AND "THE MAIL."

However some persons may have wondered at the recent change in the conduct of the chief Conservative organ, there can now be little doubt of the ultimate intention of the management. Every issue of The Mail confirms the impression that a determination has been arrived at in certain quarters to build up a purely Protestint party for political purposes.

It would be rash, perhaps, to assert that the events of the last few years, and the evident disruption, in this province at least, of the Conservative party, have led our undoubtedly able contemporary to cast about for new combinations to take the place of those now in process of dissolution. But on this hypothesis alone can we account for the constant and somewhat irritating attacks made by The Mail on the Catholic Church in Quebec. These assaults can have but one effect-to widen the breach between Catholics and the Conservative party. A breach, be it remembered, for which Catholics are blimelers, and which they regard with sorrow not unmixed with apprehension. The Church has always been conservative

In the best sense of that much abused term. Without its approval the party of which The vindictive enemy. There has been no change in the attitude of the Church in Quebec towards the Conservative party. It stands towards the Conservative party. It stands and retire from an this world party is to day as it always stood; superior to party quarrels, but keenly alive to the interests of ready—a judge of good whiskey."

So is it now with the L beral-Nationalists. its people in relation to the State. To what then, must we attribute these attacks upon the religious institutions of Quebec? The Mail and the party for which it speaks sand nothing to find fault with in these institutions so long as the people of the Province continued their party alegiquee to Sir John the Catholic Onurch is insulted and reviled ? We have yet to icarn of an instance in which an ecclesiastic in this province has done anything to invoke Protestant or Conservative enmity, either in regard to the Riel or any | buff. other question. Careful consideration of the subject indiaes us to the opinion that there is very little sincerity in The Mail's new departure; nor do we think there is much real enmity towards Catholics or the Catholic Church among Conservatives or Protestants of the more enlightened class. Orange animosity and Puritan bigotry are Shings we recognize and do not underrate. But if The Mad imagines it can build up a mew perty out of these materials, and that to do so it can afford to wound Catholic sensihilities and set the Church at defiance, we can enly deplore its bindness and pity its lack of wisdom. We have no right even to suggest a thought of the sort of opposition such conduct is likely to invoke, but we do hope the chief organ has carefully estimated the strength of the opponent it challenges and is prepared to accept the consequences of Scotchmen, Englishmen, Irishmen, have done, and will do again, we are told by these old-broaded applogists of the scaffold that the Riel spreads and will do again, we are told by these old-broaded applogists of the scaffold that the Riel spreads and wrong somanch gaisty and comidence.

There are other things to be considered be. sides party success, and he who fancies he oan make a point among Protestants by abusing Catholicity takes hold of a two-edged sword at the weong end.

· Quebec are inimical to the Protestants of the province. Would it as ionish the organic learn that there are persons here who have been so : foolish as to change their religion with the shops of escaping the "exactions" of which it makes so much and when they had so changed they discovered that as Pretestants sthey had increased instead of lessening their bardens! Such is the fact, however; a feet into wise awing to the Catholic Church, but to Protestants themselves, who undertake with a superfluity of this world's goods. The greater burdens than the law requires to of the Rose Government, imagined he was a very and education.

Objection is also taken to the alleged oraction of many extensive esclasiastical edifices in Quebco. Let The Mail hestow its attention near-fort for life, he spurned the rascally offer with fort home, and it will perhaps discover that Athe craze for church building among, Ithe Protestant acots is much greater: in Ostario than among Catholics in Quebac. Rivalry among congregations has produced a vast amount of symetrical stone and mortar, and Protestage cars have become ascustemed to appeals for funds to pay off debts ereated from the sheer vanity of ministem and their would-be fashionable flooks. We'. know of instances where whole families have had to abatain from obserch-going or change their place of worship because the head of the house mas unable to meet the instalments of a emproription which he made in a moment of entansiaem and out of a desire to appear as good and as generous as his neighbors.

Church hullding, like everything else, may be overdone, as in England, where magnificent, historic piles, open to Protestant worship, are all but tenantiess the year round. But where will you find that the case among the Catholic churches in Quebec?

Again, it may be noted, that if the Protestant minority in this province suffers as The Mail alleges, indirectly on account of the preponderance of the Catholic Church, does not the Cathelic minority in Ontario suffer in the same way through the enormous exemptions of Protestant institutions as compared with Oatholic?

