival of the Puritan spirit from New England. As Baptists, of course, we never have been able to get up an admiration for the Puritans who used to whip Quakers, burn poor old women who were not able to work any longer, and cut off the ears of Baptists. Their fundamental principle was to control other people's consciences rather than to simply worship God according to their own.

Their descendants have declared, and we have been glad to believe them, that they disapproved the deeds of their forefathers, only pleading in extenuation the lack of the light of the nineteenth century in those dark days. But the Boston Evangelical Alliance, now in the closing year of this grand, cultured, and loving country, has proved itself one whit in advance of its much-apologized-for fathers.

The Catholics of New England, anxious to have their children trained in what they believe God's truth, have established schools for their own children, just as the Baptists have done in hundreds of places. They have not tried to do other children to attend, but have not asked that their school taxes be remitted because they were paying their children's tuition, nor have they insisted on having part of the public money given to their schools. They have simply used their inalienable right to send their children to schools of their own faith and order.

For our part we honor the Catholics for this action, and we wish every Baptist parent from Maine to Nevada to follow their example and send his children to Baptist schools. In these money-making days it is a grand and inspiring sight to see poor men, as many Catholics in the large cities are, preferring to pay out tuition rather than send to schools free of tuition, in which the children will not be taught what their parents believe the true principles of religion.

Instead of being glad that the Catholics show such devotion to principle, instead of saying nothing, though it was no more their concern where a Catholic father sent his children than it was of the Catholics where the Baptists sent theirs, the "Anglican Alliance" of Boston have been very angry, and have denounced the Catholic schools. If the best were on the other side they would instantly see the outrageousness of their conduct. Suppose every Baptist father in Massachusetts should send his son to the Brown University, and the Catholic priests should hold a mass meeting, denouncing the Baptists for sending their sons to Brown, and declaring such conduct an attack on the public school system?

There was a great "excitement," we are told, in Waltham because there were one-third less scholars this year than last, which will, of course, reduce the necessary taxes and give the teachers better opportunity to instruct the remaining scholars. As is well known, the teacher cannot advance the scholars as rapidly as they might were it not for the too great number of scholars given to each teacher. But, instead of rejoicing, the people were angry and anxious the State should in some way "interfere."

The Anglican Alliance in Boston announced the startling axiom that children belong, first of all, to the "State." It is the general idea among Christians that children belong first to God, and next to their parents, to whom God has given the responsibility for them. They then resolved that the "State" should at once resume the entire control of education, and make attendance of the children upon the public schools compulsory, except those children who attend private schools which are under the control and supervision of the State.

Now, school boards are political bodies, elected by universal suffrage. No doubt they are very admirable bodies, but we are not ready to put Georgetown College under the control and supervision of any school board ever yet elected in Kentucky. The school board in one large northern city declined to introduce a certain highly recommended text-book on political economy, written by a distinguished man, upon the express ground that the book opened with the statement that all things were given us from God, and they did not propose to have books introduced which recognized the existence of a God.

And those who called upon the "State" thus to turn the education of all children over to political boards were not the politicians of Boston, but the Evangelical Alliance of preachers! They complain that unless these school boards of infallibles control the private schools, text-books used in them will "suppress" important information and teach thus "garbled" accounts. It is impossible to "garble" the multiplication table, or to "suppress" part of the alphabet in teaching the three R's. And to object to common school education, as to mutilated text-books in teaching other things, if school boards of the stripe of the elected aldermen of Chicago would "approve our Baptist schools, they would insist that books which did not teach Darwinism were "mutilated," and those which recognized a personal God were "garbled."

THE POPES AS TEMPORAL SOVEREIGNS.

It is extremely remarkable, but by no means sufficiently remarked, that the Popes have never made use of the immense power they were possessed of to aggrandize their own state. They never sought or seized an occasion of extending their states at the expense of justice, whilst no other temporal sovereignty escaped this curse.

At the present day there is not, perhaps, a European power in a position to justify all its possessions in the face of God and reason. The Popes reigned as temporal sovereigns since the ninth century at least; now, counting from that time, we shall not find in any sovereign dynasty more respect for the territory of other princes, and less ambition to extend its own.—Joseph de Maistre.

THE CHURCH AND MODERN SCIENCE.

The death of Professor Proctor of yellow fever is an old story now, but it recurs to us in connection with the thought of the arrogant claims that modern science makes, that Professor Proctor turned his back on the church because he regarded her claims inferior to those formulated in the testimony of his senses. And yet, believing as he did in science as the great panacea, we find him struck down by a disease which science cannot fathom or analyze. The universe is filled with the unseen and conquered. What more does Professor Tyndall know of the plagues than the monks of the middle ages whom he condemns? Of what use was all Professor Proctor's science as he lay helpless, powerless, perhaps prayerless in the grasp of the yellow fever?

FROM THE FAR NORTH.

LETTER TO BISHOP GLAVIER ON THE MISSION OF THE NATIVITY, N. W. I.

MONTREAL, NOV. 9, 1888.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: SIR,—Would you kindly publish the following letter, received some time since by His Lordship the Bishop of Arundel, Mgr. Clavier, S. J., Mission of the Nativity, 1888.

MY LORD AND BELOVED FATHER,—Your amiable and affectionate letter, written in the Montagnais language, has just reached us. All though weighed down by occupation and care, I may not lose the last chance that offers this autumn of sending at least a few lines to Your Lordship. Your kindness, love and interest for the children of the North, and particularly for those of the Nativity, so overcome me that I am, my Lord, at a loss to know what to say or do to express in an adequate manner my heartfelt gratitude. I left an order for a nice tulo pair of Indian shoes, but I may send them only by the New Year's express. By the arrival of the caravan, with Rev. Father Grouard, we have received a thousand and one useful and useful books so kindly offered by the rev. gentlemen of St. Salpice. Would it be asking too much of your Lordship to request that you convey the thanks of our mission, until such time as I may do so myself by a good letter when the great occupations of autumn shall be over, or at least on the occasion of the New Year. My sincere thanks to all those who participated in that presentation, truly worthy of our mission, and destined to further our well being in this world and our eternal well in the other.

