STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY. JUSTEN MUNTLY MCCARTHY, M. P.

From United Ireland.]

The General Election of 1865 was in its results one of the most remarkable that have occurred during the whole of the Victoria epoch. It marked the passing away of MA old order and the beginning of a new. Not long before it took place Mr. Gladstone had made himself conspicuous as the sympathiser with, and supporter of, advanced Radical ideas. The politician, who had been looked upon in his youth as the rising hope of the stern and unbending Tories, had passed from Conservatism, through Con servative Liberalism, into pure and undiluted Liberalism. He was, even in those days, regarded as a Radical. Mr. Gladstone's of the General Election proved it still more conclusively. Mr. Disraeli, with the keen political insight which at once perceives the chief historical characteristic of any great event, declared in a speech, shortly after the General Election, that the new Parliament had very greatly increased the power and the following of Mr. Bright. This was, indeed, the most conspicuous result of the election. Mr. Bright was at that time regarded as the champion of advanced thought, as the hero and the herald of Radi-, cal principles and Radical, reforms. His position in the new Parliament was very strong. Death had taken from his side, shortly before the new Parliament came into existence, his friend and companion, Richard Cobden: but death had also, almost immediately after the birth of the new Par-liament, taken away Lord Palmerston, who was the most serious barrier to the progress of the new ideas of which Mr. Bright was regarded as the apostle. Men of rare gifts and rare genius came with that election for log; and, to do this, some great measure or the first time into Parliamentary life, and rallied underneath Mr. Bright's banner. Most Ireland, which will act as a complete demon conspicaous among English members was stration to them that bygones are to be John Stuart Mill, who had been successfully induced to come from his philosophic retirement in pleasant Avignon, and to dedicate for a season his fine intellect to the active service of the Radical party. Most con apicuous among Irish members was John Dillon.

a strong conviction of the duty he owed to his country. He had not been anxious for revolution in the Young Ireland days; he had opposed the premature explosion of insurrection as long as he could; and when he saw that a rising was inevitable, he threw in his lot with it as composedly as if he had approved if it from the beginning, and shared heroically the consequences of a catastrophe which he had striven to avert. After the rising failed, he succeeded in making his escape, and he lived for many years in exite in the United States. In later years a general amnesty allowed him to re turn to his own country. It was urged upon him that he could be of service to his country by entering Parliament, and he accepted the duty. Like many other Irishmen at that time, John Dillon was a great admirer and implicit believer in John Bright. John Dillon might very well believe that the Irish people and the representatives of the Irish people had a friend in Mr. John Bright. Mr. John Irish Nationalist of to-day than those volumes read far oftener thun they are. They have been called attention to from time to time from them which had a curious bearing upon Mr. Bright's conduct towards the Land League and its supporters. But it will not be out of place here, after some of the very recent atterances of Mr. Bright at the dinner to Lord Spencer, and atterwards in the House of Commons, to look over some of these Irish speeches of his, and see what it was that made Mr. John Dillon regard him with such admiration. In the year 1845, in a speech on the Maynooth grant question, Mr. Bright, who had then only been but a short time in the House, raised his voice o noint out the wrongs of Ireland. I assert that the Protestant Church of Ireland is at the root of the evils of that coun The trish Catholics would thank you infinitely more if you were to wipe out that foul blot than they would even if Par-liament were to establish the Roman Catholic Church alongside of it. They have had everything Protestant—a Protestant clique that has been dominant in the country; a Protestant Viceroy to distribute places and emoluments among that Protestant clique; Protestant judges who have poliuted the seats of justice; Protestant magiscrates, before whom the Catholic peasant could not hope for justice. They have not only Protestant, but exterminating landlords, and more than that a Protestant soldiery, who, at the beck and command of a Protestant priest, have butchered and killed a Catholic peasant even in the presence of his widowed mother. All these things are notorious; I merely state them. I do not bring the proof of them; they are patent to all the world, and that man must have been inobservant indeed who is not perfectly convinced of their truth." Two years later, in 1847, Mr. Bright, in speaking on the Coercion Bill, for which he felt himself compelled to vote, but, although not without making a strong protest against the system of governing Ireland, addressed some reproaches to the Irish representatives in the House of Commons for their inaction. "I am sure that 105, or even 30 English members, sitting in a Parliament in Dablio, and believing their country had suffered from the effects of bad legislation, would by their knowledge of the case. their business habits, activity, union and perseverance, have shown a powerful front, and by uniting together, and working manfully in favor of any proposition they might think necessary to remedy the evils of which they complained, they would have forced it on the House. But the Irish members have not dono this. So far, then, they are and have been as much to blame as any other member of this House for the absence of good government in Ireland." It is interesting to compare these utterances of what may be called Mr. Bright's youth, with speeches made nearly forty years later, when the party whose presence he had so wished for, that party of united Irish members, showing a powerful front, united together, and working manfully in favor of any proposition they might think necessary to remedy