Thus it may be seen that there is very little difference after all in the condition of Catholies and Protectants in either province. But We think the trus secret or A He mittee a wicholas is that it hopes to win over Protestant reforms to its party, so as to balance in some

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN QUEBEC | dangerous as well as foolish, as our cont m porary may discover to its grief before it is

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We are now sending out our subscription accounts to subscribers to The Post and TRUE WITNESS, and we carneatly trust that our patrons receiving these accounts will make it a point to pay off their indebtadness at an early date. The TRUE WITNESS is an exceedingly cheap paper. The subscription rate when paid in advance, being only ONE DOLLAR. The amount due by each is accordingly very small, but the aggregate of these trifling sums reaches a figure far up in the thousands, and these thousands are absolutely required to give each reader a bright, live, instructive, and an entertaining newspaper, such as the TRUE WITNESS is to-day.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent)

OTTAWA, Oct. 22.-All attempts to bolster up the Ross machine, by the antique methods known under the familiar term of bribery, have mained in power all these years. It is, therefore, a matter of painful astonishment therefore, a matter of painful astonishment to find a hitherto generous ally suddenly Boodlers have heretofore a spensed patransformed into a determined and somewhat and their friends. As somebody once said to Sir John, the darling of wicked story tellers, "Sir John, why do you not take a judgeship and retire from all this worry of politics?"

They are to longer in the position of takers. They are the givers. The dispensers of good

Macdonald. Is it breause a great many french Canadians have seen fit to repudiate or chance of bribing is platted members to save a that allegioner and scale are alleged as a second se that allegiance and seek new allies that sinking cause. All the galvanic batteries in the world cannot import more than a spasmodic quiver into the Tory-Pendard corpse.

The gong were about yesterday, a little bird tells me, with their money bags, tempting all

whom they thought they could approach. In every instance they met with an ignominious

The political atmosphere has been cleare i. The people of Quebec have been true to themselves, true to their traditions. I hear some men say they are glad of the victory, but con-demn the cry on which it was obtained.

Suppose it was a Scotchman had been executed for defeeding the rights of his fellow-Would not every Scotchman in the land have

risen against his executioners? The memory of William Wellace would have thrilled every Scottish heart, and a cry such as has not been beard since Culled n would have echeed from

Gape Breton to Vancouver!
Suppose it was an Englishman who had perished on the scaffold for upholding British rights. Where is the Englishman who would not have thrilled at the metaory of Hampden, and we can imagine with what stern determination they would have wrecked their wrath upon the authors of the wrong.
Suppose it was an Irishman—but the Irish are used to hanging—that had been sacrificed.

"Ob, breathe not his name, let it sleep in the shade

Where cold and unhonored his relies are laid." And yet, when French-Canadians do as

Is the French Canadian less a man and a patriot than other men that he must not avenge the wrongs of his countryman". Perish the thought.

The people of Quebec did exactly as they ought to have done, only in a milder form; content with the instrument of a freeman's will, the ballet, they have driven the pendares from The Mail is nevertired of asserting that the power. And, instead of condemning them, privileges enjoyed by the Catholic Church is there is not an Englishman, an Irrishman, Quebec are inimical to the Protestants of the or a Scatchman, who values an amostors, but glories, the heroism of his amostors, but ought to feel a thrill of pride that they have in this Cam da of ours Frenchmen made of the same stuff as themselves. Were they not true to their, unhappy fellow countrymen and the victim of transport at Begins, they would be victim of tyranny at Regina, they would be unworthy to stand up with the British mon who live beside them!

So much for the Riel cry! A STORT COMES TO ME

greater burdens than the law requires to corruptouses, convenient, imagined hawas a very gratify their sextiments in relation to worships fit subject for temptation. They, therefore, apand education. the nail it he would rledge himself to support the Government and abandon the party led by Mr. Mercer. Atthough he was a poor man and tion of the feeling that exists among the habi-cants towards the Pendards. All honor to him! When we reflect on how many men, with far higher pretencions, have sold themselves for less money, we cannot but regard his action with prifound adustration.

But the fact is that no man can sell himself

to the Pendards in Quebec to day without bringing uponthimself a load of infamy which human nature is incapable of bearing. The \$23,000 said to have been offered to Mr. Morin appeared to him like the thirty pieces of silver for which Judas betrayed his Lord. This feeling pervades the province and renders every attempt of the Boodle Brigade abortive.

A:NEW OPENING.

