sountry all that is wicked and bad from older chy are well enough aware of the tendency the country. Even apart from these influences it must with regret be contessed that irreligion has been aided. Free oustoms and treer laws on marriage and liberty have done much to dim the high views of that social morality which the Church regards as essentially necessary to the Christian lite. Again, the very founders of the revolution were men who endeavored into an anti-Catholic channel. The fact that Great Britain left the Church in full freedom in this Province was onee used in the republic as an indictment against that But what did the solemu country. of yesterday go to prove. ceremony In a church so magnificent that its propor. tions call to mind the magnificent fanes which the piety of old has reared in older worlds, when he was born not eighty years ago, was for some time past. the most insignificent numerically in the country. Then there were not a handred thousand Catholice and half a hundred priests in the Republic. To-day a proportionate number minister to eight or ten millions of their Church, which is the strongest numerically in the country. When their dead Cardinal was born the other reli gious bodies in the country looked with suspicion, if not utter dislike, on his Church, which they regarded as the "Scarlet Woman," and with the fantastic eye peculiar to anti Catholics. Yesterday the cathedral at New York was largely attended by Protestants, and would, it is sold, have been still more largely attended by ministers of the severals denominations had not the preferential rights of Catholics necessarily placed some restrictions on the space. This magnificent result in so shore a time cannot be attributed, as opponents of Catholicism sometimes attempt, to immigra tion, because the conditions of immigration alone cannot be made to account for the expansive power of the Cnurch to which we have alluded. So far as honor can b. extended to any one man for the work-and it is well known that the late Cardinal always refused credit to growth of the Church on personal groundsthat honor was fitly awarded to the latprelate. His devotion, zeal, earnestness. learning, piety and humility has enabled hin. to accomplish his work quietly and strongly. He has won numbers of those was opposed him to the fold of the Church and may be said to have gone to his grave without a: enemy. Catholics and Protestants alike have vied with each other in doing his memory honor, and a moral and a lesson of no ordi pary significance was taught to the neighbor ing republic-and also to other countries-b, the ceremony of yesterday.

THE PRIEST IN POLITICS.

One of the most gratifying signs in connection with the approaching elections in Great Britain and Ireland is the fact that the clergy are to take an active part in them. The letter of the Archoishop of Dublin on the subject has no uncertain sound about it. The clerry are. according to its instructions, to use their utmost influence in the elections, not in the especity of the mere politicians, but in the exercise of their priestly office-that s, as the guardians of public morality The Archbishop's words are full of import. In advising the clergy as to the course they are to pursue, His Grace says : " Men who are themselves regardless of the interests of Catholicity are not likely to set much impor tance upon the disregard of all such interests And-need I say it ?-men whose only claim to public notice is that they have signalised themselves by the violence of their language, if they have not signalised themselves by the violence of their deeds, are not likely to be Mie guides in the selection of represontatives who are to pursue a policy of moderation and to set their faces resolutely against deeds of crime," This refers to the conventions as Well as to candidates and indicates that those who choose as well as those chosen will be persons of high integrity and men in whom perfect confidence can be placed. No more hopeful sign could be witnessed than the present connection of Archbishop Walsh and the other Irish prelates with the present national-

istic movement.

It is a sure guarantee that whatever heat may be witnessed in the political arena the representatives of Ireland in the new Parliament will be men of high integrity and men whose fidelity to faith and country will be above question. There are those who object, with all generosity, to the clergy taking part in political movements. There could be no public that has enables so many unfit persons to obtain parliamentary election and tended to degrade politics. These people go to make laws affecting morality, education, and the conditions of social existence too often without the slightest fitness for that great duty and task. The clergy are the spiritual guides of the people, the custedians of the most important | than follow. influences which affect humanity. To say that they should abstain from endeavoring to affect public administration in a beneficial manner is to say not only that they should de citizenize thunselves, but that they should violate their plidges and abandon their aworn duty. Those who think the clergy are not doing honor to their office by partow view of the case. Without perhaps almighty dollar. intending to do so they play into the hands and promote the ends of those conspirators who are endeavoring to destroy Christianity and the moral system based upon equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED it. This danger is more seen on the cout. PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and nent of Europe han in Ireland. The hierar- factory

