

Wanted—A Little Girl.

Where have they gone to—the little girls,
With natural manners and natural curls?
Who love their dolls and like their toys,
And talk of something besides the boys?

Little old women in plenty I find,
Mature in manners and old of mind;
Little old dolls and like their toys,
And vie with each other in stylish clothes.

Little old bachelors, who, at nine and ten,
Are sick of pleasure and tired of men,
Wear of travel, of balls, of fun,
And find no new thing under the sun.

Once, in the beautiful long ago,
Some dear little children I used to know,
Gone were the days when they were young,
And laughed and romped the livelong day.
They thought not at all of the "style" of
Their clothes,
They never imagined that boys were
"vieux,"
"Other girls' brothers" and "mates" were
Splendid fellows to help them play.

Where have they gone to? If you see
One of them, anywhere, send her to me.
I would give a piece of purest gold
To one of those dear little girls of old,
With an innocent heart and an open smile,
Who knows not the meaning of "flirt" or
"style."

ELLA WHEELER.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.
The Rev. Thomas O'Reilly, parish priest of Kinnegad, died on Sept. 30th. For a great number of years the rev. gentleman occupied a most prominent position in the popular politics of the country, and was beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

The Duke of Cambridge entered Dublin, on September 29th, and got the kind of reception nowadays accorded to members of the royal family. That is to say, "the usual police arrangements were made."

The Evening Mail of September 29th, says:—"Is Mr. Parnell to have a walk over in Dublin? The proceedings of the last fortnight at the Revision Courts would look like it. Day after day the Revising Barriers have been admitting twenty supporters of Mr. Parnell for every five who will go to the poll against him either as Liberals or Conservatives, and each day's proceedings emphasize the extraordinary apathy that seems to have settled down upon the Constitutional electors of the Irish metropolis. A casual visitor to any one of the Revision Courts last week would have imagined that in place of Dublin being, as it once was, a stronghold of Conservative or a moderate Liberal feeling, it is Mr. Parnell's principal recruiting ground. He would have observed with what regularity and order the Nationalist organization brought up its supporters and pressed their claims, and into what absolute and hopeless muddle the Conservative and Liberal agencies seem to have been plunged. He would have noticed, too, that while the courts and the approaches to the courts were thronged with ratepayers, householders, and lodgers claiming to be placed upon the voters' list, that of them all there was not a round dozen, at all, whose votes would be cast for a Conservative or even a Whig candidate."

Wexford.
Most Rev. Dr. Browne, the seventy-second in succession in the Episcopacy of Ferns, is the youngest prelate in Ireland, being only 42 years of age. His career in the Sacred Ministry, though short, has been a distinguished one, and both as student, curate, and pastor, he endeavored himself to all whose good fortune it was to have been associated with him. As a professor of St. Peter's College, he distinguished himself by his proficiency as a Theologian as well as by his zeal and piety. In the curacy of Barnstown, and subsequently that of Wexford, he won golden opinions from all ranks, and as the parish priest of Piercestown, whether he was transferred on the death of Dean Kirwan, by the late Dr. Warren, he was most deeply beloved. The new prelate is descended from the Brownes of Mulrunkin, an Anglo-Norman family, who shared the fortunes of Strongbow, and settled in this country in the 12th century. Their principal stronghold was Mulrunkin Castle.

Queen's County.
In face of the defiant attitude of the Limerick Corporation, the Government have declared certain parishes in the Queen's County subject to extra police tax. Notice appears in the Castle Gazette informing the intended victims that they will be called upon to pay the same in the advertisement. The people of the Queen's County have before them the example of the Limerick Corporation, and honor impose upon them the duty of contesting the principle of right or wrong involved in the extra police tax.

County Cork.
Mr. Michael Davitt delivered a lecture in Dundalk, on October 1, on "Political Party Cries." On his arrival in the town he met with a most enthusiastic reception, and was presented with addresses from all the local public bodies. In replying to a vote of thanks upon his arrival, he referred to the fifteen years' imprisonment, and to the evidence on which he was convicted, which he characterized as false and perjured, and said that, moreover, it was known to be so by the Crown officials.