Mr. Charlebois, Intely elected by a small majority for Laprairse, has been in town, ar-ranging, it is said, to take a seat in the Senate as the price of his retirement from the local to make way for Mr. Taillon, defeated in Mont-real East. Should this shuffle be accomplished, the electors of Laprairie will have a fine oppor-dunity for observing how Tory politicians trade on their franchise. Surely the Laprairians are not such consummate donkeys as to allow them selves to be made more beasts of burden for woen out political backs! But let the Pendards go ahead with their shaftle, and if the Liberal Nationals do not give Mr. Taillen as big a snubbing as he got in Montreal East, I am no provhet, and they do not know their business.

OTTAWA, Oct. 23. - Certaja rabid Conservative organs are striving, I am sorry to observe, with might and main, to impress upon their Protestant readers the idea that the Quebec victory was not a Liberal, but a French triumph. As well might they say that the cause of liberty is not the same all the world over. This attended to the cause of the same and the world over. tempt to play upon the passions of a section of the people for party purposes is quite unworthy of this age, and foleign to the climate and soil of America. It presupposes Protestant ignorance or forgetfulness of

THE BRIGHTEST PAGES in the history of that long struggle by witch

the recedom we now enjoy was consided. To Scotchmen, to whom the Tary press especially address themselves with the hope of winning them from their allegiance to the Liberal party, To measure its closess in Quebech The come is are requested to declare that it is wrong for the

French in Canada to do as Scotchmen did when they rose in defence of their lives and liberties.

"The Patriot Tell, the Bruce of Banuockburn," fighting the same cause? Is there no connection between Runnymede and Lexington? Were the victories of Washington achieved for Americans only? Has mankind gained acthing by the revolutions of 1848 in Europe?

"TRUCKLING TO THE FRENCH AND IRISH" these journals describe the action of the Liberal party. The sympathy which lovers of lib rty verywhere extend to all peoples fighting for their natural rights must cease, according to these bigots, when we come to the people of Quebec. Scotland has shown by the noble suppatheses with the Irish people in their efforts for Home Rule. Why should it be supposed that Scotchmen have less sympathy for French Canadians in a similar struggle? Prejudices of race and religion are invoked on the supposition hat men, who prize their own liberties and the clarious traditions of how they were won, are inwilling to permit others to indulge in the same

persuit of life, liberty and happiness! ENGLISHMEN EXTENDED THEIR SYMPATHY o Poles, Bulgarians, Italians, and all others in the fight these have made to secure redress for he wrongs inflicted by tyrannical governments why should they exclude the French and Irish from their love? Is British rule so absolutel, irreproachable that when a man in the position of Premier of Canada abuses power placed in his hands there must be not all shore, but in comparison with the old time it is complaint. I fail to see in what way British I shore, but in comparison with the old time it is freedom is identical with abuse of power by a falmost a deserted one.

A century ago, before the Lachine Canal was the upon them, and they should resent it. When interested politicisms seek to work up race and religious aminosities, we should call to mud the immortal words of Maore:—

⁴ Shall I ask the brave soldier who fights by my side In the couse of mankind if our creeds do agree? Shall I give up the friend I have valued and tried If he kneel not at the same altar with me?

From the heretic girl of my soul shall I fly
To seek sonewhere else a m re orthodox kiss;
No! Perish the hearts and the laws that would try
Faith, valor and love by a standard like this?"

Humanity is the sains everywhere, and we should value the French Canadians all the more highly because they have exhibited those qualities which we most a lmire in ourselves.

SOMETHING LIKE A PANIC exists among the Tories here. They icel the end is approaching, and that with the fall of Sir John Macdonald the old system of party is must pass hard work knocking this great fact into the astonished heads of the Orange-Tories and their allies in Quebec. But they are slowly realizing the situation and preparing to accept it.

Beyond product, Mr. Mercier, with his staunch allies, the Nationalists, are in the position of men who have the emiddence of the Rolle has also, they admit, alie ated the Itish, Where, then, can they look for people to supply their losses? To the Protestants of Ontario!

They may look, they may ween with a watery eye, Till they look to the bottom of the sea, the sea, the sea: Till they look to the bottom of the sea."

