THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

find a bill.

ing for the prisoners, and the Attorney-Gene-ral and Mr. Pearson opposing the application

for discharge on the ground that even if there

was no charge on the warrant there was an

offence under common law for which the

judge could hold them. Mr. Motton argued

in reply to the Attorney-General that from

the evidence no intent could be inferred.

THE CHINESE MINISTER'S BABY.

THE TIEY CELESTIAL IN WASHINGTON.

TORONTO LETTER. OUR

6

The state of Catholics in the Ontario Capital -Their churches, schools and charities-The Catholic Press-Mr. Boyle's sudden desertion of old friends-His new English Protestant editor-" The only voice " silenced

TOBONTO, NOV. 6. I presume that some citizens of Montreal are under the impression that Toronto is remarkable chiefly for its Orangemen and its lacrosse players, but we have other and more important products, though less may be heard of them in your section. Your thousands of patrons in the East will be glad to know that the Oatholic minority holds its own fairly in the business and social life of this Protestant city. In politics we do not amount to quite so much, thanks chiefly to the unreasoning bigotry of

OBANGEMEN AND PRESETERIANS,

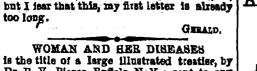
between whom there is little for a Catholic to choose, for if the one be the more violent, the other is the more treacherous; and thanks, partially, to the divided counsels, selfish ambitions and narrow views of those who are, or ought to be, our leaders in public affairs. This is a topic that I shall be called on to write of later, so I leave it for the nonce to repeat that in business we have been fairly successful, and that several of the very first firms in the city are Catholic. Our educational and charitable institutions are numerous and well sustained, and we have churches in every part of the city; nor are the suburbs forgotten. In one of these sacred edifices-St. Basil's, adjoining St. Michael's College on Clover Hill-the great problem of pew rents, which has been a stumbling block to so many good priests who love to preach the Gospel to the poor, has been solved by abolishing pew rents altogether, and trusting to the voluntary offerings of the faithful. This bold and generous policy has not completely eradicated all the meanness of human nature, for there will always be found some, and those not among the poorest, either, who will shirk payment for anything they can get for nothing, and who try even

DEAD-HEAD IT TO HEAVEN.

But these are comparatively few in the congregation of St. Basil's, and I know of no church in this province that has less trouble with its finances, or where it is so seldom found necessary to remind the parishioners of their duty to the Church as Catholics and as citizens. There are no men in the world who nobly did they bear their trials. Schulive on less, or who are more willing to divide | macher says : what little they may have for them-selves with the needy, or to expend it upon schools, hospitals and ohurcher, than the Catholic clergy of Ontario. This is all the more reason that they should he liberally sustained. God has ordained of that city. that money and means shall be necessary to sustain His work and His workers, and where this is done upon a purely voluntary basis, and where no distinction is made in the matter of seats between rich and poor, I think that a decided moral gain has been made. I mention these matters in my introductory letter in order that those of your readers who are not familiar with this section of the Dominion may see that their fellow Catholics up here are not by any means given over to the abomination of desolation. Next in importance to the Ohurch and the school, I reckon

THE CATHOLIC PRESS

as a moral force. Every Oatholic family should take one or more papers devoted to Catholic interests, and the more the better. Up to within e few days ago we had in Toronto two Irish Catholic organs, one of them a weekly and the other both daily and weekly. I regret to say that the weekly, the Tribune, edited by the Honorable Timothy Warren Anglin, alone remains to us, and aluable service 7nile it 18 doine plenty of room for both. For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Patrick Boyle has claimed to be the organist par excellence of Irish Catholics, and it is beyond denisi that in that capacity he has given and taken sturdy blows, for the value of which I am willing to forgive him many a shortcoming. The Irish Canadian was sustained in no ungenerous spirit by the great majority of those for whom it professed to speak as "the only voice," and up to a very recent date there was no doubt of Its future success and influence. By its defection from the Grits, whom it at first champloned vigorously, it lost some support among the more hotheaded Oatholics of that political stripe, and anything but credit was reflected upon the journal by being for a time associated with a Protestant writer and adventurer, who styles himself



Dr. B. V. Pleroe, Buffalo, N.Y.; sent to any address for three stamps. It teaches successful self-treatment. WE

with this affair, (0 which I may refer again,

GOVERNOR BUTLER EXPLAIDS HIS DEFEAT.

