

VOL. XXXV.---NO: 10. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1884. PRICE - - - FIVE CENTS.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. Address of the Quebec Branch.

TO THE IRISHMEN OF QUEBEC.

BROTHER IRISHMEN,-At the recent Irish National League Convention in Boston, Mr. Sexton expressed himself pleased with the Sexton expressed number pleased with the fact that Canada was falling into line with the United States in helping the Irish cause. He did not know at the time that the regular dues of all the branches in Canada only amounted to two hundred and thirty-five dollars, and of this three-fourths came from the Quebec branch, exclusive of a donation of the queece statich, exclusive of a donation of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to the Parliamentary Fund. If the work of the Lesgue in Canada is not creditable as a whole, the part played by the Quebec branch reflects honor upon the members, who have done their duty as Irishmen in a most satisfactory manner. Nevertheless Quebec might have done more. Many Irishmen in Quebec do not be-long to the League, and the Irishman who does not enroll himself therein cannot be said to have done his duty as an Irishman.

We are about to commence another year and the struggle for Irish liberty is still being waged with courage and perseverance not-withstanding the inequality of the contend-ing forces. We appeal once more to the ing forces. We appeal once more to the Irishmen of Quebec to help the cause of old Ireland. We care not what wave of invasion landed your tathers in Ireland, we ask not at what altar you kneel, we only ask you to be to Ireland what the Briton is to Britain, what the Frenchman is to France, what the German is to Germany, what every honest man is to the nation of which he is a member. To Ireland you belong and to Ireland is due your loyal ervice and allegiance. Ireland demands her independence and that demand should receive your sympathy and support. If the Province of Ontario presumed to control the legislative power of the Province of Quebec, is there a man in this Province who would not resist so unwarrantable a usurpation?

How much more so then should not Irishmen resist the usurpation of the English Government in Ireland ?

The ancient kingdom of Ireland is not a colony. A nation venerable for its antiquity and its magnificent service in the cause of early civilization, our country has been separ ated by nature from all other lands, as if the Almighty desired to prove to all men that Ire-Aning the should be ruled by only her cwn people and by the laws adopted by them alone. It is not our desire to live at enmity with the English people ; we would only wish to compete with

to that of the whole Dominion of Canada Imagination cannot grasp this terrible story of death and exile; but the naked facts stand out in all their horrible reality, mutely ap-pealing to the Omniscient Judge for justice on the murderers and destroyers of an innocent people.

Irishmen ! the hand of God alone has saved us from utter extermination. Human malig nity and devilish ingenuity have exhausted every effort to destroy us and have failed

It was for a noble future that God preserved us. It was for the furtherance of His glory that He took our dry dead bones and raised us up into a nation mighty in its numerical strength and interlectual activity. Let us then have hope in the Just God, and let our deeds prove that we have faith in that Divine Justice, that sooner or later will avenge the unexampled wrongs of our race. Never since the fatal Union was Ireland

poorer in a monetary sense, but never was the spirit of her people so intelligent and in-trepid, and never did brighter hopes dawn upon the fortunes of our country. Under the guidance of Charles Stuart Parnell, a leader unsurpassed for political sagacity, wise, honest, and brave; and served by a band of men, whose ability and honesty challenge the admiration of the world, Ireland is gradually, but surely loosening the bonds that bind her limbs. It needs but a few more efforts, and her arms will be free to use them as circumstances may determine.

A responsible government for Ireland with or without the link of the crown is within the radius of a very near future; but its nearness will largely depend on the organized aid of the Irish in Americ .

We appeal to you then, Irishmen of Quebec to do your duty to your living kindred, and to the dead from whose loins you sprang, by helping the Irish cause. That help can not be more efficiently rendered than by enrolling yourselves in the Irish National League of America. This great organization is the recognized auxiliary of the National movement in Ireland; it is in full accord with the policy of Mr. Parnell; and, by the splen-did abilities of its executive officers has won the esteem of the American people. Holding aloof from the politics of Canada and the United States, its sole aim, and the object of its existence, is to supple-ment the efforts of the Irish people to obtain the simple right of responsible government in place of the bureaucratic system prevailing in Ireland to-day, a system proven by historical evidence to have been in every land where it provisions, if any, existed an obstacle to popular liberty, a prolific source of official crime, and an irritat-

ing cause of public discontent. We appeal then to the Irishmen of Quebec

LAVAL-VICTORIA.

