

CAT IRONICLE

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1884.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M.P.,

Justin McCarthy, M.P., one of the ablest men of the Irish National party, in a letter to the New York *Tribune*, contradicts many of the misstatements continually made by the confidence of that party more fully than ever and is more influential. What is called the policy of obstruction has not been abandoned, because the new procedure renders it impossible, but has been put in abeyance, because there has not been much occasion for because there has not been much occasion for its use, all the English parties now yielding to the Irish party due attention, &c. And if the party has not sought to have the Home the party has not sought to have the frome Rule question debated, it is not, as has been alleged, because no one could now be found to listen to them. Mr. McCarthy says : Mr. Gladstone, for example, is not only willing to listen to what we have to say on the arbitrary but even anxious to hear a great

the subject, but even anxious to hear a great deal more said than we have lately been saying. I am sure I do not misrepresent the saying. I am sure I do not interpresent the condition of Mr. Gladstone's mind on the subject when I say that he is willing to be convinced that Home Rule is a necessity for principle of home rule affirmed by one other Midlothian campaign. But until the principle is affirmed it would be mere waste of time for us to go on submitting plans to the English Parliament. Meantime we have not been discussing home rule much in the way of set debate. We have not brought forward a regular motion on the subject in the House of Commons for the last three years. We had only one such motion since the present Parliament came together in the earlier part of 1880. Nor have we abstained from debating and dividing on the subject merely because we had other and more immediately pressing work to do; because we had coercion bills to fight and land measures to pass. We We could easily have obtained a night or two nights, according to the old fashion, for what is called "a full dress debate" on home rule. But it has seemed to us that the one great work for us to do, the one great argument for us to put forward, was the organization of the have of Christmas. Every institution in and all other municipal bodies are elected on the principle. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, the mayors of the great provincial cities, are all Nationalists and Home Rulers. The elected members of boards of guardians--we have members of boards of guardians who are not elected, who are appointed or what we call ex-officio guardians, -are of the same political principles. The national spirit has purified ome of the Irish constituencies to an extent which ten years ago, five years ago, no one would have believed possible. The landlord influence is gone. The influence of bribery and corruption is gone. The elections cost our nationalist candidates nothing, or next to nothing. We do not need to go to any considerable expense even for advertising our were regarded as hopelessly given over to corruption of one kind or another. Who would like Ennis and Mallow and Athlone represented by Nationalist candidates who not only did not pay any money to any of their constituents, but in some instances proclaimed the principle that the constituencies ought to Pay the members? The making of the nation us very conspicuous in Dublin. Dublin used to be called the capital of flunkeyism. Its municipality used to grovel to the viceroy and it is Nationalist and indopendent ; it has had three lord mayors in succession who are mem-Bridge. In the finest public places, in the principal thoroughfares, the statues of Gratian and Burke and O'Connell and Smith O'Brien and Dr. Gray (father of E. D. Gray, M.P. for Carlow county), tell to the world the sentiments of the Irish metropolis. No man of Nationalist opinions ever goes near Dublin Castle. The mere form and ceremony of quaintanceship between the city and castle opped off five years ago while E. D. Gray, whom I have just spoken, was lord mayor. It happened in this way. Mr. Gray, who is man of firm character and clear nationalist entiment, but who is moderate in all his Fords and wise in his conduct, attended or resided over, I am not sure which, a Nationdist meeting. He was to entertain the lord leutenant, then the Duke of Marlborough, at linner at the Mansion house a day or two af-The lord lieutenant took umbrage at one expression of national sentiment at the ting: something not said by Mr. Gray, hat by somebody else ; and he would not atand the dinner at the Mansion house. Mr. Dresented the sum of money it sould have cost, to some public char-by and from, that is time, too the interval seeing a number of Garibaldians; who were the fisse suite at Resins, have leen in. Venice, Veroma is ble old days when the Austrians warmly. He was monhowed, and express the fisse suite at Resins, hashogh hards with them warmly. He was monhowed, and express warmly. He was monhowed, and express the interval of the interval base of the interval on, and locked too clean for the field before. The last section of the interval on, and locked too clean for the field before. The last section of the interval on and locked too clean for the field before. The last section of the interval on and locked too clean for the field before. The last section of the cardinal and the Garibaldians of the field and the Garibaldians of the interval on and locked too clean for the field before. The last section of the cardinal and the Garibaldians of the field and the Garibaldians of the section of the last game, and no other. The section of the last section of the last section of the field before. The last section of the la

all friendly intercourse with the people whom he was commissioned to keep down. ON IRISH NATIONALITY. lieve it for their interest to seek the patronage of the castle and whose wives and daughters are pleased to be invited to the castle balls.