No man who has observed the tendency of affairs for the last four years but must be aware that this is not a race or religious struggle. Prominence has been given to these aspects of

THE REAL TRUTH

s that the people of all classes have become disgusted and alarmed at the monumental extravagance, the abominable corruption of the party led by Sir John Macdonald. It is felt by every man who thinks and accounted endeathy on principle, whether he be Catholic or Protestan', that public morality and the common good re-quire that men who have left no avenue of rolitical or social life within their resolvances-Ploted by ageacies of corruption, should be removed. Many men who approve of the hanging of Riel fail to see in that act an excuse for those other actions which have disgraced the se other actions which have dispraced the administration.

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

AN INTERESTING BUDGET OF NEWS FROM TRE NORTHWEST.

REDINA, N. W. T., Oct. 21 .- Councillor Secord to day moved the petition of Major Logan of the Home Ranche Cattle Company of Wood Mountain, praying for the repeal of the present duty on cattle coming into the Northwest, which petition was received yesterday, but not acted upon. divided on the question, but the majority will probably declare that the Northwest ceuncil has no jurisdiction.

THE EPMONTON CROPS. Mr. Rufus Stephenson, inspector of colorization companies, arrived from the E imonton district to-day. He reports good crops in that district this year and everything progressing favorably out there.

NEARING POME. WINNIPER, Man, Outober 21.-The two Blood Indian chiefs, Rad Crow and One Spot, and the Picgan North Axe, arrived from the east this morning. The Indias are somewhat fatigued with the unaccustomed style of travelling and are desirous to get home again. They were driven round the city to-day by Mayor West'brook and visited

Archbishop Tuché at St. Boniface. SURUCK WITH PARALYSIS. William Anderson, a prominent citizen, while driving slong Main street this afternoon was seized with a paralytic stroke, and tumbling out of his carriage, fell heavily to the ground. He was driven home by his friends, where he lies in a very low confi-

tion. HUDSONS BAY RAILWAY BONDS. It is understood that the Hon. A. A. C. Lariviere, provincial treasurer, will leave in a few days for Montreal to float provincial bonds for the Hudson's Bay Railroad to the extent of four hundred thousand dollars, being sixty miles of road at six thousand five hundred dollars per mile. It is said that the Grey Nuns have agreed to take the

TERSONAS. Mr. George A. Cox, of Peterboro, an I Mr. Robert Jaffrey, a well known capitalist of

l'oronte, arrived in the city this morning on their way to the Pacific coast. INTERPROVINCIAL TRADE.

Mr D. M. Higgins, of Victoria, B.C., will go east to-morrow for the purpose of interviewing Mr. Ven Horne in regard to rates fruit and lumber, which the British Columbians are anxious to ship to Eastern

FUNDS FOR THE CONVICTED CHI-

CAGO ANARCHISTS. CHICAGO, October 23 .- Anarchists claim that Mrs. Parsons by her speeches and lectures is making over \$100 daily to help the men, now under sentence of death in this city, in gotting a new trial, and that a large amount is coming from other sources.

Cincago, October 24.—At a meeting of the Central Lakor Union, held in the Anarchists old headquarters, 54 West Lake street, this afternoon, a report was presented to have the speeches of the condemned Aparchists printed book form. The committee announced that thousands of copies of the book had been sent to all parts of the conviry, and that many of the labor organizations in the various cities are soting as distributing agents. The proceeds of the sale, the report said, would soon be pouring in from all parts of the United States to assist the eight prisoners,

A tembetone in a cemetery at Augustin Me., is said to contain this inscription : After life's tearlet fever He sleeps well.

SUMMER MORNING WALKS AROUND and a half a mile on the Aqued uct in the rear MONTREAL.

PART FOURTH.

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL,

No. 28.

The La Tortue steamboat wharf, on which we closed our third summer morning walk, is close by the three-mile post on the Lower Lachine road.

The little steamer that calls here plies between this and the village of La Tortue, a few miles above Laprairie, near about the foot of the Lachine Rapids, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence.

The country roads from Caughnawaga and the French back parishes centre at La Tortue and supply a large traffic in country produce, such as hay, etc., during the open season of navigation.

We purpose some day to take a morning sail on this boat and walk up by the south shore of the St. Lawrence, through the Indian reserve, to the old Indian town of Caughnawaga, the home of the Iroquois, and make a few notes of such things as may come under our eye.

A writer has said:—"There is a pleasure in "the pathless woods; there is a rapture on the "lonely shore." This is not altogether a lonely shore, but in comparison with the old time it is altogether description. built, this river shore and this old road was the busiest place and the most travelled road in

Canada. It was the highway of an empire yet Just at the very spot where we are resting, at the foot of the Luchine Rapids, is an inlet, or small bay, where the ascending batteaux and barges sheltered or moned in the old time prepor atory to pulling up and past the rough shore of the rapics.