And now a short item of current event on our mission. All are well in both communities with the exception of Sister St. Michael. The good work is going on, and the presence of Rev. Father Grouard will still linger in our midst lends additional impetus to all our undertakings. Our Indians "Montagnais" and "Creé" love and esteem him. He speaks their languages so well. For my part I forgot by his presence to take a few lessons of Creé and Montagnais, of which I stand greatly in need. The good Father is so very comfortable. But it is not to be taken for granted that he brought us down 10 bags of flour and nearly 100 lbs. of bacon, which added to the little we had was for us a relative abundance. Yet we must add that God has deprived us of almost all our potatoes by frost, and the weather is so bad and varied that even our barley could not ripen. It is late and it has scarcely begun to turn yellow. Our fishing has been miserable because of the great freshet. The land is constantly under water. As for game, it has no place to rest, and there is consequently little. We have no other hope than in the fall fishing. I am confident it will be good, our nets numerous and solid, thanks to the supplementary allowance received at last. All me with hope. There are so many good souls who pray for us and think of us, can God fail to be moved in our behalf? If our good brothers are models of zeal and good will, we are about to bestir ourselves to our new habitation. The lower flat is about ready, and it alone will be roomy enough for all we shall expect in a few days, and contains the work of the upper portion. It is a gigantic work for us, but the worst is over and I trust we will see the end. Already I sigh after the day when Your Lordship will deign to ascend our modest steps and take anew your chosen place in chieftain. The Indians will soon be here for fall mission, they will be made acquainted with your letter. It shall greatly rejoice them, as it did me, of that I am confident. I hope some of them will write Your Lordship.

Since the kindness of your paternal heart is without bounds my Lord, I dare inclose another little list of requisitions to confide to your charity. You may do with it what you judge proper. Bless, my Lord and tender father, your devoted, respectful and grateful child in Jesus Christ, ALB. PASCAL, P. O. M. I.

SOME STATISTICS OF THE SHRINE AT LOURDES.

A fair idea of the fervor which is witnessed unceasingly at the famous grotto of Lourdes may be gathered from the following brief

MRS GLADSTONE.

A Life of Beautiful Romance.

She is a noble woman, aside from the fact that her position is so exceptional that her faults would naturally seem trivial, and her virtues would seem to be of a higher order than those of the average. As a little child she exhibited the familiarities which have made her name beloved in England. Her father said of her that she was his most gifted child, and always spoke with rapturous pride of the strong character she exhibited in earliest youth. She chose as a schoolgirl to write, "If you want a thing well done, do it yourself," and he kept it as a home motto. The practical good sense manifested by her when young has been her magic wand through all the passing years. She is now a woman of 76 years, and in the same wide-minded, sensible person that she was when she wrote her chosen sentence in her diary fully seventy years ago. The story of her life would read like a beautiful romance, so full has it been of work, domestic, social and philanthropic, and so overflowing with happiness.

HONORING ITS SAINTS.

CONCLUSION OF THE GRAND RETREAT AT THE GROTTO—THE CERIMONY VERY LARGELY ATTENDED.

Stading room was even unobtainable at the Grotto church on Sunday, owing to the closing exercises in connection with the grand three days' retreat held in honor of the canonization of the Jesuit Fathers, Rodriguez, Berchmans and Claver, who had just been proclaimed "Most Holy" by the Holy See.

At 10 o'clock in the morning solemn High Mass was said by Rev. Father Hamel, Superior of the Order, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Lamarre and Dugas as deacon and sub-deacon. His Lordship Bishop Clavier, of Arundel, occupied a seat in the sanctuary under the large canopy erected for the occasion. After the Gospel Rev. Father Plessis, of the Dominican Order, of St. Hyacinthe, ascended the pulpit and delivered a most eloquent sermon on the life of St. Pierre Claver. The eloquent speaker took for the text of his sermon the formula which one of the canonized saints—Pierre Claver—added to his name, viz., "Peter, slave of the negroes forever." The reverend gentleman preached most eloquently and lucidly in extolling the virtues, Christian fortitude, self-sacrificing disposition, etc., of Pierre Claver, his discourse lasting one hour and a half. The church was crowded by an unprecedented congregation. All the passages were completely blocked, the steps of the altar and the steps leading up to the altar were invaded and occupied, and many were content to be allowed to remain at the back of the altar, from which their view was limited. The decorations were costly and elegant, blending in color most harmoniously with the much admired frescoes and tapestries of the ceiling with draperies, beautiful lace and gold fringes, which bore the photographs and names of the three canonized in gold letters. The altar was brilliantly illuminated with colored lamps and lights, and within the chancel were tastefully arranged choice plants and flowers, statues of angels, etc. The music was in accordance with the grandeur of the ceremony, and a choir of nearly two hundred voices, under the able direction of Rev. Father Garceau, S. J., rendered, with full orchestral accompaniment, Palestrina's beautiful Mass of the Assumption.

Before mass commenced the orchestra played admirably Wagner's "Bridal March" (Lohengrin); during the offertory, Mendelssohn's "Procession from Athlone," and at the sterner movement, Rossini's great "Tantum Ergo." Two musicians of acknowledged celebrity were added to the orchestra—Mr. Xhroner, one of the best clarinet soloists in the world, and Prof. Sinner, violinist from the Academy. The soloists were Messrs. Clarke, Birtz, Duquette, H. C. St. Pierre and Edouard Lebel.

It was 1:20 p.m. when the ceremony was concluded. In the evening Father Connolly, S. J., preached the sermon from the first epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, "But God hath revealed them unto us by His spirit," etc. Again the music was particularly good. D'Anjou's "Sub-Tuam" was sung most effectively by Mr. Duquette, and the "Tantum Ergo" by the choir, excellently rendered by Messrs. Lebel, Mainville and H. C. St. Pierre. Father Garceau, the conductor, deserves the highest credit for the great musical treats which he has lately achieved in conjunction with his talented confreres, Professor Ducharme, who presided most efficiently at the organ.