Bright was not of the kind which they might well have expected from the speech of 1846. In the same speech he said: "We maintain a large army in Ireland, and "We maintain a large army in Treiand, and an armed police, which is an army in everything but name, and yet we have in that country a condition of things which is not to be matched in any other civilized country of Europe, and which is alike disgraceful to Ireland and to us." In the following year, 1847, almost immediately after the Young. Ireland outbreak, Mr. Bright again made a speech about Ireland, and again enlarged upon the injustice of English rule. In this speech he touched upon a question destined to be of the utmost importance in the bitters of the relations have an angestion of the relations have an angestion. the history of the relations between England and Ireland—the Irish in America. "" Driven forth by poverty, Irishmen emigrate in great numbers, and in whatever quarter of the world an Irishman sets his foot, there stands a bitter, an implacable enemy of England. That is one of the results of the wide spread disaffection that exists in Ireland. There are hundreds of thousands-I suppose there are millions—of the popula-tion of the United States of America who process of conversion showed that the tide are Irish by birth or by immediate descent; of Liberalism was running high; the result and, be it remembered, Irishmen settled it the United States have a large influence in public affairs. They sometimes sway the election of members of the Legislature, and may even affect the election of the President of the Republic. There may come a time when questions of a critical nature will be agitated between the governments of Great Britain and the United States; and it is certain that at such a time the Irish in that country will throw their whole weight! into the scale against this country, and against peace with this country. These are points which it is necessary to consider, and which arise out of the lamentable condition in which Ireland is placed." (August 25, 1848) In the same speech he said: "At present there prevails throughout three fourths of the Irish people a total unbelief in the honesty and integrity of the government of this coun try. There may or may not be grounds for all this ill-feeling; but that it exists, no man acquainted with Ireland will deny. The tirst step to be taken is to remove this feel

measures should be offered to the people of

bygones with regard to the administration

of Irish affairs, and that henceforth, new.

generous and equal principles of govern-ment are to be adopted." In the sam-speech, too, we find the following re-markable utterances: "With regard to the Parliamentary representation of Irc-John Dillon entered Parliament in 1865, as having recently spent seventy-three he had entered upon revolution in 1848, from days in an examination of the rub ject, while serving as a member of the Dub-lin Election Committee, I assert most distinctly that the representation which exists at this moment is a fraud; and I believe is would be far better if there were not repre sentation at all, because then the people would not be deluded by the idea that they had a representative Government to protect their interests." It is curious here to remember that when Ireland did get a body of delegates representing a less fraudulent representation, and possessing the confidence of the Irish people, they found no bitterer enemy than the man who had so ardently desired their existence in 1848. Mr. Bright concludes his speech with an eloquent perora tion, which, coming at such a time, was per haps of more value in keeping the spirit of agitation alive in Ireland than the fiercest atterances of the Nation or the United Irish man. "Let the House, if it can, regard Ireland as an English country. Let us think of the eight millions of people, and the millions of them doomed to this intolerable Dillon was always a student of the political lions of them doomed to this intolerable intercept of his time, and the uttorances of suffering. Let us think of the half million kir. John Bright might well have convinced who, within two years past, have perished Mr. John Bright might well have convinced who, within two years past, have perished a man of a more sceptical nature than Mr. Instead in the workhouses, and on the John Dillon ever was, that Mr. Bright was a bighways, and in their hovels—more, far another in the more than awar fall by the arrest speeches from which I have extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affect the health. Nothing the report of them, sustained and devoted friend to Ireland, more than ever fell by the sword in any the time hearted and simple-minded gentle; There is no more instructive study for the war this country has ever waged; let us think of the crop of nameless horrors which of Mr. Bighe's collected speeches, which is even now growing up in Ireland, and contains his unterances delivered on Irish whose disastrous fruit may be gathered in questions. They deserve to be read and re- years and generations to come. Let us examine what the laws and principles under which alone God and nature have permitted that nations should become industrious and by Irish politicians. I, myself, some few that nations should become industrious and years ago, at a puriod of scute political crisis, provident." In the following year, 1849, ventured to make public certain extracts the year of the abortive insurrestion of Fintan Lawlor and Phillip Grey, Mr. Bright made a speech which contains this famous passage: "But the treatment of this Irish mulady remains even the same. We have nothing for it still but force and arms. You have an armed force there of 50,000 men to keep the people quiet, large votes are an nually required to keep the people alive. I presume the Government by troops is easy,

