IRISH NEWS.

The tenants on the estate of Lord Masseresene may feel proud of the practical support they are receiving throughout royal Meath and gallant Louth in their struggle. This week we acknowledge a sum of £18 11s 6d from the parish of Stamullen and Julianstown.—*Drogheda Independent.*

His Grace Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, has presented to Father Riordan, the indefatigable friend of the emigrant at Castle Garden, New York, two flags, one the "Stars and Stripes," and the other the green flag of Erin, in recognition of the services rendered by him to Catholic, and especially Irish, immigrants. The gift is accompanied by a felicitous letter.

On Tuesday evening a spirited meeting of the Memphis sympathizers of Parnellism took place in the hall of the Knights of Innisfail. In the absence of President Gavin, Mr. Wm. Horgan was called to the chair. Secretary Joseph Fitzgerald read the minutes of the last meeting, showing an acknowledment from Dr. O'Rielly of the receipt of $200 from the local branch. This favorable showing of the financial stand ing of the branch is indicative of the true Irish spirit, and has the right ring of success.

A most extraordinary exhibition of police ruffianism took place on August 13th at Kanturk, when some policemen in charge of Head Constable Horgan endeavored to force their way into the private grounds of the Rev. Father Collins, C. C., Castlemagner, who had invited Mr. Flynn, M. P., to address a few words to the people of Kanturk, in front of his house. Father Collins himself stood at the gate for over an hour, and effectually barred the entrance of the police, who subsequently got over the ditch, some of them drawing their revolvers. Their conduct aroused considerable indignation among the people.

"An awful lesson on the majesty of the law" was taught the citizens of Dublin on the very first application of the brand-new eternal Coercion Act. It was in Dublin that the new weapon was tried; but, in their hurry to use it, the "powers that be" forgot all sense of the ludicrous. They seized upon a wretched case of alleged assault upon drunken bailiffs sent to capture a keg of butter as the first illustration of the state of savagery which the Coercionists say exists in Ireland; but, ere the prosecution came on, they got so much ashamed of the case, that they put in "no appearance," and the police court refused to follow it up.

The Bagnalstown correspondent of the *Freeman* writes: "The present state of this locality is unparalleled. In many districts farmers have been compelled to use sedge wherewith to bind corn, and to rake up the refuse. Wells hitherto considered inexhaustible are dried up, and cattle in many places have to be driven miles to be watered. One gentleman in this neighborhood sowed four and a half acres of oats this year, four of which were well manured, and the yield did not exceed four barrels per acre. And his case is typical of many others. The turnip crop is practically gone, and as to the potato crop there is a universal doubt as to whether the tuber will make its appearance at all."

Six of the prisoners who were so severely sentenced at the Winter Sligo Assizes for resisting the evictions at Woodford, county Galway, were released at half-past seven o'clock on Saturday morning from the County Antrim gaol, where they had been detained for some time past. They were met at the prison gate by Messrs. James P. Kerr, LL.B.; John A. Keogh, M.D.; Thomas M'Veagh, jun.; J. Donnelly, and several other prominent Nationalists, who conducted the released men to carriages which were in waiting, and drove them to the Linenhall Hotel, where a substantial breakfast was awaiting them. Mr. D. Macaleese having been moved into the chair, a number of toasts were given and honored.

At a special meeting of the Tipperary Town Commissioners, held in the Town Hall, Mr. Richard Ronan presiding, Mr. Michael Gillane proposed, and Mr. P. Fitzgerald seconded, the following, which was passed unanimously:—"Resolved—That we, the Tipperary Town Commissioners, take this, the first opportunity, of protesting in the most emphatic manner possible, against the uncalled for and unjust proclamation of the National League in this country, a perfectly loyal and morally legitimate reform organization, and we tell the foreign executive now in power in Dublin Castle, that we will from this day forward redouble our efforts to get back for our plundered country her inalienable right of legislative self-government. Mr. Fitzgerald said the more the Tory tyrants persecute the Irish people, the more will the Irish people rise over the difficulty and beat down their enemies.