worlds has, without checks or control, freely of these irreligious p-ople. It is, unhappily, been admitted. Old world Socialists, Com- no secret. In certain quarters, infidelity has munists, sufficiels, revolutionists, have brought so far lifted its head that the Minister of their theories as well as their persons to Public Worship in France recently addressed the episcopate requesting them not to take part in the elections. The reason is obvious, The influence of the Church is an unpleasing obstacle to the infidels and social is ic agitators of the age. Nothing save that influence can check the growing evil, and hence it is good that the Church is moving as she is. To quote the words of the Archbishop of Gratz, who has, to turn the pointical course of the republic like Archbishop Walsh, issued instructions to his clergy concerning the elections :-- "We have been accustomed to abandon politics to politicians, and then it took a considerable time to recognize the real nature of the in-Christianity." While the clergy will in no way interfere with the free right of the people in electoral affairs, no one will regret that so great an element of safety will be in lay the body of a l'rince of a Church which. I the future felt in the matter than has been

THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

THE most sensible article which has apneared in the columns of the Toronto Mail for many a day is one on the position of affairs in Quebec." The question of the French Canadian nationality is dealt with in coolness, with fairness and according to facts. Our contemporary finds that the material condition of the people and of the province is prosperous, while in intellectual developmenand pursuits the French Canadians have forged shead, after having to surmount serious obstacles that had ben placed in the way of their educational progress. In the estimation of the Mail, the French Canadian has no equal as a promeer in the forest, and whoever says he does not presert the qualities essential to the peaceful conquest of new regions, haesidently arrived at that conclusion before a udying the exploits of the sixty thousand Bratens who in 1760 found themseives not only abandoned by the Mother Country on this continent, but exposed to the disintegrating forces of Auglo S.x: n supremacy and civilization."

Those of our anti-French neighbors who are

stying to persuade this generation as well as

the generations to come that the French-

Can disus cannot much longer retain the position they now occupy on this continent, would do well to ponder over and thoroughly digest the above historical fact. It stands to reason, that if 60,000 prisoners of war were able to defy British power and influence and to refuse to be Anglicised, it is not likely that now, when they num ber over a million, and free men at that, they will or can be wind out by newspaper tirades or by silty "speculation." The French Canadians are here to stay, and it would be just as well for he Francophobes to accept the fact and settle down to a cool and honest consideration: of it. One might as well try to stop the flow of the St. Lawrence as to check the overpowering growth of a hardy and virtuous race. The Mail carnot close its eyes to this ighty expansion of the Frenci. Canadia. ner, and points to the feet that permanen French communities are springing up far and wide. "The water shed of the St. Lawrence is now well settled, and every year witnesses the planting of new parishes in the north. Just now the stream of settlement is rushing up the Octawa and the Mattawan, westware past Lakes Temiscamingue and Nipissing into the new country opened by the Canadian Pacific, as far as Sudbury Junction. To the process of filling up these great territories. and so diminishing emigration to the shoe hops and brick fields of New England, the Quebec Government is devoting itself with great courage and energy. Even those persons in Ontario who t ke it upon themselves to say that "the French must go"-a proposition which ignores the fact that they have been here three hundred years and number 1,200,000 - must admit that there is much to be admired in their pluck as pioneers."

If the national prosperity of the French has been of such a marked character their intellectual progress has been equally, if not more striking. The current bolief in Upper Canada twenty years ago, and the belief still entertained by some who take their information from prejudicial sources, was that the average Lower Can lian was thoroughly ignorant and illiterate.