Circular of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal to the Clergy of his Diocese-The last Decision of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda on the University Question

EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE,

Montreal, Sept. 28th, 1874. BELOVED FELLOW-LABORERS, - My pastoral etter, bearing date the 14th instant, has coneyed to you in substance the last decision of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda in relation to the university question. I have to-day the honor to place before you this im-His Excellency Dom Henri Smeulders, Com-missary Apostolic, of the 8th instant.

Montreal, Sept. 8th, 1884. To the Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Lord, His Lordship Ed. Chus. Fabre,

Bishop of Montreal. MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND REVEREND LORD,-By order of the Sacred Congregation for the propagation of the Christian name, I bring under the notice of your Lordship the underwritten decision of the aforesaid Congrega tion issued the 11th day of August last past, and on the 14th of the same month approved by Our Most Holy. Sovereign Pope Leo XIII., in order that last same the purpose of the Holy See therein exposed may be your rule of action and that you may put into effect the exbortations and prescriptions therein contained, in so much as they refer to you. Praying from the Lord all of prosperity and happiness for you, I re-main, with a due sense of veneration,

Your Lordship's Most devout servant in Christ

D. HENRICUS SMEULDERS, O.C., Com. Apost. in Canada

SACRED CONGREGATION OF THE PRO-PAGANDA.

Decision of the difficulty between Laral University and its Succursal, and the School of

Medicine, Montreal: Rome, August 23, 1884. Most Rev. Father,—In the General Con-

regation of the 11th inst., the Most Eminent and Most Reverend Cardinals examined into the difficulty between the University of Laval and its Succursal at Montreal on the one hand, and the School of Medicine existing in the same city on the other

To the question proposed : What are the provisions, if any, it is desirable to adopt on this subject ? the Most eminent Fathers re-

In decisis juxta dienta 1876 et 1883 et ad In decises juxic diente 1876 et 1883 et al We appeal then to the Irishmen of Quebec and to all friends of constitutional liberty of every race, to enroll their names as members of the Quebec Branch of the Irish National League. Those who cannot attend our meet-ings are invited to send their annual subperity, and enjoins on the same bishops to see to it that everything proceed regularly in Holland, Austria and Rossia. It also states exercising on the University the influence that the government of Germany recently prescribed in the aforesaid decrees, and to act n such manner as to secure the athliation of their seminaries and colleges to this same University, if they have not done so already. (2) The Holy See deplores most grievously (hautenant) that the desired union of the School of Medicine of Montreal with the Succursal and the separation of the said school from the University of Victoria have not taken place. (3) That the Most Eminent Prefect inform the Archbishop of Quebec and write the Bishop of Montreal that in view of actual circumstances, they leave the School of Medicine and its hospitals in statu quo; (4) That in view of the pressing needs exposed by His Grace the Archbishop, there be given to the said Archbishop and his suffragans an order to retain on the alms of foundation Masses (Messes des Legs Pieux) and of current masses, that are not said in their dioceses, the sum of five cents over and above the sum already retained, forwarding to the Sacred Congregation the remainder of the alms of the aforesaid masses, which the said Congregation will have celebrated as it may think proper. This disposition is to remain in force for five years, misi aliter artea provisum firerit. And the aforesaid decision having been approved in all its parts by the Holy Father, in the audience of the 14th instant, you are in consequence charged to make at once communication thereof to all the Eishops of the Province that they may conform to the prescriptions it contains. In conclusion, I pray the Lord to grant you long life and pros-

this Province, but that, however, by reason of existing circumstances, they remain free to open their courses to students, to visit the

hospitals with which they had been in relation, and that the disciplinary provisions pronounced against them in my pastoral of July 23rd, 1883, have no further effect. You may inform the faithful confided to your care of the new conditions in which the School of Medicine finds itself.

In regard of the application of seminarics and colleges to the University of Laval, cir-cumstances will determine the favorable times when such action may be effected.