County Court judges are among the officials appointed by the Land Act of 1881 to fix judicial rents; but when they happen to be landlords, as many of them are, how can they be conceived to be free from the bias of their class? We find the following in the Dundalk Democrat:—"We are sorry to learn that the work of eviction still goes on in a few districts in the county. On the property of Mr. Arthur Hamill, Q. C., County Court Judge at Tully, near Louth, the sheriff and his bailiffs have been engaged, and a number of Emergency men employed to gather in the crops sown by the unfortunate tenants." But, if this be so, how could any sane being place implicit confidence in the rent-fixing decisions of a man who exerts his legal privileges as a landlord to the very utmost against tenants of his own?

Longford.
On September 28, a very large and enthusiastic National demonstration was held in the Market square of Longford. Notwithstanding a continuous fall of rain throughout the morning, the country people poured into the town in large numbers, and an excursion train was run by the Midland Railway Company for the occasion.

Cork.
Alderman Moppon, of Cork, has hit upon another happy phrase. He says he

does not give as much credit to Irish Members who reside in Ireland for being National, as he does men like Justin McCarthy, who retain their National opinions in spite of a lifelong absence from the native land. The former, he says, are being constantly "remagnetized at the loadstone of Irish public opinion."

If there is one place more than another in which the folly of driving patriotic feeling under has been exposed, that place is Cork. Yet the police insist here again on preventing the people from meeting to give expression to their National feelings. A demonstration was to have been held at Donaghmore on Sunday, September 28, but Earl Spencer issued a proclamation forbidding it. This proclamation had very little effect. It changed the scene of the meeting, but it certainly did not prevent the meeting being held. At Abadillane, a village about four miles from Donaghmore, a most enthusiastic demonstration took place.

A publican named Mulvehill, residing at Listowel, was refused a renewal certificate for his license by the local bench, on Sept. 27. Mulvehill was suspected of National sentiments, and the man's worldly property was thereby confiscated.

Limerick.
Not a farthing for extra police is the final decision of the Limerick Corporation. Earl Spencer's compromise has been unanimously rejected. In their main stand against the injustice of imposing upon Limerick the cost of a force which the city did not ask for, nor desired, the Corporation are supported by the citizens, who, ultimately, should pay if the opposition to the injustice should not end successfully. With the people at their back, their representatives are warranted in fighting the battle to the last ditch.

Kerry.
The new Catholic Church at Castledillon was opened on Sunday, October 1, the Right Rev. Dr. Higgins, Bishop of the Diocese, officiating. The building is of excellent design and exquisite proportions, and is eminently adapted to its sacred purpose.

Tipperary.
On September 27 the tenants of Mr. T. Lalor, D.L., Craig, assembled at Carrick-on-Suir for the purpose of paying their half-yearly rent. A deputation of them explained to Mr. Lalor that the season had been a very bad one, and that they were unable to pay unless they got a reduction. Mr. Lalor replied that he had always been indulgent to them, but that as they had taken their own course by the Land Court and other means, they had no claim on his indulgence, and point blank refused to receive anything less than the rent in full. Subsequently they offered to pay subject to a reduction of 10 per cent.; but this Mr. Lalor refused to accept, and so the tenantry retired without paying.

Waterford.
A cry was raised over the report that the Marquis of Waterford was going to sell all his property in Ireland and quit the country for ever—the country's good, many would say. But the howl of the landlord organs was premature.

Waterford has a school of nursing in which he wants to get rid of, but he will not sell his estates. He is rather shrewd to try the market just now.

On Sunday, September 28, a National League meeting was to have been held at Ballymena, but the authorities stepped in and suppressed the meeting which was about to be held. We are not surprised to hear that the effect of this arbitrary conduct of the Castle has been to make the people in that particular district more determined than ever in the national cause. It has only served to show that they are in honor bound to support the National League. Earl Spencer and his policemen are at times the best recruiting sergeants the National movement could have.

A disturbance to some extent marred the success of a fine Nationalist demonstration at Ballymena, on Sunday, September 28. A number of Mr. Villiers Stuart's laborers, headed by the notorious-seeker Matt Walsh, of Ballynecole, entered the field shouting "Up with Lord Stuart." They tried to shout down the speakers, and thereby so exasperated many of the audience that a riot was made on them, and Walsh in consequence secured for himself the doubtful honor of police protection.