MY FAITH.

BY WILLIAM COLLINS.

If 'tis a crime to love the land
Wherein my fathers' hand
Where first my Irish mother's hand
My infant form caressed,
Then doubly dyed in guile am I,
And traitor to the core,
For deep within my Irish breast
I love my native shore.

I hold it as a precept true
And strong as Gospel light—
And mark it, suffering brothers, you
Who struggle for the right—
That he is but a soulless cloud,
By heaven and earth banned,
And false to justice, truth and God
Who's false to motherland.

He who has lost his honor can lose nothing more.

PROTESTANTISM AND CHRISTIAN ART.

Protestantism has no type of Christian art. It has destroyed the types of the past. It excludes as legendary the most beautiful histories of the early saints; it has quenched all sympathy for the favorite themes of medieval painting—the Fathers of the Desert, St. Benedict, and the great monastic heroes; and, still more, the great inspirer and the maker of art and of its poetry, the glorious St. Francis of Assisi. And to the present, it allows no communion with saints in heaven, and consequently no interest in having their effigies before our eyes; no loving intercourse with blessed spirits, and therefore no right to bring them visibly into action. All ecstasy, supernatural contemplation, vision, and rapturous prayer, with the only approach to heavenly expressions that earth can give; all miracles and marvellous occurrences, with the store of incident which they supply; all mingling, in any one scene, of the living and the blessed, and past and the present; in fine, all the poetry of art is coldly cut out—may, strangled and quenched—by the hard hand of Protestantism. Furthermore, Protestantism lacks essentially all religious tenderness and affectionateness. It has no sympathies with the myths that touch the feelings. The crucifixion, which to Jew and Gentile, both a stumbling-block and foolishness. The Mother of sevenfold grief is a superstition. The Mother of the infancy or Passion of Our Lord is not part of youthful training in the schools; it has not produced a tender writer on these subjects.—Essays on Various Subjects, by Cardinal Wiseman.

THE ESSENCE OF PROTESTANTISM.

It is a fundamental truth in all questions of religion, that every Church which is not Catholic is Protestant. In vain has it been attempted to make a distinction between schismatic and heretical Churches. The whole difference lies in words, and every Christian who rejects the communion of the Holy Father is Protestant, or will soon be so. The bond of unity being once broken, there is no longer a common tribunal, nor consequently an invariable rule of faith. Everything resolves itself into private judgment and civil supremacy, the two things which constitute the essence of Protestantism.—Joseph de Maistre.

A POWERFUL PRAYER.

The following beautiful prayer is said to have been daily recited by the great Thomas A. Kempis: "Oh, my God, give me a clear understanding against all error; a clean heart against all impurity, a right faith against all indifference and vagance, great patience against all disturbance, holy meditation against every filthy imagination, continual prayer against the devil's assaults, good occupation against the trifles of the world, and a true devotion against the vanity of the heart; and lastly, a devout remembrance of Thy holy Passion against the wounds of the soul by vices. Assist me, O my God, and confirm me in all Thy holy works. Amen."

THE TRAITORS' WORK.

The Irish cause has been peculiarly unfortunate in suffering from informers. Traitors of this class have interfered with the success of nearly every movement in behalf of Ireland. Captain O'Shea is simply one of the many men who have betrayed their colleagues for the sake of personal revenge or money. But he is the less excusable because of the high place he held in the councils of his party. He is a poor, miserable creature,

THE TRUE WITNESS
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Post Printing & Publishing Co.,
761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription, per annum \$1.50
If paid strictly in advance \$1.00
THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.,
761 Craig Street, Montreal

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co.
WEDNESDAY..... NOVEMBER 14, 1888

CONTINENTAL POLITICS.

Although a doubt seems to exist as to the
actual result of the Presidential elections, the
weight of the returns are in favor of the Rep-
ublicans. The contest has been exceedingly
close and the Democrats are fighting every
vote on the count. We think, however, that
there can be little real doubt that Harrison
will be next President of the United States.

The Democratic press affect great sorrow
at the prospect of what they call "Blainism"
being reestablished at Washington. The
term may convey some terrible meaning of
which we are not cognizant, but, if a majority
of Americans believe in it, we do not see why
we should object. To them, as to us, the
word probably conveys the idea of "Ameri-
canism." Undoubtedly in the eyes of the
world to-day Mr. Blaine's name stands for
the triumphant assertion of those principles
which are identified with the thought of
American institutions.

Disguise it as we may, fear and dislike of
British influence and interference in American
affairs furnished the keynote of the campaign.
The political doctrine that this continent, its
institutions, its politics, its laws, its markets
belong to the people who inhabit it has been
triumphantly vindicated. And while they are
willing to grant asylum and a welcome to the
oppressed of all lands, they will resist to the
utmost all attempts at interference from over
the sea. In this idea lay they sting of the
Sackville letter.

The same idea, to a less extent, prevails in
Canada. Sir John Macdonald adopted it in
his famous declaration, adopted by him from
the Canada First party. "Canada for Cana-
dians." He did not do so from any love of
the principles it contained, but because he
was convinced that it was the only way for
him to retain power. George Brown, in the
Globe, justly attacked and denounced
Canada First, and thus lost the grandest op-
portunity of his life. But then he was never
a Canadian. He was always an Old Country-
man and never rose above the character of a
colonist. Sir John is no better, but he had
the acuteness to see and the wisdom to adopt
a winning idea, and by so doing, preserved
his party from disruption and prolonged
his term of power. His insincerity, however,
has been evident all along and his transla-
tion of the words has come to be understood
as Canada for the Empire, Canada for Cana-
dians no more.