It is important at the present juncture that peace should be restored to the public mind, and I urge on you strongly to use your influence with the press that it may remain silent on the university question. it is astonishing to see actually a Protestant journal, informed by no one knows whom, nor in what manner, issuing statements and interviews more or less exact on this question, and even going so far as to publish episcopal documents. By prudence in respect of this journal, and by a firm attitude towards the Catholic press, we can, I am confident, se-cure a decent reserve, if not entire silence, on these matters. In concluding, I beg of you, beloved fellow-laborers, to stand firm in the path of duty and to rest assured that nothing will avail us, if we be not faithful children to the will of our common Father. Let us unite our forces under the guidance of our bishops, and we will continue powerful for

I am very sincerely, My beloved fellow laborers, Your very devoted servant, TEDWARD CHAS., Bp. of Montreal

good,

THE CONGO.

ENGLAND'S POSITION IN THE CONFERENCE -THE OCCUPATION OF THE NEW GUINEA COAST DECIDED UPON BY

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 13 .-- Lord Granville has accepted the invitation to attend the Berlin conference on Congo affairs, provided the business is confined to questions concerning the Congo commerce and shall not include French disputes relative to territory in West Africa. The conference meets at Berlin on the 6th November. Bismarck presides. The invitation states that the basis of proposals to be submitted has already been settled be-tween France and Germany. It is reported that they embrace the appointment of an international commission to supervise the navigation of the Congo river and that it will re-

ject the Anglo-Portuguese treaty which pro-vides for the neutrality of the river to Stanley Falls, excepting a portion of the right bank which is claimed by France. The North German Gazette says the idea of the Congo congress is warmly approved by the governments of France, Belgium, Spain, Holland, Austria and Russia. It also states took steps in London to obtain scenrity for German commercial interests in the Pacific in the event of the British annexation of what is now unoccupied territory. A friendly ex-change of views has thus far resulted in a decision that Great Britain shall only place the southern coast of New Guinea and adjacent islands under British protection, and that an entente cordiale may be hoped in regard to any rival interests of both England and Germany clsewhere. Stanley will shortly deliver a lecture on the Congo country before the German Colonial Association at Berlin.

SIX MILES UNDERGROUND.

XPLORATION OF A WONDERFUL CAVERN-

BEAUTIFUL NATURAL FORMATIONS. Pirrisbung, Oct. 9.—For years the existence of a large opening in the hill-side near Dunbar, Fayette county, was known, yet nobody ever seemed anxious to explore it, probably on account of the cold water and narrow entrance one must pass through before getting into the main entrance. Yesterday morning a party of gun-tlemen from the city succeeded in passing through the narrow entrance, which is about fifty yards long. They were supprised to find themselves in a spacious cavern with solid limestone walls had us the into the city succeeded. leading straight into the centre of the mountain. When they had followed this for a few hundred yards they came to a large room where the water was drifting from the ceiling and trickling down the sides of the room, and had formed what is the sides of the room, and had formed what is known as a dripping limestone. These forma-tions were hanging from the coiling in long pointed sticks, like icicles. Some were white as snow, some brown, some as transparent as glass. The sides of this room were decorated in every conceivable shape and form. The explorers declared the sight well worth the trouble and risk of getting lost in the numerous passages with which the hill is literally hgueycombed. After wandering around for some time the ex-ultree in the main passage, and plorers finally came to the main passage, and went on and on into the centre of the mountain, went on and on into the centre of the mountain. They were determined to find the end of the cave, and so pushed on until the sides began to narrow and the ceiling to slope until there was just room enough for water to pass through. There they gave up the search. When they returned to the mouth of the cavern the sun was sinking in the west, and they were surprised to find that they had been in the bowels of the earth the entire day. They think they must have gone fully six miles underground. The cave is a solid limestone lock, and the locality has been noted for the past few years as a summer resort, on

for the past few years as a summer resort, or account of the cool refreshing water that flows from the cave in an ever falling stream.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

ADMIRAL LESPES' FORCES REPULSED AT TAMSUI-A SUCCESSFUL CHINESEAMBUS CADE.