Tyne.
On September 25, at his residence, Donaghmore, county Tyrone, the Very Rev. Edward Boyle, P. P., breathed his last. On September 27 the internment took place at Crossroads, Killybeggs.

The "justice" of the Land Commission towards the tenants is strikingly manifested by their rulings at Ough. Here a number of cases from the estates of Sir J. Stewart, Colonel Richardson, and several others were decided, with the result that the old rent was brought down only fifteen per cent.

Donagel.
Michael Davitt, on Sept. 26, attended a meeting at Ballyshannon. At Cliffliffe, as at Ballaghaderreen and Sligo the previous evening, a large concourse of people assembled and cheered the founder of the Land League most enthusiastically. He met between Bundoran and Ballyshannon by the committee of the intended demonstration, and escorted the remainder of the route by several hundred horsemen and a large number of people proceeding to the place of meeting. The rain all this time continued to descend in torrents, and the marvel was that any considerable number of people would consent to stand in a downpour of rain of the kind. Yet, when the place of meeting was reached, not less than five thousand men were already assembled round the platform.

Just as the committee and Mr. Davitt were sitting out from Parnagran Hotel for the meeting, Mr. Redmond, M. P., drove into the town also, from Sligo, and shared in the popular ovation which the warm-hearted people of old Tyrone accorded to their distinguished visitors.

A resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Parnell and the Land Parliamentary Party was also passed. Mr. Davitt, in the course of his speech, said that the cry of the Irish people was "Down with landlordism and with Castle rule," and that on the ruins of both an Irish nation would be erected by Irish hands. Mr. Davitt also denounced the land-grabber as not only the enemy of the Irish farmer in general, but also as the foe of the National cause. Loud cheers greeted both of these sentiments. Mr. Davitt and Mr. W. K. Redmond, M. P., who also addressed

the meeting, were most enthusiastically received.

Galway.
Another has been added to the numerous dismal narratives of the misery and privation caused by the maul-and-lash system of State emigration from Ireland. The woman's story is really pitiable. Her husband, an agricultural laborer, was indicted last May by the alluring baits held out to emigrate under the Government plan with his family from Galway to the New World. They arrived all right at Boston, but while proceeding to Kellogg, Minnesota, McDonough fell out of a railway car and was killed. To make the matter worse, his wife was in a different compartment and knew nothing about her sudden bereavement until she had reached Kellogg. Three days afterwards she gave birth to her first child. Destitute and all but friendless, the poor woman for a while endeavored to struggle on, but the Government officials ultimately became aware of her case, and sent her back to Ireland. It is surely a bad example which forces Ireland to see like McDonough to seek in a strange land that employment which they should find at home.

Mayo.
The Nationalists of Ballina held a meeting on September 25 in the Moy Hotel for the purpose of collecting subscribers to assist in indemnifying Mr. O'Brien, M. P., for the loss he has sustained in connection with the recent trials in Dublin and Belfast. The subscriptions were headed by the Most Rev. Dr. Conway, who contributed £3. On the same evening that the meeting was held to promote the O'Brien Fund a branch of the National League was established in the same town and officers elected—the Rev. D. O'Donoghue, Adam, being appointed president. This augurs well for the future of Ballina, and it is to be hoped that the other towns of Mayo not having branches of the League will soon follow the example.

Roscommon.
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IMMIGRATION MATTERS.
SIRIOUS CHARGES.
Editor of L'Eclair:
Sir—Is it not high time that attention were called in the press to the public scandals now notorious in connection with the immigration matters at Point Levis?

Ever since the case of the *St. Lawrence* this season, those scandals have been daily recurring under the public eye.

And yet the press has been industriously silent upon the subject!