PITTEBUEG, Pa., Nov. 9.—The editor of the Commercial Gazette telegraphed to Governor Butler asking for his views on the result in Massachusetts and for his programme for the future. The following characteristic reply was received :---

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 7-9 p.m. TO THE EDITOR OF THE PITTEBURG Commercial Gazeile :

An answer to your question is easy as to the cause of the result in Massachusetts. Last year I had 134,000 votes. The largest vote ever polled was in the Garfield election of 1880:-Garfield, 165,000; Hancook, 112,-000. Total, 277,000. This year the vote is 313,000, of which I have 152,000. This enormous increase has been caused by the freest use of money, fraud and the corruption of my opponents. More votes have been cast than will be in the next Presidential year. The eight or nine thousand plurality of my opponent was more than lost in the city of Boston. Massachusetts is therefore surely democratic, if I make another State canvass, without further gain. When a man has increased the democratic vote from 112,000 to 152,000 in three years, is there any need of an answer to your question as to what my programme will be? I am pleased with the result. I had rather have my vote than to be elected by 135,000. In that case it would then be said :--- Massachusetts is a Republican State. She has a large reserve vote which in a Presidential election will come out." Now we have had them all out, and measured them, and in the next Presidential election, with a judicious platform and a popular nomination, at least we should keep all the Bepublican men and money at home to are filled with the abomination of the Yaninto Ohio and Indiana to corrupt those States.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

THE FATE OF THE APOSTLES.

All of the apostles were insulted by the enemies of their Master; they were called to seal their doctrines with their blood, and

St. Matthew sellered martyrdom by being siain with a sword at a distant city in Ethiopia.

St. Mark expired at Alexandria, after having been cruelly dragged through the streets

St. Luke was hanged upon an olive tree in the classic land of Greece.

St. John was put in a cauldron but escaped

death in a miraculous manner, and was afterwards banished to Patmos. St Peter was crucified at Rome with his

head downward. St. James the Greater was beheaded at

Jerusalem. St. James the Less was thrown from a lofty

pinnacle of the Temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club.

St. Bartholomew was fisved allve. St. Andrew was bound to a cross, whence

he preached to his persecutors until he died. St. Thomas was run through the body with lance at Coromandel, in the East Indies.

St. Jude was shot to death with arrows. St. Mathias was first stoned and then beheaded.

St. Barnabas of the Gentiles was stoned to death by the Jews at Salonica.

St. Paul, after various tortures and persecutions, was at length beheaded at Bome by the Emperor Nero.

An Interesting Letter Concerning Mexico.

VILLADAMA, NGEVO LOOD, MEXICO, October 18, 1883. EDITOR N. Y. Freeman's Journal ; DEAR SIR ;

-Just now Mexico and the Mexicans are prominent among the topics of the time, and are, I fancy, particularly subject to misconstruction, if not misrepresentation. Perhaps a few words from one who knows

whereof he speaks, and whose knowledge of the subject is drawn from no superficial observation, but from a somewhat prolonged residence in the country and among its people, may tend to convey correct ideas to such of your readers as may be mistaken on the " Mexican question."

Until comparatively lately Mexico was almost a terra incognita to the vast body of its American neighbors, but now American capital is flowing into the country, American enterprise is opening up or renewing interior industries, and American labor, conjointly with that of the natives, is positively renew ing the face of the earth.

The Governments of the two Republics are in accord, and their officials when they meet manifest the utmost cordiality.

But, in the mean time, a portion of the American press resounds with Mexican atrocities, while in Mexico a howl of execration against the "Yankees" is heard over all the land; and, in spite of official amenities and love feasts in high quarters, " ourses muttered, if not loud, yet deep," are not unusual among the common people.