But as the Mail remarks "the appearance of the Quebec contingent in the Senute and House of Commons at Ottawa gave a rude shock to this tradition. Man for man, their Dominion members compare very favorably with ours in intellect, culture and mor. ls; whilst their representatives in the Local more illogical cry. It has been the too great | Legislature are quite the equals of the men more illogical cry. It has been the too great Legislature are quite the equals of the men altar chairs had been placed for the judges, severance of religion from the affairs of the in the Ontario Assembly; some think their about eight in all, and the members of the bar, public that has enabled so many unfit appearing." superiors."

Our contemporary concludes that whatever may be the result in the future of the experiment of erecting a French nationality in Canada, it is only right to say that the builders are building well, and setting an example of energy, courage and unity, which the richer province of Ontario migat do worse

There is one thing sure, and it is that the barking of the Herald, the Star, or any other Francophobe at our French fellow-citizens will neither prevent the race from working demic. out its destinies as it deems most fit, nor prevent them from remaining faithful to their traditions, their language, their religion and their institutions. We must not imagine that ticipating in politics take a very nar- all human affairs are to be regulated by the

READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing

IRISH NATI MAL LEAGUE.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MONTREAL BRANCH LAST EVENING-THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

Friday, Oct. 16, a meeting of the Montreal branch of the I ish National League was held in their hall, 223 - McGull street, to consider the question of the Irish Parliamentary fund, the president, Mr. H. J. Cloran, in the chair. The President stated that the object of the meeting wasto further the Irish Parliamentary fund and the interests of the National Lesgue. It had been stated abroad that Montreal was behind in the work of assisting the national movement, but this was not so, the Montreal branch of the league having contributed some \$7.000 to the Land and National Leagues. When the services of the Irishmen of Montreal were required they

were always to the front.

Mr M. Donovan said that a mass meeting should be held as one of the means of accomdirect attack which was being made on plishing their object. He deprecated the encers that had been cast on the work of that no further disparagement would be repeated,

proper course would be to have a meeting, and invite Mr. Sullivan from Chicago to advocate the claims of the league, and hoped that the meeting would take some steps in the

matter. Mesers. Burns, Keyes and Riley also adressed the meeting, and expressed the opinion that a mass meeting would be the proper method of awakening public interest and enlisting support for the cause. Mr Keyes suggested that two of the Redemptorist Fathers be invited to speak at the meeting,

which was met with warm approval. The president, quoting from a statement recently made by Mr. Parnell, relative to the campaign in which he and his triends were now engaged, said that money was more ne cessary than ever, and that he depended argely upon aid from America.

After some further remarks. Mr. Donovan moved, seconded by Mr. Me-Aire, -That the Irish citizens of Montreal, under the auspices of the National Lague, ald a mass meeting at the earliest possible tate to advance the interests of an Irian Par tament and the National League. Carried. A committee composed of Messes Worght, ary was also instructed to make the neces ary arrangements for printing and adverising, as well as obtaining a suitable hali herein to hold a en eting. Subscription lists vere then distributed among the members, tter which the meeting adjourned until Sunday afternoon next.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HAS THE BALVATION ARMY RIGHT OF WAY?

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

KINGSTON, Oct. 18, 1885. DEAR SIR,-A case was brought before the court here last week in which a young man (Catholic) was driving his carriage through ne of the principal and most public streets in one city on Sanday, the 11th instant, and it nappened that the Salvation army had turned the corner of the street in question when the young man was half way through the block, and because he continued be was hauled up o court and fixed \$10 and costs by the magisrate. Tale magistrate stated that the driver should have turned back and gone another rou e when he saw the Salvation army comag. Who has the right of way on the streets of Kingston now? According to the magis rate's decision in this case the Salvation army have. Hoping to her from you through your influential journal, Yours, &c.,

A READER P.S. A citizen advised the magnetage to have the city fenced in and called the Salva tion army city.

THE ATTACK ON THE NUNS.