CADE. LONDON, Oct. 14.--The Amoy correspondent of the Times telegraphs that the defeat of Admiral Lespes and the French fleet at Tamsui is confirmed. The Chinese by hiding in the brushwood suffered six hundred of the French forces to land and come within easy range before they appeared. The Chinese general Tso than led the attack in the rear of the French, who became panic stricken. The Chinese forces killed seventy men and captured one gun. They also behended twenty-two French corpos, but also beheaded twenty-two French corpos, but desisted from further nutilation upon the pro-test of the British council. The Chinese lost two hundred killed and wounded. The fighting lasted five hours, at the end of which the French

retired to their boats. PARIS, Oct. 13.—*Le Paris* urges upon the government the necessity of reinforcements for Courbet at Kelung and De L'Isle in Tonquin in

THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER

HE NOTIFIES PRIESTS AND JUSTICES NOT TO MARRY HER TO ALFRED PECK.

KINGSTON, Oct. 10. -- Uriah S. Julnick, the village blacksmith of Shandaken, in this county, has a bright daughter 14 years of age. For some time past she has been keeping com-pany with a young man named Alfred Peek. Mr. Gulnick regarded her lover as a worthless sort of follow, and forbade his daughter to as

sociate with Peck, The young couple then met secretly, and finally arranged for an elopement. In this they were foiled. Nothing dounted, they made a second attempt, but with no better success, as just in the nick of time they were discovered. To dou the fatter but this nation discovered. To-day the father had this notice published in the Leader of this city :

Notice is hereby given that all ministers, justices, or parties having power to contract marriages, are forbidden to marry like Garnick, of the town of Shandaken, a daughter of Uriah S. Gulnick, to Alfred Peck, of the same town, as the said daughter Ida is but 14 years of age.

URIAN S. GULNICK. The notice is the first of the kind ever published in this section of the State.

LANSDOWNE AT MALIFAX.

HIS RECEPTION IN THE CITY-HIS AL-LUSION TO SIR CHARLES TUPPER. CREATES A SENSATION.

HALIFAX, Oct. 11.—At the Provincial Building this morning, immediately after the viceregal party's arrival, and previous to the presentation of the civic address, His Excel-lency was introduced to the members of the provincial government in the city. After the ceremonies were concluded the party, which included Lord Russell, Lieutenant Governor Richey, and a number of military dignitaries, drove off, the Governor-General and Lady Lansdowne proceeding to the residence of Gen. Russell, where they rested until after, lunch. The whole afternoon was spont by the Marquis and Marchioness at the riding grounds viewing the autumn race meeting, where they were accompanied by Admira Sir J. Edmund Commercell and Lady Commerell. To morrow the viceregal visitors will probably remain quiet the whole day, excepting perhaps to attend divine service in the morning in the garrison chapel. On Monday they will likely be driven about the city and subarbs to view the chief points of attraction, and in the evening His Excellency will hold a drawing-room at Government House.

Referring to Lord Lansdowne's response to the city's address of welcome in the Legisla-tive Council chamber this morning the Chroneeld thus evening says : It is to be regi

that the Governor-General in his reply to the

civic address thought proper to introduce a

reference which he must have known had a

political flavor offensive to at least half his

andience and the majority of the people of

caused Lord Lansdowne to hesitate about

declaring that that politician had earned

tion both in his own country and the federal councils." Even if His Lordship holds this

opinion he should not have so far forgotten

the nature of the occasion as to give expres-

sion to it! Sir Chas. Tupper is a very em-

inent and influential politician, but in the opinion of the vast mass of the people of this

country his public life has not been produc-

tive of good results save to himself, his per-

sonal friends and his family. Lord Lans-downe's predecessors in their visits to this

province avoided the expression of views

calculated to give offence to any section of the

honourable reputa-

for himself "an

them in mutual friendship, but we never cau, and we never shall submit to be governed by them. Our traditions, our sentiments, and our characteristics can never blend with those of the English race, for in these respects God has made nutions as distinct as individuals. To use the words of so high an authority as General Wolseley ;-" You cannot govern Irishmen by the same laws that govern Englishmen."

Seven hundred years of tyranny on the one hand and fierce resistance on the other have amply proved the truth of General Wolseley's words, and have shown indisputably the injustice and impotence of one nation attempting to govern another against the will of the

After these weary centuries of massacres and famines, executions and confiscations, we are still defiant and refuse to submit voluntarily to British usurpation. Every resource of wickedness has been employed and failed to conquer us. To-day every lover of human freedom worthy of the name sympathizes with the Irish cause, while the con-tempt and scorn of the civilized world is ing spat at a Government so utterly debased, that it shields from justice men guilty of un-natural abominations, because these worse than dogs were favored administrators of British law in our unfortunate country.