The sources of this twofold animosity exist on both sides of the Rio Grande. On the Mexican side there is an anti-American party, well-organized, with plenty of money behind it and with several influential periodicals in its advance.

COMPOSITION OF THE ANTI-AMERICAN PARTY. This anti-American party belongs to those German, French, and English merchants who foresce the loss of the abundant Mexican harvest in the coming competition of the commerce of the United States. Hinc iller licryma: ! Therefore their hired newspapers take care of Butler instead of sending both kees, and thair secret agents wander over the country filling the minds of the innocent. and in many cases ignorant. populace with hatred of Americans and with dread of an invasion from them. To such a disgraceful excess has this venomous spirit of vituperation been carried, that only the other day the "responsible editors" of such a prominent paper as the Revista of Monterey were com-pelled to resign and issue their ultima palabra or valedictory by order of or by hint from the Mexican President. The anti-American spirit in Mexico is not Mexican ; it is imported, and is merely the commercial animosity of foreign nations using Mexico as a mouthpiece.

So much for Mexico ; now for the other side. The United States are represented here by some few gentlemen in every avocation, and by many of the soum of the entire Union. None is more welcome here than an American gentleman, no matter what is calling or position may be, but for American rowdies the Mexicans have no use. It is precisely American rowdles who send exaggerated and often totally untruthful reports to the United States concerning accidents and incidents in Mexico, and who cause this groundless feeling of Mexicophobia among well-meaning, but ignorant American citizens. (N. B. An American rowdy is an American rowdy whether he traverse the country in the guiss of a cowboy with a small battery around his waist, or whether as sits behind the desk in the guise of a newspaper correspondent, with a pencil bchind his ear.)

MEXICO AS SHE 18.

Now, Mexico is a country immensely wealthy and exceedingly beautiful, and DILITOLY C

READS LIKE A ROMANCE.

The Story of the Count Salm-Salm—He Falls in Love With a Pleblan, figh a Ducl, and is Dislubarited by His Princely Fathar—He is Discovered as a Laborer and is Forgiven.

Mr. Longley followed on the same side, argu-OHICAGO, NOV. 9-Just about one year ago ing that the evidence did not disclose any pretense on common law nuisance. It was Alfred, Count Salm-Salm, lived in the city the scope of the evidence that these men had of Bonn and was a student of its famous university, being matriculated in its Law only in their possession the ordinary outfit of Department. He was a handsome young man, nineteen years of age, with unlimited resources at his command, with the fire of miners. Judge Thompson said the warrant was entirely bad and no intent was alleged or proved, but he thought there was some evidence of nuisance. He would therefore set youth in his veins, the attractiveness of true asice the warrant and direct a proper comnoblesse in his manners, and the abandon mitment to be made out for nuisance if deof a German student in his habits. His father, Prince Frederick Salm-Salm, is sired. He fixed ball at \$6,000 each and two sureties at \$3,000 each. The judge thought the customs prosecution frivolous, and said one of the highest and wealthlest nobles of the German empire, a geneal a la suite in the any judge would direct the grand jury not to army, and a titular chief of the aristocracy of Rhenish Prussis, or what is familiarly

and lovingly known by its people as "Bhineland." Prince Salm-Salm, who was a Colonel on the staff of General McClellan during our late war, and at its close entered the service of Maximilian in Maxico as Adju-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.-It was at the resl-dence of the Chinese Minister, and the repretant General, and fell in the service of Emsentative of the Herald had called to inquire peror William at the battle of Gravelotte in about the health of the Minister's baby the Franco-German war, was a relative of daughter. Tau Shan Pung, First Secretary of Count Alfred.