THE JUBILEE KNIGHTS.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has conferred the honor of Knighthood upon the following gentlemen at the Vice regal Lodge, Dublin:—Mr. James Haslett, Mayor of Belfast; Mr. Thos. Leeky, Mayor of Londonderry; Alderman Moyers and Alderman Cochrane, of Dublin; Mr. James Spraight, of Limerick; Mr. Patrick Maxwell, President of the Incorporated Law Society; Mr. Robert Herron, Chairman of the Kingstown Township Commissioners; and Mr. Howard Grabb, the well known telescope manufacturer.

THE PLAN WINS AGAIN.—The Dundalk *Democrat* says: Some months ago the tenants on the Kenny estate, in the parish of Inniskeen, asked for a reduction in their rents, which the receiver point blank refused. Subsequently legal proceedings were instituted against a number of the tenants for the recovery of the full amount of rent due. The tenants, seeing that war was thus declared against them, and being convinced of their inability to pay the amount of rent demanded, sought and found protection under the banner of the plan of campaign. They lodged the amount of their rents—less the reduction asked by them—in the hands of trustees. Their next step was to sell all the goods and chattels on their farms. Having thus deposited their money in the war-chest, and having subsequently cleared their decks for action, they calmly awaited the contemplated attack on their homes. We are glad to say the receiver formed a correct view of the situation, and accordingly he wisely decided on abandoning the war-path, and acceded to the demands of the tenants. He applied to the courts for permission to make the reduction asked for, and the court granted the application. On Thursday the receiver went to Inniskeen, where he was met by the tenants, who paid their rents—less 30 per cent. on judicial and 50 per cent. on non-judicial rents. As to the costs, the tenants very properly refused to pay a shilling of them, on the grounds that these costs were incurred in an attempt to force them to pay an unjust rent. The tenants have reaped the reward of their pluck and determination.

SIMPLE REMEDIES.

The best treatment for slight burns is to apply cotton batting soaked with liniment made of equal parts of linseed oil and lime water. Be careful not to break the blisters, should any form.

To cure a cough, roast a lemon very carefully without burning it; when it is thoroughly hot, cut and squeeze into a cup upon three ounces of sugar, finely powdered. Take a tablespoon whenever your cough troubles you.

To prevent the skin discoloring after a bruise, take a little dry starch or arrowroot, merely moisten it with cold water, and place it on the injured part. This is best done immediately, so as to prevent the action of the air upon the skin.

When a chill comes on, drink a pint of scalding milk, in which has been stirred a spoonful of ginger. Sweeten, if desired, and drink as hot as possible. These directions were given to a lad who was shaking by the stove, and it broke the chill at once, and in half an hour he was out skating.

Clothing which requires disinfecting should be submitted for about three hours to a temperature of 250° in a chamber charged with sulphur. The chamber should be so constructed as to prevent the fumes from passing off. No germs can stand this.

Katkoff is said to have left 700,000 roubles, which will be divided among fourteen heirs.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

MR. WIMAN ADDRESSES A LARGE GATHERING OF FARMERS AT WATERLOO.

