ho-

le.

Bishop Cleary read a letter from His Holiness announcing that the Vicar-General had been made a prelate in recognition of the great service he had rendered the Church while acting as Administrator of the Diocese. He will now wear the purple, and be address-He will now Mgr. Farrelly. The dignity has been earned, for no one could have labored with greater zeal and solicitude for the Church than he, while his management of diocessa affairs, at times when a skilled and steady hand was required, has been unusually commended and approved. It may be added by Mgr. Farrelly has received the highest dgalty which can be conferred upon a prelie without a See. Few dioceses have been isle without a nee. I aw dioceses have been so honored; several have received secondary degrees. The reading of the letter, officially ntimating the elevation, was followed by applause, the priests in attendance expressing their congratulations and the pleasure they felt that one so deserving had been so highly distinguished. Agr. Farrelly will appear in the Cathedral for the first time as a prelate on Sunday morning.

LEO XIII. AND THE RIGHTS OF THE CHURCH IN EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

The admirable encyclical letter of our Holv Father Pope Lee XIII. announcing an extraordinary jubiles on the 12th of March last has, no doubt, not been forgotten. In that letter the Sovereign Pontiff at first recalls in a general way the persecutions to which the hely Church of God is exposed at the present time, then he points out to the Christian world the two ordinary forms under which these persecutions take place in our day. The memies of the Church direct their infuriated efforts against the Chair of Peter, and the rights of the Church in the matter of Christian ducation. Here are the words of the Holy

Father on this point :"Without any regard for this power of teaching, which resides in the Roman Pontiff, they (the enemies of the church) put aside our authority of instruction even of youth, and if we are allowed, which is denied to no individual, to open at our own expense schools for the instruction of youth, the violence and rigor of the civil laws are made to be felt even in those schools. We are all the more deeply affected at such a baleful spectacle, as we have not sufficient means to relieve so many evils, as much as we would wish to do. In fact, we are really more in the power of our memies than we belong to ourself, and eren the use of this liberty which is conceded Us has no certain basis of duration or stability, since it can be taken away from Us or diminished at the will and pleasure of another. Nevertheless it is manifest through daily experience, that the contagion of the evil is gaining more and more through the rest of the body of the Christian state and is spreading among a large number of men. For the nations separated from the Church are each day falling into deeper calamities; and the moment the Catholic faith is extinct or weakened, then an opening is made for barefaced licentiousness of ideas and for the unhealthy curiosity of novelties. When people despise the very great and noble power of him who holds the place of God on earth, it is evident that the authority of man does not remain strong enough to check the unsubdued spirits of the rebellious, or to repress, in the multitude, the ardour of an insane liberty. And now civil society, though it has already experienced great calamities, is frightened by the perspective of still greater perils. It is for this reason that it is necessary that the Church, to repel the efforts of her enemies and to accomplish her mission for the benefit of all, should work and combat a great deal. But in this violent and varied combat, in which the glory of God is in question, and in which the struggle is made for the eternal salvation of souls, all the valor and all the skill of man would be in vain, it we did not receive from Heaven the help required by the

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

times.'

LONDON, Sept. 30 .- A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs: "One of the Ministers has just given me a positive assurance that at the Emperor of Russia's own desire a meeting has been arranged with the Emperor of Austria. Not wishing to leave his dominions before his coronation the Emperor Alexander has stipulated that the meeting shall take place at some point on the Russian frontier. I was unable to obtain any information as to the exact place and date."

I have learned that the Czar would much have preferred not leaving his yacht on the occasion of the Dantzic meeting, but his uncle, the Emperor William, pressed him so much to land that he could not refuse.

Despite the recent articles in the Journal de St. Petersburg the word "unexpected," supplied to Prince Bismarck's friendly attitude, was most certainly in the confidential despatch published by the Egyerteles the other

# SPORTING NEWS.

Bibby, the English wrestler, has accepted the dallenge of John McGillick to wrestle for

The Ottawa racing association have issued a very attractive programme for a two days meeting on Friday and Saturday, 21st and

The yacht "Atlanta" will sail a race with the "Norah" on Wednesday, and will leave the Bay of Quinte for New York, probably on Thursday night.

