



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Irish Land War.

PRIESTS AND PEOPLE UNITED.

No Rent and no Communism.

PRETTY PLAIN SPEAKING.

Advice to Government Reporters.

DEMONSTRATION AT CASTLE-LYONS

[From the Cork Examiner, September 11.]

On Sunday a most enthusiastic and representative land demonstration was held at Castle-Lyons, about four miles from Fermoy. The meeting was organized under the auspices of the Cork Land League, and must be considered the most important one held in the county. The different Catholic clergymen in the parishes of Castle-Lyons, at the morning's Mass, advised the people to attend the meeting, and conduct themselves properly, as nothing could secure their rights for them except agitation. As might be expected, this action of the clergymen aided considerably to increase the number at the meeting, and the neighbouring parishes of Fermoy, Conna, Glanworth, Kilworth, and Rathcorane, as well as the more remote parishes of Lisgoold, Carrigtwohill, Tallow, and Lismore, were all represented by large contingents. A deputation from the Cork Land League, consisting of Messrs. Farrell, O'Brien, Heffernan, Cronin, P. O'Neil, and J. Hyde, attended. Mr. O'Brien met the people as they were coming into the village at a place called Leary's Cross, some distance from the village, and mounting the ruined walls of a house from which a farmer was stated to have been evicted, he asked the people to organize themselves into a procession, and accordingly about six thousand people formed four deep, and preceded by two farmers on horseback, they proceeded to a place about a mile distant—the scene of some recent evictions. The procession then returned to a large field belonging to Mr. Pierce Kent, a respectable farmer in the neighborhood, where a platform was erected, surrounded by a green arch and green flags, and where the meeting was held.

The chair was taken by the Rev. L. Ferris, P. P., Castlelyons, and when the proceedings commenced not less than 8,000 people could have been present. A number of policemen were in the field, and a Government note taker was also present. Detectives in plain clothes were scattered among the crowd, and at the side of the road, about 200 yards from where the meeting was held, an armed force of constabulary was drawn up. The Conna brass band, the Fermoy brass band, and the Castlelyons fife and drum band played a number of national airs during the day. Amongst those present were: Rev. P. McDonnell, B. D. Fermoy; Rev. B. Hennessy, C. C.; Messrs. K. O'Sullivan; James Dunlea, solicitor, Middleton; J. Kearns, J. Dineen, P. Joyce, J. O'Connell, Curragh; J. Tapley, E. Kent, J. Maloney, R. O'Brien, Sun Lodge; P. Buckley, P. L. G.; M. Buckley, E. Fitzgerald, P. L. G.; J. Sisk, P. L. G.; Richard Shinnick, R. Morris, Patrick Dunlea, Fermoy; James Dineen, J. Morrison, Pierce Kent, Wm. McCarthy, M. Mooney, P. Aberne, John Roche, Fermoy; D. Maloney, Fermoy; D. Flynn, James Fony, Glanworth; Cornelius O'Brien, Boston.

The Rev. Mr. Ferris took the chair amidst loud and prolonged cheering. He said: I beg to thank you very much for the high honor you have conferred on me in asking me to preside at this monster meeting. I have been acquainted with those parishes, and I am glad to recognize some old familiar faces assembled here to-day in such numbers. It is a hopeful sign of the times, and a good proof that there is a spirit of life amongst the people, a spirit of nationality, and a spirit of determination, to agitate for the redress of our grievances. I regret the delicate state of my lungs will not permit my feeble voice to be heard by the vast multitude. We are assembled here to-day within the Constitution to raise our voices—our indignant voices—in behalf of our oppressed fellow-countrymen, and to protest against the unjust system of land tenure that is at present pauperizing and demoralizing the people (cheers). What is the fact? The land of the country is owned by a few proprietors—absentees living out of the country, sucking its life blood, and spending in debauchery in the gambling halls of England and continental cities the results of the sweat and labor of the poor Irish tenant farmer (groans).