WATERLOO, Ont., Sept. 8.—The two days fair of Shefford County Agricultural Society was concluded this afternoon by a speech from Mr. Wiman on commercial union. The large gathering was chiefly made up of substantial farmers of the townships, who appeared to take a deep interest in the question. With Mr. Wiman on the platform were many prominent and representative men, not only of the farming, but of the commercial, professional and manufacturing classes. Mr. Wiman was introduced by President Blackwood, of the Agricultural Society. He said that Commercial union was not a party question, and had nothing to do whatever with politics. The Butterworth Bill introduced into Congress last winter proposed to obliterate the customs line which stretches for four thousand miles between the two countries, keeping them apart commercially, like a privileged barbed wire fence. He thought the fence could be swept away without Canadian nationality being disturbed in the least. He had to ask the people of Canada if they want Commercial Union, if they did he thought it now possible to get it. He believed the American people might easily be educated up to the point of meeting them half way. Commercial Union meant unrestricted trade on this continent. The prosperity of the farmers flowed from the sale of their produce, and free trade with the United States would open to the Canadian farmers a market of sixty millions of people, the greatest money making and money spending people in the world. Eggs are one of the two articles on the free list, and last year fourteen million dozens of Canadian eggs were exported into the United States. If there could be the same unrestricted interchange of all national products, it would mean wealth and prosperity to the great body of Canadian producers. Almost everything raised in Canada was wanted by the Americans. The Maritime Provinces seem to have been specially created to supply the New England States. The Province of Quebec has along its borders the greatest market in the world, from which it is shut out by barbarous customs. He honestly believed this measure would enhance the value of every farm in Canada, and every farmer would find himself more prosperous. Mr. Wiman next dealt with the manufacturing side of the question. He contended that instead of Canadian manufacturing enterprises being crippled they would be actually benefitted. Canada has an unlimited supply of wood, iron and water power, capable of almost unlimited development for manufacturing purposes. The French-Canadians furnish the most thrifty and skillful laboring classes in the United States, and with the same opportunities the same traits would become characteristic of them at home. He believed that if the American continent were one nation commercially, Montreal would eventually become the largest manufacturing city in the world and the greatest distributing point on this continent. Canada is richer in iron ores than any country in the world and it only needs Commercial Union to develop them. Mr. Wiman also pointed out the wealth of Canada in copper, asbestos, nickel, mica, phosphates, etc. Canada was rich by nature but made poor by policy. The farmer in Manitoba should be given an equal chance with the farmer in Minnesota and Dakota. When that was done the great tide of immigration coming to New York would flow on to the North-West, filling it in a few years with a busy population, forming in the land of promise a large peasant class, prosperous, contented and capable of consuming the manufactures of the East. Canada does not want political union, and if the people can get Commercial Union it will do more to perpetuate British connection than anything else that could be devised by British or Colonial statesmen. In Detroit the other day senator Palmer said he was opposed to Commercial Union, on the ground that he thought it would indefinitely postpone annexation. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Wiman was warmly cheered, and a vote of thanks unanimously carried.

Mr. Wiman has received pressing invitations to speak at Hally, Richmond, Bedford and other points in the Townships.

Mr. Wiman said the Butterworth Bill will be introduced again at the opening of Congress.

AN AMERICAN OPINION.

With the abolition of the customs line and perfect free trade, a common tariff against other countries a common coasting trade and fisheries, and common participation in all commercial advantages, there would be an extension of commercial enterprise and profit from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson's Bay. It would open the market for the products of the Canadian farmers and trading classes. It would give the Dominion a better market for her lumber, minerals and fish. It would open up a market for our own manufactured goods. It would greatly extend our trade area, bring about a peaceful and profitable commercial competition, and provide new channels for the investment of our capital in developing the resources of Canada. If the Canadians can undermake us in manufactured products by virtue of their cheaper labor they will have the advantage of our market. They can send their barley, which is better for our brewers, and we can send them our corn. They can send us their fish and we can send them our Yankee notions. It will be a fair exchange all round, and instead of trading to the extent of forty or fifty millions each year trade can be extended to a hundred millions or more. They would get the American prices for their surplus exports, finding a market in this country. At present they get them less the American tariff, which averages on their goods not less than 33⅓ per cent, as they ship no free-list goods. Our own markets would not be appreciably affected by their increased exports under reciprocity. With the tariff averaging on our exports to Canada about 30 per cent we should expect to sell more goods at prices very much the same as now. The benefits of the reciprocity would be mutual.—*Chicago Tribune.*

GOUNOD'S NEWEST MASS.

(Paris Letter to the London Telegraph.)