As has been said, Count Alfred had the the Legation, had said that the very young lady was in excellent health and spirits, and was growing rapidly. Then the correspondent said he had a very delicate question to ask, and begged the characteristics of a student with noble blood to boast of, and money at will to command. He was a favorite in society, and he fell in love with a beautiful young lady of the city secretary not to be offended, but if the inof Bonn, who had charms of mind and graces quiry was a violation of Oriental etiquette to of person, which, although she was of pleat once inform him, and they would talk bian birth, ennobled her, in his heart and about the weather or some other harmless soul, above all the sristocratic misses of Bonn and German upper-tendom. But he was not subject. "It is customary, you know," continued the correspondent, " in this country to publish quite minute details of the private slone in his admiration of her. She was also loved by another student, and the rivalry between them became so warm and personal

"And I understand," said the Secretary, that a duel was the consequence. over whose face there had crept a smile of The Prince, his father, heard of the affair. appreciation and amusement, "you want to He could forgive him for equandering money, but he could not forgive him for giving his know about the baby's feet, some one has said they were slready bound. I assure you affections to one so far beneath him in social standing. He forbade all further that it is no such thing. Her feat are just relations between them. The son persisted in his devotion; whereupon the

After the departure of the son the father

became penitent, and time having elapsed

without any tidings of or word from him the

Prince, through detectives and the press, of-

fered a large sum of money for news concern-

ing him. But none came, and so he was given

At Bonn, when Count Alfred was a student there, there lived also a young man, who was

a private in the same squadron of the King's

Hussars, garrisoned al Bonn, one of the most

noted and honored commands of the German

army, in which the young student was also

serving his term of "one year's volun-

landed in this country his humble companion-

in-arms, Carl Schneider by name, also arrived,

weeks ago they met, both as laborers, on the

track of the Illinois Central Ballroad. The

private in the Hussars thought he knew the

Count somewhere, and asked him his name.

up for dead.

h

for

" But, is it not true that the growth of the feet of noble Ohinese girls is stopped early in lather publicly announced that would no longer be responsible "Oertainly, it is true, just as it is true that any of the debts of his said son. Count Al-

the waists of all high born American ladies | fred for a time was overcome, but the buoyare compressed," and the Secretary illustrated ancy of youth and the spirit of self-reliance by compressing his own rather slender wafst natural to him told him how to act. He resolved to leave his university, his home and with his two hands. "To make the ladies' feet small," he continued, " is a Ohinese fashhis relatives and Fatherland, and come to ion. To make their waists small an Ameri-America. About eleven months sgo he can fashion. It is a demand of fashion or landed in New York, and soon thereafter made custom in both cases, and nothing more." his way to Ohicago, where, until yesterday, he has resided.

"At what age are the feet bound?" "When the little girl is six or seven years

life of high-born babies."

like any American baby's.

life?"

old. The process is so gradual that I think there is no pain about it whatever ; no more than when an American girl binds her walst."

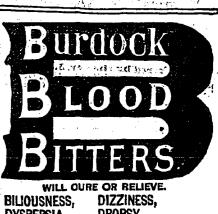
"Is there nothing peculiar, then, about the very early life of a Chinese maiden ?" " Nothing in the world. She is just like an

American baby." About two months ago the members of the Ohinese Embassy celebrated the day when she was a month old by a dinner at Wormley's. The next celebration in her honor will be when she is old enough to go to school. Then there will be no more festivities for her teer." About the time that the Count until she is married. Just then there came down from the upper regions of the house a long, vigorous infantile wall. "There," said and in due time came to Chicago. Some the becreiary, laughing, "is a Chinese baby crying in good English."

"Is she the Minister's first child ?" "Oh, no, he has several children at home,

but this is the first one and the first Ohinese

Count. The questioner doubted and pon-dered, and suddenly it flashed upon his mind baby born in Washington." She is a great pet for the Minister and his wife. The correspondent inquired, with that the sunburnt, rough-handed, poorly clad much caution and fear of offending, why it railroad laborer was none other than Count was that the Chinese Minister's wife did not salm. He told him so, and the Count receive and did not go out at all. "That," admitted it, but with the injunction that he



DYSPEPSIA. DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING JAUNDICE, OF THE HEART. ERYSIPELÁS, ACIDITY OF SALT RHEUM, THE STOMACH HEARTBURN, DRYNESS HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN, And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEY8, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD, T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.