" Civil power may snore at ease,

and that the

While soldiers fire—to keep the peace!' "I shall be told," said Mr. Bright, in the same speech, "that I am injuring aristocratical and territorial influence. What is there in Ireland worth to you now? What is Ireland worth to you all? Is she not the very symbol and token of your disgrace and humiliation to the whole world? Is she not an incessant trouble to your Legislature, and a sources of increased expense to your people, already overtaxed? Is not your Legislation all at fault in what it has hitherto done for that country? The people of Ulster say that we shall weaken the Union. It has been one of the misfortunes of the Legislation of this House that there has been no honest attempt to make a union with the whole people of Ireland up to this time...Honorable gentlemen turn with triumph to neighboring countries, and speak in glowing terms of our glorious Constitution. It is true, that abroad thrones and dynasties have been overturned, while in England peace has reigned undisturbed. But take all the lives that have been lost in the last twelve months in Europe amidst the convulsions that have occurred-take all the cessation of trade, destruction of industry, all the crushing of hopes and hearts, and they will not compare for an instant with the agonies which class of political agitators. Well, as to that, have been endured by the population of I may state that the most distinguished Ireland under your glorious Constitu-There now seems a gap in Mr. Bright's speeches on Ireland, a gap of nearly twenty years. Once again insurrection is in the air; once again men are planning and arming secretly to attempt the regeneration of Ireland, and once again Mr. Bright comes forward, eloquent upon the injuries that Ireland has sustained, eloquent upon her wrongs, her sufferings, her humiliations. believe that if the majority of the people of Ireland, counted fairly out, had their will, and if they had the power, they would unmoor the island from its fastenings in the deep, and move it at least two thousand miles to the west. And I believe, further, that if by conspiracy or insurrection, or by that open agitation to which alone I ever would give any favor or consent, they could shake off the authority, I will not say of the English Crown, but of the Imperial Parliament, they would gladly do so.... Sixty-five prised at the statement which he quoted of years ago this country and this Parliament an esteemed citizen of Dublin: "He told me undertook to govern Ireland. I will say that he believed that a very large proportion nothing of the manner in which that duty of what he called the poor, amongst Irishwas brought upon us, except this—that it men, sympathised with any scheme or any was by proceedings disgraceful and corrupt proposition that was adverse to the Imperial to the last degree. I will say nothing of the Government." Then when the thoughts of the evils of which they complained, made to the last degree. I will say nothing of the Government." Then when the thoughts of Porous Plaster, and take Burdoc their appearance in the English House of pretences under which it was brought about every National Irishman were with his the best system regulator known Commons, the reception they got from Mr. but this—that the English Parliament and brethren in America, Mr. Bright gave this Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels.

factions, and that with a united Parliament, we should become a united, and stronger, and happier people."