Laycock, the Australian oarsman, was recenty defeated over the Paramatta River chamcionship course, Australia, by Michael Rush for a purse of \$2,000.

The victories of the Scotch cutter yacht "Madge," says the N. Y. Graphic, have astonished our yachtsmen about as much as the "America" did at Cowes.

With the steady march of improvement in solence and mechanics, medicine has kept even pace. It now gives us remedies in a perfection ofform and composition that the crudities of earlier medical science , never approached. Among the most effective of medicines are Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills-beautiful, sugar-coated, glistening globules—universally known and used as a reliable family physic. These pills Possess great efficacy as a preventive of, or cure for the diseases incident to this section of the country; especially diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels, which often result in dangerout fever. They also give vigor to the circulation, remove constipation, create an appetite, and aid digestion, thereby promoting health. Their ingredients are entirely vegetable, and they are a safe remedy in the hands of the most inexperienced .- Macon, Ga. Telegraph and Messenger.

The water in Lake Manitoba is gradually

American crusade against liquor selling by a of having his place filled by their because they surmounted as became the hardy paster of old days. Father mountaineers they were, and from their ranks

[Continued from THIRD Page.]

# SCOTCH CATHOLIC SETTLEMENT IN CANADA.

whole clan. For services rendered to the house of Stuart they were rewarded by Charles II with a peerage under the title of Lord MacDonnell and Arross. The Rev. Alexander MacDonald was born at Innishalaggan in 1760, and studied at Valladolid. About the year 1790 trade between the

River Clyde and the North American colonies had been greatly injured by the proclamation of peace and the independence of those colonies, and the merchants of Glasgow and Greenock turned their attention to the importation and manufacture of cotton. This branch of industry grew rapidly, and in 1793 over eighty thousand people were employed in it. The great demand for labor drained the agricultural districts and sent up the price of all kinds of provisions. The lairds, finding they could obtain so ready a market, determined that it would be more to their advantage to turn their mountain estates into sheep-walks than to allow them to be occupied by the numerous and poor clansmen, who were indifferent farmers and could scarcely obtain from the soil sufficient for their own maintenance Accordingly the tenants were turned adrift; sometimes two hundred gave place to one south-country shepherd, or as the local phraseology expressed it, "Two hundred smokes went through one chimney." These poor people were destitute and helpless; they had never been beyond the gray line of ocean that washes the rocks of the Hebrides and runs into the deep indentures of the Inverness-shire coast. The southern language was to them an unknown tongue; to make or take care of money was beyond their ken. The means of emigration was denied them. British cruisers had orders from the Admiralty to prevent the departure of emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland, of which was built in 1818 for a public and to press such able-bodied men as they found on board of emigrant ships. It was when affairs was in this pitiable state that aided by professors whom he obtained from the Rev. Dr. MacDonald came to the rescue. Leaving the scene of his missionary labors on dained from this primitive seat of learning. the borders of Perth, he repaired to Glasgow. where he obtained an introduction to the stone mansion capable of accommodating principal manufacturers. He proposed to many persons, and fronting on a large garden them that they should give employment to laid out in 1826 by a gardener whom he his destitute countrymen. This they were brought out from Scotland. The bishop willing enough to do, but reminded the priest of two obstacles: one, their ignorance of the English language; the other, their profession of the Catholic faith. At that time prejudice against Catholics was so strong in Glasgow that they were always in danger of insuit self very strongly against "those radicals and abuse. It was hardly safe for a priest to reside among them; he would be subject to annoyance and assault, and as the penal laws people a spirit of moderation and gratitude to were still in force, he would also be liable to be brought before a court of justice. Dr. Mac-Donald expressed his conviction that "although the letter of the law was in force, the spirit of it was greatly mitigated," and deavored to interest Cardinal Wilde in his declared that if the manufacturers would take Glengarry colony, and, it is said, wanted him the Highlanders under their protection he would run his chances of safety and take up then not even a priest, simply a very wealthy his residence among them as interpreter and clergyman. This was agreed to, and from 1792 to 1794 the plan worked admirably. Then came the war with France. The manufacturers received a sudden check; many failed, and others were almost at a stand. The poor Highlanders were again out of employment and again destitute. Dr. Mac-Donald then conceived the plan of getting them embodied in a Highland corps under his kinsman called Allastair Rungh (the red). the young chief of Glengarry. He assembled a meeting of Catholics at Fort Augustus in through the wildeeness. February, 1794, when an address was drawn up to the king, offering to raise a Catholic corps under the command of the young chieftain, who with Fletcher, the laird of Dunens, proceeded to London to lay it before his wife, with three children. The three the king. It was most graciously received the manufacturers of Glasgow warmly seconded it, furnishing cordial recommendations of the Highlanders, and in August letters of service were issued to Alexander MacDonnell, of Glengarry, to raise the Glen-