Be. AGENTS WANTED, Mention this Be. AGENTS WANTED, Mention this SMONARCH MANUFACTURINO Bandolph St., Chicago, III, 216eow

jured. Storen's cigar factory and residence were demolished. The family were absent. A number of employee in the factory were injured. St. Mary's Catholic Church was wrecked, and it is reported great damage at Brooklyne, and the Republic school house west of the city was blown down. There were 50 children in the building, but none were seriously hurt. The path of the storm was only a few yards in width, but wherever it struck

THE BOIN WAS APPALLING.

Mrs. Holbers is among the killed. Mrs. W. H. Panneli had her hip broken, and MIS. Jackson her back hurt dangerously. J.A. Welter was wounded in the head and otherwise hurt and his condition is critical. A cousin of Miss Edmonson was crushed and it is thought will die. Mrs. Pennington's head was hurt and Emma Berry was bruised, Mrs. Aiken had her leg smputated and her recovery is doubtful, Mrs. Vonhuntel had her head hort, and it is thought fatally. Two of her children were injured. Thirty buildings were destroyed, and nearly 200 damaged at Brooklyne, and thirty small houses blown down.

"Frederick Reinbardt is my name," said the The cyclone passed a mile north of the Bepublic House. John Inglis was blown down and the house and barn of Jefferson Walter demolished. The house of Mrs. Lindsay Youngblood was blown down and Iohn L alls was hadly injuted. Mrs. Inglis badly bruised, Mrr. Strong seriocaly injured, and Mrs. Wulterson seriously hart. Inglis lost overything in the house, as did Strong and Mrs. Youngblood. Near Brooklyne the cyclone

November 14, 1883

GENERAL M. BUTT HEWSON.

whose attempts to blackmail Sir John A. Macdonald for hack work done in the Irish Canadian, are still fresh in the public mind, No one has ever been able to learn where "General" Hewson won his title, but it must have been in some prehistoric battle, as no record of the bloody conflict can be found in any of the books. At all events he found himself no match for the wily premier as a strategist, and the only result of his raid upon Bir John was disgrace to himself and to Mr. Boyle's paper. Still, the great majority of Irish Catholics retained their confidence in Mr. Boyle, as one whose heart was in the right place, whatever might be thought of his head, and his proposal to establish a daily edition somewhat after the manner of THE Post was favorably received. Alded Senator Senator Frank Smith, by O'Donohos, Hon. John Costigan, Mr. Nicholas Murphy, the eminent oriminal lawyer, and other prominent Uatholic Conservatives, Mr. Boyle launched the Evening Canadian, with Mr. James Fahey as editor. The new venture was cordially received, and soon achieved the good opinion of its contemporaries. What so suddenly wrought a Saul-like change in the character of a man of Mr. Boyle's years and experience I cannot say, but all of a sudden he resolved to imitate Bory O'More in the matter of the apothecary's tombstone, and to

"TAKE THE POPERY OUT OF

his paper. Your Irish readers, at least, will remember Rory's joke with the tombstone, but this is not likely to prove a joke to the Canadian. It has abandoned the only field legitimately open to it, the field in which it enjoyed [any success that it ever achieved, and the feeling among its old friends of many years' standing is one of surprise and disgust. Mr. Fahey left the office before the change was consummated, and has been succeeded by a Mr. Dent, who is nominally a Protestant and practically a Freethinker, and as such was refused the position of Librarian by the Free Library Board, Mr. Dent is an Englishman, of such strong prejudices that he has written a letter to one of the city papers disowning any connection with the Irich Canadian, although his first articles in the daily appeared in the last issue of the weekly. The Irith Canadian has fallen low indeed when its English Protestant editor is ashamed of and repudistes it. This is a sad ending to Mr. Boyle's twenty odd years of intense. Catholicity and Irishism. There are other matters connected | Foreign Affairs is gazetted.

Such was the fate of the Apostles, according to traditional statements.