By this unsurpation of our legislative rights our commerce has been destroyed, our internal industries, once so flourishing, have been torn up by the roots ; and our agricultural classes reduced to a level that barbarism has scarcely reached. The wealth of our fruitful soil has been transferred to other lands, and nothing has been left but ruin and desolation. Every prestige of liberty has been trampled under foot. Innocent men have been strangled on the scaffold, or buried in penal dungeons on the verdict of perjured jurors, and on the evidence of wretches paid to swear in accordance with the wishes of the tyrants whom British bayonets alone protect from public wrath. Idle and mischievous ruffians dignified with the title of Royal Irish Constabulary, ever ready to imbrue their hands in the blood of their kindred, are given a carte blanche for every misdeed, are tempted by bribes to conspire against the lives and liberties of their countrymen and are supported by levies upon a people already in a condition verging on starvation. Never in all the history of Eastern despotism has the story of Ireland been surpassed in its depth of misery and wretchedness. In the space of eighty-four years the Euglish Parliament has passed over fifty-two Coercion acts. In fact the history of British Legislation for Ireland has been a succession of Coercion acts, Crimes acts, Arms acts, suspensions of Habeas Corpus, and laws for the press, and laws forbid-ding the people to meet for the discussion of political alfairs. These eighty-four years we witnessed periodical famines, one of them the most appalling that ever afflicted the western world; they have witnessed the death of one million and a half of the Irish people from hunger and the consequent fever, while the whole Irish land was teeming with the fraits of a prolific soil and food was being shipped from every Irish port to Euglish marher population' in the ratio 'in which it had Altherto progressed, we must contrainte Irefully five millions of souls, a population equal farmers.

ings are invited to send their annual subscription of one dollar and they will receive | necessary for its subsistence and proscards of membership.

GOD SAVE IRELAND. JOHN P. SUTTON, President of the Quebec Branch I. N. L. A. M. TUCKER, J. GALLAGHER, Secretary, Treasurer.

TRADE IN THE STATES.

CONTINUED DULLNESS IN THE GREAT CEN TRES-FARMERS BEGINNING TO SELL.

New YORK, Oct. 10.-Commercial agency reports show better trade at southern distributing centres, but no gain recorded in leading commercial centres. The money markets in the West are still close; loans are made only on exceptionally good paper. Most of the funds loaned by Chicago banks have gone into the Northwest wheat regions. Such improvement as has been noted at trade centres is in large part found in the heavier lines of dry goods and clothing which have been brought into requisition by the cooler weather. At the East dry goods buyers continue to operate cautiously and owing to the backward season with retailers the demand for re-assortment is light, prices are low and cut close. Clothing jobbers east say trade is dull and collections unsatisfactory. Cotton picking in the South is making rapid pro-gress. The cotton market in New York is dull and ic lower; southern markets are fairly active and steady. Speculation in wheat and corn is very dull. Prices of the former have declined in the absence of foreign demand and a noticeable increase of shipments by farmers and the beginning of a heavier movement from the interior markets to tide water. Relatively no demand has depressed cash corn which declined 3 cents in the week. Cash wheat has gone down 2 cents. Hog products are firmer. Lard had the greatest advance, the price for the week hav ing gained a quarter of a cent a pound. Smaller receipts of hogs, lighter stocks and cooler weather helped this advance. There is no change in the iron market. Steel rails are firmer at \$29 to \$30. It is reported that a compact to restrict the production of rails for six months of 1885 is still under discussion. Petroleum continues depressed, while awaiting tests of the Butler field. Ocean freight rates are dull and nominal for want of cargoes, and this at a period when exports should be heavy. Consumers of wool are buying cautiously, but values are steadily maintained. There were 196 failures in the United States during the week.