To the Lane, of the True Witness: The undersigned wishes to publish a few line in your paper in reference t an article that h s men in circulation in regard to the care aken by the Sisters of Charit the St. Rich's Hopital. The young lady who gave the filthy and lying statement is only a rotten branch fallen from the Cath lie Church, and such a st tement coming from such a person is only something to make us think "Maria Mark" or such like person, wanting to insult our hely religion and the Ladies of Charity, who go and sacrifica their lives to look after and care for those whom every ne seems to dread The said Mi Campbell should look back on her own history, and see if she has room to find fault with any one, especially the Sisters of Charity, from whom she has in her time received so many favors. But the sisters could not expect anything for: ngood care, from Miss Campbell, white she was suffering from the smallpox, but what she has given

From her sister,
Mus. Finan.

THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR

them—an insult.

A MASS CHANTL. FOR THE CESSATION OF

In consequence of the letter addressed by Mr. I. J. Beauchamp to the Catholic members of the bar and the judges, over sixty of these united this morning at the Notre Dame Church, where, at 8.30 o'clock, they attended a grand mass, chanted at their request, for the cessation of the smallpox epidemic in our city. The altar had been beautifully decorated and illuminated. In front of the benches and opposite the grand and the congregation filled the commodious church. Mass was celebra ed by His Lordship Bishop Fabre, by special request, assisted by four priests as deacons and subdeacons. A lengthy and appropriate sermon was delivered by the Superior of the Seminary, the Rev. Abbe Colin. The majority of the Bar received Holy

Communion in a body.

The subscriptions already received towards defraying expenses for having the Mass chanted amounts to \$105, from which \$25 will be taken to pay for the Mass, ingirg and organist, special chairs, etc. The balance will be handed over to the Grey Nuus and the Sisters of Providence, who will in turn equally distribute it among the families of those afflicted with the epi-

RIEL'S CASE BEFORE THE PRIVY

COUNCIL. London, Oct. 13.—The appeal of Louis Riel, the leader of the half-breed insurcection in the North-West territories, came up to-day for argument. His London lawyer, I rancis Henry Jenn, asked for a postponement of the case until the arrival of Mr. Fitzpatrick, Riel's Canadil the arrival of Mr. Fitzpatrick, Riel's Canadil the service of the case until the arrival of Mr. Fitzpatrick, Riel's Canadil the service of the case university with him dian counsel, who was bringing with him an important document respecting the matter. Attorney-General Webster oppused the request.

Continued from First Page.