THE FUEL QUESTION AT WINNIPLG. A correspondent writes :- " Like everything else business is sticking in the mud. People who had commenced to coal up for the winter have been brought to a standstill by the impassable condition of the reads, and some are burning poplar in their stoves. Coal from Medicine Hat is now being put down at \$11, and an early fall in price is expected. Word came from Port Arthur on Saturday that 35. 000 tons are expected to be landed at that point from Pennsylvania during the next two weeks, and on the same day Mr A W Boss arrived home from the Cascade mines, near Calgary, to say that the railway will reach the mouth of his mine tc-day. The Bocky Mountain coal is a fine compact anthracite with a bright lustre, and an advance car-load of it will arrive here in a few days to be tested. When we have the great mines in the West competing with the American ship-

ments, coal is sure to be a cheap commodity in Winnipeg, a great boon to a city in so severe a winter climate."

POLITICAL AGITATION IN JAMAICA.

NO TAXATION WITHOUT BEPBESENTATION. KINGSTON, Jam., Nov. 2.-Political agitations have again broken out in Jamaica. There was a procession here yesterday, when the streets were densely thronged with pecple. A public meeting was siterwards held In the City Hall, at which more persons were present than have attended any previous gathering in Jamaica. The Custus presided. Besolutions were passed expressing disappointment that no reply had been received from the Queen to the representations made to her by the people of Jamaics, and alarm that the new Governor of the island had been appointed without any assurances from the Queen's Ministers that the grievances of the people would be redressed and their wrongs removed. It was also resolved that there shall be no taxation without representation : that the colony would refuse to pay the taxes and would offer passive resistance, leaving the Government to collect taxes at the point of the bayonet. Perfect order prevailed at the meeting. The people in other parishes are following the example of Kingston. The Governor sent a letter to the meeting with the object of appeasing the excitement.

ONTABIO CROP PROSPECTS.

By the November report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries the wheat crop of that Province is estimated at 21,329,000 bushels, but little over half that of 1882, when the yield was 40,921,000 bushels on a slightly larger screage. Fall-sown grain is poor and uneven in quality, and the product small, which is not compensated by the general excellence of the spring sown variety, which is reported a fine crop, both in yield and con-dition. The crop of barley is slightly under that of last year, and is generally discolored. Oats give a large yield, and are fine in quality, especially in the Western Peninsula. Pease show about the same as last year in acreage and product. Other grain crops were injured by the September froats.

The appointment of Ferry as Minister of

appreciate and utilize these advantages and sufficiently patriotic to desire to " walk in her own shore," so to speak. Most of the adventurers who come here start out with the conviction that they are coming to an inferior race, such as the Southern negroes or the Northern Indians. When they arrive, they find every one polite-every one, young and old, rich and poor, polite to the extremity, and not with a Parlelan pollteness either, but a real downright, self-sacrificing politeness; this politeness they construe to be servility, and they act according to their own despicable dispositions. They endeavor to make the Mexicans understand Mexican incompetence and American ability, with the result that the teacher is despised, it not

hated, by his pupil. Mexico is not paradise nor are the Mexicans angels ; but, speaking from my own

knowledge of the country and the people, I assert that both come as near perfection as anywhere, or any peeple under the blue canopy above us.

Religion does not flourish here, it may be answered; but I say religion does flourish among the great mass of the people. The Government such as it is, is Masonic, but the Government is not the people, and the people are Catholic. Almighty God ssems to have given this nation the same permanence in believing that He gave to the people of the Emerald Isle ; they submit necessarily to the powers that he; but with priests or without them they will be Catholics to the end. They possess a body of clergy gentlemanly, educated, plous and zealous, and far different from the former idea of the Mexican priesthood. As a body, no clergy have ever impressed me more with the spirit of the priesthood than the Mexican clergy whom it has been edification to meet. Bishop Montez de Oce, with whom you are well acquainted, a Prelate of vast erudition, master of six or seven languages, profound in theology, who will yet certainly wear the pallium, and for whom the Cardinal's hat would be a fitting tribute, is the apostolic pastor of Monterey. Bishop Sanchez, the equally energetic ruler of the frontier Diocese of the State of Tamaulipas, has equal labor before him in fighting the anti-Oatholio Government of the capital. But both bishops are the right men in the right places, and, aided by the oustody, efficient clergy they hold in command, they will certainly offer a bold front to the difficulties they and their churches may have to encounter.