Rev. Dr. MacDonald was gazetted chaplain to this regiment, which did service in Guernsey and atterwards in Ireland. An anecdote is told of them at Waterford which shows the honest simplicity of their nature and their ignorance of worldly wisdom. When they entered the town billet-money was distributed among them. Before night the order was countermanded; they were ordered to New Ross. Being told of this, each honest Scot returned his billet-money ! While they were quartered in Connemara two young men named Stewart were brought by the commanding officer before a drum-head courtmartial, whereupon a private stepped out of the ranks, recovered his arms, saluted his

garry Fencible Regiment as a Catholic corps,

of which he was appointed colonel. The

colonel, and said: " Ma dhoirtear diar di fhuil nan Stuibhartich an a sho a noc, bi stri s'anchuis"-"If there will be a drop of the Stewart blood spilt here to-night there will be trouble." "Go back to the ranks, you old rebel," was the answer; but the Stewart's escaped scotiree. The colonel at this time was not Glengarry, but his cousin Donald MacDonell, who was afterwards killed at Badajos at the head of the ' forlorn hope."

The regiment was disbanded in 1802, and the men were again as destitute as ever. Their chaplain then set out for London, and entered into a negotiation with the Government in the hope of obtaining assistance to further their emigration to Canada. This plan was opposed, and the Government offered to settle them in Trinidad. Dr. Mac-Donald, however, persevered, and at length procured from Mr. Addington, the Premier, an order to grant two hundred acres of land to every Highlander who should arrive in the province. After enduring extreme opposition from Highland landlords, governors and members of Parliament-even from the Prince of Wales, who offered them land in Cornwall-the devoted priest obtained the desire of his heart and saw his beloved people sail for Canada in 1802. As has been before said, they named their new home after their native glen, and every head of a family called his plantation after the farm he had possessed among the grand old hills of Inver-

ness-shire. It must not be thought that all the Catholic settlers were MacDonnells (or MacDonalds). Among those of 1784 we find the name of Fraser, McLennan, Hay, Rose, Glasford and others; among the bands of 1786 were Grants, McIntoshes, McWilliamses, McDougalls, Mc-Phees, McGillises, McGillivrays, McCuaigs and Campbells. Those of 1802 were more than half MacDonalds.

In 1804 Dr. MacDonald followed his pecple to Canada. He proceeded first to visit the Rev. Roderick (Bory) MacDonald at the Indian mission of St. Regis, then went to Kingston. During this time the people of St. Raphael's had taken a dislike te Father liamstown is to-day a thriving place, with a An unsuccessful attempt has been made in Fitzsimmons and clamored to have him re- fine convent and as pretty a church as there southern districts of London to imitate the moved, probably because they saw a chance is to be found in Canada. All these obsta-

Roderick, from St. Regis, reasoned with them by letter, but in vain. At last a sturdy Quebec in midwinter, 1805, and laid his peti- John MacDonell, of Greenfield, for many tion before Bishop du Plessis, who came to years member for Glengarry and attorney-Glengarry in the summer of the same year and appointed Dr. MacDonald parish priest of St. Raphael's.