During these sixty five years Mr. Bright went on to to show that only three measures had been passed in the interests of Ireland. One of these was the Catholic Emancipation Act, which, as Mr. Bright proved, was only conceded out of fear of civil war; the other two were the measures for the relief of the poor and the sale of encumbered estates. Except on these two emergencies I appeal to every Irish member, and to every English member who has paid any attention to the matter, whether the statement is not true that this Parliament has done nothing for the people of Ireland; And, more than that, their complaints have been met often by denial, often by insult, often by contempt In the same speech Mr. Bright, asked a question which had a peculiar pertinence at a time when the movement was chiefly organ-ized by Irish Americans. "Why does every Irishman who leaves his country and goes to the United States immediately settle nimself down there, resolved to better his condition in life, but with a feeling of ineradicable hatred to the laws and institutions of the land of his birth?" Then comes a passage which really reads like a satire upon Mr. Bright's latest political pronouncements: "Now, sir, a few days ago everybody in this House, with two or three exceptions, was taking an oath at that table. It is called the Oath of Allegiance. It is meant at once to which a class has so long denied you." If express loyalty and to, keep men loyal. I do John Dillon, over whose grave almost Mr. not think it generally does bind men to loy Bright was uttering these trumpet notes of alty, if, they have not loyalty without it. I encouragement to the Irish people, could have hold loyalty to consist, in a country like this, as much in doing justice to the people as in guarding the Crown; for I believe there is no guardianship of the Crown in a country like this, where the Crown is not supposed to rest absolutely upon force, so safe as that of which we know more in our day, probably, than has been known in former periods of our history, when the occupant of the throne is respected, admired and loved by the general people. Now, how comes it that these great statesmen whom I have named, with all their colleagues - some of them as eminent as their leaders-have never tried what they could do, have never shown their loyalty to the Crown by endeavoring to make the Queen as safe in the hearts of the people of Ireland as she is in hearts of the people of Ireland as she is in the hearts of the people of England and Scotland?" It is interesting to find that Mr. John Bright grew old so fast—that Mr. Bright considers loyalty to consist as courage of his nobler years. For the same much in doing justice to the people as in guarding the Crown, and it will be interestwho are occupied in doing justice to their you may roly man is shown to a ward of the surface of own people as a robel Party. Either Mr. Bright has forgotten his definition of loyalty, or he has changed his mind. Then ty, or he has changed his mind. Then came a time when there were not one came a passage that might have been but but many Irish members to speak for Irewas not, repeated by him during the Forater and Spencer regimes. "You may pass this Bill," said Mr. Bright-the House was discussing a coercion measure—" you may put the Home Secretary's five hundred men into jail; you may do more than this-you may suppress the conspiracy and put down the insurrection—but the moment it is suppressed there will still remain the germs of this malady, and from those germs will grow up, as heretofore, another crop of insurrection and another harvest of misfortune. And it may be that those who sit here eighteen years and that admiration we may be content to feer this movement will find another ministry and another Secretary of State, ready to propose to you another administration of the same over failing and everpotonous medicine."

man who represented Tipperary might very well have believed that Mr. Bright was one of Ireland's best friends. A great dinner was organized, chiefly by Mr. Dillon, to be given in honor of Mr. Bright, in Dublin. Mr. Dillon fully believed that the regeneration of Ireland was to be effected by union between the Euglish Liberals and the leaders of opinion in Ireland, this union he labored for all the last years of his life; and this banquet/to Mr. Bright was intended to be a sort of inauguration of the accomplished thing, and the herald of a happier state of things. When all the preparations were completed for the banquet; at which, if I remember rightly, Mr. Dillon was to have taken the chair, Mr. Dillon suddenly like and described by Richard Complete Bott Co. Marshall, Mich.

Well VOUS DEBILITATED MILES.

You are allowed a free trial of threy days of the use of Dr. bye's Celebrated Voltate Bolt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permenent cure of Nervous bebilty, loss of Vibality and Danhood, and all inderestion to health, victor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is becurred. Richard parallel part of Nervous DEBILITATED MILES.

You are allowed a free trial of threy days of the use of Dr. bye's Celebrated Voltate Bolt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permenent cure of Nervous bebilty, loss of Vibality and Danhood, and all indered troubles. Also, for many other diseases.