It was at this spot where the immigrants debarked and walked up past the rapids and the batteaux and barges were lightened of their carso in make the second white.

On this road and by this river shore, nearly a century ago, all the first sturdy Scotch Highland actilers of Glengarry and Argentenil passed upwards to search of their forest homes; to by the foundation of an empire, and to plant and mintain inviolate, as they have done, in these Canadian wilds, the standard of a greater Britain than the little Britain they had left.

The merry rong of the Canadian voyageurs broke forth as they commerced their rowing and poling upwards; but the rong of the nearly expatriated digitlanders was deletal; full of corrow for the homes they bar left. It was "Lechaber no more." Everything was new and st argo to them; even the lunguage around them was foreign-it was French; but still these French voyageurs were subjects of the same crown and Loyal defenders of the same flag. They had a feeling in common: Canada,

their country
The e Scotch Highlanders had left their blook mountains and their barren hills to f und homes in the wilds of Canada. Thus far on their journey-after their ten to fourteen weeks of a ea voy ge, which was a common thing in those early days, they had as yet walked viry little on the shore or land of their adopted country until they reached this point—their first portage of four miles upwards, to pass the Lachine Ra ids, to the old King's Posts.

We fancy a cheering sight met their eyes in this short walk which must have gladdened

ther hearts.
The ramilies of the writer's grandfathers, paternal and maternal, bearing the same mane, passed up by this river shore in batteaux, unarly a continy ago, branching off and separating at the meeting of the wat is at St. Ann., at the head of the Island of Montreal, one family to the right hand-to the wilds of Argentenil, the other to the left, to the Canadian Glengarry.
This old road was celebrated in early days as abounding in fruit orchards, the apple, the pear, and the cherry of old France were choic stoffruit. Some of the old orchards along this road were planted in the early days of the Jesuit

Fathers. The sight of apple orchards, a novelty to Scotch Highlanders of those days, bearing tempting fruit hanging by the wayside, must have cheered the hearts of the new comers, rea suring them that their lot was cast in a land not only capable of producing the finest of grain,

ut the fairest and choicest of fruit.
This was also the high way of armies during the three years of the war of 1812. Every sel-dier, every regiment of the British army on their way westward to Upper Canada, passed upwards in butteaux and barges by this river shore with their camon and baggage.

The nea all debarked at the foot of the

Rapids and marched over this portage of four miles to the barracks at the King's posts. is truly storied ground! This was the military high way during the French days as well as the "It is an ill win I that blows zobody good."

The fauedations that have caused so much distriction, spring and full to property at Point St. Charges and St. Chariel, and retarded the growth of Wintrial wes wards, have pointed out the only remedy to avert such floods in the fut the only remedy to avert such floods in the future. This is by building an embankment, a very simple work, from the Victoria bridge up to the second under post on the Lower Laching road, a distance of some three miles.

This embudement, when completed, would offer in lucements for one of our great railways. most akely the Corada Pacific, to extend hear read by the harbour and river front; the only obsteele would be the crossing of the Grand Truck at he Victoria Bridge, up to the foot of the Rapids; thence to connect with the St Lawrence Bridge; this could easily be done by a detour up the Knox farm, crossing the rear of the King's Post farm, and the other farms above the King's Post and connecting with the track of the C. P. R. on the rear of Mrs. Conway's farm leating to the bridge.
Such a track will, sconer or later, be built;

when that time shall come, the land on the Lower Lachine road, which can now be had at less than one cent per foot, will then command five

cen's. The necessities of the great railways center ing at Montreal demand extensive grounds for workshops, factories, etc., and stock yards for eattle. The present large and annually increasing supply of cattle f r shipment points to the necessity of having ample accommodation to

handle such a trade.

The forms lying between the Pavillion and the trims lying between the rayillon and the St. Lawrence, offer every inducement to e-tablish, in the near future, workshops, &c., and stock yards to meet the demands of the cattle trade, now only in its infancy.

And when pointing to this, we must not omit

to point out a scheme the writer has long pan-dered over;—That is a West End Pack for the paor people of Point St. Charles and Sr. Gabriel. Our Mountain Park is the rich man's park. We want a poor man's park, and the people of this day should not allow this opportunity. innity to slip.

THE LA SALLE PARK.

