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SWEPT BY THE STORM.

Dotails of the calastrophe at Sabine Pass-Some heartrending scenes—A father's terrible experience-His wife and children swept away before his cycs.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 16 .- The Times Democrat, of this dity, has just received the following account of the terrible disaster that befell that town sud the surrounding country on Tuesday night: "It was one o'lock this morning when the United States revenue cutter Peprose, Lieut. O. Wiley command-ing, came to anchor in Sabine Pass, off the lighthouse. For nearly eight hours the lit le thirty ton steam vessel had struggled against a heavy north wind and chop ses, en rocts from Galveston, and when at last she came to anchor there was a sigh of relief from all hands.

"The Penrose was on an errand of mercy. At the first intimation of death and dert-uction at Sabine Pass it was known there was not enough water on the Sabine Pass ber to float a heavy draught tug. Seven fort scant water did not justily the risk when the chances of running ashore were tenfold greater than going into the pass proper. Thea Collector Sweeney communicated with Lient. Wiley of the Penrose, drawing five and cuehalf feet of water. Lieui. Wiley never hesitated, Lives were possibly still in danger. and people in want. Hasty preparations were made and the Penrose was soon under

way. THE SCENE OF DESTRUCTION.

Sabine Pass, emptying into the Galf of Mexico, is the dividing line b tween Texas and Louisiana. To the westward, on a point jutting well out into the Gulf, lies the Texas southerly land's end. To the right, coming down in a graceful curve, is the Louisiana shore, ending in a marsh on which, on a ridge of high land, stands the Sabine Pass light. The light burned brightly, beaming from its eighty-five foot tow r far over the dreary streich of waters. What had happened within the radius of its rays had apparently not affected it. The keepers were still alive and true to their post, though in answer to the shrill screams of the Penrose's whistle no answering signal came. Against the heavy current, which swept along like a mill race, the light vessel beat its way out of the pass and up a small nayou, from which wild fowl in great flocks arose with weird screams of fright. Landing at last at the wreck of what was once a pier, the

EVIDENCE OF THE FURY OF THE STORM

greeted the eyes. The keeper's house lay in a wrack of brick and mortar. Huge frag-ments of heavy walls and arched foundations were piled one upon the other, while amid a glistened in the moonlight relics of

ashore, seven miles from the pass. Her mainsail flapped in the wind, and her fore Her mast was gone. She had been brought up all standing and left by the waves on the ridge on which she had been driven. She was the schooner Henrietta, from Calcasien. All All hands took to the boats and were saved by the steamer.

THE LIFE SAVERS' LOSS.

The life saving station, a firm structure located on the Texas bank of the pass, was next seen, twisted out of shape, stripped of its outer plunkings on the north and cast sides. The blats were all gone, and of the dwelling which only a few days ago stood beside it, not a vestige was to be seen. The station was secured by hawsers to some dwarf trees to the westward, and thus was kept from going the way of things perishable. Before the storm human life was represented at the station by Captain Stawart, the keeper, his wife and daughter and his son; John Miller, Jim Heinmingway and Charles Carson. When the fitil moment came, fraught with such terrible disaster, Mrs. Stewart and daughter were in the kitchen, Captain Stewart in the fore part of the house and Wilson in the station. Then a great wave came and the kitchen building floated away with Mrs. Stewart and her daughter. Wilson, from the station, saw the danger, and, with young Stewart, manned the lifeboat, but ere it w s well out it capsized and both were drowned. Their bodies were picked up last night six miles from the station. Mrs. night six miles from the station. Siewart clung to a door frame and her daughter secured a mattress, and thus all night they drifted across the prairie and into Sabine like, until finally picked up by a recourse party five miles west of Sabine city. Captain Stewart, Hemmingway and Carson were saved by ciinging t) pieces of the house, and the meeting between the captain, his wife and daughter was a most affecting one.

SOME HEARTRENDING INCIDENTS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Ost. 16.—Further par-ticulers of the disaster at Sabine Pass and Johnson's Bayou are constantly being received. Innumerable touching and heart-renling incidents are related by survivors. One house was seen to go down with a crash containing fourteen colored people, everyone of whom was lost. Incidents are related of husbands lashing their wives and children to floating wrecks and then seeing them killed by heavy logs driving against them. A young woman, in a nude state, was found roaming around the prairie yesterday five miles from Sabine. She was demented and could not tell her own name.