A Voice.—To hell with the landlords (loud cheers). The Rev. Chairman.—They leave the poor Irish tenant nothing but rags to clothe him, the meanest and lowest of diet to feed him, and the most miserable cabin to shelter him (groans), thereby bearing out the truth of the statement of an English writer, that the Irish peasantry were the worst fed and worst housed peasantry in Europe (cheers), and a voice—"It's true, not a lie in it." Some of the landlords have given a reduction in rent this year, but I believe I may say, without fear of

contradiction, that no one of them has given a reduction in the ratio of the decreased productivity of the soil for the past few years, and the increased deprivation of the times (cheers). We are here to-day not so much to war against individuals as against a system. Merciless land laws mercilessly enforced are the great underlying cause of all our wretchedness and may be said to be founded on the unjust and cruel system of landlordism prevailing at present in the country (cheers, and cries of "true, your reverence"). I leave Home Rule out of the question altogether for the present, but I believe if we had our own native Parliament in College Green, the land grievance and every other grievance would soon be redressed (loud cheers). Is a man to be accused of cowardice and wickedness who stands upon this platform to-day with a feeling for the constitutional duties of his country (cheers)? The cruel system of land tenure prevailing in this country has made Ireland a land of misery and starvation ("not a doubt about it—it will not be long so"). England has robbed Ireland by foul, unjust means, by bribery and corruption, and by cruel laws, not only of her native Parliament, but her trade and commerce. The want of Home Rule I consider to be the great radical cause of all our wretchedness, but there is another underlying cause of this wretchedness, and that is the wretched existing system of the land tenure (cheers). The landlord has the last penny exacted for rent—every shilling the poor farmer can pay over and above the meagre subsistence for his family is handed over to him. Is this state of things to last for ever? (Loud and prolonged cries of "no, no," and "we'll not have it.") And, therefore, Ireland, at the present time, is essentially a land of poverty. Ireland, under the fostering care of her native Parliament, will be a land thriving in agriculture, trade, commerce, and manufacture (cheers). But, by the force of circumstance, Ireland, at the present time, is purely an agricultural land, and, therefore, as a matter of course, the land question must come up for prior discussion. Now, in connection with this question, on whom are we to rely?

Mr. Cronin.—On the people. Another Voice.—On Parnell (cheers). The Chairman.—I don't see any other body of people on whom we can place our hopes and confidence except the Land League out of Parliament (cheers), and a voice, "what about the sword?" and within the hostile walls of that alien Senate House the little party called the Parnellites (immense cheering). Ever since the general election you have heard the Parnellites and the Land League denounced by parties both in Church and State; you have the villainous vocabulary of the continent ransacked for appropriate epithets to vilify them, and place them in an odious light in the eyes of their fellow-countrymen ("No, no"; a voice—"They could not do that"). I am inclined to think that those persons, whether in church or State, will have a good deal to answer for if they repeat those statements, and earn the well-merited castigation given them at the hands of the great, illustrious, and truly patriotic Archbishop of Cashel, the Most Rev. Dr. Croke (immense cheers). That little episode that occurred on Friday night "the cowardly and wicked speech" of that terrible young man John Dillon, the worthy son of a worthy sire, gives us clearly the obstruction which others showed to that little party in Ireland, called Mr. Parnell's party. They know how to draw the lance and use it in their own defence within the hostile walls of the Senate House (hear, hear). I ask the Government note taker not to put me down when I speak of the lance as meaning the material lance. I use this expression in figurative language. I use it at the same time I would not have it that I altogether condemn the use of the material weapon on certain times under certain circumstances when there are grievances to be redressed, cruel laws to be repealed, or freedom to be won (immense cheering, which continued for several seconds).

A Voice.—Hurrah for the lance (cheers). I can sustain my position both from modern and ancient history, but I will content myself with giving a bit of the history of Ireland in reference to the closing days of the Irish Volunteers (A Voice.—I hope we will have it that at the same time I would not have it that I altogether condemn the use of the material weapon on certain times under certain circumstances when there are grievances to be redressed, cruel laws to be repealed, or freedom to be won (immense cheering, which continued for several seconds)).