The proposed West End park should be named the "La Salle Park," in memory of Robert de la Salle who, at one time, over two hundred years ago, was seigneur of Lower Lachine. La Salle is the b ightest name in Canadian history, he once trod the same ground we now tread, and while his name and his memory are preserved and perpetuated in every American wn and city from Detroit to the mouth of the Mississippi. Montreal alone has nothing com-

memorative of him.

Have you ever, reader, as you have passed along the Lower Lachine Road, cast your eyes on that block of land—those three farms—bo-tween Verdun, the property of John Crawford and the Somerville property, having a frontage of one mile on the Lachine Rapids and a breadth of half a mile in the rear on the Aqueduct—the whole containing about ix hundred acres? and then pletured to yourself what a magnificent wast end park this block of land would make. You may trayed the whole is and or biontreal

and not find another spot to compare with this for the purposes of a public park Having a mile frontage on the Lachice Repids subsided a loot or so since 1860,

It would compare flavorably, for beauty and grandeur of situation, with the great International Park at the Falls of Niagara.

The time is not distant when a carriage road,

connecting with the Atwater avenue, will be built along the bank of the aqueduct, then a horse car track would soon follow, affording easy access to the proposed park, not taking into account the almost certainty of a railway by the river face. by the river front.

These hints are thrown out with the hope that decided action will be taken by the people of Montreal to secure that block of land referred to, for the purposes of a West End park. KNOX'S MILLS.

We have reached a spot which, half a century ago, promised to be the Manchester of Canada; it had, and still has, flowing wastefully past, water power capable of turning one-third of the mills of Canada, waiting only to be profitably utilized. The opening of a railway by the river shore may yet call this power into actual work. Fifty years ago this place had its flour mills, its carding, spinning and weaving mills, its nail factory and its barley and outment mills. All these are now closed up and silense raigns here. Nothing but wreck and ruin meet the eye! This is a deserted place!

Amid these ruins and wreck, so full of promise in the days of our boyhood, we shall close this, the fourth part of cur Summer Morning Walks.

THE MEN OF GLENGARRY.

A Liberal Convention – The Reformers of Glengarry Choose a Candidate -- Mr. P. Purcell Accepts the Nomination.

The Lib ral Convention, held at Alexandria, in the County of Glengarry, on Saturday, to neminate a candidate for the House of Commons, was one of the largest and most enthusi-astic gatherings of the kind ever held in the county. There was an excellent representation of all parts of the county, and of every section of the population. The delegates numbered about four hundred of the solid men of Glengarry, and the convention was presided over by the popular president of the transfer Reform respiration, Mr. John Simpson. The first business was the election of officers of the Roberm association for the en unity year, which resulted as follows:—Presiden, John Stepson; county vice-president, J. T. Scholl; vice-president for Lochiel, James McKenzie; vice-president for the control of the control o deat for Kenyen, James McKenzie; vice president for bancas er, D. C. McRao; vice president for Charlottenburg, J. A. McCallum; secretary-trea uror, Mr. Murro.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Resolutions condemning the administration of Sir John Macdonald, and expressing centilence in Hon. Edward Blake and Hon. Mr. Mowat were carried unanimously. A resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Rayside, M.P.P. and pledging the convention to use every proper means to secure his re-election was als

people wand receive respectful attention. He by the failure last week of Charl . Stern. had always supported temperance measures, and the record of the reform party should com-

mend itself to all friends of temperance, Mr. P. Purcell was then nominated by Mr. Daniel Campbell, of Williamstown, and seconded by Mr. Donald Fergueon, of Kenyon. Mr. James Rayside, M.P.P., was nominated by Mr. John A. Macdougal, and seconded by

Mr. D. M. Macpherson. Mr. D. Mr. Macpherson.

Mr. Purcell, who was received with loud cheers, said that if Mr. Rays: d) would accept the remination he would not be a candidate, but would do everything in his power to secure Mr

Reyside's election.

Mr. Rayside and he was now the representative of the county in the Provincial House, and was proud of Lis position. Solong as he enjoyed the confidence of the people he would not seek a nomination for the House of Commons. He declined the nomination teadered him, and moved that Wm. Parcell's nomination be made ummimoz . The motion was carried by a standing vote, canid great enthusiasm.

MICHAEL DAVITY COMING.

THE LEAGUE PROPAGUED FOR HIS RECEPTION THE FATHER OF THE LAND LEAGUE TO ON THE 26TH NOVEMBER.