and pottering had been made in the House of strengthen their argument for a reduction. Commons from time to time to approach of the Irish representation. They argue this Irish Church question with some idea that the mere fact that the Act of Union of settling it, and a commission had even been | provides for a certain representation in Ireappointed to make some kind of investigation | land can no longer be appealed to as a definite blow struck against the Established Church was struck by Mr. John Francis Magnire in a debate in March, 1868, on a series of reso- altered in another. This point is easily lutions dealing with the condition of Ireland answered. It is perfectly in accordance which he submitted to the House. Magnire was an Irish member of great ability and of great integrity. He was not an that she has imposed upon another nation advanced politician in the sense in which we when the alteration is for the other nation's speak of advanced politicians to-day. He was not an advanced politician twenty years all principles of justice for a domin nt nation ago; but he was genuinely devoted to the interests of his country, and loyally determined to serve those interests in ev ry way the National League in Montreal, and hoped compatible with his own opinious as 's compatible with his own opining as to the Conservative party could not defeat, what her best interests were. He was the could not long delay the determination of proprietor of the most important raper in Mr. P. J. Coyle said that if Ireland was to the South of Ireland—the Cork Empinerobtain all that Parnell asked for, the condi- and he had made himself a strong position tion of Irishmen all the world over would be in the House of Commons by his niependmaterially changed. He thought that the ence and his courage and his Parl a nentary ability. In the course of the spech in which he introduced his resolutions, Mr. Magnire made a special and powerful attack upon the principle which sanc loued the Established Church in Ireland. In the debate which followed, the then Irish Secretary, Lord Mayo, made a somewhat mysteriously worded speech, in which he threw out hopes that a way might be found of introducing religious equality in Ireland without making a sacrifice of the Established Church; and he considerably surprised his hearers by an occult phrase about "levelling up, and not levelling down." What Lord Mayo actually meant by the half hints he threw out, whether he was giving a kind of tentative expression to some idea on the part of the Government, or was merely uttering a speculation of his own, must remain an unsolved political problen. But the speech and the words made it plain to Parliament, and to politicians outside of Parliament, that the existence of the Established Church to Leland was from that moment down at open question. The debate suddeply assume new aspect when Mr. Gladstone, as leader of the Opposition, rose and announced nim-Keyes, Donovan, the President, and the self an opponent of the Established Church in secretary, Mr. J. B. Lane, was appointed to freland. Mr. Maguire immediately with select speakers for the occasion. The Secretary drew his resolutions, and Mr. Gladstone brought in a series of resolutions of his own, the effect of which would be to sweep away the Established Church in Ireland, The de hate which followed upon the introduction of these resolutions was one of the most rema kable that has ever taken place in the House of Commons. On sides the feelings of politicians were keenly even bitterly aroused. On both sides the battle was fought stubbonn'y, even desperately. Mr. Lowe made a fierce attack, which has now become famous, upon th Irish Church. He compared that Irish Church to "an exotic brought from a far country, tended with infinite pain and use less trouble. It is kept alive with the great est difficulty and at great expense in an un genial climate and an ungrateful soil. The curse of barrenness is upon it. It has no leaves, puts forth no blossom, and yields no fruit. Cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground?' The opinion which was expressed by Mr Lowe in these fiercely eloquent words proved to be the uninion of the majority in the House of Commons. The resolutions

were carried by large majorities. The Gov

eroment was defeated upon a question of vita:

importance, and Mr. Disraeli appealed to the

The genera e ection of 1868 was remark

able for the expectations it formed, and the way in which these expectations were no nawered It had been expected that the Parliament chosen upon the general election would have a strongly radical and even democratic element intr diced into it. Expectation was not restized. The most accanced Radical in the previous Parliament, Mr. John Senar: Mill, was not re-elected for Westminster. Of the many advanced livilal condidates who came forward with Mr Mill's support and approval none were resurned. It had been confidently expected by advanced politicians that a certain num ber of workingmen candidates would tine seats in th. new Parliament. And many workingmen candidates offered themselves to constituencies, but in no case was any one of them retained. The new Parliament of 1868 presented few bright features of oil ference from the preceding Parliaments. it had no more of a democratic complexion than any of those which had gone before; but i was sufficiently advances: in its views to place the Laboral party in power, and to enable Mr. Gladatone to carry into effect his purpose of eradicating the Establishment in Ireland. The proposals of the Government were that the Irish Church should almost at once coase to exist as a State establishment, and should pass into the condition of a free Episcopal Church. As a matter of co 'se, the I ish Bishops were to lose their seats in the House of Lords. The elergy and laity of the Church were to electra governing body from themselves, which the government was to recognize and incorporate. The English and Irish Churches were no longer to be connected, and the hish Ecclesiastical courts were to be done away with. With regard to the protection THE SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC AT THEIR of the life interests of those holding office in the Irish Church, and with regard to the disposal of the fund which would return to government when all such holders of office had been indemnified, there were various intricete provisions. In considering such claims as these the government did not err on the side of parsimony. But the opposition by which they were confronted was so powerful that they were almost compelled to paralyze some part of it by compensating with a free hand all those who were about to lose the dignity attaching to the position of a clergyman in a State Church. When all these claims had been met and settled, there yet remained in the hands of the Government a considerable sum of money, which they determined to devote to the allevi on of in evitable suffering in Ireland. The Conservative Opposition fought the Minis arial propossis step by step and point by point with deliant pertinacity. They knew well enough that the Government would have its way, and that the Established Church in Ireland was doomed; but they argued, and wrangled, and debated unwearyingly none the less. One of the great points raised by the opponents of the Ministerial measure was based on the Act of Union. The 5th article of that Act was incessantly quoted, dwelt upon, alluded to in the early debates. The article provided "that the Churches of England and Ireland as now by law estabished be united into one Protestant Episco-pal Church, to be called the United Church of England and Ireland,' and the doctrine, worship, discipline and government of the said United Church shall be and shall remain in full force for ever s the same are new by law established for the Cource of England, and the continuance and preservation of the said United Church as the E-tablished Church of assistance into the office of the Defence England and Ireland shall be deemed and Union,