A Voice.—Down with the Government (cheers). Another Voice.—We can use the lance, too. The Chairman.—The way in which the Parnellites are fighting their cause this week, and at present, gives us to understand that they can dispense with those Irish members who sit on the Whig benches, and that the absence of those kid-gloves, aristocratic good-for-nothings could be better than their presence (cheers and laughter). We come here to proclaim the resolve of the Irish people to live on the land on which they have been born, and that the rent should not be raised on them in their land when their labor improves it. Such, I believe, is the platform of the Land League. ("It is," and cheers) and such also, I am quite certain, is the teaching of Charles Stewart Parnell (loud and prolonged cheers for Parnell). Some people still persist in saying that Parnell advises the people to pay no rent at all (cries of "no, no"). I brand that as a calumny on Parnell; he told the people not to pay an unjust rent (cheers). Mr. Farrell next addressed the meeting. He said that the enthusiasm and spirit of manhood was shown by the people in their

magnificent meeting that day. He proposed that the system of land tenure in this country is unsatisfactory and demands immediate settlement. The settlement of this question was in the hands of the people, and it remained with them to bring it quickly to a close. He exhibited a lease, in which it was provided that a tenant should make no claim for compensation under the Land Act of 1870 or any subsequent Act (groans). He condemned leases of that kind, and said that a tenant who took one of them surely carried a rope in his pocket (cheers).

Mr. J. R. Heffernan said that he stood before the meeting to denounce the iniquitous land system which had brought ruin, famine, and desolation to Ireland. He attacked a land agent in the district, Mr. Campion, for issuing the thirty-two and a half years' lease. If they did not want to be depending on their brethren and sisters in America (cheers for America), he would recommend them to act up to the telegram received from 2,000 brave men in St. Louis, America, the other day.

The resolution was put and carried. Mr. Cronin proposed that a peasant proprietor is the only measure which will satisfy the demands of the Irish people.

A Voice.—Nothing but freedom will satisfy us (cheers).

Mr. Cronin continued.—He asserted it was ignoble for the people to go into a pauper's grave while they had arms to defend themselves, and no one with the manly heart of an Irishman could see two millions of her people suffer from bad laws. The farmers, he advised, should keep what would keep, support, and clothe themselves and their families, and after that pay the land a fair and just rent (cheers). Such I take to be the teaching of Charles Stewart Parnell, and let me tell you from this platform that such is the teaching of the great prelate who presides over us, the Archbishop (cheers), and a voice—God bless his Grace, he's an ornament to Clonane. Such was the preaching of their great prelate, and he was neither ashamed nor afraid to quote Scriptures for this teaching. St. Paul says the husbandman should first have the fruit of his labor; but the landlords say St. Paul is wrong, "rent must be paid to us first." That hereditary and irresponsible Chamber, the House of Lords, in whom had been verified the written saying "those whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad," also said that the rent must be paid no matter how the poor husbandman may fare in the meantime. What has his Grace of Dublin to say to the commentary of Dr. Croke on the passage from St. Paul, or what has his Lord of Ossory to say? They are wise and learned prelates. Dr. Croke is equally so, but where he appears to distance them completely is in his great capacity to gauge the feelings and aspirations of his countrymen, and in the faith of his big, generous heart, he has too much confidence in the religious faith of his countrymen to believe that there is anything communistic mixed up with those aspirations (A Voice.—And right he is (cheers)). I spoke awhile ago upon the Irish Parliamentary party. Properly speaking there is only one such party, and that party is the Parnellite party, under the recognized leadership of Charles Stewart Parnell (cheers). They are the only Irish party worthy of having the name of Parnell as their leader (cheers). From what I know, and from what I have read of him, no other man appears to have enough courage and enough political honesty to lead the Irish Parliamentary party (cheers). His splendid services have made him the favorite of the people, and he enjoys at this moment a popularity that no Irishman engaged in politics can lay claim to possess (cheers). I heard a question asked the other night by an American gentleman: "When will the Irish cease to be beggars?" (A Voice.—Very soon—cheers). I believe that the only answer to that is when the Upsa tree of landlordism is torn up root and branch out of the country, and when landlordism in Ireland has become a thing of the past, will the Irish cease to be beggars (cheers). There were a few Englishmen in Parliament friendly to Ireland, and one of these is John Bright (A Voice—and Bradlaugh) cheers for Mr. Bright). John Bright on Friday made a speech, and I will quote one sentence for you, because it is worthy of reproducing at any time: "The condition of Ireland must be condemned as deplorable, and it has been deplorable since I turned my attention to it or been able to examine its condition (several voices—time for him). I travelled through Ireland in '49 and '52 and an opinion I then formed I still hold, and it is that a fundamental change is necessary in the ownership and tenure of land." This is exactly the object of our assembling here to-day in our thousands to give expression to the same words as Mr. Bright, and to proclaim aloud to our rulers and to the world that the system of land tenure prevailing in Ireland is unsuitable, that her people are unsatisfied with it, and that they never will be satisfied until it is a thing of the past (cheers). It is the source of all our degradation, misery, emigration, death from starvation, and sometimes, though not very often, the wild justice of revenge. He meant by degradation the role of beggar Ireland had to play, alluded to by Mr. Froude in his article in the Nineteenth Century. (The Rev. Mr. Ferris then retired amidst loud cheering, which continued for some time.)