The people's joy was very great at having their beloved priest with them once more. They gathered from near and far to bid him welcome. The little "Blue Chapel" was filled to overflowing; devout worshippers knelt along the aisles, on the doorsteps, and out on the short, crisp grass of the woodland meadows. When the notes of the Tantum Ergo rose on the air they pictured the Benediction service in their former home, where they had knelt on the heather of the beloved glen, through whose mountains their clear, wild music had so of-ten sounded that hymn of adoration, borne along the rippling waves of the Garry to float over the waters of dark Loch Ness and echo amid the wild hills of Glen More. The "Blue Chapel" was soon too small for the parishioners, and Dr. MacDonald went home to Scotland in 1819 to procure assistance toward the erection of a larger church. During his absence he was elected bishop of Upper Canada. He returned in 1820, bringing with him from Glasgow a stonemason, who set about building the present parish church of St. Raphael's. 1820, and was received in Glengarry with a there for two years he removed to Kingston, which place became his home, the diocese having been divided and Bishop Power appointed bishop of Toronto. Bishop Gaulin, coadjutor to Blshop Maccondintor to Blahop Mac-was assistant priest of St. Donald. Raphael's after 1812, as the bishop was constantly travelling. Bishop MacDonald organized his immense diocese, bought land, built convents and churches, also founded at St. Raphael's the College of Ions, a portion school; the western part was added for ecclesiastics in 1826. Here he taught himself, Montreal. Fourteen ecclesiastics were or-The bishop's house, built in 1808, is a spacious seems here to have found rest and solace among his flowers. He founded the Highland Society and encouraged among the people the preservation of their nationality. In a pastoral still extant he expresses himwho aim at the destruction of our holy religion," and strives to inculcate on his the government, who had certainly befriended them "better than had their own natural chieftains at home. When he crossed the Atlantic in 1891 the bishop ento visit Upper Canada, his eminence being widower.

In 1840 the venerable prelate went home to Scotland for the last time, and visited an old friend, Father Gardiner, in Damfries, in whose arms he died. Mortal illness seized him before he reached the end of his journey, and his first words of greeting were : " Dear old friend, I've come to die with you." His remains were brought to St. Raphael's, then removed to Kingston in 1860. Thus passed away one of the grandest men whom God ever sent to hew for his people a path

Among those who came out in the ship MacDonald were one John MacDonald, of the MacDonalds of Loupe, and Anna McGillis, multiplied to nine before many and of these two sons entered the church the eldest, Adness (Angus), joined the Sulpicians and passed forty years as a professor in the Montreal seminary. He then retired to Glengarry, where, at the age of eighty, he died universally beloved. Two brothers and two sisters died, aged respectively ninety-eight eighty-two, seventy-three, and sixty-seven years; there are now living in Cornwall two brothers and one sister, aged eighty-eight, eighty-one, and seventy-eight years. The second son, John, studied for the priesthood, and soon after his ordination was an assistant at St. Raphael's, thence he was removed to Perth, where he suffered many hardships for ten years. He was vicar-general of Kingston and parish priest of St. Raphael's for many years, and died at Lancaster on the 16th of

March, 1879, in the ninety-seventh year of his This latter was a man of very determined character and somewhat stern in his treatment of his flock, who one and all obeyed him as little children. It was no uncommon thing in those days to see a man with a sheep-skin on his head or a wooden gag in his mouth—a penance awarded by Father John. A pulpit was a conventionality that he scorned; he always addressed his people while walking to and fro behind the Communion railing. If any luckless wight incurred his displeasure he was pitilessly and publicly rebuked, though semetimes the worm turned. For instance:

"John Roy MacDonald, leave this church." Dead silence. "John Boy MacDonald, I say leave this church." John Roy MacDonald rises and goes slowly and solemnly out, stepping carefully over the far-apart logs that did duty for a floor

Father John proceeds with his sermon, when creak, creak, creak, back over the logs comes John Roy MacDonald and calmly re-

"John Roy MacDonald, did I not tell you to leave this church?"

"Yes, Maister Ian, and I will be for to go out of the church for to pleass you, and now I wass come pack for to pleass myself!" It was not the ancient Scotch custom to call priests father; hence Father John was always spoken to and of as Maister Ian.