A FATHER'S TERRIBLE TALE.

When the Government tug Penrose reached the little one to kiss me. She put both her was pressed to go on board the Penrose but refused, saying: "Here among these lagoons are the bodies of my wife and children, and here will I stop until I can find them." No here will I stop until I can find them." No tongue can tell what the people have suffered during the past few days. It is teared the list of drowned at Bayon Johnson will be swelled to one hundred or more, thus making the tot, I number of victims of the hurricane fally two hundred. The deat tution of the survivors, of whom there are over a thousand around Johnson and Badford, is described as something awful.

WIND, RAIN AND FLOOD A FLAG OF REVOLT RAISED

Cause great destruction on the British coast -Many fatal wreeks reported.

LONDON, Oct. 16 .- The gale and floods which began on Thursday night along the south and west English and Irish coasts con-tinue, having extended far northward. Many reports are received of bridges and buildings ing ewept away, and the storm and floods seriously interrupted railway traffic. Many small vessels have been wrecked, but the loss of life will not be great. The British barque Bellaport has been wrecked off Skellig's island on the southwest coast of Ireland. She was being towed by the tug Game Cock, when the hawser parted and the barque was thrown on the rocky shere and destroyed.

ALL OF THE GREW PERISHED.

The troopship Tyne, which is thirty hours overdue at Plymouth, has been sighted off there, laboring terribly in the storm. The greatest anxiety has been entertained concerning her for twenty-four hours. The British ship Teviottdale, which sailed for Cardiff, Wales, on Thursday, was wrecked on Caermarthen bar. There were on board twenty-eight persons. The lifeboat rescued nine passengers. Nineteen others, among whom were the ceptain and officers, were left in the boat, and but two succeeded in reaching the shore slive. The other seventeen perished in the waves. The great hurricane was accompanied by the heaviest rainstorm within memory. During last night there were meny collisions and wrecks and a number of Channel fishing boats were stranded. The beach at Brighton presents a spectacle of destruction. A torpedo gunboat at Pertsmouth dragged its anchor ard drifted into the mud, but was rescued by tugs. The glass roof of the Ilfracon be hotel was broken and bathhouses washed away. The storm was very furious on the Irish cousts. The streets in many towns were flooded. Corn stacks were blown away and the corn standing in the fields destroyed. The damage is immense. There have been destructive floods in Wales

MANY MORE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Oct. 17 .- The late reports show that the effects of the recent storm on the south and west corsts wore terrible. A Nor-wegian barque foundered off Tentagel, Wales, and her entire crew, consisting of fitteen persons, perished. Ten bodies have been washed ashore on the Glamorgan coast. Reports have been received from all parts of the kingdom, telling of the disastrous effect of the hurricane. The British ship Mulleny was wrecked in the Bristol channel, and When the Government tug l'enrose reached the kington, ching on the intervent of the kington of the barricane. The British ship Malleny of the hurricane. The British ship Malleny of the hurricane is bodies of his family. He said : Myself, wife and three children were clinging to a floating roof. It was gradually breaking to pieces. One of the little ones went, and then snotter. I was holding the youngest, ricktod, from Musquash, N. B., for is britter and in the gradually shown and the clicktod, form Musquash, N. B., for the floating root of the little grad. "Little Pearl" Soon my wife said, "Good Swansea, was wrecked off Podstow, and bye, hutband, I am going.' I could not nineteen ptraces were drowned. The reach her. The piece she was on troke off and she sank before my eyes. I held on to this is a sak before my eyes. I held on to "Lit'le Pearl" some time longer. She said, persons on board were saved by a life boat. Another large burque was seen to be in ter-"Papa, I'm tired. Won't you walk with me?" I told her I couldn't. Then the piece rible distress. The crew were huddled tc-I was on was crumbling to pieces. I told gether on the deck. The vessel foundered the believed that gether on the dcck. The vessel foundered this morning, and it is believed that little arms around my neck, gave a from a dozen to twenty persons were big squeeze, and just then a wave dashed us off, and I saw her no more. ple on the shere from rendering assist. Great God i why didn't I go down too." He Secretary of State, hus proposed to the Gov-ernment of Holland to resume relations with heard distinctly by those who were watching the vessel from the shore. A Belfast despatch says the low lying districts of Ulster are submerged. The gale on the Irish coast continues unabated, compelling all vessels to seek shelter. Limerick advices say the Mal-cair river drainage works burst, flooding the adjacent district and destroying valuable crops.