Gounod's new mass, composed in honor of Joan of Arc and named after her, was performed for the first time yesterday in the historic Cathedral of Rheims. The work, which had been carefully rehearsed under the baton of the composer, was listened to by about six thousand persons, and, heard within the vast and venerable pile, it has a telling effect. It was first suggested to M. Gounod by Cardinal Lavigerie, who wanted it for the festival of Pope Urban II., of Crusade memory, but the composer found that he was more inspired by the history of the peasant girl of Domremy than by that of the Pontiff. The Mass is accompanied principally by the organ, with the aid of trumpets and trombones in the prelude and of harps in the Benedictus. In some parts the voices are heard without accompaniment, and the work is mainly distinguished by the simplicity and severity, the florid effects of what are called "dramatized Masses," or those with orchestra and choirs, being avoided as much as possible. M. Gounod has followed the simple plain chant Palestrina school. There are several *soli*, but no preponderance of any particular voice or instrument, the whole of the music being written with an eye to the general ensemble, of a strictly and severely religious character, harmony being in every instance constructed with simplicity. In the prelude the organ alternates with the trumpets and trombones, the soprano voices take up the Kyrie, and the fullest treatment is given to the In Terra Pax, which abounds in melodious motives, the character of simplicity being, however, well maintained. The Sanctus is short and, like the Agnus Dei, for the choir only. The mass, although it will, no doubt, be used on many foreign and Provincial churches, will hardly be popular, except, perhaps, as a temporary curiosity in Paris, where florid church music is preferred.

"Mr. D., if you'll get my coat done by Saturday I shall be forever indebted to you." "If that's your game it won't be done," said the tailor.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Raw onions, chopped fine and mixed with the food twice a week, are said to be a preventive of chicken cholera.

The freshest eggs are heaviest. Placed in a pan of water they sink; older eggs partly sink and stale ones float on top.

Pyrethrum is not poisonous to vertebrate animals, but a little of the dust blown upon an insect of almost any kind is sure and speedy death.

The weeds must be killed, and the least laborious and surest way of killing them is to hit them with a sharp hoe the very moment they put their heads above ground.

New England farmers attribute the disease known as weak loins in hogs to lying in hot horse manure. It is a rheumatic trouble which may be cured by active and continued rubbing. It may also be cured by exercise and fresh air.

A Saratoga, N.Y., farmer reports that he keeps crows from pulling the corn by scattering a few quarts over the field for them to pick up, and repeating it if necessary. The crows eat enough grubs and cut worms to pay for the corn.

Run green clover, rye, wheat, oats or corn through the feed cutter, set to cut in half-inch lengths, and feed to fowls confined in yards. This is the soiling system applied to poultry-keeping, and works admirably, as those know who have tried it.

A paragraph from an exchange says:—Peach trees growing near the house where dish and wash water are thrown out, are long lived, free from worms, disease, &c. A hint can be had from this, showing that salt and alkali are what gives the result.

Professor Robertson claims that cream raised by the deep cold process produces a butter that is less highly flavored when first made, and is, in fact, often insipid at that time, but its flavor increases with age, and is at its best when several weeks old.

There is nothing handier than a bale or two of wire netting for making a temporary yard for a flock of fowls. Drive down stout stakes, unroll the netting, and tack it to the stakes with inch clout nails. It is very quickly done by two persons working together.

Cows, if allowed to fall off in their flow of milk, will not usually regain it. If the pastures are deficient, supplement them with fodder corn and rations of corn meal, ground oats and bran. In the cooler days of this month, and those that follow, excellent butter may be made, equal to that made in June. Cows, to calve in winter, should be dried off about two months before their time and be well fed while dry.

Fattening of swine and other animals should begin as soon as cooler weather comes, as flesh is laid on much more readily than in cold weather, when a large share of the food is consumed in keeping up the animal heat. Good food in variety, as much as the animals will eat up clean, but no more, with a good supply of fresh fodder corn as an appetizer, is the whole secret of economical fattening. If any food is left in the troughs unconsumed shorten the rations somewhat. Do not forget to keep salt within reach of the animals.