A Voice.—We'll fight till we die (cheers). Another voice.—Strike the blow. Hurrah for the rifle.

(Concluded on third page.)

LONDON, September 28.—The threatened trouble in South Africa has now been a sad reality. On Monday a body of 1,200 fighting men of the Bantu tribe attacked the Mahatse Hock settlement. On the following day an army of 6,000 natives assailed the Mafeking settlement. Fighting was severe. The colonists repulsed their assailants, but at the time when our latest news left the Cape it was reported that the conflict was still going on, and the situation of the colonists was critical.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

60,000 People on the Grounds on Tuesday.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

REPLY OF HIS EXCELLENCY.

The Games and Prizes.

THE PRINCIPAL EXHIBITORS.

On the 21st, the great day par excellence of Montreal's successful exhibition, the immense number of sixty thousand people is stated by connoisseurs experienced in segregated crowds to have been on the exhibition grounds. There certainly was never seen so great a number of people collected in any one place in Montreal before. From early morning all the streets leading to the centre of attraction swarmed with pedestrians, the street cars and cabs having been found utterly inadequate to meet the demand, although the City Passenger Railway company had an extra staff employed for the occasion, and all its rolling stock placed at the service of the public for the occasion. The different railroads, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, threw their tons of thousands into Montreal from all parts of the compass, the agricultural class being remarkable from its preponderance. The Governor-General and staff arrived at two o'clock escorted by the Montreal cavalry. The guard of honor which received His Excellency was composed of a company of the Royal Scots commanded by Captain Armour. The Governor-General was cheered to the echo. The Governor-General was presented with an address by the agricultural society to which he replied in French and English, after which the tremendous crowd surged to and fro, and scattered itself in the grounds and buildings on a tour of inspection. But, though the exhibition was the great point of attraction, it was not the only one. The games of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society drew thousands of people and a handsome sum of money was realized. The following report of the proceedings is taken from the Gazette:—

Croquet—Open to ladies only—Mrs. James L. Wiseman, 1st; Miss M. Malby, 4th.

Second game—Mrs H. Home, 1st; Miss L. Home, 2nd.

Quoits—A. Tattersall, 1st; R. Rowland, 2nd.

Mile Race (open)—John Raine, 1st; D. A. Wood, 2nd; Geo. Irving, 3rd.

Mile Race—Amateur—George MacLaine, 1st; C. J. Patton, 2nd.

150 yards dash—Amateur—W. Blacklock (Shamrock L. C.), 1st; D. Tees, 2nd.

Boys' Race—C. Henderson, 1st; J. Henderson, 2nd.

Boys' Race (Indian)—This was a very amusing, a youngster rejoicing in the name of Peter coming in first, closely followed by a juvenile who claimed Patsy as his name.

Half-mile, open to members of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society only—P. Kiernan, 1st; Doyle, 2nd.

Half-mile, open to members of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society—H. Mooney, 1st; DeCoursey Harnett, 2nd; A. Guest, 3rd.