By Conservatives Against Churchill's Plans As Stated by Him at Dartford -Henry Chapilm Displays Contempt and Distrust of the Lord Chancellor.

LONDON, Oct. 18 .- The country party, through Mr. Henry Chaplin, have raised the flag of revolt against Lord Randolph-Chuschill's Dartford speech as representing the new Conservative democracy of the towns. It is notable that Mr. Chaplin's protest comes within a few days of the announce. ment that Lord John Manners will not retire to admit Mr. Chaplin to the Ministry. It is not many weeks since Mr. Chaplin and some half doz n others endeavored to form a cave against the Government, but the movement failed to pass beyon i the stage of a preliminary dinner. Mr. Chaplin's letter displays patron. age, contempt and distrust of Lord Randolph Churchill. His leading Dartford proposal to maintain union with the Unionist party is regarded as handing the government of the country over to Lerd Hartington, as to whom this leading Tory writes: "In the present crisis the country probably has no safer and sounder guide than the judgment and good sense which Lord Hartington almost invariably displays."

Mr. Chaplin objects to Lord Randolph Carchill's preference for Jesse Colling's free-hold plots for throwing the burden on the rates, in preference to his own system of laborers' allotments, which he would make compulsory. Save a sneer at its vast-ness, and that it does not come from a recognized leader, he does not acutely trathe remainder of Lord Randolph verse Churchill's programme except the proposal of the closure by a bare majority. To this crucial question Mr. Chaplin declares deadly war, and points that the Correctatives have always opposed closure. He might have illustrated this by recalling that their furthest advance never got beyond a two-thirds majority ; and might also have reminded the public of Lord Raudolph Churchill's letter to the Times demanding that no Parliament shculd impose the closure without an express mandate from the electors. This week's speech of Mr. J. W. Lother, an able young onservative, shows misgivings toward Lord Randolph Churchill. The Press Association, however, announce that the Dartford pro-gramme is supported by Mr. H- mry Matthewa,

OUR IRISH LETTER.

The Position of Amirs-Mr. Redmond Elucidates the Situation.

LONDON, October 9th, 1886.

The political world, which has been in a state of suspended animation since the rising of Par-liamont, has been suddenly wakened into life again by the announcement that the new gov-ernment have drafted a Home Rule Bill for brakened, which they intend to enhunit to the Ireland, which they intend to submit to the House of Commons in February. The announce House of Commons in February. The announce-ment is not a surprise to anyone who is at all acquainted with the inner working of English political parties. There is not a shadow of doubt that Lord Randolph Churchill has been from the very first a Home Ruler, and that he was engaged slowly, but, on the whole, successfully, on the task of educating his party up to the necessary point, when Mr. Gradstone completely cut the ground from under his feet by the bold and sweeping character of the proposals which he made last April. The necessity of the moment for Lord Randolph them was to defeat Mr. Gladstone, and in order to do this it became necessary to Activity of the was to dried an of the state the late electoral contest the noble lord said no single word which would make it inconsistent for him afterwards to propose a Home Rule bill of his own. Well, Mr. Gladstone was defeated,