We have presented for your edification the clergyman of two days, recognized agents of the Dominion Government—a Christian clergyman, and the other a Christian lady—engaged in constant bitter quarrels, and before the officers and employees on the wharf, the lady calling the clergyman a "fool," and worse opprobrious epithets, and the clergyman denouncing the lady for interfering with the religious instruction of the immigrants—as an untruthful woman, and something still worse. I have myself heard the lady publicly charging the clergyman with spirit-charging a little Irish Catholic immigrant girl and placing her in the arms of her friends for the purpose of undermining her religious belief. As a set off to this, the lady undertakes the conversion of Roman Catholic girls with such vile books as *Convent Life Unveiled*, by Edith O'Meara, the *Baroness of X*, and after such manner as this are the interests of immigration served by these respectable agents of the Dominion Government. It should perhaps have been mentioned at first that the clergyman is a reverend Mr. Fyles, of the Church of England. He is engaged in the interest of the "Society for promotion of Christian knowledge," and occupies a desk in the office of Mr. Stafford, the very efficient Dominion agent, on the wharf.

The Christian lady is named Miss Richardson. She has been appointed matron of what is called the "Home for immigrant girls," at Point Levis. And an expensive "Home" it is. The rent is \$1,000 a year. The lady receives \$800 and perquisites. The cost of maintenance of girls for one month this season was \$550, or an average of \$58 for each girl, and she supplied the girls during their short stay. And the lady's hotel board bill, at the rate of \$70 per month last winter, was paid by Hon. J. H. Pope, the Minister of Immigration, out of Dominion funds! The lady is an old traveller. She has been on steamboats and sailing vessels to Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, tramped from Dan to Bersheeba. She came here two years ago, and to Ottawa, and somehow fastened herself for a pleasant comfortable position upon the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration. She has a very glib and plausible tongue; but I cannot say that her example and habits are to be commended any more than her management. The state of imbecility in which she is frequently seen has become notorious and is matter of common talk. She has been taken upstairs and put to bed helplessly tipsy by some of those same immigrant girls who have been received at the "Home." And in such a bad condition did she appear on the public streets of Quebec, on the wharf, ferry-boat, and Marine Hospital. At the latter place, she had to be placed upon a lounge, and was kept for some hours, to sober up, the kind doctors assenting, so that she might be able to return decently to Point Levis.

Benevolent English ladies consign immigrants to this "Home" to Miss Richardson. If their quest of charitable works they can tempt a poor Catholic girl by payment of her passage to cross the Atlantic and place herself in charge of Miss Richardson they no doubt believe that a grand result has been accomplished. I have spoken to Irish Catholic girls, and

to girls of Irish Catholic parents from England who have been sent out in this way, through London agencies in correspondence with Miss Richardson. But very many of the girls consign to Miss Richardson are "unfortunates." They are picked up on the streets of London, or taken from female reformatories (before being reformed) and dumped down at Quebec for distribution through Canada by this Miss Richardson. Into such formidable proportions was the outrageous proceeding, proving that the Ontario agents found it necessary to report the circumstances to the Ontario Government, and to refuse this class of persons free transport to their province.

Miss Richardson, while most encouraging towards "converts," and sending them to just the place where their religious principles will be taken care of, is a good discriminator, and has her antipathies. For respectable Irish immigrant women (who are not "converts"), she can use no better language than "those beasts of Irish women." For a repeated offence of this character, I am pleased to learn that she has been reprimanded by Mr. Stafford, in whose presence and that of others she used language so unbecoming and unwomanly.

I could say much about the notorious extravagance of the Department of Immigration at Ottawa under the rule of Hon. Mr. Pope. His employment of two special agents here, in the interest of the Eastern Townships, at \$145 per month each, paid out of Dominion funds, are but very small spots on the robe of the immense leakage. For, remember, there are three regular Quebec Provincial agents, in addition to Mr. Stafford and his assistants and clerks, and a very large staff acting for the Dominion, while the great Province of Ontario, to which the great bulk of the immigrants are bound, has but two agents here altogether and had only one, up to the present season.

But my letter is growing too long a length. Can the Government—can Sir Hector Langevin and the Catholic members of the Government be aware of the manner in which Mr. Pope is running the immigration machine? Is it desirable that a clergyman in the position of the Rev. Mr. Fyles should be officially connected with the immigration department, and have official sanction for promulgating his proselytizing sentiments, distributing religious tracts, etc. I do not charge Mr. Fyles specially with tampering with the religion of the immigrants. But I do say that his avoidance is impossible in the case of any clergyman in his position.