Through great and manifold hardships have these people worked their way to comfort and ease. Coming from a life of freedom, and in many instances careless idleness, in a sea-girt home where a wealth of fresh fish was always to be had for very slight exertion, agricultural labor was almost unknown to them. In Canada they found themselves obliged to work hard and in the face of disheartening obstacles. Their new home was in many parts either swamp.land or else sandy and full of stones; the stones had to be picked up and made into walls to divide the farms, and the swamp-land drained and reclaimed. Often they had to lay roads of logs across the marshes and jump from one log to another, carrying on their backs bags of grain to be ground at Williamstown, where Sir John Johnson had erected a mill. Wil-

came some of the celebrated characters of general. He was colonel of the Glengarry Fencibles raised for the War of 1812, and was killed while serving under Brock at Queens. town Heights.

Simon Fraser, of the house of Lovat, descended from Mrs. Fraser, of Kilbrocky (the best female [Scotch] Gaelic scholar of her time, who instructed the Jesuit Farquarson in that language and was one of the means of keeping the feith from extinction in the Highlands), was born in Glengarry; he became a partner in the Northwest Company, and on one of his exploring expeditions dis-

covered the Fraser River. From St. Raphael's came the family of Sandfield MacDonald, of which the late Hon. John Sandfield MacDonald was the eldest son. He was one of the most brilliant politicians of his time, and premier of the Canadian government. His brother, the Hon. D. A. Mac-Donald, one of the crown ministers of the late Liberal or Grit government, was lieutenant-governor of Ontario for five years.

Among the "places of interest" to a Catholic stranger in Canada West, there is none more delightful than St. Raphael's, where so many historic memories meet and touch, and, interweaved with the faith that is in them, live on The bishop was consecrated in Montreal in in the hearts of the people. It is difficult of access: so are most poetic places now-sgreat display of rejoicing. After remaining days. You leave Lancaster in a "Black Maria" that groans and creaks and hounces over the road in a way that will test your nerves. Your driver is a yellow-haired Gael with a tendency to moralize on the evils of intemperance; but as he speaks the wind wafts over his shoulders his breath, tainted with an unmistakable odor of John Barleycorn. As you leave Lancaster a wayside workshop strikes your eye, neat, white, and dapper. From its eave depends a sign; you expect at the most an intimation that festive buggies and neat jaunting sleighs are made within; but no: "A large supply of elegant coffins always on hand ! This singular memento mori sets you thinking until you come to the end of your seven-mile drive and dismount at "Sandfield's Corner," your oscillating conveyance going jolting on to Alexandria. You follow in the wake of a barefooted small boy whose merry black eyes proclaim him an interloper and a Frenchman. Along the side of the old " military road" you go under elm trees of giant height until you reach the quaint old hamlet dedicated to "Raphael the healer, Raphael the guide." Village there is none; only a postoffice and store, an inn, a school house, two cottages, with the church, presbytery, and college. The former stands on the brow of a hill and is remarkably large and lofty for a country church. On a chiselled slab over

the door you read: TEAG DE. † HIDCCXXI.

Entering you are struck by the bareness of the vast roof, unsupported by pillars or galleries. The sanctuary is formed by a screen dividing it from the passage that connects the sanctuaries. Behind this screen is a white marble slab bearing the inscrip-

> On the 18th of June, 1843, the Highland Society of Canada erected this tablet to the memory of the Honorable and Right Reverend ALEXANDER MACDONELL, Bishop of Kingston, Born 1760-Dled 1840. Though dead he still lives in the hearts of his countrymen.

Under the floor at the gospel side of the sancturay lie the mortal remains of the good and reverred Father John. Upon the main altar a statue of the patron of the Church, St. Raphael, the "human-hearted seraph"imported from Munich by the present parish riest. Father Masterson—looks as full of beauty and compassion as even Faber has portrayed him.

The side altars have also fine statues of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, and the rear, and in the hospital the wound was silver church throughout gives evidence of tasteful | trepanned. He wore the plate to the end of care. In the gravevard there are many old tombs, of which the inscriptions are deby time. One of the oldest faced bears the date of 1828, and on it the passer-by is requested, "in the name of God," to pray for the soul of Mary Watson, spouse of Lieut. Angus McDonell, Glengarry Light Infantry. Near the church there was a building called a convent, but the bishop never succeeded in obtaining nuns for the mission. The enclosure across the road is occupied by the presbytery and college, now used as a chapel in which Mass is said daily, and in which, when the writer first saw it, the descendants of the mountaineers were repeating the resary on a golden May evening. The building is small, and has, of course, been greatly altered, all the partitions having been removed to render it fit for use as a chapel. garden of the bishop is still a mass of bloom, and in its centre walks stands a moss-grown sun-dial, whereon we trace: "B. J. McD. 1827."

a relic of Maister Ian. From the wall of one of the rooms in which he lived the grand old bishop's portrait looks down on his people. It shows a man of commanding figure and noble and benign aspect, withal bearing a striking resemblance to the pictures of Sir Walter Scott. The church, house, college and garden have been much improved by Father Masterson, who succeeded Father John, after being his assistant for many years.