the Conservatives have come into office, and Lord R ad tph has not only advanced hunself Lord R ad sigh has not only advanced himself into the foremost position of power, but has ruthlessly swept aside all the old leaders, whose eld-fashioned Toryism might prove an obstacle to his policy, and has replaced them by men of the newer school of Tory Democracy. Being in office, the business of the moment is to take measures to stay there. The every day existence of the Government depards upon the support of the 75 Liberal Unionists, and Lord Randolph's first move towards rendering his power permanent has been the promulgation of a programme of has been the promulgation of a programme of domestic legislation for Great Britain which contains almost every article of the Radical creed as professed by Mr. Chamberlain. By this means he has rendered it all the more easy for the Liberal Unionists to support the fovernment with some show of consistency, while every reactionary Tory knows that between promiscs on a public platform and perfor-mances at Wes minster there is a vast difference, and that there is no danger whatever of this programm being carried out. The one great question overshadowing all others, for the Conservative Party, just as well as for the Liberal Party, is Ireland. Until this ques-tion is the party there are hence such thing as R. E. Webster, Mr. E. Clarke, Baron de Worms, Mr. Plunket. Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Akers Douglas, Colonel Walrond, Mr. Sidney Her-bert, Mr. Long, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Raikes and Mr. Marriott, ell members of the Govern-ment, but only the first three in the Cabinat ment, but only the first three in the Cabinet. I thal run for whatever government proposes it. LONDON, Oct. 18.—Fifty members of Parliament have promised to attend the Con-servative conference at Bradford. The meet ing will probably be the greatest ever held by the Conservatives. the farmers of Ireland are placed. The prices of all sorts of farm produce have fallen on an average 20 per cent, within the last 18 months, and consequently rents fixed es fair previously to 1885 are exorbitant and impossi-ble now. If landlords, encouraged by the atti-tude of the Government on Mr. Parnell's bill, push their legal rights to extremes and con-mence a wholesa's eviction campaign, the conling winter will wilness scenes before which the most exciting times of the old Land League will fade into insignificance. The people are deter-mined to resist extortion and eviction. They are organized as they never were before. They are organized as they never were before. They have at their back amplefunds to support them, and they are led by men who have learned in the shoals and quicksands of experience all the shoals and quicksands of such a strupple. If this contest is allowed to take place the Government know right well that they will come out of it second best. They will be forced, in order to prove that they are a Government at all, to attempt to suppress the National Lorgue and to enact coercion. The moment they are driven to this position they will have acknowledged their own defeat and that ill-bealth prevented him from showing will have acknowledged their own determine and will have preved before the world the absolute truth of Mr. Gladstone's contention that to Home Rule there could be no alternative but repression. Such a course could only lead to the disfranchisement of Ireland, for it is absurd to suppose that any Government could carry coercion in a Parliament containing 85 Irishmen determined at all hazards to protect their country's liberty. The suppression of the League and the enactment of coercion would be coincident with the expulsion of the Irish members from the House of Commons and the inevitable outbreak of crime in Ireland, and the last position of our rulers would be infinitely worse than the first. No one understands this more clearly than Lord Randolph Churchill, and he has no intention of allowing things to drift in that direction if he can help it. Ever since the defeat of Mr. Parnell's bill the Government have been stead-Parnell's bill the Government have been stead-ily at work bringing pressure of all kinds to bear upon the Irish landlords to deal moderately and fairly with the tenants. Even the "Loyal and Patriotic Union" have issued an appeal calling upon all proprietors to give adequate reductions of rent. Many of the large landlords have within the last fortnight offered lair tenns to their tenants, and it does seem at the moment as if much and it does seem at the moment as if much of the misery which the winter seemed to have in store for us may be averted. The Govern-ment, however, is running a tremendous risk. Their appeal to the forbearance of laadlords may have its effect with many, but unfortu-nately the majority of Irish landlords cannot nately the majority of Irish Landlords cannot afford to be liberal were they even so minded. The ordinary Irish landlord is not in reality owner of the soil at all. His estate has been inherited by him en-cumbered with mortgages at d family charges to the extent of probably two-thirds of its value. He has, after payment of interest, about one-third of his nominal rental to live upon. The Land Act of 1881 almost swept that margin away, and any further reductions now margin away, and any further reductions now would mean for him utter and unconditional

campaign; above all, they do not want a coercion act, on the contrary, they want a quiet opportunity for proposing their own Home Ru's