But the idea has broadened and developed
into a movement which he may retard, but
which he cannot control. With a Govern-
ment at Washington thoroughly American,
and therefore opposed to the extension and
consolidation of European monarchical institu-
tions on this continent the scheme of imperi-
alism in Canada, which, is the moving prin-
ciple of Sir John's policy, stands a poor
chance of success. It would indeed be the
extremity of insatiation for the United States
to permit the consolidation on its border and
extending over half the continent of a power
inimical and historically and constitutionally
hostile to Republican institutions.

It is not necessary to interview Sir John
Macdonald to ascertain his feelings and
opinions; nor is it of much consequence
whether he keeps his mouth shut, or gives
expression to them. We know exactly how
he feels, and that the return of the Repub-
licans to power is the next worst thing for
him to the success of the Liberals in a Domi-
nion election. It is, perhaps, more unfortu-
nate for him, because the Liberals may be
traced to preserve the British connection;
the Republicans, possessed of the plenary
powers of a nation, can enforce a policy which
means the destruction, utterly and forever,
of his most cherished aspirations. This is
how the presidential election affects Canada.
Yet we cannot doubt that were the Liberals
in power in Canada with the Republicans
supreme in the United States, a solution of
all existing international difficulties would
be obtained without much trouble.

tion is that set forth by the upholders of the
union of Great Britain and Ireland. They
point to the geographical position of the Bri-
tish islands and correctly assert that they
cannot exist as separate nations. They are
so bound up in every way with each other
that they must remain united. We are pre-
pared to admit the force of this reasoning and
only contend that the union be made one of
mutual equality in the enjoyment of consti-
tutional liberty.

Precisely the same argument applies to
North America. If the geographical condi-
tions of the British islands compels their
union as one nation, what can be said of a
country only separated for thousand of miles
by an imaginary line, with a population
identical in all respects on both sides?

We are quite familiar with the dream in-
dulged in by some of our Tory friends, that
at some future day the United States will go
to pieces, that the Western and Northern
States may seek annexation to the Dominion
and call a secession of the house of Guelph to
rule over a great empire of North America.

But we do not read the future that way.
We foresee a great confederation of North
American States, united for the maintenance
of democratic institutions, inhabited by a
people devoted heart and soul to the preser-
vation of their independence, believers in
peace, haters of war, despisers of kings, but
always ready to defend their shores from
enemies who would enslave them.

The success of the Republicans means the
advance of this presentment, and it, there-
fore, a victory to fill all true patriots,
American and Canadian, with heartfelt
thankfulness.

THE UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

After one of the most remarkable contests
ever known in the United States the Repub-
lican party has succeeded in wresting control
of the national government from the Demo-
crats. The defeated party thus return to the
cold shades after a brief sojourn of four years
in the sunshine of power.

But, according to the returns, the success-
ful party has not much to boast of, their
majority being very close. A mis, however,
is said to be as bad as a mile, and the Demo-
crats may extract whatever comfort they can
from the reflection. The smallness of the
majority, however, must be accepted as an
indication that the great question of the
tariff has not been finally settled. One-half
the country still remains pledged to tariff re-
form, and should the Republicans not meet
reasonable demands in that direction, the
fight will be renewed with redoubled bitter-
ness, as was the Abolition movement after the
election of Buchanan, and probably with a
like result.

The election of Mr. Harrison means, of
course, the establishment of Mr. Blaine as
supreme boss of the policy of the United
States for the next four years, should he live
that long. When he last occupied the posi-
tion of Secretary of State his policy was of
the "brilliant foreign" order, his aggressive-
ness towards this country and his attempt
to demolish the other American republics
are still fresh in the public mind. He honest-
ly believes in the Monroe doctrine and in its
extreme application as the best guarantee of
American independence. We are not among
those who may be inclined to quarrel with
him on that score. Even though he may
take a more decided stand against Canadian
claims than did his predecessor.

In this country for several reasons the
change will not be distasteful, although it
partakes of the nature of a surprise. Mr.
Cleveland's retaliation message and his sub-
sequent attempts to cajole what he thought
were Irish prejudices lowered him immensely
in the estimation of our people, while the
Sackville incident only served to show the
insincerity of the men and the party who
were willing to play any game, however
tricky and double shuffling, to gain their
ends.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

The Republican victory of yesterday has
fully realized our most sanguine hopes.
When everybody was helping the Cleveland
boom and rolling the Democratic chariot
along, THE POST clearly, calmly pointed out
why he should be defeated. It is no
small gratification to us to know that the
voice of the American people has confirmed
the views we expressed. Nor is that gratifi-
cation lessened by the knowledge that we
have contributed somewhat to the result.

Instinct is never mistaken. We had no faith
in Cleveland, or Democrats, from the moment
they accepted Chamberlain as a treaty com-
missioner. His appointment was a direct in-
sult to Irish-Canadians as well as to Irish-
Americans. The Tories in America and the
Tories in England—all themselves by what
names they may—are the same at heart, and
we are more than delighted that both have
been repulsed and repudiated by the people
of America. Lord Sackville betrayed the truth
and politicians were endeavoring to hide, and
though to some it may appear unfortunate, to
us, who take the highest view of international
obligations where the great principles of
human liberty are concerned, it appears pro-
foundly satisfactory and extremely fortunate.

The Irish people have generally gone Dem-
ocratic, but why they should go that way
is not very clear, for the Democrats are the
counterparts of our own Tories, being lenient-
ly descended from them and cherishing nearly
all their peculiar objectionable characteris-
tics. And, though the Irish gave them honest
support, they never treated them with the
same consideration that was shown by the
Republicans to those Irish who supported
that party.

But the great lesson of the election is the
tremendous rebuff it gives to British inter-
ference in American politics. The same
party and class in England who supported
the southern rebels, declared for Cleveland
and the Democrats. They were rebuked and
beaten then, and again they have to endure
the same humiliation.