The people of Glengarry seem to live on very good terms with their Protestant neighbors, and tell with pleasure of Father John's custom of reading the Bible sloud to those of them who wished him to do so. The bishop was revered by all sects, and when he received visitors of state in Kingston the wife of the Protestant minister used to go over to do the honors of his house. All through the country the farms are equil, if not superior, to any others of the Dominion, and are graced by magnificent trees. The roads are bordered with beech, ash, birch, tamarack, maple butiernut, spruce, willow, and pine, while the elms in every direction offer studies for an artist in their rugged and graceful curves. These elms were the staple commodity for export, and the year in which the people found no market for their wood was one in which their sufferings were extreme; they still speak of it as "the year of elms." A small river called the Beaudette winds ithrough the country. On each side of it are marsh-lands, covered in places with low-sized bushes: water scenery is certainly wanting in Glengarry.

The Highlanders are grave and serious, clannish as of old, standing by each other guaillean ri guaillean" (shoulder to shoulder) in all disputes. . The old antira hy between the clans is still in some instances cherished. It is a well-known fact that a young lawyer of Glengarry, who is, in the opinion of many, heir to the title and chief-

· Mother St. Xavler, for years the respected superior of the Ursuline Convent in Quebec, also was born in Glengarry.

† House of God.

tainship, actually refused, some time ago, to ing verdict .- "That the deceased, John Canadian history, such as the first Speaker of accept an invitation to dine with the Marquis clansman, John MacDonald, surnamed "Bona- the Upper Canadian Parliament, which met of Lorne, declaring that a MacDonald could parte," pushed his way from St. Raphael's to at Niagara, September 17, 1792—Colonel not and would not be the guest of a Campbell of Argyle!

The national dress is rare now and only comes out, like the bagpipes, on state occasions. The girls, in spite of Father John's penances, have cultivated their decided talent for dancing, but there is generally none of the gayety and careless amusement so common among the French-Canadias. Hospitality is a predominant characteristic of the Highlanders-a hospitality so generous, sincere, and hearty that, having experienced it, you will be ready to say with Burns :

"When death's dark stream I ferry o'er-A time that surely shall come-

In heaven itself I'll ask no more Than just a Highland welcome.' A. M. Pore.

#### A GENERAL ALARM

Is needed when the frame is consumed with fever as with a slow fire, brought on by sluggishness of the kidneys, or torpidity of the liver; Burdock Blood Bitters will act on the system like a chemical engine, and remove all fever and restore to normal state of health. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

#### A VETERAN OF WATERLOO.

DEATH OF MAJOR RONAN AT THE AGE OF 105 YEARS

-INCIDENTS IN THE OLD SOLDIER'S LIFE. It is saddening to hear from time to time that another of the links which connected us with that period in the history of Great Britain when she battled successfully for supremacy on land and sea has been broken. Major Ronan, a veteran of the Peninsular war and Waterloo, died on Tuesday last at the little village of Gilford, county of Simcoe, having reached the ripe old age of 105 years. Major Timothy Ronan served his Majesty King George III, in

THE 47TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, the same corps which, it will be remembered. lay in Toronto at the time of the Fenian raid in 1866. Most of his military life was passed in active service, for he was engaged in most of the sanguinary battles fought between the French and British in Spain during the years 1809 and 1811, and was privileged to take part in the closing engagement at Water-loo. Although it was Major Ronan's good tortune to die full of years, surrounded by the comforts which his own exertions had won for him, he did not escape unscathed from all the battlefields on which his courage and devotion to country had been tried. He was shot in the groin at the seige of Badajos, and carried the bullet in his body up to the time of his death. Again IN WATERLOO HE WAS SEVERELY WOUNDED.