But to the people the viceroy is the commandant of the garrison which England has established in the Irish metropolis; they avoid him; of the human correspondent. There is no divi-its London correspondent. There is no divi-sion in the Irish party. Mr. Parnell possesses the confidence of that party more fully than time; now it renames its principal bridge and calls it 'Parnell bridge;' one of its parlia-mentary representatives is Mr. Deasy, a devoted young Parnellite and nationalist who owes his splendid victory at his election solely to his character and his political principles; and the other I need hardly say is Mr. Parnell himself. The nation, then, is already in fact governing itself. The English government can only at the worst obstruct the work a little. When the time comes for the formal change to be made and the governing of the Irish people to be put into the hands of the Irish people it will be made with the most per-fect ease and quiet. We shall probably before that time have the whole parliamentary representation of Ireland in our hands. The Irish whig party, as it is called-the party which always prefers an English liberal government to any interest of the Irish people—that party Ireland, and that it would conduce to the is extinct. Of the Irish whigs who deserted In AIT. Gladstone's cabinet are two ministers who are to my certain knowledge in favor of the principle of home rule. If Mr. Gladstone were inclined even now at his advanced age to attempt the undertaking, he could have the principle of home rule affirmed by one other elections, when they come, will return a few tory landlords, the two tory representatives of the university of Dublin, and the nationalists whom Mr. Parnell leads. The Irish public, I should say, are now accustomed to see their practical business in parliament done for them by the Parnellite party. There is, as American readers know, a vast amount of purely local business, or what might be called parochial business, done by the English parliament. If a town wants a new scheme of gas lighting or railway or tramway, if it wants new waterworks or drainage, it has to send to Westminster and obtain an act of parliament to enable it to accomplish its purpose. The measure must be taken in hand and piloted by some friendly member of both houses. Every Irish man of business whether whig, tory or nationalist, knows now that if he wants business of such a kind done in the house of commons the men to apply to are Parnellites. They are in constant attendance ; Irish people into a nation ready for self-government. This we are doing; this I may say we have done. Five-sixths of the Irish them are experienced and practical men of people now look forward to home rule with as business themselves. This fact is noticed by confident an assurance of its coming as they all sections and parties in the House of Com-have of Christmas. Every institution in mons. "The Irish members," as they are Irelaad which has any representative charac- | commonly called -- and they are very proud of ter whatever is permeated and pervaded with | the name-' can get anything done,' is a saying the principle of home rule. Town councils one often hears. They stick to the work, whatever it be, that they have in hand; they are not to be put off or pushed out of the way, or talked out of their purpose, or cajoled. The term, by the way, of 'Irish members' isone which Mr. Gladstone used to resent very warmly during the early days of the Parnell party. "Why," he used to ask, "call these haif dozen gentlemen the Irish members? Why call them Irish par excellence? They are only a handfull." Mr. Gladstone has long since found out why these men, even when they were only half a dozen, were properly called par excellence 'The Irish members.' There was something instinctive, something prophetic, in the manner in which the house of commons recognized their position and proclaimed it by that name. They were 'the meetings. Every one who can do any work Irish members'; they were the men who re-for the national candidate is ready and willing presented the sentiments, the claims and the to give his time and trouble for nothing. We interests of the Irish people; they were the have taken pussession of certain small men who had Ireland behind them. Since the boroughs in Ireland which a few years ago days when Mr. Gladstone used thus to protest every election in Ireland has confirmed their title to be called the Irish members. have thought a few years ago of seeing places | After the next general election there will be few Irish members of any party, set, color or clique to dispute the title with them. Such, then, is the condition and such are the prospects of the movement for Irish home rule. We have not been talking much about home rule latterly; we have been making it. Years and years ago John Stuart Mill declared, with that marvellous foresight which was an instinct in him, that the time would come crawl up the back stairs of the castle. Now when the only demand the Irish people would make to their English rulers in Ireland Commons. The very streets proclaim the called Carlisle Bridge is now called O'Connell Bridge. In the finest which age a street we have a street we have a street when a street we have a street w would be simply to take themselves off. The selves off. The change will be a blessed one for Ireland and for England. The Irish people have shown that they can do all their municipal and parochial work for themselves. They have shown, too, that they can endure any strain and pressure of repressive law and still hold to their national purpose without one moment's thought of abandoning it. should like to ask any American what possible case can be made out for the refusal of such a national demand to such a people. In my next letter I should like to say something about Mr. Parnell's general policy at the present moment; his policy not merely as applied to the question of home rule. I shall then have something to say concerning the prospects of the approaching general election on the recent legislation with regard to land on Dublin castle administration ; and on the large prostration of the industrial, energies of Ireland. For the present I am content if I have explained to the American people the reason why the cry forhome rule has not been heard of late, in the English parliament.