What is their Home Rule bill to be? Well, Lord Randolph is severely handlespped in at-tempting to deal with the question. He must propose something less than Mr. Gladstone, propose something less than Mr. Gladstone, and he must propose something which Mr. Ohamberlain will simploit. It is stated, and with a certain show of probability, that in this difficulty the Government are about to fall back on Mr. Chamberlain's old Provincial Council's scheme, whereby four Provincial Parliaments would be created in provincial Council's scheme, whereby four Ireland, similar to the Provincial Assemblies of the Dominion of Carada, but which, instead of the Dominion of Carada, but which, instead of being all under authority of a general Irish Par-liament, like the Dominion Parliament of Canada, would be under the control of the foreign Legislature at Westminster. I may say at once that such a scheme, even if considered as a useful step in the desired direction, and of which I am very disultal, could never under any conceivable circumstances be accepted as a set lement of the national question in Lebard. Of that fact Mr. Chamberlain himself is quite laware. In June of last wear smeaking So tement of the hittowia dues for in Fieldad. Of that fact Mr. Chamberlain him-elf is quite aware. In June of last year, spenking at Birmingham, that intersating personage sold that the settlement of the Irish question could only come from "conciliating the national senti-ment" and "reviving the initional life." He would be a bold man who would predict such a result from the establishment of four large vea-tries which would mean little more than " an antonomy of gas and sewcrage." But in the debate on Mr. Gladatone's birl, Mr. Chamber-lain was still more explait. Speaking of his council scheme he said it had " one fatal defect," namely, that Ireland rejected it, and that the proposal of Mr. Gladatone's larger measure made it impossible for a smaller scheme to be accepted as a settlement. From this it is quite obvi us that if Mr. Chamberlain advec tes now the scheme of provincial councils, which the Gov-ernment have drafted, he does not at all reg rd it as likely to prove a final settlement. If it be proposed for our acceptance at all it will there-fore be upon this plain and clear understanding. There must be no talk of it " settling the ques-tion." The demand for national existence and tion." The demand for national existence and for legislative independence would remain un-satisfied were the provincial councils accepted to-morrow. On this understanding alone can the Irish party even consider the plans of the Government. Until the proposals are clearly and in detail le-tore us nothing more can be said. A system of local gove meant which would place the work at present na format by the centerlined Boards of local gove ninear which which blace the work at present performed by the c-intraliced Boards of Works, of Education, of Poor Law, &c., in the hands of the people would no doubt be of immediate value, and the lessons in self government given to our people might be of advantage. But speaking for myself 1 may say I regard the creation of the frame work of local governmen's as perhaps the most important work which an as perhaps the need important work which an Irish National Parisment would undertake, and I do not regard with favor the creation of a system of provincial assemblies ruled from Leaden. More than this, while such a system could only end in the concession of our full deg and, I am inclined to think it would retard its accomplish-ment and mould remain the schements by Ma ment, and would render its achievement by Mr Gladstone out of the range of possibilities, and the hope is strong in Ireland that he who struck the first great blow against English prejudice and ignorance may be enabled to witness the completion of his great work. For these, amongst many other reasons, I am included to think the offer of prochal Hone Rule will be rejected with contempt by the Nationalist Party in Iroland, and ther, as Mr. Chamber-lain s.ys: "Heaven forfend that any English party or statisman should, under the incum-stances, attempt to impose it upon them." The central fact of the situation now is that Home Rule is still to the front, that all English parties are practically agreed it must come, and that the question of the day is what particular kind of Home Rule Ireland will condescend to accept. In truth, "all things come round to him who will but wart." J. S. REDMOND, M. P.

household effects. It had evidently been a hasty flight and a race for life, for such portas a clock, a caster and a sewing able machine were seen tightly wedged in the rainz.

" Lighthouse aboy !" rang out from the party.

A head appeared through an opening in the tower fifty feet high, and > voice responded with a glad cry of joy. Shortly thereafter the keeper, Gustave Hemmerland, appeared lantern in hand, bara legged and in rags. Recognizing Lieutenant Wiley and Captain Jack Delaney, chief inspector of the port of Galvestin, who was of the ex-ploring party, he apologized for his inability to answer the steamer's whistle, and, as he pointed to the light, said, with pardonable pride, "It's only a halt light, gentlemen, but it's kurning." Then he told

THE STORY OF HIS EXPERIENC

during the storm of Tuesday morning : " The day of the storm opened with a bright northeasterly wind, and it kept blowing harder every minute. We thought-that is, my assistant, Henry Plummer, and myself-that our house could stand, as it stood all previous big blows. It was a one story and attic brick, raised about five feet from the ground, on heavy brick arches, to let the water pass underneath. I have no family, but Henry had his wife, three children-the youngest three years old-and a lady visitor with him. By noun the wind, still holding north and east, began to shake our house; the water came un and things were floating around. It was time for us to leave, and with the women and chil dren we took to the lighthouse. The house was going then, and we did not get in the tower too soon, for very shortly thereafter the house went to pieces. It was hard work getting to the tower, but we got there. We have no food, no covering, and, alas, only three gallens of oil; everything went with the building. Then

THE STORM INCREASED IN FURY.