A poultry woman thus describes her method of keeping her poultry free from lice:—"I take an old tin tomato can and put in it one pound of old grease tried out clean, one tablespoonful of coal oil, the same of crude carbolic acid, and set it on the back of the stove to melt, and mix gradually. For young chicks I use a little on the head and under the throat. I apply it at night. I also put it on fowls when cooped for fattening or to break them from setting. When I am done setting I grease my whole flock one by one, and rub it on feet and legs with an old tooth brush, and am not troubled with lice or with scaly legs."

Farmers do not, as a rule, pay sufficient attention to the comparison of results obtained from different animals. For instance, one cow will give five pounds of butter per week; this, at twenty cents per pound for twenty weeks, the average period of usefulness during the year, would amount to $20. Now if another cow yields eight pounds of butter per week for the same time at the same price, the result would be $32, a difference of $12 or six per cent on $200 for the year. And supposing another cow to yield ten pounds of butter per week, at the same price for the same time, the difference would be $20, or equivalent to the interest on $333⅓ for the year at six per cent. Improvement of the stock is a step to improved farming, and the same care should be exercised by farmers that is exercised by professional breeders.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

TESTIMONIAL TO HON. MR. LYNCH.

Mr. Lynch's personal and political friends are to entertain him at a basket picnic at Knowlton on the 16th September. It will be a pleasant and memorable occasion for Mr. Lynch for a variety of reasons. It always pleases a man to know that he has friends. It is calculated to make a public man happy when he receives some sign that his public services are appreciated by his fellow citizens and that his public career has not been altogether fruitless and in vain. Mr. Lynch on Friday is to be made the recipient of a purse of twenty thousand dollars subscribed spontaneously and cheerfully by his personal and political friends. The amount is a large one. No other public man in the Townships has ever been made happy and independent in the same way and to the same extent. Mr. Lynch deserves it all at the hands of his party. He has made himself independently poor by the devotion of his time and talents to public life. Had he been otherwise disposed—had he been less honest and scrupulous—he might have become rich by plunder instead of by gift. We give Mr. Lynch this meed of praise, that living in corrupt times and associating with corrupt men, he kept his own name free from the taint of suspicion.—*Waterloo Advertiser.*

THE IRISH QUESTION A COMMERCIAL QUESTION.

DUBLIN, Sept. 8.—Archbishop Walsh in a letter published to-day, says the Irish land question is a commercial, and not a political matter. He declares Lord Ashbourne's purchase scheme to be the most suitable one that has yet been passed.

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FREEDOM.

BY F. D. DALY.

I.

Beyond the sea
Has just appeared a glorious sun,
Whose rays refulgent gleam across the wave
To cheer the homesick and poor exiled slave
Of Erin's cherished isle. 'Tis Freedom won!

II.

Beyond the sea,
To that old land, a million stalwart forms,
Of men whose souls are quiv'ring in fierce fight,
And whose resolve—that now the glorious light
Has come at last—they're ready for the storms.

III.

Beyond the sea,
In that historic isle of bravest men,
And fairest maids—none fairer in the world—
Whose banner, Chastity, proudly unfurled,
The tyrant's rule shall never be again.

IV.

Beyond the sea,
Oh, glorious vision! in the future years
A nation ranking in the foremost line,
Gallant and brave, bearing the Christian sign,
With Freedom smiling through its gladsome tears.

An Illinois school teacher sent to Chicago for "memorandumb books," and the trustees of the district got hold of the fact and requested her resignation. They don't believe in "art spelling" in that State.

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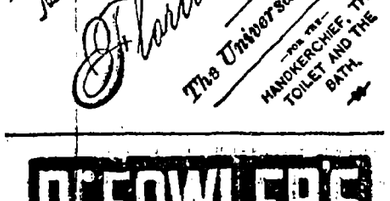

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N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter.