During the terrific charges which the French cavalry made on the British squares at the former engagement, he was singled out for personal combat by an officer in the enemy's squadrons. The Frenchman charged furiously upon him, and with a single sweep of his sabre severed the bridle lines of Ronan's horse, with the object of having its rider at his mercy. But while Monsieur was so eugaged, his intended victim ran a sword through his body. While Ronan was withdrawing his blade he pulled the French officer's gold watch and chain away from the pocket which held it, and both articles fell upon his arm. But Ronan had, by the cutting of the bridle lines, lost control of his norse, and another Frenchman endeavoured to take advantage of his predicament by also charging upon him. The British officer, however, adroitly fell over his horse, and slipping under the animal's body managed to catch the second Frenchman in the nick of time, and by an upward sweep of his sword nearly decapitated him. But

REATS OF STRENGTH AND DARING accomplished by Ronan on that eventful day would fill pages. He was severely wounded year, take up command of the southern distowards the close of the battle. Shortly before Blucher's arrival was announced a shell burst immediately over him, and a fragment fractured his skull. He was carried to the

Ronan came to this country before the rebellion of 1837-38, and took an active part in its suppression. At that time he resided at Aurora, where he built the first brick house, and in which he carried on a boot and shoe business for several years. , Before coming to Aurora, however, he had concluded to settle in Medonte township, near Orillia, but the hears and wolves insisted on being neighbourly, and the adventurous settler concluded to go to Orillia, where he remained for some

#### time. AN INCIDENT IN LONDON.

The deceased soldier was at one time in the London police force, having joined it shortly after leaving the army. Upon one occasion, while searching in a dentist's office for the body of a young Italian whom it was supposed the dentist had murdered for the purpose of obtaining his teeth, which were remarkably fine, Ronan found a little child seated at a table playing with toys, while its feet were resting in a butt of hot water. It

# BLEEDING TO DEATH

WAS

from cuts inflicted on the feet. The teeth of the child had tempted the dentist to murder, but the fiend was arrested by Ronan, and subsequently suffered death on the gallows.

The deceased was born on the 13th August 776, at Ballyronan, county Tipperary, Ireland, and was educated in Meath college. He married a daughter of Mr. Horace Cook. a merchant of Cashel, and had eleven children born to him.

The remains of the deceased were conveyed to the city on Thursday morning, and were subsequently interred in St. Michael's cometery. If proper notice had been given it is probable that the old soldier would have been buried with military bonours, but the family preferred a simple burial .- Toronto Mail.

# FANCY DRINKS.

Burdeck Blood Bitters is not a fancy drink, but a pure medicinal tonic, alterative, laxstive and nervine, whose effect is to purify, restore and build up the impoverished blood and enfeebled body. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

# THE LATE J. H. ELLIOTT.

THE POST MORTEM EXAMINATION-THE VERDICT. After the evidence of the several witnesses had been taken at the inquest held over the remains of the late J. H. Elliott, the coroner consulted with the jury, when it was decided to hold a post mortem examination. Further proceedings were then postponed until 7.30 in the evening, and Dr. Pinet, of St. Laurent, was instructed to make the examination and report the result at the above hour.

At the appointed time the jury reassembled and the inquest was resumed when Dr. Pinet reported that he had made a thorough examination of the body, and gave it as his opinion that the immediate cause of death was con-

gestion of the brain. The jury accordingly, returned the follow- certain proof. - Telegraph.

Henry Elliott, came to his death from congestion of the brain, hastened by exposure to the weather.

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF STRAWBERRY

Cures cancer of the stomach and bowels, dysentery, cholera morbus, and all summer complaints.

#### ROUND THE WORLD.

The Garfield Banner is the latest news. paper venture in Colorado.

The variety stage is noted less for its new song than its nudities.

A new prospective industry in the South is the growth of flowers for perfumery.