Toronto and Montreal Play Lacrosse.

Two Games to One — The Shamrocks Still Hold the Flags.

The long looked forward to match between the Torontos and Shamrocks, took place on Saturday last.

The latter end of the week promised well for fair weather for the big match, and every one looked forward to it only to be disappointed, as in the morning of Saturday the rain poured down in torrents and the ground was transformed into a lake of mud, in which the teams had sometimes to shovel off mud with their sticks before they got hold of the ball. The opening of the game was fixed for three o'clock, and at that hour there were 1,500 lacrosse enthusiasts braving the downpour of rain to see what promised to be a hard game of lacrosse. The officers for the match had been chosen, and S. C. Stevenson, Secre-tary of the Dominion Exhibition Association, was proved and Light Cal Frank Pond and was referee, and Lieut. Col. Frank Bond and Henry Starnes being the umpires. The teams took the field at twenty minutes past three, when they were as follows, the names of the champions being in italics. The teams are as they were on the field :---

	they were on the new :	the second
•	Henry Starnes - Umpire.	than any one would have considered it pose
	TORONTO GOAL.	ble for man to do. McKenzie had very litt
		to do, but what he did he did well. It
	Ross McKenzie	likely the teams will meet again this year.
	W. Hubbel.	
	J. Garvin. F Rielly.	
1	T. Daly	THE FRANCHISE BILL.
	J. Drynan.	Land Oc Designed its
1	M. Creagan.	LONDON, Sept. 26Rumours are rife,
	W. Bonnell.	the autumn session of Parliament approache
	P. Greene,	regarding the probable action of the Minist
1		with respect to the Franchise Bill. Member
	J. Robinson.	of the Cabinet hold that the recent popula
1	W. Hamilton.	demonstrations have strengthened the hand
	A. Martin.	of the Government, and that any action take
	T. Derine,	by them to force the House of Lords in
	T. Dixon.	
	T. Trihey.	passing the bill will be popular with the
	C. McHenry.	country. It is announced that, should the
	C. J. Magnire.	Upper Chamber reject the bill by a sma
	E. Smith,	majority, a batch of peers will be create
		sufficient to overcome the adverse majorit
	J. Morton.	On the other hand, should the bill be rejected
	E. Gerry.	by a large number, of which the Conservative
	F. Lally.	are very consident, Parliament will be aske
	A, Stowe.	to express its views regarding the future
	W, McKay.	we express its views regarding the little
ł	T. Prior.	constitutional position of the House of Lord
I	SHAMBOCK GOAL.	either by resolution or by an address to th
		Crown. It is now considered probable the
	F. Bond Umpire.	Parliament will be dissolved immediatel
	T. Meehan and R. B. Hamilton, Captains.	after the autumn session, in which cas
	SUMMARY.	the appeal to the country will be made upo
		such changes in the constitution as will proven the Lords in future obstructing the leg
	Game*. Won by. Time. 1	islation of the Commons. This involves
ł		
I	2	radical change and the contest without doub
l	3	will be fought with asperity on both sides. I
Į	Thus it will be seen the three games were	is stated that this policy has been assente
l	taken at the eastern goal, as shown in the	to by the Queen, and that the Royal Duke
ļ	positions where Mr. Starnes is umpiring.	will not vote with the Liberals, as was for
ł	posicions where air, owines is unpiring.	merly expected, when the Franchise Bill i