of the Union.

The signment, of co ree, had no validity in it. The Act of Union is fortunately as liable to be set aside as any other measure. Of late days Ireland's nemies have made use Many attempts more or less half-hearted of this alteration in the Act of Union to the matter. But the first serious argument against the reduction of Irish representation, because as the Act of Union has been affered in one perticular, it may be Mr. with all the principles of justice for one nation to alter the terms of conditions benefit. It would be directly in defiance of to make such alterations to the injury of the other country.

All the ingenuity and all the obstinacy of the government. On the 26th o July, 1869, the measure which disestablished the Irish Church received the royal assent and became law.

RELIGIOUS NOTES

The annual retreat of Villa Maria Convent will begin in a few weeks hence.

The Rev. Father H. I. Paquette is in the The people of Longueuil are about to sele-

brate High Mass in honor of St. Roch. The Rev. Father Gauthier, of Ottawa, is at present preaching a retreat at Gatineau Point.

Rev. Abbé Lamontagne has been appointed chaplain of the Providence Convent at Terre-

At St. Etianne, on Monday, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock p.m., His Lo dehip Bushop Faure will bless a bell for the parish church.

The Rev. Father Lamontagne, of this city, has been appointed chapman of the Sisters of Providence Convent, of Terrebonne.

On Sunday next, at the Cathedral of Sher brake, His Lordship Bestop Racine will celebrate his eleven h anniversary as Bishop, The employes of the Monde are to have a Mass chanted at Notre Dame de Pitie on "nesday for cessation of the smallpox epi d mic.

His Lordship Bushep Fabro will proceed from St Timothy to St. Cecile to-morrow (Sarday) Oct 18, where, at 3 o'clock p.m., confirmation as vice will be held,

On Monday, Ostober 19, at 9.30 o'clock a.m., at St. Louis de Conzegue, His Lordship | and get rid of English misrule. Bishop Rabre will bless a bell and consecrate the Academy of the Christian Brothers.

The Rev. A. Laj-unesse, curate of Ste. Epiphanie, of the diocese of Montreal, and prother of the celebrated "Alban," the world's prims donna, arrived in Montreal tast evening, and left for home this morn-

Prayers of the Forty Hours' devotion will be commenced on Monday, O.s. 19, at St. Geneviève; on Wednesday, Oc. 21, at Sherrington, and on Friday, Oct. 23rd, at St.

THE CARDINAL'S ALLEGED DECLARA-TION.

London, Oct. 18 -The public declaration of Cardinal Newman concerning the estab lished church is one of the most extraordinary occurrences of the campaign. He advises Catholics to assist the Conservatives in main taining the established church against th attacks of its enemies, declaring that "it is one of the greatest bulwarks of England igainst atheism. I wish it all success, and I om sure all my friends will join me" The BORNE OFF A MIL: DISTANT AND E OLDED Cory political agents throughout the country enurally report a more favorable prospect for t eir party.