Our cable specials to-day gives another
touch of satisfaction to the result. We are
told of the general regret expressed at the
defeat of Cleveland in London—a regret
tempered by the reflection that the dismissal
of Sackville is revenged. This is certainly
poor satisfaction when we reflect that with
the downfall of the Cleveland administration
British Tory influence in the United States
receives a death blow. Take it all in all the
American people are to be congratulated on
having vindicated themselves against a reac-
tionary and insincere combination which
sought as its ultimate purpose the reduction
of the United States to the status of an
English colony.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Discussing the position of Canada in re-
lation to the United States, the Chicago Herald
gives out expression to some truths which
will be hard for our Tories to swallow with-
out making very faces. "Do we want
Canada?" It begins by asking, and proceeds
to reply that "this is a question which will
become more frequent until the Dominion
shall be a portion of the republic." It
takes no account of annexationists of the
Goldwin Smith stripe, because he
is not a Canadian. "Those Canadians," it
says, "who approve annexation come to
America. Those who want a separate na-
tional existence stay at home. Canada, on
the other side of the lakes, wants independ-
ence."

On the institution of a comparison between
the two countries the conclusion is reached
that one is great and the other small; one
populous and wealthy, the other thinly
settled and poor. Therefore the little nation
must succumb. "Why?"

In answer to this question come some of
the bitter truths to which we have referred.

"The life of a state is in its young men. If
it cannot keep them at home, the state will
be transferred to some new region. The
finances of Canada have long been past
'saving. To raise revenue a high tariff has
been added to the miseries of the time. No
self-supporting young man can see his way
clear to succeed in life if he stays at home.
He enters the Union, and Canada replaces
his labor with a tax on labor."

Again, we are assured with hard insistence
on cold facts, that "were the two govern-
ments on an equal footing as to saved prop-
erty, they could not long run side by side.
A cold climate with a tariff on tropical
trade must fall to the rear, but one of two
nations must fall to the rear anyway. In
every game one must lose. Canada is
"playing the game of empire with the
United States."

This leads the writer to the cheerful con-
clusion that the question with Canada is not
whether or not she shall be eaten, but what
saucers should be eaten with her. In what
manner will Canada join the United States?
By conquest, annexation, or depopulation?
Were this conundrum given to Sir John Mac-
donald, he would probably reply "Neither."
But when the Herald calls up its sixty mil-
lions to overwhelm our five millions the
question becomes more serious. For the
implied threat we do not care a fig.
Canada never can be eaten with any sauc-
er not of her own making. But here comes
another cold truth: There are 500,000 Canadian
young men in the United States! Why are
they there? Is it because under our present
colonial system Canada is a good country to
emigrate from? Taxes in the States are
\$6.33 per head; in Canada taxes are \$8 per
head. It does not require a prophet to pre-
dict that a smash up is only a question of
time.

THE RIGHT WAY.

It is to be hoped that there will be no
shilly-shallying when the Republicans come to
deal with the international question. Diplo-

matic dickerings in dark corners, through
third and incompetent parties, is not the way
two free and friendly peoples ought to set
about coming to an understanding. Our
government should demand the right to deal
directly with the government of the United
States. Then it should require a
plain statement of the claims ad-
vanced by the Americans, and being
armed with plenary powers it should submit
them to a vote of the people of the Dominion.
In this way a mutual common-sense con-
clusion could be arrived at. All this hum-
bugging of such high joints as Chamberlain,
Bayard and Tupper is behind the age and
contrary to New World ideas. The trouble
must be settled one way or another. We
know England is willing, Canadians
anxious, Americans not averse. The
present stupid, dangerous situation cannot
continue without producing further
and greater friction. Sir John Macdonald
says he stands by the law and is ready to
abide by the interpretation of it. But he
knows there is something more to be con-
sidered in the settlement of international
disputes. One thing is pretty certain, the in-
coming administration at Washington
can force a settlement and obtain it
if it will show a disposition to treat
this country fairly in matters of trade and
commerce. We want to be at peace and to
trade with our neighbors on equal terms.
If they are animated by the same accommodat-
ing spirit there need be no further bother,
save what may be incident to the negotiation
of a treaty of amity and reciprocity between
the two countries.

THE LAW OF ASSOCIATION.

Lord Stanley, in his reply to the address of
the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of
Ottawa the other day, took occasion to repeat
what he said, in replying to a similar address
by the Sons of England, on his first appear-
ance at the Capital, concerning the advisabil-
ity of Canadians sinking their differences of
nationality and religion and becoming one
homogeneous people while preserving their
individuality. For these timely, sensible
words His Excellency deserves the thanks of
all good citizens.

The disheartening process of dividing our
people into sections, combinations and cliques,
has gone so far that an independent man,
who is not willing to fall into the ranks of
one or other of the innumerable orders, find
himself, to a large extent, ostracised from his
natural associates. Because he will not sur-
render a portion of his liberty to persons
whom he has no particular reason to follow,
nor devote a part of his earnings to alleged
purposes of benevolence, in the distribution
of which he has scarcely a voice, he is made
to feel his isolation.

Lord Stanley's admissions are evidently
founded on his education and experience as a
statesman. Those who have studied the sub-
ject of associations and combinations in their
social, political and ethical aspects, need no
instruction to enable them to apprehend the
weight and wisdom of his words.

It has been established by undoubted
authority that the law must decide what are
lawful associations and what are not, but
there are many which the law cannot or
ought not to prohibit, but which, never-
theless, are either dangerous or injurious,
and ought therefore to be avoided by the
conscientious citizen. No society that we
know of in this country openly or secretly
proposes to interfere with the rights of those
non-members of it, but we may safely assert
that all societies have an indirect tendency
to abridge the rights and infringe upon the well-
being of non-members. A society may not
be cognizable by the law or open to the
charge of interfering with the rights of others,
but it may lead to a species of persecution
which is very oppressive. In nearly all in-
stances these societies experience a spirit of
exclusiveness, of supposed or assumed superi-
ority, of indirect injury to others by promoting
the members of the association only, in various
ways. When moral conduct is the object,
hypocrisy is encouraged. Even Temperance
and White Cross societies are not free from
this imputation. But when religion, politics
and nationality, apart from the open associa-
tion of all citizens, is the purpose of a society,
factious are created, demagogism is reduced
to a system, and, as Lord Stanley appears to
clearly understand, an element of great dan-
ger to the commonwealth and menacing to the
public peace is introduced.