players were put on in stead. The draw MONSIGNOR CAPEL ANSWERED. THE DOMINION LICENSE ACT. was made at five minutes past five c'clock and was a slow affair in which Drynan had the ball as soon as the splashing of water permitted the spectators to see what was going on. The match pro-ceeds in a siek kind of a way for over twenty minutes, till Rielly gets a chance and takes a hot shot. Hubbel gets the ball on his stick, but it cuts through the gut and passes Mc-Kenzie, the game thus going to the Shamrocks in 25 minutes.

The match is ended as neither team wants any more of it, and so the hardest match ever fought on a lacrosse field ends in a draw. Toronto is not satisfied, and will meet their opponents again as will be seen in our regular porting column. Three hearty cheers for the forontos close the match, with the flags still in Montreal.

The match was the roughest that has been played between these teams for many years. This was not to be wondered at, as no man could play lacrosse without roughness under the circumstances. With all the roughness there was not a great deal of hard feeling, and the teams will still be the same way inclined to each other as ever, each believing itself to be best, but not much better than the other. There was not a weak man on the 24, but the best play was without doubt shown by McKay, Hubbei, Lally, Drynan, Garvin, Maguire, Mor-ton, Stowe, Cregan, Green, and Prior. It is hardly fair to name these men while all played so well, but these players did more work than any one would have considered it possi-ble for man to do. McKenzie had very little to do, but what he did he did well. It is

regarding the probable action of the Ministry with respect to the Franchise Bill. Members of the Cabinet hold that the recent popular Upper Chamber reject the bill by a small majority, a batch of peers will be created

HE RECEIVES A PERTINENT REPLY TO A DIRECT QUESTION.

brave?" Monsignor asked. The question was a poser, but a bright lit

tle girl of about 10, finally raised her hand. "Well, my little girl, why do you call it the home of the brave?"

"Because we licked the English," she responded triumphantly.

Monsigner Capel asked no further ques-tions about the "Star Spaugled Banner."

FROZEN TO DEATH. TERBIBLE FATE OF A NEW YORK LADY IN

COLORADO.

DENVER, Sept. 26.-Miss J. C. Wilton, of New York, was frozen to death on Tuesday THE FRANCHISE BILL. LONDON, Sept. 26.—Rumours are rife, as the autumn session of Parliament approaches, removaling the probable artition of Parliament approaches, entry of the Minister in the Minister of a guide named Lawed by the billing of the Minister of a guide named lawed by billing of the sense of a guide named lawed by billing of the sense of a guide named lawed by billing of the sense of a guide named lawed by billing of the sense of a guide named lawed by billing of the sense of a guide named lawed by billing of the sense of a guide named lawed by billing of the sense of a guide named lawed by billing of the sense of a guide named lawed by billing of the sense of a guide named lawed by billing of the sense of a guide named lawed by billing of the sense of a guide named lawed by billing of the sense of a guide named lawed by billing of the sense of a guide named lawed by billing of the sense of a guide named lawed by billing of the sense of a guide named lawed by billing of the sense of a guide name billing of the sense of a guide named lawed by billing of the sense of a guide name house of a guide named Lamb, living at the of the Cabinet hold that the recent popular demonstrations have strengthened the hands of the Government, and that any action taken cended the peak but encountered a fierce by them to force the House of Lords into snowstorm on their return, during which the passing the bill will be popular with the lady became completely chilled. Young country. It is announced that, should the Lamb assisted her in the descent the best he could till about 9 at night, when her strength entirely failed. He carried her for half a sufficient to overcome the adverse majority. mile, when, finding his own strength failing, On the other hand, should the bill be rejected by a large number, of which the Conservatives lives was for him to leave her and go to his are very consident, Parliament will be asked father's house, seven miles distant, for assistto express its views regarding the future ance. He left her at 10 o'clock, and returned constitutional position of the House of Lords, with assistance at 4 on Wednesday morning, either by resolution or by an address to the finding the lady frozen to death. The re-Crown. It is now considered probable that mains were taken to Longmont, to be sent to Parliament will be dissolved immediately New York. Miss Wilton was highly refined after the autumn session, in which case and a great lover of nature, and very self-the appeal to the country will be made upon such changes in the constitution as will pre-mountains to night.