A special meeting of the Montreal branch of the Arish National League was held yester-tay in St. Patrick's Hall. The president, Mr. H. J. Cioran, occupied the chair. He cxplanted that the object of the meeting was to make arrangements for the reception of Michael Davitt, on the occasion of his visit to Mentreel on the 25th of November next, He had received a letter from Mr. Devitt fixing the date of his lecture for the evening of

the 26 it of November.
It was moved by Mr. M. Hart, and seconded by Mr. Banke, that the sister societies be invited to compende in the public reception to be undered to the "Faher of the Land Langue." It was also resolved to engago the City Band and St. Colvid hand for the opension, and to accompany the procession that will escere Divite to his hotel on his arrival at the depot. The Queen's Hall has heen engaged for the night of the lecture, and the tackets of admission have been fixed at \$1 for reserved and 50 cents for on Warved seats.

The coming of the great Irish agitatir second only to Paraell, will, no doubt, be nathed with equal pleasure and enthusiasm, net only by our Irish, but by all clauses of citizens,

IS THE COAST SINKING?

BEAUMONT, Texas, Oct. 20 .- Nothing is

alked of here except the unprecedented tidal

THEORIES TO ACCOUNT FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF SABINE PASS.

fleed around Sahine and its excracidinary results. Since the older residents of this vicinity have gone over the ground and diecovered what an immense stretch of const country was submerged, they have advanced another startling theory to account for the destruction of Sabine l'ass and the remarkable inundation of Johnson's and Taylor's hayous. Without being able to give any scientific reason, these old residents have generally agreed that the Texas and Louisand coast, about the mouth of Salane river, is gradually sinking, and they think it is enly a matter of a few decades until the sea will claim a large slice from both these states. A gentlemen who has lived on the coset for 50 years makes the statement that up to the year 1860 no serious overflow had occurred between Berwick bay, on the Louisiana coast, and Galveston bay. There was not even tradition among the white settlers of any overflow during this long period, when the Louisland court in that vicinity was first settled. In 1867 the streets of Sabine were submerged by a high tide for the first time since its foundation in 1832 Since 1867 there have been eighteen disastreus overflows, three of which occurred during the present year. This extraordinary increase in serial forces and overflows since the year 1860 not only applies to the 100 mile strip of coast contiguous to the Sabine's cetuary, but applies with the same mathematical accuracy to the entire Texas coast from Sabine to Galveston, thence to Indiano's and Corpus Christi, nearly down to Brownsville, at which latter point the storms since 1860 have been less severe than during the preceding quarter of a century. The old account for the phenomenal increase, exogst on the busis that the outire Tex scoret hes

A NEW LIBERAL CLUB.

MR. GLADSTONE AND LORD ROSEBERR! ON THE POLICY OF THEIR PARTY.

LONDON, Oct. 23 -At the opening of the new Liberal Club at Leith, to-day, a letter from Mr. Gladstone was rend expressing hearty good wishes for the success of the club and concluding as follows: "Your club has been formed during an spech of dangerous schism which all good Liberals must desire to heal, while the avone I abject of the Tories is to keep open the considerstion of the question upon which the capture

Earl Rosebery wrote, apologizing for his absence, on the ground of pressing engagements, and expressed his views as follows :-We are for the present in the backwater of the torrent of passion which has a ed during the greater part of the year, \ bave no policy to oppose. The Government a their dealing with foreign affairs must so vously be guided by facts of which we are the awars. But if they use British influence to support liberty and order in the Balkans and to firmly maintain the neutrality of the New Hedrides, and while supporting the rights of the North American colonies will aim at an unicable settlement of the fisheries dispute, they will receive the support of the whole of their countrymen. The Government's Irisa policy is still undeveloped. The Liber 1 ar , therefore, forced to endeavor to heat the environ in their ranks. I fear the baders will be able to do little in this direction, but have unlimited faith in the rank and tile. If we discuss without passion or prejudice the question which is dividing us, we may solve the difficulties which appear more fermidable than they really are. We can do nothing without the Unionists, and they can do nothing without us. Both sections increarest responsibility if they allow the party to be permanently broken up without making an effort to prevent it.

A DAY AURUNTO PATRUNG.