The International Congress of Socialists opens on Sunday at Chur, Switzerland. The excise collections at London, Ont., for

the month of September were \$28,733. The Aberdeenshire farmers continue their

agitation for a general reduction of rent. Numbers of horses in the Ottawa Valley are suffering from a disease known as pink-

A project is mooted among Americans in

London to build a church in memory of Garfield. An enormous anti-monopoly meeting was

held in New York last night. John Kelly presided. At Kingston Assize Court the jury in the

case of Potter vs. Gunn, gave a verdict for \$500 for plaintiff. Two women, suspected of preparing to make an attempt on the life of the Czar, have been

The mills of Ross, Ritchie & Co., and of Baptist & Co., at Three Rivers, have stopped running for want of logs. The writer of the letters said to contain

arrested in Vienna.

threats of assassination against Conkling is Harry J. Rowley, of Utica.

The recent disturbances in the colliery districts of Lancashire have cost the County Palatine no less than £23,000. France is now building seventeen ironclads.

England ten. This will give France liftythree and England lifty-seven. The French Government will probably bring the question of extradition before the

Chamber of Deputies next session. The Duke of Argyll has taken his bride on a yacht trip. She is his second mate, the gossips say .- New Orleans Picagune.

A steamer has been specially fitted to raise the German ironclad " Great Elector," now ninety feet under water off Folkestone. England. The Dominion Government are having

soundings made at the Chaudiere River,

P. Q., with a view to building a wharf there. The man Farrell, of Brockville, charged with attempting to rape the 14-year old girl, Lavinia Row, has fled to the United

States A Toronto despatch says there has been a great falling off in the Grand Trunk traffic on the Western division during the past three weeks.

Count Elemer Batthyany astounds the upper ten thousand in Paris by announcing his betrothal to Miss Emilie Loisset, a pretty circus rider. A New Orleans despatch says the steamship

Merida" on the 25th of September, near Cape Hatteras. The Prussian authorities recently arrested several Russian Nihilists detected in at-

, Hudson," passed the steamship "City of

tempts to establish connection with Polish Socialists. It is stated that the Duke of Connaught will, on attaining the necessary seniority next

The silk business of Japan is suspended, owing to the new and oppressive conditions of sale imposed by the Japanese Gulld, which

foreign buyers resist. There is no truth in the statement recently published that Sir J. Pope Honnessy, the Governor of Hong Kong, intends to return

home before his time is up. When the Czar of Russia met the the Emperor of Germany the other day, it was the former who remarked, "Kaiser, how's your dog ?"-Philadelphia Chronicle.

The Diet of Dalmatia, which holds its sittings at Zara, has been suddenly closed on account of a riot in the town. Several of the members of the Diet were mobbed.

Mr. James Lowther, M.P., speaking at the Burton (Westmoreland) agricultural meeting, said he did not expect that we should ever see protective duties imposed upon corn.

A semi-official note is published, reiterating the statement that, in spite of rumors to the contrary. England and France have resolved to maintain accord on the Egyptian question.

The Marine and Fisheries Department is understood to have in contemplation a scheme for the restoration of the exhausted cyster beds on the north shore of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

The statisticians are now willing to conceds that there will be a wheat surplus of at least 100,000,000 bushels in this country at the service of the needy elsewhere. It will be required, and it will bring to this country at least \$150,000,000 of foreign gold.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that "Llanfairpwichgunyugergobwichilandyseiliogogo," the name of a Welsh parish, is pronounced as if written thus: "Thlanvirepoolchgwingergoboolchthlandisiliogogo, but the majority of the people will keep right along pronouncing it as it is spelled.

In St. Paul, Minn., a young man in the airy costume of the circus leaped from a bridge into the water, a distance of ninety feet. He won his wager, but was arrested by the police on a charge of wearing too few clothes. The modesty of St. Paul justifies ita Biblical name.

A singular religious frenzy has broken out in Nicaragua. People affected believe themselves the recipients of a divine communication. Whenever a person " feels the inspiration of communication" he rushes to the church and rings the bell, when the population assemble to hear the message.

The little German city of Klingenberg, in lower Franconia, not only imposes no municipal tax, but every voter receives an annual dividend from the city treasury of a sum ranging from \$22.50 to \$25. The city recently celebrated the Sedan anniversary by giving every citizen fifty cents, with fifty cents extra to every soldier of the war with France,

# BEAUTIFIERS.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength, buoyant spirits and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is

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