Man is a gregarious animal, but he has
reason which ought to govern his instincts.
If he considers his relations to society he will
discover that his citizenship imposes morality
among his other duties as a general obliga-
tion. Individual freedom is, therefore, more
to be prized than association, inasmuch as it
deepens personal responsibility while leaving
each man as much untrammelled as a member
of society can or ought to be in regard to
moral, religious or political action.

Lord Stanley, we cannot doubt, had also in
his mind the well-established fact in moral
phenomena that the stronger the bonds of
association the more apt are its members to
elevate its interests and cherish its principles
above the institutions of the country common
to all citizens and designed for the protection
of all. The Orange society comes under this
category, inasmuch as it imposes an oath of
conditional loyalty to the Crown and flouts
a constant menace in the face of Parliament
and all citizens not affiliated with it.

Candid men will admit the reasonableness
of these arguments and agree with us that
Lord Stanley has laid down a wise principle
which every man who values his personal in-
dependence and the public welfare should
carefully consider with a view to its appli-
cation to his own conduct.

In the result of the presidential election,
British statesmen must see, British merchants
must realize, how profoundly mistaken is the
policy of the Tory Government towards Ire-
land.

THE ERA OF GRANDSONS.

It is somewhat curious and suggestive that
the grandsons of men famous in the history of
great movements in this century should come
to the front at a time when all the world ex-
pects still greater events. Alexander, grand-
son of Nicholas, renews the pledges of the
greatest of Czars since Peter on the bastions
of a reconstructed Sebastopol in the presence
of a reconstituted Black Sea fleet. By that act
he flung the treaty of Paris to the winds, bade
defiance to Europe, and told his sailors
to take up the thread of destiny where
their fathers had dropped it thirty-five years
ago. The ministers of Constantinople still
glitter with beckoning gleam, as they did in
the days of Nicholas, the Exuxine has become
a Russian lake, and all the misery endured,
all the blood and treasure expended on the
steppes of the Orimes from Alma to Balaclava,
are seen to have been only wasted in a vain
attempt to postpone the inevitable. It is not
likely that another allied army will be sent by
the western powers to dispute with Russia on
the Black Sea. The struggle, if struggle
there must be, will take place before the walls
of Constantinople.

All the changes that have taken place since
the Crimean war have been favorable to
Russia, and now she practically holds the
key of the position. Biding her time, she
stands ready to strike the final blow when
the European situation is favorable and the
right moment comes. Thus one grandson is
on the ground to complete the work of his
grandfather.

In Germany another grandson is to the
fore, booted and spurred, with the avowed in-
tention of completing what his grandfather
began. It is not enough for him that the
memory of Jens should be obliterated at
Versailles, he looks and longs for an oppor-
tunity to cripple forever the hereditary enemy
of his house. But it is not so well with him
as with his Muscovite cousin. A shoddy em-
peror, surrounded by gamblers and cut-
throats, no longer rules the destiny of France.
Nor can it be forgotten how the Republic,
ragged and starving though it was, proved
too much for the disciplined legions of Im-
perial Europe. The terrible spirit of the
revolution lives in the later Republic, cha-
racterized by disaster, but untamable as ever,
with men and money, ships and guns, forts
and factories; above all, a revenge to be
satisfied. France, like Russia, with whom
she has an evident understanding, also stands
waiting the moment to strike. Should it
come soon, the sons of the men who fought
against each other in the Crimea may march
shoulder to shoulder against the insular
enemy of both. To those who remember, or
perchance served in the Crimean war, the
irony of the present situation is almost cor-
rosive in its bitterness.

In the western world another grandson
comes suddenly to the surface out of the
chaldron of a republican election. Benjamin
Harrison rises, as it were, at the call of Mab,
to reassert the Puritan principle in American
national life and assure the world that to the
race of the regicides belongs the continent of
America. Again the principle of American
independence has been affirmed in the elec-
tion of the grandson of a hero of the Revolu-
tion and a descendant of one of the judges
who condemned Charles I. to death.

Who shall read the stars and tell us there
is no meaning in the advent of these grandson
avatars?

In the haste of writing our article under
the above caption we were guilty of an over-
sight to which a friend has called our atten-
tion. M. Carnot, President of the Republic
of France, is the grandson of the great Carnot
of the Revolution, the financier of the first
Republic, the man whose genius supplied the
ways and means by which France was enabled
to successfully resist the combined armies of
Imperial Europe. The facts that a Carnot is
at the head of the French Republic, at the
centenary of the revolution and that Europe
is again armed with the unconcealed intention
of maintaining imperialism and of destroying
the spirit of liberty in France, add a power-
ful emphasis to the idea we sought to convey
in our former article.

To observers of the great movements of
this century these thoughts must occur
as relating to things which must be
looked at without prejudice. To such it
will appear that the reaction against
the assertion of popular rights which
followed the Reign of Terror has spent its
force, and the reappearance on the scene, at
the heads of the nations, most interested in
the Great Upheaval, of the grandsons of the
Revolution on both sides of the Atlantic, in-
dicates the vigorous vitality of the principle
asserted one hundred years ago.

Let there be no mistake or misapprehension.
The evil France had to contend against and
destroy was the parent of the monster which
America is now called upon to put down and
trample out of existence. European Imperial
tyranny is the father of Anarchism. The
hideous spawn produced by kings, courts and
armies has been floated across the ocean to
produce in New York and Chicago the fruits
of crimes which should be gathered at Berlin,
Vienna and St. Petersburg. But well regu-
lated, earnest, sensible people, who believe in
constitutional freedom and the supremacy of
civil law, will not permit either Tyranny, the
father, or Anarchy, the son, to blast and de-
separate the land. One is as obnoxious to
human welfare as the other, and both must
be destroyed.

tenary of the Revolution finds work for the
grandsons in fulfilling the mission of popul-
ar government—to prevent kings, on the one
hand, from robbing and oppressing the peo-
ple, and, on the other, to enforce obedience
to the law among the organized enemies
of the social system.