NOTICE.

Evariste Moquin, farmer, of St. Bruno, in the District of Montreal, has this day been sued as to separation of property by his wife, Denise Monty, of Montreal, under No. 789 of the Superior Court's records.

Montreal, 22nd August, 1887.

LONGPRÉ & DAVID,
3-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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Peruvian	3,400	Capt. J. G. Stephenson
Nova Scotian	3,300	" R. H. Hughes.
Caspian	3,200	" Alex. McDougal.
Carthaginian	4,600	" A. Macnicol.
Siberian	4,600	" R. P. Moore.
Norwegian	3,531	" R. Carruthers.
Hibernian	3,440	" John Brown.
Austrian	2,700	" John Bentley.
Nestorian	2,700	" John France
Prussian	3,000	" James Ambury.
Scandinavian	3,600	" John Park.
Buenos Ayrean	3,800	" James Scott.
Corean	4,000	" J. C. Menzies.
Grecian	3,600	" C. E. LeGallais.
Manitoban	3,150	" W. Dalziel.
Canadian	2,600	" John Kerr.
Phœnician	2,800	" D. McKillop.
Waldensian	2,600	" D. J. James
Lucerne	2,200	" W. S. Main.
Newfoundland	1,500	" C. J. Mylius.
Acadian	1,350	" F. McGrath.

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The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Montreal Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Quebec on THURSDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched:

	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
*Sarmatian,	Wednesday, Sept. 7	Thursday, Sept. 8
*Sardinian,	Wednesday, Sept. 21	Thursday, Sept. 22
*Parisian,	Wednesday, Oct. 5	Thursday, Oct. 6

Passengers, if they so desire, can embark at Montreal after 8 p.m. on the evening previous to the steamer's sailing.

*These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep.

Rates of passage from Montreal or Quebec:—Cabin, $60, $70 and $80 (according to accommodation). Intermediate, $30. Steerage from Montreal, $21.75; from Quebec, $20.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreal Extra Service, sailing from Liverpool and Quebec on FRIDAYS, and calling at Derry to receive passengers from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

	From Montreal.	From Quebec
*Circassian	Thursday, Sep. 15	Friday, Sept. 16
*Polynesian	Thursday, Sept. 29	Friday, Sept. 30

Passengers, if they so desire, can embark at Montreal after 8 p.m. on the evening previous to the steamer's sailing.

*These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep.

Rates of passage from Montreal or Quebec: Cabin, $55, $60 and $70 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, $30; Steerage from Montreal, $21.75; from Quebec, $20.

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service are intended to sail from Montreal for Glasgow as follows:—

Buenos Ayrean.....About Sept. 5
Siberian.....About Sept. 12
Grecian.....About Sept. 19
Norwegian.....About Sept. 26
Carthaginian.....About Oct. 3
Buenos Ayrean.....About Oct. 10

The steamers of the London, Quebec and Montreal Line are intended to be despatched from Montreal for London, as follows:

Canadian (for Liverpool).....About Sept. 8
Nestorian.....About Sept. 15

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows:—

FROM HALIFAX.

Nova Scotian.....Monday, Sept. 12
Peruvian.....Monday, Sept. 26
Caspian.....Monday, Oct. 10

Rates of passage between Halifax and St. John's:—Cabin $20.00; Intermediate, $15.00; Steerage $9.00.

The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry, Galway and Boston Service are intended to be despatched as follows, from Boston for Glasgow direct:

FROM BOSTON.

Austrian.....About Sept. 3
Scandinavian.....About Sept. 17
Prussian.....About Oct. 2
Austrian.....About Oct. 9

The Steamers of the Glasgow and Philadelphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Hibernian.....About Sept. 15
Manitoban.....About Oct. 6
Hibernian.....About Oct. 27

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May 3, 1887.

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