Complete restorsition to health, victor and market parallel paral of his life; and this banquet/to Mr. Bright at which, if I remember rightly, Mr. Dillon was to have taken the chair, Mr. Dillon suddenly died, and deprived Irish politics of one of the bravest, and one of the sincerest of her oldiers and her statesmen. The banquet was not abandoned. It went on in spite of the loss which the two parties, who were thus to be politically bound together, sustained by Mr. Dillon's death. The chair was taken by another Irish member, who was then regarded in England and in Ireland, as a very advanced politician, indeed, The O'Donoghue, who was, perhaps, a more appropriate chair man for any assembly at which Mr. Bright was going to speak than John Dillon could have been. Mr. Bright made a speech which he be an by paying an eloquent tribute to the niemory of the dead man. "I speak with grief when I say that one of our friends who signed that invitation is no longer with us. I had not the pleasure of a long acquaintance with Mr. Dillon, but I shall take this opportunity of saying that during the last session of Parliament I formed a very high opinion of his character. There was that in his eye, and in the tone of his voice—in his manner altogether-which marked him for an honorable and a just man. I venture to say that this sad and sudden removal is a great less to Ireland. I believe amongst all her worthy sons, Ireland has had no worthier and no nobler son than John Blake Dillon." Then Mr. Bright proceeded to examine the position of Ireland. "There are some." said, " who say that the great misfortune of Ireland is in the existence of the noxious political agitators that have ever appeared during the last hundred years in Ircland are Grattan and O'Connell, and I should say that he must either be a very stupid or a very base Irishman who would wish to erase the achievements of Grattan and O'Connoll from the annals of his country. Mr. Bright then proceeded to draw a graphic and powerfal picture of the sufferings of Ireland and the Irish people, and he concluded his gloomy study thus; "Bear in mind that I am not speaking of Poland suffering under the conquest of Russia....I am not speaking about Hungary, or of Venice as she was under the rule of Austria, or of the Greeks under the dominion of the Turk, but I am speaking of Ireland-part of the United Kingdom-part of that which beasts itself to be the most civilized and the most Christian nation in the world." Under these conditions Mr. Bright was naturally not surprised at the statement which he quoted of

people, and the Irish people, too, were told impetus to the Fenian movement: You that littley once got rid of the Irish Parlis will recollect that when the ancient Hebrew ment they would dethrone forever Irish prophet prayed in his captivity he prayed sures follows the setting sun; the aspirations of his heart reach beyond the wide-Atlantic and in spirit he grasps had with the great was not merely content with enlarging upon the sufferings of Ireland. He saw his way to a remedy and boldly enunciated it. "If Irishmen were united—if your 105 members were for the most part agreed, you might do almost anything you liked you might do are disunited, then I know not how was gain anything from a Paris even in the present Parliament; but if you of respectability. Mrs. Armstrong denied in are disunited, then I know not how you can the most emphatic manner that she sold her gain anything from a Parliament created as the Imperial Parliament is now. Tre classes strong was cross-examined and stated that who rule in Britain will hear your cry as they have heard, it before, and will pay no attention to it. They will see your people leaving your shores, and they will think it no calamity to the country. They know that they have force to suppress insurrection, and, therefore, you can gain nothing from their fears. What, then, is your hope? Is it in a better Parliament, representing fairly the Thitted Kinddom the movement fairly the United Kingdom—the movement which is now in force in England and Scotland, and which is your movement as much as ours. If there were 100 more members, the representatives of large and free constituencies, then your cry would be heard, and the people would give you that justice which a class has so long denier you." If encouragement to the Irish people, could have known while he was yet alive that Mr. Bright would be the bitterest and most unscrupulous opponent of a body of Irish members who were united, and who were agreed, he would, we may feel convinced, have bitterly regretted

that he had ever held out the hand of fellow ship to such a friend of Ireland. I had not intended to make citations from any further speeches of Mr. Bright's, but there is one which may be regarded as belonging to the John Dillon period. It was spoken in Dublin only three nights after the banquet in that city. Mr. Bright said: "I am very sorry that my voice is not what it was; and when I think of the work that is to be done, sometimes I feel it is a pity we grow old so fast." We, too, may be perspeech concluded with these words: "And Irish member to speak for Ireland, he will find me heartily by his side." For there land in the English House of Commons, and they found Mr. Bright not heartily by their side, but zealously, fanatically opposed to them. The Irish people can afford now, if not to forgive, at least to forget, the enmity of John Bright. He can do them now no more harm. It is out of his power ever again to deceive an Irish Nationalist. But because he was able once to delude so good and honorable a man as John Dillon, because John Dillon believed in him and admired him-then for the sake of that belief

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different sea sons of the year, but often change from one from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

let him pass by in silenic.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

A Hindoo loom complete is worth 68 cents and weaves shawls, silks and muslins, which cur most expensive apparatus cannot equal.

CONSUMPTION CURED An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indimissionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh. Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases has felt it his duty to make it known to his suf fering follows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10—19 eow

At Phyong lang, in Corea, the hats worn by the poor women are baskets three and a half feet long, two and a half wide, and two and a half deep. The men wear a similar basket, but smaller. It requires both hands to keep it in place. Women of the better class wear a white cloak over their heads.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is is not extolied as a "cure-all," but admirably fulfils a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific in those chronic weaknesses peculiar to women. Particulars in Dr. Pierce's pamphlet treatise on Diseases Peculiar to Women, 96 pages, sent for three stamps. Address World's DISPENSARY MEDICAL AS-SOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y.