And, finally, if a "Home" and a matron are necessary, which I do not believe as much as all necessary accommodation is provided upon the wharf under the eyes of the Government agents—can a person of the character of this Miss Richardson be tolerated under any circumstances?

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P. S.—I give you the names of Mr. Stafford, Dominion agent; Mr. Persse, Hibernian, Ontario agent; Messrs. Desbarats, Hibernian, and Quebec agents; Dr. Coote and his assistant, Dr. Letourneau of the Marine Hospital, and refer you to the officers of all the Railways at Point Levis for corroborative testimony of my statements. They may not volunteer the evidence, but they cannot deny the facts stated.

What is this Disease that is Coming Upon Us?
Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and side and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the month has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colored expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become constipated. The skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes scanty and high-colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequent a splitting up of the food, sometimes the chest aches, and sometimes the stomach with a sweetish taste; this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community show that they show in what estimation the article is held.

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Are generally induced by Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Costiveness, Deficient Circulation, to just the place where their religious principles will be taken care of, is a good discriminator, and has her antipathies. For respectable Irish immigrant women (who are not "converts"), she can use no better language than "those beasts of Irish women." For a repeated offence of this character, I am pleased to learn that she has been reprimanded by Mr. Stafford, in whose presence and that of others she used language so unbecoming and unwomanly.

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Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, And-

over—I have always taken a great interest in your medicines and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use. Thomas Chapman, West Auckland:—I find more of the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicines than any other kind.

N. Darroll, Clun, Salop:—All who buy it are pleased, and recommend it.

HEADACHES.
Are generally induced by Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Costiveness, Deficient Circulation, to just the place where their religious principles will be taken care of, is a good discriminator, and has her antipathies. For respectable Irish immigrant women (who are not "converts"), she can use no better language than "those beasts of Irish women." For a repeated offence of this character, I am pleased to learn that she has been reprimanded by Mr. Stafford, in whose presence and that of others she used language so unbecoming and unwomanly.

I could say much about the notorious extravagance of the Department of Immigration at Ottawa under the rule of Hon. Mr. Pope. His employment of two special agents here, in the interest of the Eastern Townships, at \$145 per month each, paid out of Dominion funds, are but very small spots on the robe of the immense leakage. For, remember, there are three regular Quebec Provincial agents, in addition to Mr. Stafford and his assistants and clerks, and a very large staff acting for the Dominion, while the great Province of Ontario, to which the great bulk of the immigrants are bound, has but two agents here altogether and had only one, up to the present season.

But my letter is growing too long a length. Can the Government—can Sir Hector Langevin and the Catholic members of the Government be aware of the manner in which Mr. Pope is running the immigration machine? Is it desirable that a clergyman in the position of the Rev. Mr. Fyles should be officially connected with the immigration department, and have official sanction for promulgating his proselytizing sentiments, distributing religious tracts, etc. I do not charge Mr. Fyles specially with tampering with the religion of the immigrants. But I do say that his avoidance is impossible in the case of any clergyman in his position.

And, finally, if a "Home" and a matron are necessary, which I do not believe as much as all necessary accommodation is provided upon the wharf under the eyes of the Government agents—can a person of the character of this Miss Richardson be tolerated under any circumstances?

I have the honor to remain, With highest consideration, Yours truly,

P. S.—I give you the names of Mr. Stafford, Dominion agent; Mr. Persse, Hibernian, Ontario agent; Messrs. Desbarats, Hibernian, and Quebec agents; Dr. Coote and his assistant, Dr. Letourneau of the Marine Hospital, and refer you to the officers of all the Railways at Point Levis for corroborative testimony of my statements. They may not volunteer the evidence, but they cannot deny the facts stated.

What is this Disease that is Coming Upon Us?
Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and side and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the month has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colored expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become constipated. The skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes scanty and high-colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequent a splitting up of the food, sometimes the chest aches, and sometimes the stomach with a sweetish taste; this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community show that they show in what estimation the article is held.