The water rose above the top of the light. house door, ten feet from the ground. It entered the tower, and the draught ascending upward kept lifting the trap door leading to the lamp. That trap door was held down by a hundred pound weight. Yet it came up so that one of us, with the oil, bad to add our weight to keep it down. If that trap door had given away the light would have gone out, and who knows how these would have fared at sea. The spray from the seas, which, with the winds, caused the lighthouse to tremble to its very foundation, dashed up through the alit, and that ilit is fifty feet from the ground. For forty eight hours we have been without food, and we had to husband our water yesterday morning: The relief stamer Lamar, from Orange, came to our rescue and took the women and children away. I sent to all persons obnoxicus to the league. Two objected tradesmen appeared before the cor-or and the gene in for as league, and here I am for as league, and here I am for as league, winnipeg: Mrs O'Bryan, Logan; R solved, Winnipeg: Mrs O'Bryan, Max:-Madam, 'Another is attributed to Taylor, "the Water post," but this is short of a letter: "Lewd I did live and evil short of a letter: "Lewd I did live and evil short of a letter: "Lewd I did live and evil short of a letter: "Lewd I did live and evil short of a letter: "Lewd I did live and evil short of a letter: "Lewd I did live and evil short of a letter: "Lewd I did live and evil short of a letter: "Lewd I did live and evil short of a letter: "Lewd I did live and evil short of a letter: "Lewd I did live and evil short of a letter: "Lewd I did live and evil short of a letter: "Lewd I did live and evil short of a letter: "Lewd I did live and evil short of a letter: "Lewd I did live and evil short and it impossible to restrain him however, is plaio. They destrate the Government, to disease, especially of the kidneys or heart, to disease, especially of the kidneys or he water yesterday morning. The relief steamer

THE LAND ACT COMMISSION.

LONDON, Oct. 15 .- The Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Land Act passed in 1881, consisting of Earl Cowper, chairman ; Earl Milltown, Sir James Caird and Judge O'Hogan, will commence their sittings on the 22nd inst., and continue to hold them until November.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

DUBLIN, Oct. 12. - At the regular meeting of the National League to-day Secretary Harrington said many landlords were making generous reductions in rents, but a large number of writs of eviction continued to be issued. The executive of the lesgue, Mr. Harrington said, would supersede these branches which failed to give aid to the evioted ones.

THE ARCHBISHOP SPEAKS.

DUBLIN, Oct. 14 .- Archbishop Croke writes to the newspapers that it would be deplorable if the temperance societies in Ireland, under the pretext of political noutrality, should succeed in impeding the progress and retarding the triumph of the national cause.

THE BOYCOTT TO BE ENFORCED.

DUBLIN, Oct. 12,—The convention of the members of the National League was held to-day at Loughrea. Delegates from twenty-two branches were present. Resolutions were branches were present. Attointions were adopted emphatically ordering the boycotting of all persons obnoxicus to the league. Two boycotted tradeamen appeared before the con-vention and beggel to be forgiven. The ban upon them was removed on condition that they would not offend again, which the tradesmen

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THE LATE REV. DR. FAURE.

At the list regular meeting of the Father Matth w Temperance Association, Almonte, Ont., it was resolved :

That this society has learned with the deep-est regret of the death, at Buffalo, N. Y., of the Rev. Romi Faure, D.D., formerly pastor of this parish, and the founder and first president of the sassociation; And that we join in offering up the prayer

And that we join in opering up the prayer that God may grant him in eternity the reward of a zealous career in his holy avocation here. And be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to each of the following newspapers for publication :- Catholic Record, Lon-don, Ont.; Canadian Freeman don, Ont.; Canadian Freeman, Kingston; Tribune and Irish Canadian, Toronto; Even-ING POST, Montreal; Union and Times, Buffalo, NG POST, Montreal; Onion and Fines, Bond Y.Y., and the Times and Gazette, Almonte. Signed on behalf of the Society, J. M. E. LAVALLE P. F. MCCARRY.

Almonte, Oct. 18, 1886.

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THE BAZAAR AT UXBRIDGE.

LIST OF PRIZES.