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS.

A TEST CASE BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

DIRECT QUESTION. New YORK, Sept. 23.--Monsignor Capel was present yesterday morning at the open-ing ceremonies of Female Grammar School No. 53, in East Seventy-ninth street, and after being introduced to the pupils by Mrs. Salome Purroy, the principal, made a characteristic address to the pupils The children sung the "Star-Spangled Ban-ner," and the Monsignor quizzically askod a class of the children whom he examined sub-sequently what was meant by the refrain of The land of the free. And the home of the freely. "Because we govern ourselves," was the reply. "Well, why do you call it the home of the brave?" Monsignor asked. "Star-Spangled Ban-ner," and the home of the treet of the big open construction of the brave the treet of the brave the treet open construction open construction of the brave the treet open construction open construc the power to regulate the liquor traffic was exclusively vested in the provincial legislatures. Provincial legislatures dealt with the subject not only as being vested in them by virtue of the words of the B. N. A. Act dele gating to them the power to legislate respect-ing shop, saloon and tavern licenses, but also ing shop, saloon and tavern licenses, but also by virtue of their general powers to make municipal and police laws. The terms "trade and commerce" could not apply to liquor selling. A trader was one engaged in buying and selling, while the law took no cognizance of the liquor dealers' buying. He cited a number of authorities in support of his argument. Mr. Blake followed on the same side, arguing at great length that as the same side, arguing at great length that as the liquor traffic was within the jurisdiction of the local legislatures, the Dominion Parliament could not seize it by passing a license act for the whole Dominion. Argument will be continued to-morrow. OTTAWA, Sept. 24.—This forenoon Mr. S.

H. Blake proceeded with the argument on behalf of Untario in the Dominion License Act case before the Supreme Court, arguing that the powers which were now proposed to be given to the Dominion in the present question were powers which ought to be exercised by the differ-ent provinces, and were granted to the municipalities prior to confederation. The regulations were purely within the province of the police-pothing of of the police-nothing else. He was fol-lowed by Mr. Church, representing Quebec. He held that his province entered confederation with the distinct understanding that it should have charge of its license laws. Mr. Archibald followed, and held that under our constitution we had no power to internally regulate the sale of liquor, which was merely a police power. Mr. Gregory followed on be-half of the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and orderwood to reconstite the Brunswick, and endcavored to reconcile the case of Russell vs. the Queen and Hodge vs. the Queen. Justice Strong stated that it was impossible to reconcile these cases, they being altogether different, and he had no objection that this view of the matter should be reported to the members of the Privy Council. Hon. Mr. Davice, Attorney-General of British Columbia, will argue the case against the Dominion and in favor of his province to. morrow, and Mr. Bethune will afterwards proceed on the side of the Dominion, and will be followed by Mr. Burbidge, Deputy Minister of Justice. A good deal of interest is being manifested in the case.

FIRST GAME.

The game started at 3.25, and went on without much happening till McKenzie hits Daly. The teams had been playing about twenty minutes, and a grand pow-wow be-gins in which the spectators hoot and yell and want to have McKenzie put off. Stevenson warns the goal-man, so Ross Mc-Kenzie stays on, and after a short stop the game goes on. Drynan gets the ball when the face is made, and getting clear sends the Robinson and Jack ball up to throws it, but it goes over the fence and Ed. Gerry and Hamilton get but it goes over the on the cinder track for the draw. Gerry pulls it out, but Tom Trihey charges against him and knocks him into the fence. Both drop their sticks and start to pummell each other, but leave off as no one separates them. and the spectators, the side show removed. see that in the main exhibition McHenry has the prize for the time passes it over to Gerry and he brings it in. Lally goes for the ball, but runs over it as it is in a hollow. Martin is the only one near Iom Prior and misses the fine opportunity by lifting a lot of mud along with the ball, and Prior lets him keep the mud but takes the ball and giving it to Morton lets him get in his throw, which sends the ball down as far as Devine, who sends it to Cregan, and be gives it to Daly, but it finds its way from Garvin who stops the throw to Bonnell, who comes up the track and crosses the ball over to Mc-Henry; Maguire intercepts it and Tribey gets the rubber and passes it over to Hamilton. Billy works it back to Trihey, and the home works down. Green is the next candidate, but sees that Hamilton is uncovered, and the game is taken by that worthy witha slashing shot which goes past McKenzie's head. The actual time of the game was 35 minutes with about 25 minutes of actual play. Then went up a cheer from the spectators