THE IRISH LABOUR LEAGUE. ين جري ج<u>و</u>ر س

CORK, Oct. 12 .- A number of labour delegates to day inaugurated the South of Ireland Labour League, which will be devoted cxclusively to the interest of labourers. Henry Williers Stuart, member of parliament for Waterford, was elected president. Members with the spont of the president of the president of the spont of the s ~~

perity, Yours, Most Rev. Father, Very affectionately, JUHN CAED. SIMEONI,

Prefect D. ARCHBISHOP OF TYRI,

Secretary.

To the Most Rev. Father Henri Smeulders, Commissary Apostolic in Canada, Montreal. The decrees of 1876 and 1883 have already been communicated to you.

In these decrees and in this latest decision, the Holy See openly manifests its intention and follows the same line of conduct in regard of the University question. In 1876 the Holy See creeted canonically the University of Laval and accorded a Succursal in Montreal; in 1883 it pronounced against those who opposed the progress of the work of the University of Laval and ordered all Catholics in this Province to do everything in their power to favor Laval and its Succur-

By its last decision the Holy See recalls to our mind and once more binds us in conscience to do that which it fermerly enjoined. In decisis Juxta Decreta, 1876 et 1883. Wherefore the same dutics and obligations rest upon upon us and we must all, in consequence, perceive that in the face of such solemn pronouncements we have but one road to follow,

that of obedience. and 1876, as well as all other Catholics of cholera.

THE SOUDAN.

THE STEWART MASSACRE-ANOTHER SLAUGHTER REPORTED-EL MAIIDI'S CONTEMPLATED ATTACK ON DONGOLA-WOLSELEY'S COMPLAINT.

WADY HALFA, Oct. 11.-A messenger sent out by Col. Kitchener has returned and confirms the report of Col. Stewart's murder. The only survivors are four black slaves. All the Europeans, including Nicola, the Greek consul, have been killed.

CAIRO, Oct. 11.—A messenger from Ambukol reports that after Gordon returned to Khartoum a boat with forty Europeans and Egyptians, accompanied by five negroes and three servants, grounded at Salamat. The Sheikhs offered hospitality to the party and enticed them to their houses, where they massacred all but fourteen, who are now prisoners. It is unknown whether there are any Europeans among the survivors.

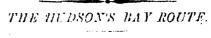
First advices of Colonel Stewart's murder were received with great rejoicings in the native quarters.

the two months provious. We left Nachook on the 6th inst., and encountered head-winds nearly LONDON, Jct. 13 .-- Wolseley complains to the War Office that his advance has been paralyzed war once that his advance has been paralyzed through the failure of the commissariat and transport service. Ho says the railway to the first cataract has broken down, the stores at Wady Halfa are inadequate, the camel corps without camels and the equipments of the corps

in a rotten condition. CARO, Oct. 12.—The Khedive has written a letter to Nubar Pacha saying the Egyptian government will consider itself responsible for the indemnification of Nubar and the Minister of Finance in event of the tribunals sanctioning their seizure of their property on account of the

sinking funds suspension. SOUDAN, Oct. 12.—A despatch from Dongola says : Spies report that the Mahdi is sending two large atmics to attack Dongola, one coming across the Desert, the other along the Nile. It is reported that Gordon sont a steamer Nile. It is reported that Gordon sent a steamer officered by natives only to Berber which return-ed safely to Khartoum, Native merchants at Dongola state that Gordon, Power and Stewart are still at Khartoum, where provisions are plentiful. Two British officers, Wilson and Collville, have sailed from Dongola with a de-tachment of the Sussex regainent for Meraw, to investigate the reported murder of Col. Stewart by Arabs. Gen. Wolseley is confident that the reported difficulty of the brats passing the cata-racts is mitgrified, and thigh low water will be ap raots is mitgnified, and the it low water will be an In view of actual circumstances, the advantage. The Oanad isns think nothing of School of Medicine and Surgery of Mont- rands. The native boy timen are descring.

order te ace them in a position to strike a fina blow at the Chinese.



Nova Scotia. A fuller know edge of the character of Sir Chas, Tapper would have RETURN OF THE NEPTUNE -THE STATIONS SUCCESSFULLY ESTABLISHED.