QUEBEC TAKES ACTION. STRINGEST MEASURES OF PREVENTION AGAINST

SMALLOX Quenec, Oct. 19 -The reported case of small pox at beauport, in the family f Mr. Parent, is unfounded. One of the Parent children deed from whooping cough, and the rumor of smallpox spread quick y. The priest contradicted the rumor yester tay from the pulpit. Two out of the three cases of smallpox or South Two out of the three cases of smallpox on Smult an Mat lot street have proved fatal, one of the children died on Sa urday, and the mo her of the family died this morning. The Local Board of Health, under chap 38, has held its meeting. Mr. Owen Murphy was elected chairman, and councillor Chambers secretary pro tem,

After discussing health measures at some length, the secretary was instructed to communicate immediately with the local man gers or agents of the various transportation companie conveying passengers in o the city, informing them of the desire of the board that none of their passengers should be permitted to disem park until after their inspection by the visiting

physicians of the board.

Dr. Vallee moved, seconded by Dr. Russel' and it was resolved,—That the visiting physicians appointed by this board be required to visit all trains and steamboats conveying parsengers into this ci y, to inspect passengers, to vaccinate all those who require it and to order the arrest of any one resisting their authority—the whom in conformity with the following clause on vaccination, printed in the official (intette; of Sept. 26, 188):—"Vacc-nation being the only sateguard against smallpox, and the only measure lik ly to say its progress in the present emergency, it is resolved that the vaccination of chi dren and re-vaccina tion of grown people he ordered to be onfo:ced by all local boards of health."

Dr. Alicarn and Mr. Farrel referred to the importance of a medical inspection of all steara-

ships, sailing vessels and barges arriving from Montreal, and immediate action will be taken in this connection.

On the representation of the local Board of Health, Mr. Davis, Superintendent of the Quebec division of the C.P.R., caused the doors of all the cars arriving here yesterday to be locked at the station until after a medical inspection of the passengers.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

CONCLUSION OF THE HAMILTON MEETING-AS-

SISTED IMMIGRATION DENOUNCED. HAMILTON, Oct. 14 -- The general assembly of the Knights of Lubor has closed its session here. The difficulty between the order and the Webash railway management has been left to an assembly committee to investigate and report upon. The assembly executive board wound up its business this evening. It has been decided to employ a number of lecturers in opposition to assisted immigration, and the admission to this continent of paupers and criminals from foreign countries was declared wrong. The hoycotting of the New York Tribune and Toronto Mail was en-

BOYCOTTERS AT WORK.

CORK, Oct. 13.-The landlords' union men shipped a number of cattle to-day. The cattlemen still boycott the steamship line. Boycotted persons are pouring demands for

n essential and insedement a part IRISH PARLIAM UNITARY FUND.

INDU TARLIAM MIARI P) ((())
Previously acknowledged	859 AB
W. T. Coatigan	5 0
Edward McLaughlin	1 0
Thomas Gayn r	5 00
J. J Currar, QC., M.P.	5 00
S E Lefel r	1 00
P. Weight.	10 00
Edward Murphy	10 0
T. Cune	3 00
M Callagnan	1 00
P. McKenun	1 00
P. McKeown. Patrick Mo ria Aubrey, Que.	1 00
"July." M. nireal	1 00
By Mr. L Marphy-	
T. Phelap	1 00
J. Lennon	1 00
A Friend	1 00
Second list handed in by Mesara.	Jumes
Donnelly and James McCormack :-	
James McCormack	1 00
P. McCarthy	1 00
M. McGurren	1 04
J. Kearns	1 00
H. M. Donnell	1 00
John Mechan	50
M. Savage.	50
P. Ryan	T 00
M. O'Byrne	- 5 8
John Kannon	1 00
J. O'D	I OF
Collected by L. O'Gorman, Danville,	P.Q.:
L O'Gorman	2 00
Parrick Costello	1 00
William Costello	50
John Drury	1 60
James Hannan	50
Michael Cassidy	54
L. Coughlin	<i>5</i> 9
Thomas McCormick	50
Muthew McCormick	50
Thomas Hannau	50
M. O Keefe	58
Patrick Cokel-y	J. 00
Francis G Cokeley	1 00
George Sinnott	50
Miss J Sinnot: Thomas Gunning.	25
Inomas Gunning.	25
James Latley	25
Patrick Donegan	25
To the Editor of THE Post :	

DEAR SIE, -- Enclose please find the sum of eleven dollars and fifty cents (\$11 50) for the lash Parliamentary Fund.