A novelty of the drill in the Russian army is a race between cavalry officers and a rail-way train. In a run of sixty-seven miles the iorremen won.

THERE IS NO EXCUSE. There is no excuse for the many pale, sallew, weary looking females throughout our land, when Burdock Blood Bitters will regulate their

troubles and renew their health, strength and vigor at so small a cost. There is talk in Cleveland of a process of making iron more directly from the ore than

has hitherto been done, and thus considerably

A DANGEROUS CONDITION. One of the most dangerous conditions is a ne-glected Kidney complaint. When you suffer from weary aching back, weakness and other urinary troubles, apply to the back a Burdock Porous Plaster, and take Burdock Blood Bitters, the best system regulator known for the Liver,

cheapening the product.

THE LONDON SCANDALS

tradicted herself, and her evidence conflicted with that of her mother. .. She confessed she did not go to sleep when a handkerchief saturated with chloroform was applied to her nose during what was called the momentary surprise of a medical examination. Mrs. Armstrong was cross examined. She was bold and defiant and vulgarly abused. Mrs. Jarrett and Mr. Russel, counsel for the de fence. The witness admitted that she had been three times fined for being drunk, once for using obscene language in the streets and that she was drunk the night Eliza departed from home. The court then adjourned until

GERMANY SURRENDERS YAP.

KING ALFONSO AND HIS CABINET-THE CARLISTS ON THE WATCH-EX-QUEEN ISABELLA'S PROJECT.

said he was convinced Emperor William would meet him half way in an honorable compromise.

that the Emperor of Germany has decided that owing to the Spanish ships having arrived three days before the German gunboat, the island of Yap shall be given up to Spain. LONDON, Sept. S.—According to trust-worthy intelligence received from Vienna the Carlists are actively on foot, and are not only supported, but well supplied with funds. They are watching their opportunity, and if the situation should not improve they are de-

termined to steal a march on the republicans. BRUSSELS, Sept. 8 .- The Litoile Belge declares King Leopold cannot act as arvitrator between Spain and Germany, because Beigium formerly negotiated for the purchase of one of the Philippine islands.

Langemek, from Australia. She carries four guns and 90 men.

Saragossa and Barcelona had been attacked

tention between Spain and Germany. She has frequent conferences with Prince Hohen lohe, the German Ambassador, her old friend. She hopes much from his mediation. A party is forming in favor of placing the four year old Princess of Asturias on the throne of Spain with Gen. Salmanca as regent. The General is the most popular man in Spain.

MR. STEAD'S TRIAL.

ELIZA ARMSTRONG'S MOTHER BADGERED

LONDON, Sept. 10 -Public interest grows intense as the Armstrong case progresses, and the Bow Street Police Court was, it possible more crowded to day than yesterday. Mrs. Jarrett again occupied a bad eminence is the prisoner's dock. She had exchanged her ulster for a gaudy Scotch plaid shawl, and she prayed frequently during the proceedings. Mr. Stead and his sub-editor Mr. Jacques, Bramwell Booth, Mrs. Coombe and the midwife Maury once more adorned the bench in front of Mrs. Jarrett. The public in court frequently interrupted the witnesses with grouns and hisses

by the cross-examination of Eliza Armstrong and her mother. The great feature of the afternoon was a wordy duel between Mr. Russell and Mrs. Armstrong, the interesting Eliza's mother. She is a rough, bold, quicktongued woman, who does not understand fine phrases. Mr. Kussell, as is well known, rather affects choice language. Consequently half of his questions were pure Hebrew to the witness, who lost her temper during the cross-examination and shocked the learned counsel several times by the vigor of her reporters. Mr. Russell was a trifle too suble at first, and Magistrate Vaughan seemed to sympathize with his exasperated victim.