A LESSON IN THE PRACTICE OF TRUTH.

Gall Hamilton, in the November North
American Review, gives expression to an idea
which emphasizes Father Simon's observation
on the recent proceedings of the Evangelical
Alliance at this city. Remark on the un-
iversality of the law of truth, she draws atten-
tion to the habit of Protestant pulpits to
"describe, antagonize, refute and, sometimes
denounce and traduce Roman Catholicism."
Speaking to silent congregations, these preach-
ers have it all their own way. If they
men "with little regard to the meaning, the
use and the weight of words, they misrep-
resent with vigor, and pungency, and impu-
nent the tenants and the teachings of the Church
go their heart's content, and nothing happens.
But the eternal law of truth has been violated.
The preachers did not adhere to the truth
even as they should understand it, and some-
thing does happen, by and by. She
observes that "the error, the inaccuracy, a
no greater; only the surroundings are differ-
ent, not the guilt. It is simply that the
preacher is no longer in his own church, pro-
tected by sympathizing or indifferent hearers
speaking to a homogeneous congregation
of his own faith. He is in the
of a national fight, where there are blows
given and blows to take; a fight in which
men's interests are at stake and many man-
desires are keen; where Roman Catholics are
strong, outspoken, and alert, eager to take
advantage of fallacy or misstatement. He
has been prattling Rom, Romanism and Re-
bellion all his life, liking the sound of it, and
has never been summoned to give account
but this once he prattles it, and the false re-
verberates from shore to shore, the pollu-
of a great nation is reversed, the power of
great party is revoked, and the jar of gal-
tine has become a jar of dynamite, whose de-
tonation is heard throughout the civilized
world."

Thus has it been with our Evangelical
Each of them in his own little sphere is
summoned to fulminate against "Romanism"
without stint, the sound of what was said re-
verberating the world. But when they come
together, and the daily press, which pe-
trates to all homes, becomes filled day after
day with speeches noted for monstrous pro-
visions of truth and utter absence of charity,
whole populations are roused to indignation,
discord is sown broadcast, religion is de-
graded, and the very cause which the preach-
ers profess to have most at heart is injured
far more than it is advanced.

The truth was violated and the rebound
crushed the guilty violators, for the law of
truth was established by the same God who
fixed the law of gravitation, and, though the
one may be slower than the other in its op-
eration, it is nevertheless as sure and certain.
Moreover, it is part of the operation of the
law of truth that, the longer the delay in its
vindication, the more crushing is the effect
when it comes. Therefore, when next the
Evangelicals attack "Romanism," let them
be sure they speak nothing but the truth, the
go ahead.

NATIONAL SINS.

The Whitechapel fiend has outdone all his
former horrible exploits by the murder of a
woman, the details of which are superhumanly
atrocious. But, as in former instances, he
occurred in silence and in darkness. No trace
of him can be found save the obscurely
mangled remains of his wretched victim.
There is nothing in all human records of
crime to equal the work of the Whitechapel
fiend, and we are not astonished that the
spell of a great horror has fallen upon
London. In the history of the Whitechapel murders we see
reason to regard the police system of the
English metropolis as defective from its in-
ceptor, and wrongheaded throughout in
direction. Crime, real actual crime, has
been winked at. A whole quarter of the city
was practically given up to the most abor-
doned characters. A seething pit of
abominations, created and nursed as in a
bed, existed right under the noses of the
police, the Home Office and the city Govern-
ment, yet no effort, save that
individual philanthropy, was ever made
to cleanse the Augean stable of London's in-
iquity. But the powers who control the
police found ample men and means to
and baton the poor unemployed when they
attempted to make known their wrongs
Trafalgar square. If Sir Charles Warren,
instead of exerting himself to suppress freedom
of speech, had turned his attention to reg-
ulating vice and crime in the slums,
would have shown himself a more
worthy his position. If the wealthy ar-
istocratic classes, instead of devoting
themselves to the gratification of luxury
habits and the indulgence of their pride,
derided and recognized their duties, gave
thought to their obligations as Englishmen
and Christians, Whitechapel would not
the horrible place it is, nor would its vic-
tims breed the greatest fiend that ever disgraced

Table with 2 columns: State and Harrison. Lists states and their corresponding Harrison values.

Total electoral vote 401
Necessary to a choice 201
Harrison's majority 200

MR. MORLEY

On the Irish Party, the Irish Union, and the Scottish Union.

Speaking at Dunmurry, Mr. Morley referred to the charge of Socialism advanced against the Irish Party, and so the speech was directed to Scotland and Ireland. He said:—

We are told that the Irish party is now half Irish, half Socialist. I tell you that I have seen the Irish party in Dublin, and on the platform of this year, I have seen a few feet of wire from Mr. Davitt, which a few feet of wire from Mr. Davitt has been charged with having a popoulish Socialist notion. I said in the presence of Mr. Davitt, and in the presence of an immense audience in the Leinster Rooms, Dublin: "I do not see how you can have a popoulish Socialist notion, or how you can have a popoulish Socialist notion, or how you can have a popoulish Socialist notion."

THE PALACE OF SOMNUS. I long for rest; the weary bird The jaded beast and drowsy herd Have found their hour of needed sleep. I lonely pace the rounds of thought, And strike the shores so strangely fraught With pearls from Life's unmeasured deep.

WHY HE LOST NEW YORK. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND INTERVIEWED. WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—President Cleveland never looked more calm or self-possessed than he did this afternoon, when seen at the Executive Mansion. The President had just finished luncheon and had begun work at his desk when interviewed. He wore his conventional suit of black broadcloth. His appearance indicated that he had had a good night's rest. He gave the interviewer a cordial greeting, smiling pleasantly, and enquired:— "Well, what can I do for you?"