L. O'GORMAN. Dunville, 19th Oct , 1885.

To the Editor of Tue Post :

Euclosed please find \$1.00 for the National League or Parliamentary Fund, man koly cause in which money cannot be put to better use, and to help these brave men who are struggling for the right to govern themselves

Yours truly. PATRICK MORRER. Aubrey, Oct. 18th, 1885.

To the Editor of Tue Post:

SIR, -I was in hopes of having the rleasure of a visit from some of Erina friends, tas collectors for the Irish Parliamentary Fund. that I might cheerfully give them my mite. Well, they did not do no that honor, and as I thought that made the most effective, I was disappointed. I beg have now to enclose to you my yearly subscription, one dollar, for leish disenthralment. Parhups after this little intimation my gallant countrymen, "the lads who love the lasses, and the lasses the lads too," will feel that sparks of patriotism conduce very much to their ladies' favor

Montreal, 19th Oct., 1885.

A CHILD CARRIED OFF BY AN EAGLE.

BEFORE THE NEIGHBORS COULD RESCUE IT.

A tow days since, as the wife of J. Wa Ramilly, a farmer in St. Vincent de l'aul, a village about ten miles trom dentical, was feeding her fowls, while her child, aged about two years, was playing around, sud denly a large half beaded eagle awnoped down and bore the little one off m in valous. The child sereamed and extended its arms to ets metner, who was beside begself with mental agony, but was powerless to render assistance. The servans of the child, how? ever, attracted the might we, who with shotguns pursued the carle. I'm bird was seen to dight with its prey upon the roof of a barn a mile distant. Infling up its hear, with one powerful stroke it drove its test into the hild's head, and then beenn its horrid feast. At the near approach of the neighbors, who vere firing guns to frighten it, the eagle took flight, leaving the child behind. When the andy was recovered life was extinos. The shull was split in two, and a part had been

TWO BROTHERS WOOING THE SAME MAIDEN.

ALBURTIS Pa., Oct. 17 .-- Emma Gougler is pretty girl residing in Upper Saucony, Lebigh county, and there are a number of young men who are in love with her. Among her admirers are two stalwart brothers named Schelley, young lime dealers of that district. Last night being lovers' night, one of the brothers called early, and was being entertained in the parlor by Miss Gougle on the organ when there was a rap at the door. The lady answered, and warmly welcomed the new comer, who was the other brother. Both young men gloomily took seats, and the lady entertained them by singing and playing. Finally the men took up the object of their visit, and each claimed that the ther should leave and go home. The lady said both could remain rather than have any trouble. The men became loud in their arguments, and the tamily upstairs was aroused and the father sent word down that there must be less noise. This, however, had no effect. He went down himself and drove the suitors outdoors. The ejected brothers, angry with each other, very soon came to furious blows. The girl came out and rushed between them to stop the fight, but before she subdued them both had been very hadly battered. Both are determined to have the girl, and the neighbors fear a tragedy of some kind.

THE TENANT FARMERS' DEMANDS. DUNLIN, Oct. 18 .- At a meeting of tenant farmers at Westport to-day a resolution was adopted demanding that the Government introduce a bill similar to the American homestead law.

ARRESTED IN CHURCH.

Dublin, Oct. 18 .- At Castlebar to-day the police surrounded the house of Father Healy, who was conducting Mass at the time, and arrested some of the congregation for their connection with some recent evictions.

A starving laborer took three apples from a garden and was sentenced by Bailey Butter, of Dundee, Scotland, to forty days imprisonment.