After she had been savagely asked and had protested against being badgered with questions which, to use her idiomatic expression, "'Adn't nothink to do with this 'ere case," the worthy magistrate rather tartly instructed the counsel that he had better alter his plan of cross-examination, Mr. Russell, with an indifferent grace, submitted. Much amusement was caused soon after when Mrs. Armstrong, suddenly catching Mrs. Jarrett's sanctimonious eye, shook her fist at her, and expressed a fervent wish that she "only 'ad

Mr. Russell's gentle inquiry as to whether the witness "had never been in trouble" clicited a defiant answer. "She 'ada't never been a prostitute or a thicf." She admitted, however, that she often swore and had at east three times been "took up" for being drunk and using obscene language. After declaring firmly that she thought Mrs. Jarrett looked like a procuress, the witness again set the nouse in a roar by confessing she had no idea what a procuress was. Several of her other statements were shifty and conflicting. The cross-examination not only failed to shake Mrs. 'Armstrong's assurance that she did not sell her daughter, but failed to shake little Eliza's statement as to what occurred at various houses to which she was taken, and as to Mr. Stead's action. On the other hand, it elicited the damaging fact that she let her child go off with a stranger without even

Scarcely a family exists but that some member is suffering with bad blood and poisoned socretions from constipation giving rise to Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions, Catarrh and other complaints indicating lurking blood poison which a few bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters would are direct from the system.

The Council of University College, London, has created a professorship of electrical engineering.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS IN THE BLIZA

her father, mother and six children lived in one room. She admitted that, with the exception of the indignities referred to in her testimony yesterday, her abductors had treated her kindly. She frequently con-

Monday.

MADRID, Sept. 8.—At a meeting of the council yesterday King Alfonso declared he had confidence in the present ministry. He

PARIS, Sept. 8 .- News has just arrived

LONDON, Sept 8 -The German gunboat which occupied Yap was the Hyna, Captain

The rumors that the German consuls at

are denied.

PARIS, Sept. S.—Ex Queen Isabelia of Spain is here awaiting the issue of the con

BY THE COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE.

Nearly the whole of the day was taken up

or outside for five minutes."

taking the trouble to ascertain to what locality she was going. Altogether, when the court adjourned the defendant's case looked brighter. Mr. Stead's agony is suspended

POISONED.

till Saturday. _

would eradicate from the system.

AF CAPATAL PRIZE S75 DOO. 27 Tickets only 80 Hbar sin proportion.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. We do kereby certify that we supervise the rrange ments for all the Monthly and Sent-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State-Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Driwings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good-faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our lignatures attached, in its advertisements."



Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$650,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote, its franchise was nade a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the

people of any State.

It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A PPLEYBIO OPPORTIVITY TO WIN A PRESENCE TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CIASS M; IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, OCIOBER 13, 1885—185th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100.000 Tickets at five Dollars Each.

1 :	Fractions	s, in litths	in proportie	m.
1		LIST OF PR		
1	CAPITAL	PRIZE		875,000
1 1	do .	do		25,000
- 1		da		10,000
2	PRIZES OF	F \$6000		12,000
5	do	2000		10,00n
10	ďo	1000		10,000
20	do	500		10,000
100	do	200		20,000
500	do	100		30,000
500	do			25,000
1,000	фo	25	•••••	25,000
		APPROXIMATION		
1 1	Approxim	ation Prizes	of \$750	6.750
1 1	,	**	500	4,500
		14	250	9 960

1.967 Priges, amounting to £265,500 Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPIEIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C. Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Regia ered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

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LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK,
NEW ORLEANS, LA,
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NEW ORLEANS, LA

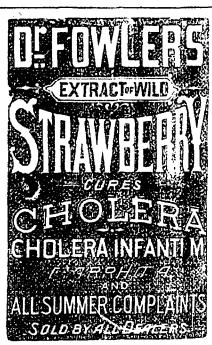
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court. Dame Marie Sophronie Audotte dit Lapointe, of the Village of Varennes. District of Montreal, wife of Hubert Fontaine dit Bienvenu, Trader, of the same place, Plaintin, vs. the said Hubert Fontaine dit Bienvenu, Defendant, An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

JODOIN & JODOIN, Autoricys for Plaintin, Montreal, 5th September, 1885.



FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgativo. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.



HEALTH FO ALL BOLLOWAY'N PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Housest rion of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS & BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a General Family Medicine are preparated.

eral Family Medicine, are unsurpassed. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMEN!

Its Searching and Healing Properties Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Giandular Swellings, Abscesses, Files, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatian, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kn ut of fail.

Both ru and Cintment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford, streef London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above d r s daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or by