Across the Biver Bio Grands, in Texas, religious matters are in a state of coma. The good bishop Manuoy is in feeble health. An old pastor is in Laredo, but he is incapa-citated and can do little work. It is to be hoped that something will be done in God's Providence to reinvigorate Western Texas, es vas done when Bishop Gallagher was sent to Galveston. Southwestern Texas, mostly all Mexican, will soon be lost to religion if efforts are not made to resous it. B. B. KELLY, Priest,

In the N. Y. Freeman's Journal,

THE ALLEGED DYNAMITERS.

HALIFAX, N.S., Nov. 7.-Tc-day the application of Holmes and Bracken, the dyna-miters, for discharge under the habeas corpus act, was argued before Judge Thompson, Messrs. Motton, Longiey and Lyons appear- | ganized an anti-chewing gum society.

said the Secretary, "is only because she does not speak English, and it would be highly improper, according to our etiquette. for a gentleman to translate for her. Neither does the Minister speak English, and there is no one who could translate for his wife." The correspondent suggested that the wife of the Chinese Minister at Parls was quite a favorite in society. "That," said the Secretary, "is because she has a very charming young lady daughter, highly educated, and speaking European languages well. She can translate for her mother."

THE O'DONNELL CASE.

LONDON, NOV. 7 .- The fimes says : " It is not probable that General Pryor will be dcbarred from giving O'Donnell all possible aselstance, short of taking a public part in the conduct of the case. More than this cannot well be permitted under our legal system. Without disparaging the ability of the American lawyers who offer their services, the prisoner's case will not suffer in the hands of his English counsel."

AN EX-CONVICT WANTED.

LONDON, NOV. 7 .- A reward is offered for information of the whereabouts of John Mc-Cafferty, who was convicted of treason in Dablin in 1867 and sentenced for life, but escaped. He was born in Ohio and served in the Confederate army.

LONDON, NOV. 8 .- McCafferty, the convict whose escape was announced yesterday, and for whom a reward is offered, was born in Ohio, of frish parents, and served in the Confederate army during the war of the rebel-lion. He went to Ireland in 1865, intending to assist in the Fenian revolt, but was arrested at Queenstown, on board the steamer on which he journeyed from America. He was tried at Cork, and was discharged as an aller, and returned to America. He arrived in England in 1866, and organized the Chester Castle raid in 1867, for which offence he was arrested in Dublin harbor. He was again tried, and was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to peual servitude for life. He subsequently escaped from

IMMIGRATION BETURNS.

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.-Immigration returns up to the 31st of October show arrivals for the month as follows :-Halifax, 171; Quebeo, 2,747; Montreal, via U. S. ports, 289; Montreal, via Antworp, 171; Suspension Bridge, 4,191; Emerson and Greina, from U.S., 818 Port Arthur, from United States, 426; Agen cles, 8; Oustoms, 3,514. total for month, 12,181; previously reported, 154,752; total to 31st October, 166,933; deduct passengers to United States, 67,091; remained in Dominion, 99,842. For the corresponding period last year the arrivals were 153,055, and the departures 70,573, leaving 82,482 in the Dominion.

A GOOD IDEA.

DUBLIN, NOV. 9 .- It is proposed to form a

concllists the opposing creeds of Ostholicism and Protestantism. The girls of Princeton, Indiana, have or-

should not reveal his identity.