Toroxto, Osbober 25,--Rotheviale & Co. wholesale importers of jewellery, here made an assignment to the sheriff, who has aken possession of their premises. The firm consisted of Max Hurvich and Lowis Bu ! who have, it is reported, skipped, as firsy pave not been seen since Saturday night. The liabilities are placed at \$100,000, principally due to English and German Schwoll Bros., Montreal, are the beaviest Canadian ereditors. At the sire jewellery safes are locked so that it is aible to say what the assets will be, but it is supposed they will lotofling. The distrear-ance of the members of the firm longiven rise to all sorts of rumors, and it is that some strange reveletions will be made. in regard to a temperance potition presented. The firm lost neveral thousands by the fallence by the Alliance, Hon. D. A. Macdonald said he of Julius. Urwitz, who disappeared two or had no doubt that the request of the temperance three months ago, and they also lost heavily. of Julius Urwitz, who disappeared wo or wholesale fancy goods. It is stated that, the Federal Bank holds something like \$39,000 of the papers of the firm and firm's castomers.

> THE DEFAULTERS' COLONY RE-CEIVES A NEW RECRUIT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 25 -There are attong indications here that Indiana has lost a ther citizen, and that the Canadian colery has gained a new recruit. Hickon J. Landers occupied a position as confidential clock of Landers, Barnes & Co., pork packers, and held a similar relation to Landers, Given & Co., the latter firm owning and operating a licensed warehouse. In addition he was the senior member of the firm of lanters & Weaver, brokers and commission men. For several days numors have been current that Landers had successfully practised the scheme worked by Neeld, of Chicago, and the sum he had secured was placed at a large tigure, but the fact, so far as as critained show that the losses are about \$40,000. Landers obtained the money. on bogus warehouse receipts and the paper held by two city banks, the Meridian National holding \$20,800 and the Indiana National \$12,000. The money was secured at various times, beginning in May, and the last receipt bearing date September 15. It is said that Landers lost heavily in Chicago speculation, and finding him ele in need of funds as confidential clerk of Landers, Given & Co., he issued forged warthouse receipts for pork as the property of Landers & Weaver, a part of which was in the warchouse at one time, but had been sold on' and he paper not taken up. C. B. Wesver, Londers periner's admits a loss of \$25,000 by his partner's operations, but says his own record is clear. The banks claim t'el the re cipts ar mine, while the firm say they are forger to, and the question will doub loss go to the carte for authement. Londers has political acen sinco. noon en Friday.

THE EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

CHARLESTON, & C., Oct 23.—The damage at Summerville by the shock yester by afternoon is greater than at first stated. Seventyfive chimneys will have to come down. A now chambers with have to come town. A number of geysers have been discovered where oily water spouts up continuously. The water has an odor similar to kerosone, and is accompanied by fine sand of different colors. The people of the town are thoroughly worked up aguin. The duration of the shock is cati-muted from 20 to 30 seconds, and the force was so great that persons found it exceeding-ly difficult to open doors or get out of their houses to safer localities, and some cases are reported where persons were thrown down by the shaking. There was a slight shock in Summerville and Charleston at 11.55 1 st night, but no damage was done.

A BRIGHT PROSPECT.

ROME, Oct. 23.-At a political banquet, yesterday, Deputy Cocapiellier, who was recently released from prison, urged the people to form themselves into Decurius and Conturias to ensure the passage of agrarian laws which he would introduce and to establish national co-operative association. He predicted that King liumbert would prove a regenerator of the proetariaf. A bronze medal was presented to Coonpiellier.

THE BARTHOLDI STATUE;

New York, Oct. 24.—The delegation which is to be present at the unveling of the Bar holds statue arrived yesterday on the steamship La statue arrived yesterday on the steamship La.

Bratagne. It is as follows:—Ferdinand De.

Lesseps, Sonator; Mille. De Lesseps, Admirat

Javres, Senator; Gen. Pelessier, Senator; M.

Spuller, Doputy; M. Desmons, Deputy; M.

Eartholdi, Mme Bartholdi, M. Villigent, aidede-camp to the Minister of Marine; Col.

Bureau, Deputy; Col. Laussedat, Mme, Laussedat, Leon Robert, Chief of the Cabinet of Ministers of Public Instruction. M. Desderner isters of Public Instruction; M. Detchamps, vies-president of Municipal Council of Paris; M. Hi ard, member of Chamber of Commerce, of Paris; M. Girard, member of Chamber of Commerce of Paris; Napoleon N. S. Mennier, representing the Paris press, and M.

The Pareness Burdett Contts advises young men who wish to economize to get married.

Chas. Begot, representing Paris press.