and the teams came filing into the dressing rooms to get some of the mud scraped of them and some of the rain wrung out of their clothes. In a quarter of an hour the referee called "time" and out swarmed the twentyfour players for the

SECOND GAME.

The second game is pretty much like first, but the rain stopped, and at last Drynan got the ball out of the crowd and gave it down to Robinson who passed to Dixon and he to Gerry, who seeing Smithalone gave him the rubber for a try. Ted got in his throw passengers on board the Saguenay him the rubber for a try. Ted got in his throw. Stowe got Prior's stick down in time and the second game went to the Torontos in 30 minutes.

The Toronto supporters had their turn to shout now, and again the teams piled into

vent the Lords in future obstructing the legislation of the Commons. This involves a radical change and the contest without doubt will be fought with asperity on both sides. It is stated that this policy has been assented to by the Queen, and that the Royal Dukes will not vote with the Liberals, as was for merly expected, when the Franchise Bill is

next brought before the House of Lords.

THE SAGUENAY DISASTER.

QUEBEC, Sept. 27 .- The story of the disaster of the steamer Saguenay, as told by those who were on board, does not differ materially in any of its points from former reports. All the passengers were in bed when the fire broke out, hence the small amount of baggage which they managed to save. The flames were first seen from par ties on shore who rushed down to the wharf to give the alarm. It appears that when the passengers first became aware of their danger, it was impossible to pass the middle of the boat. Those at the forward end rushed on to the wharf, but as the stern ran out into the water, the passengers at the latter end were cut off from escape at one side by the water and at the other by fire. They clisabed over the railing and down upon the lower deck where they were in momentary expectation of terrible death. It was at this time that Mr. St. Onge, the purser of boat, pushed off a schooner the from the shore to alongside the stern of the steamer and took off the remaining passen-gers. They all speak in terms of the loudest praise of the purser's conduct, and attribute to it the saving of their lives. Some of those thus, rescued declare that they could not have survived for three minutes longer, but must in that period have been either "cooked or drowned" f assistance had not arrived. Many of those thus saved had but very slight clothing. and even ladies were seen walking barefoot up the steps leading on to the wharf. Just as the passengers left the steamer the latter floated away from the wharf ; only the boilers and the tops of the paddle-boxes are visible. The Napoleon did not

steam into the wharf yesterday morning on account of the wreck, but anchored a short distance out, and took the passengers over boat. They seem to have been comfortably cared for at Murray Bay, where they put up at the Lorne House. In many instance the individual losses of the pas-sengers will be heavy. Some of them lost two and three trunks each. One gentleman lost \$200, and a lady lost all her .jewellery, including a gold watch and a diamond ring, at the, time of the disaster; Judson Williams, C A Penball, M J Foster and Mrs Foster, H Ward, Miss C M Ward, Miss Williamson, B Hardcastle, D Hardcastle, C A Wells, B Lambert, Mr Tribe, Dr Mc Millan, Master McMillan and Miss McMillan,

ST. GABRIEL DE BRANDON,

COUNTY OF BERTHIER, INTERESTING CEREMONY ON SUNDAY LAST

--- HANDSOME PRESENTATION TO THE PASTOR OF THE PARISH.