The following is the list of prize winners at Father Allan's bazan, which took place at Uxbridge on Wednesday, the 13th instant:-T W Chappell, Uxbridge; Miss Ellen Gancon, Cornwall; Mrs J Logan, Minioka, P Q; Ed O'Donnell, Peterboro; H O'Connor, Peterboro; H Buckley, Markham; J Case, Uxbridge; Mrs Lonergan, Lang; Thos Redmond, Lebret, Ossa; H McDonald, Glenrobertson; Patrick Brown, Deartor, Mark Barrie Grunton; Mrs Hogan H McDonald, Glenrobertson; Patrick Brown, Drayton; Mary Barrie, Granton; Mrs Hogan, Jefferson; Annio Legan, Keene; Eliza Blacker, Toronto; Mrs Ross, Toronto; John McDonald, East Selkirk; J O'Connor, Toronto; Mary Me-Killop, Frankford; Mrs T McMahon, Mont-treal; R D Prest, Newmarket; Mrs Lareu, Toronto; Ed O'Connor, Campbellford; L Nolan, Fergus; Mrs Johnston, East Saguinaw, Mar; Owen Murphy, West Port, Man; Mary Jano

DUBLIN, Oct. 18 - The first annual meeting of the Harold's Cross branch of the National league was held here to-day. There was a large attendance. It was resolved to resist evictions. Mr. Sexton, Sir Thomas Esmonde and Mr. Dawson delivered addresses. Mr. Sexton ridicaled the Curchill scheme of an Irish assembly.

ROME, Oct. 13.--Cardinal Jacobini, Papal

THE VATICAN AND HOLLAND.

the Vatican.

THE SULTAN AND THE QUEEN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13.--It is stated that formal telegrams have been exchanged between Queen Victoria and the Sultan in connection with the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, and that the Sultan expressed regret

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WEBSTER ON

IRISH POLICY. LUNDON. Oct. 13 .- The Attorney-General, Sir R. E. Webster, in a speech at Sandown, Isle of Wight, this evening, said the Government would not be deterred from suppressing Irish crime and outrage and the wicked op-pression of the weak by the strong with the aid of gold from other countries. The Gov-ernment, he said, was determined to maintain the existing laws.

THE EUROPEAN POSITION.

PARIS, Oct. 15 .- M. Camille Pelletan, in an article in La Justice commenting on Lavedon's statement in Figuro that General Boulanger has prepared a plan for a continental campaign, says :- "France does not desire war, but the war cloud hazging over her may break at any moment. No Freuch General can materially affect the situation, either for peace or war; bu, if a General has an activity of spirit that in-spires confidence, no good Frenchman should blame him. Europe enjoys a truce, not peace. The situation of France and Germany has been created by a victory of force over right. Can that offspring of force, the German Empire, go on living except by the continued victory of violence?"

A "palindrome" is a sentence, that reads the same forward and backward. One of the

best we have ever seen is that which the Lowell Courier claims to have originated: "No, it is opposition."-Burlington Free Press. 'The most famous and longest palindrome on record is that ascribed to the great Napoleon : "Ablo was I ero I saw Elba." One of the best was the brief introduction by

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EARTHQUAKES IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.-Slight carth tremors were felt on Sunday and Monday at Strasburg, Benfeld and Gerstheim. The oscillation at Strasburg caused furniture to shake.

LYNCH LAW IN ILLINOIS.

MONTEUELLO, Ill., Oct. 14 -At one o'clock this morning 200 disguized men overpowered the Sheriff, broke into the jail and took there-from Henry Wildmar, wife muddrer, and hanged him. They then shot him eleven times to make sure of their work.

ONE EFFECT OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13.-Prof. Collect, the Indiana geologist, states that a number of wells bored for gas cr oil in Indiana and Ohio yielded nothing before the earthquake, but since then have yielded gas and oil in good quantity.

----DOWN WITH ALL HANDS.

Sr. Jours, Nild., Ostober 15 .- A fcarful disaster occurred off Cape John, Notro Dame bay, on Tuesday last, when a fishing craft capsized and all hands went down.

A SAD SUICIDE.

MUNICH, Ost. 12 -Herr Hutschene-Beuter. the Bavarian Premier's father-in law, after witnessing to-day the trial and sentence of an editor for libelling the Premier, ran out of court and committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. He had been much depressed ramently by seeing numerous editors, the fathers of families, imprisoned for press offences.

"Ah, is it possible that you are still alive ?" said a fellow on meeting unexpectedly one whom he had grossly injured. "Yes, and kicking," replied the other, suiting the action to the word.

An ingenious boy of Maplewood, Mass., sent up some lanteras on the tail of his kite recently, and many of the inhabitants turned out to view what they thought was a fine meteoric display.

SOFIA. Oct. 13 .--- Inquiry shows that the Russian conspiracy to raise a rebellion in the two Bulgarias was of greater extent than at first .