He did inform him, however, and without delay wrote to the father of the discovery of his son, and his circumstances. Immediately a trusted messenger and inspector on the estater, Mr. Van Maitzaba--was despatched from Germany by the Prince, who arrived here a few days ago. The young Count was found, the father's forgiveness tendered, his anxiety expressed, and the consent of the Count ottained to return home immediately. With his old clothes of a railroad laborer he threw off the name of Frederick Beirhardt, and with a new suit purchased on Olark street he again assumed his hereditary title of Alfred, Count Salm. Salm. He, with his friend from the home of his youth, left Saturday for New York, and from there to-day will soon depart for his ancestral castle and home in loved and fondly missed Bhineland. His residence in this city

is on Larrabee street. The young nobleman, though he had gone though the rough school of adversity and had paid for his youthful infatuation dearly enough, still has remained true to his love in Bonn. He did not consent to return home until the most binding assurances had been given him on the part of his father's plenipotentiary that nothing should now stand in the way of his union with the young lady. Though this has been arranged, it yet necessitates a grave sacrifice on his part. By the manorial laws of his family, the right of primogeniture is forfeited by a mesalliance, and not even the princely father can change this, so that Count Alfred foregoes the inheritance to all the vast estates of his father, the annual income of which falls little short of \$800,000, and to which he otherwise, as the first born, would be entitled. Still, he need not worry about the future, as a large sum will and must be entailed on him out of the funded capital of the family, and, as his betrothed, who is the daughter of one of the wealthiest citizens of Bonn, brings him also a large dot on his wedding day.

A OYCLONE IN MISSOURI.

FIBINGFIELD GETS & ENAKING - GREAT DESTRUC. TION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY -THE HILLED AND WOUNDED.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 6 .- A cyclone struck Sprinfield, Missouri, at 2 p. m. yesterday. In a minute one hundred houses were demol. ished and many unroofed, twisted and moved from their foundations or otherwise damaged Ten persons were killed in the town and surrounding country, and fifty or sixty injured. Many will die. Among the dead are Saille Edmondson, Mrs. Edmund Arn-quist, Mrs. Finny and Mrs. Dunlop. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 6 .- A Springfield special says: The cyclone first struck the woollen mills, destroying a portion of the buildings and greatly damaging the machinery, and then passing north

DIMOLISHED RESIDENCES,

striking Division street at the corner of Bookville street. The storm followed a line between the city proper and North Springfield humansuffering, I will send free of charge, to for three blocks, levelling the residences of all who desire it, this recipe, in German, new constitutional organization in Ulcter to both towns. The tornado then passed to French or English, with full directions for Bridgetown, a suburb of North Spring- preparing and using. Sont by mail by adfield. \$150.000 to \$200,000. Probably seven persons are killed and many in-

SWEPT EVERYTHING IN ITS COURSE.

It was three hundred yards wide. It blew James Garlin's house entirely away ; the top of Philip Garlin's house was blown off and als entire crop of wheat blown nway. Isaac Boone's house was blown down and Mrs. Boone bruleed and injured. Mrs. Haberley killed and John Haberley injured. Jamos McCall's house was demolished. Geo. Haberley's house and barn were blown down. Alfred Raddals house and barn were blown down and Raddall severaly injured.

LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

LONDON, NOV. 9-The Lord Mayor's bannuet this evening was attended by many distinguished persons. M. Waddington, the French ambassador, replying to a toast, said there was no greater guarantee for the peace of the world than hearty cordial friendship between Great Britain and France. The policy of France was not one of aggression, but one of holding her own. The French Government was exmestly trying to settle pending questions affecting France. His The mission to London was one of peaco. French wished to approch Great Britain in in a spirit of good will and he was met with the same desire on the part of England.

Mr. Gladstone replied to the toast in honor of Her Majesty's Ministers. Beforring to Waddington's speech he said "Our heavts' best wishes are with France in every career of peace, justice and orderly government on which she may find it her interest to enter.' Beferring to the Missionary Shaw affair, he said what had come from the French Government had been offered, rather that demanded. He belleved the incident would tend to confirm good feeling between the two countries. Mr. Gladstone said orders had been given for the withdrawal of a portion of the British forces from Egypt, and that the withdrawal would include the evacuation of Cairo. All the great powers of Europe he said, had declared their attachment for the cause of peace. In regard to Ireland, he said. "There is much to be done, much to be desired, much to be lamented, but there is also much to be hoped for. Peace and order must be firmly maintained."

CONSUMPTION CURED.

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An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, Bronchitie, Ostarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful ourative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve The loss is estimated at from dressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 10-19 eow