The good people of the parish of St. Gabriel de Brandon, in the county of Berthier, having learned with much regret that their beloved pastor, the Rev. J. M. Mathieu, was about to leave them, to prove the affec-tion and high esteem in which the rev. gentleman was always held by them, a very handsome and costly chalice was pre-sented to him on Sunday, the 21st ultimo, in presence of a large congregation. The following address was also presented and read to the rev. gentleman by the Mayor of the parish :---

To the Rev. J. M. Mathieu, Parish Priest St. Gabriel de Brandon :

REV. AND DEAR SIR,-Permit us, your parishioners, by this the return of your anniversary, to express to you the sentiments of respect, love and veneration that fill our hearts. Since the wish of our Bishop placed you at the head of this parish, we were witnesses to your devotedness, to your charity and to your sense of justice and impartiality; you have given us the example of all the vir tues; you knew how to be a pastor mild, affectionate, patient and charitable towards your flock, but energetic in the accomplishment of your duties and inflexible in the re pression of vice. So was the parish of St. Gabriel de Brandon happy under your administration ; it is enough to say to you, venerable pastor, with what regret we see you leave our midst ; we were counting on having you remain a long time; we were in hopes of profiting during many years by your precepts and your examples, but Providence had other views and did not wish that our designs should be accomplished, and He decided, in His sovereign knowledge, that we should be separated, for some time at least. It was His wish that another parish could profit by the lessons and the examples that you gave us. As devoted children of the Church, we submit to the voice of our Holy Bishop, and we resign ourselves to a very painful separation. As a token of our gratitude and appreciation of services rendered, please, rev. and dear sir, accept this modest present and preserve it as a proof of the regret caused by your departure, and of the good wishes that will accompany you in your new mission. For us, rev. and dear sir, be assured that your memory will live for a long time in our hearts, and that we will follow with interest your career wherever the wish of our bishop will call you. EVANGELISTE BEAUSOLEIL, Mayor.

By the Parishioners of St. Gabriel) de Brandon, St. Gabriel de Brandon, 21st September, 1884.

Father Mathieu made a very feeling and sympathetic reply, and thanked his late parishioners for all their kindness, at the same time assuring them that he would al-ways cherish fondly the memory of this happy OCCEBION. MARINE LI. Z. MARLAN

THROUGH THE NIAGARA RAPIDS. NIAGARA, Sept. 27 .- An air-tight life-boat, which Mr. B. F. Chapman, of Wiarton, brought here and trusted to the turbulent waters of the Niagara, at 3 p.m. on Friday, passed successfully through the rapids. In making the passage to the pool the little craft was twice turned bottom up, but righted immediately and rode on as gracefully as a swan and entered the pool on the Canada side about fifteen minutes after 3 o'clock. The boat floated up and down with the current and eddy till about 7 o'clock this morning, when she came in near the lower turn of the pool and was caught by Mr. Chapman. She was found to be as sound as when put in the water at the ferry, with not three inches of water in the hold. Mr. Chapman again pushed her out into the current, and for an hour and a half she was tossed about in the pool, when, getting caught in the right cur-rent, she was carried out of the pool, going over the rock just at the outlet, where there is a ledge some 20 feet perpendicular. She stove in her side and went to pieces.

THE CLEANEST PEOPLE IN THE WORLD.

Holland is the cleanest country in the world, as everybody knows, but no one can understand how very clean cleanliness can be until he visits her little villages. Even The Hague is a wonder of neatness, and on every Friday and Saturday undergoes an indescribable drenching and scour-ing. Water flies about everywhere on these two days from hose and garden-squirt in jets, and from tube and pails in torrents ; there is an immense clattering about of women in wooden shoes, and the whisking and scraping of brooms and scrubbing brushes resound on all sides. Not only the windows, but also the sides of the houses are scoured ; not only the sidewalk, but the roadway as well, until one thinks that the dikes all over the country have given way at once, and the sea has again come into possession of its ancient domain. But in the smaller towns the swash and gurgle of water seems to go onall the time, and the people to be absolutely daft on the subject of neatness. But the effects of so much washing and scrubbing is very agreeable, and one immediately feels delight in seeing the peaceable fruits of the virtue which is universally held to be second only to godliness.

BREAKING UP HOUSE.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Earl of Aylesford's estate was sold at auction yesterday. The prin-cipal purchaser was the Earl of Ronney, who bought the Boxley Abbey estates "comprising so Paris has just takens, census. It shows a ford is now on a cattle ranche in Mexas mHis population of 2,239,928 of whom 10,789 are desertion of his wife, who is living with the lenglish and 5,987 Americane in more than the more than the second state of Marlborough the second state of th