TORONTO, Oct. 11 .- The Mail's corresponden with the Hudson's liay expedition telegraphs from St. John's, Nid., of the arrival of the steamer Neptune there on her return trip. Seven stations were established, at Cape Chud-leigh, North Bluff, Prince of Wales Sound, Nottingham Island, Digges, off Cape Wolsten-belone Churchill Success and Nachark Nottingham Island, Digges, on Cape Anthone, holme, Churchill, Spencer and Nachook, Labrador. The vessel entered the straits August 5th, being delayed two days by a fog. The party explored an inlet south of Cape Chulleigh which proved to be a strait. It was named McLelan strait in honor of one of our cabinet ministers. We were twenty-five days in the strait during which we had five snowstorms. Heavy fogs and ice were either continually in view or we were jamming through it. We reached Marble Island on September 2nd, and Churchill on the 6th. We were delayed two days by a gale at York Factory, and on the 11th ran across the bay, reaching Cape Wolstenholme on the 16th. On the return trip we revisited all the stations established on the outward voyage. All were well. We met no ice of consequences except at the western extremity of the strait, which had been there more or less between August 20 and September 20. We broke our propeller in the ice at Notingham on the outward yoyage, and changed it for a spare one. We spent two days of the outward voyage looking for a suitable place for an observatory on Resolu-

people. It is a nity that his lordship has placed himself in a position which will do much to mar the harmony and cordiality of his reception. The Evening Recorder, alluding to the same matter, says : It is well that His Excellency the Governor-General be gently warned that reference to Sir Charles Tupper and other well-known political characters is not in good taste, and produce unpleasant impressions upon a mixed audience. No doubt Lord Lansdowne wa quite innocent in making his reference to-day to the High tion Island, but without success. On the esturn trip we spent September 26 in the same way, Commissioner, but only the very kindly feeling which prevailed toward himself prevented unpleasant demonstrations when the present holder of that office was lauded. Fully oneand ran on the rocks twice. Fortunately the tide was rising, and we got off minus a piece of the keel and stern. As the vessel was leaking half of those who were present do not admire Sir Charles Tupper, and do not want to hear Gordon decided to leave Resolution Island and establish a station at Nachook. On calling at Cape Chudleigh, Burwell, who was in charge, reported the strait clear of all but borgs during him vaunted by the Governor-General.

DISSENSIONS IN THE CABINET.

LONDON, Oct. 10.-It is reported that there are serious dissensions in the sessions of the English Cabinet. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, denounced as cowardly the proposed compromise on the Franchise bill. Mr. Chamberlain was in his turn taken to task for the bitterness of his speech at Hanley last night, in which he sneered at compromise and yestorday, and was ordered to the "bull-pen" to be whipped. He refused to go, and said he would die first. He caught up a hickory blud-geon, and, standing in the middle of a lumber yard, defied the ward on and guards. The prison inspectors ordered the wardon to try and take White alive, but the convict plied his club so vigorously that this could not be done. Other convicts who ward and the nutting weakened and insisted that the Franchise bill should be forced through without conciliating the House of Lords by first introducing a Redistribution bill. He was told that his violence of language was not only undignified in a member of the Ministry, but was mischievous in its tendency, as it could only result in stiffcuing the opposition of Lord Salisbury and his party went back to their work, but grew very much excited while they heard White cursing, and defying inspectors, warden, and guards. Warto all measures of reform.

SPOON MUSIC.

The performers who are to assist in the enter-tainment must each be provided with a wine-glass and spion. The air is then played over, and when the planist arrives at the passages marked " spions " each glass is to be touched marked. "spoons" each glass is to be toucled lightly on the edge with the spoon. If done, with

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MUTINOUS TENNESSEE CONVICT STANDS UP TO BE SHOT AT BATHER THAN YIELD.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 11 .- Cas ar White, a convict

in the state prison in this city, refused to work restorday, and was ordered to the "hull-pen"

convicts who viere in the mutiny weakened and

defying inspectors, warden, and guards. War don Harris finally ordered the guards to shool

White, which they did, shattering his arn and legs. His arm had to be anoututed at the shoulder. He will die. He is a negro Hercules. He served terms in the Alabama and Mississippi prisons and was serving a term here for larceny. He was a leder of the bad convicts in the prison.

and was always trying to incite them to mutiny

Warden Harris believess the convicts had re-solved to mutiny; and White had agreed to lead

HE DIED GAME.

all the way here.