THE GIRLS WHO ARE IN DEMAND. The girls that are wanted are good girls— Good from the heart to the lips; Pure as the lily is white and pure, From its heart to its sweet feet tips The girls that are wanted are home girls— Girls that are mother's right hands. Their fathers and brothers can trust to, And the little ones understand.

AMONG THE INDIANS. "While my husband was trading in furs he came across an Indian, who had taken to his lodge to die. He had inward pains and pains in all his limbs. He gave some Ye Low Oil internally, and cured him. It also cured my husband of rheumatism, and I find it valuable for coughs and colds, sore throats, etc." Mrs. A. Besaw, Cook's Mills, Serpent River, Ont.

THE MODUS OPERANDI. The mode of operating of Burdock Blood Bitters is that it acts at once and the same time upon the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and the Blood, to cleanse, regulate and strengthen. Hence its almost universal value in Chronic Complaints.

STUDY WELL THE HUMAN BODY, [the mind is not far off.]

PAST ALL PRECEDENT! OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1838, for Educational and Charitable purposes, its franchise was a part of the present State Constitution. In 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

MAMMOTH DRAWING. In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 18, 1888. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000. 100,000 Tickets at \$40; Halves \$20; Quarters \$10; Eighths \$5; Twentieths \$2; Fortieths \$1.

REMEMBER. That the presence of Generals in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that he who can possibly divine what number will be a Prize.

BURDOCK BILLS. A SURE CURE FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

CURED BY B.B.B. WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED. Mr. Samuel Allan, of Lisle, Ont., states that he tried all the doctors in his locality while suffering for years with Liver and Kidney trouble; not a benefit was derived until he took Burdock Blood Bitters, four bottles of which cured him.

HOW TO STOP BLEEDING. Some persons have a tendency to bleed, so matter how slight the cause. A small cut, scratch or the extrusion of a tooth will cause profuse bleeding and sometimes endanger life. When from the latter cause take a little powdered chalk, roll it up in lint in the form of a cork or plug, dip in spirits of turpentine and press it into the cavity. Change at every ten or fifteen minutes until the bleeding is stopped.

TORTURING AN INVINCIBLE. STABBED AND CHAINED IN A DUBLIN PRISON. The London Star's Dublin correspondent says:— Amongst the Invincibles sentenced to ten years' penal servitude in the Green-street Court House here some five years ago in connection with the "Paddy" murders was a man named Edward McCaffrey. For some time back he has been imprisoned with the rest of the convicted Invincibles in Downpatrick Jail, and when he was last seen by his wife, who resides with her children in Dublin, he was in fairly good health. This was last July twelfth, and McCaffrey then requested his wife not to come again to see him. On the 11th, but he did not come. Upon that date she went to the governor, Mr. Andrews, for a furlough, but she was told that her husband was sick. She received back her own letter with the following endorsement in red ink: "Edward McCaffrey will not be entitled to write a letter."

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow. Via Boston and Halifax.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla. The Great Purifier of the Blood and Humors.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY. A Norwich, Connecticut despatch relates the following almost incredible story:— Miss Miranda Ellsworth and Jeremiah Simpson, a couple engaged to be married, quarrelled while attending a dance in Ellab Crandall's farm house, one evening. During the night Rev. Mr. Jay, the circuit minister,

arrived, and in order to enliven the proceedings, took off his coat and played a fiddle for the dancers. About 11 o'clock in the morning the company dispersed, and Rev. Mr. Jay, who had noticed the quarrel between the couple, determined to walk home with them in order to effect a reconciliation. While they were passing a field a ferocious Texan steer charged upon them. Simpson was the first to see the beast and took refuge in a tree near by, closely followed by Miss Miranda and the minister. The latter gave the young lady a boost into a second tree and himself climbed a third. They remained in this predicament for half an hour, when the couple, badly frightened at the fierce actions of the animal and fearing death, asked the minister to marry them. Accordingly Mr. Jay read the marriage ceremony from his impromptu pulpit in the tree, while the couple, with great difficulty, joined hands from their unpleasant positions. A farmer's wagon passed by soon and the three descended and went home. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson gave an informal reception last night.

CASTORIA. For Infants and Children. Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives Sleep, and promotes Digestion. Without Injurious Medication. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

\$9.50 FREE. LADIES BE YOUR OWN TAILOR. BY THE USE OF WORTH'S FRENCH TAILOR SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING. Any person can cut and fit an article of dress perfectly without trying the garment on. It is pronounced to be the best tailor system in the world, its simplicity overcomes the complicated points of other systems; in fact it is so simple that a child 14 years old can cut and fit a correctly as the most experienced dressmaker. As there are no mathematical calculations to be made in using this system, every measure is figured on the scales as you require to use them. By following the book of instructions and diagrams you know exactly the amount of goods you need. How to construct a bust or a plain, 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 each pattern that is worth its weight in gold. Worth's system sells the world over and at \$10, but we have made such arrangements with the owner that we can send you the book 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, articles, and all home subjects, for 10c. To insure you get Every Day Cook Book (complete set), with nearly 400 pages, recipe after recipe, and all the latest recipes of all kinds, to the first 100 answers to this advertisement. Address: AMERICAN PATENT CO. OF STATE ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Campbell's Cathartic Compound. Cures Chronic Constipation, Costiveness, and all Complaints arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious Affections, Headache, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Gravel, Nervous Debility, Scurvy, or Swelling, &c. CHICAGO: J. C. CAMPBELL & CO., 111 N. WABASH ST. BOTTLES HOLDING THREE OUNCES EACH, WITH THE NAME BLENDED IN THE GLASS, AND THE NAME OF THE MANUFACTURER, S. R. CAMPBELL, IN RED INK, ARE THE MARK. Beware of imitations, and after all substitutes, and you will not be disappointed.

CHOLERA CRAMPS COLIC. all Summer Complaints and all Bowel Troubles are cured by PERRY DAVIS' Pain Killer.

ALLAN LINE. 1888--Summer Arrangements--1889. This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Clyde-built IBCN COMPARTMENTS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, and are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

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