Highland Fling, in costume—R. P. Niven, 1st; A. B. Macdonald, 2nd.

Irish Jig in costume—This was a very pretty exhibition, and required a good deal of discussion among the judges before a decision was reached. Grant took first prize and Sullivan 2nd.

Sailor's hornpipe in costume—A. R. Macdonald, 1st; R. P. Niven, 2nd.

Air-rifle competition—Sergeant Miller, 19 points; S. H. Ward, 17 points, 2nd.

Tug-of-war between twelve fresh-water sailors and twelve salt-water sailors. The fresh-water men proved themselves the more powerful team, winning two heats.

THE LACROSSE MATCH

was very interesting, some fine play being developed. The team of Indians who were pitted against the Shamrocks proved themselves worthy of their formidable antagonists, winning the first game after about twenty-five minutes of exciting play. The second game was taken by the Shamrocks in about five minutes, and the last game was called a draw, owing to a dispute which arose between two of the players.

The illuminations on Tuesday night were the most brilliant description. The shipping was decked with parti-colored lights, arranged in wreaths and crowns and figures of every description, and from many of the vessels fireworks were sent off. As far as the eye could reach on either side were myriads of dancing lights of various colors, forming a strong contrast to the dark hulls and the waters grey in the moonlight, while in the background were the huge warehouses and stores whose grimness seemed intensified by comparison with the brightness of the scene in front. A large number of people visited the wharves to view this illumination and at the same time see how effectively the new electric light system performs its work.

The crowd on Tuesday was so immense that the visitor was placed at a disadvantage

as regards inspecting the different departments, and it was not much better on Wednesday. As we have before stated we cannot give a detailed report of what was exhibited, but shall confine ourselves to what will be of special interest to our own readers. In the educational department the Sisters and Christian Brothers showed to advantage.

The schools under control of the Sisters have made a beautiful display of fancy work, done in school under the watchful eyes of their teachers. Articles of plain sewing, embroidery, knitting, mending, etc., are scattered in rich profusion, and the powerful attraction which this department possesses is shown by the crowd of ladies who are constantly to be found there. One book containing some very pretty specimens of children's work has been rifled by some unscrupulous vandal, who has torn the objects from the page, and so destroyed the value of one of the most interesting and beautiful objects on exhibition.

In the industrial section the Congregation of Notre Dame makes a splendid exhibit of all kinds of school work. The writing is especially beautiful, and volume containing specimens of their composition will repay careful perusal. The schools of the Christian Brothers seem to devote their attention to book-keeping and drawing, and the portfolios of the latter on exhibition indicate a most valuable success in teaching that accomplishment. The system of instruction is most complete, beginning with the most elementary geometrical figures, and, by a steady advance, reaching the most intricate and difficult designs. Hours might be spent in viewing these drawings, so wonderfully beautiful are they, but the space at our disposal forbids detailed mention. The left-hand staircase contains further exhibits of map-drawing, and free hand drawing, together with some specimens of cards and pictures for use in teaching.

The display of seal, beaver, otter, and different colored bear skins, drew together a good many admirers. Nor was the carpet exhibition of Liggett & Hamilton, 51 to 55 St. Joseph street, of inferior importance. The Persian, Turkish, Axminster, Kidderminster, and the now and beautiful "Aubosson" were much admired for their richness and beauty. The two last-named are something new in Canada and, on account of their peculiar excellence and cheapness, are destined to obtain wide popularity in Canada. They are just being introduced here, those on exhibition being probably the only ones in the city. In appearance they are exceedingly rich, the colors blending to perfection, in patterns effective without loudness, and the surface nap soft as velvet pile, besides being thicker and heavier than the best ordinary carpets.

They mostly resemble the finest Turkish carpet, for which they might be mistaken without close inspection. Both of them have appropriate borders, that of the Axminster being all three quarters wide, which is sold at the same price as the body, viz., \$1.80 per yard, a very reasonable figure. Housekeepers will not be slow in looking after these two superb carpets, nor will the advantage of the extra wide border be overlooked, as it enables furniture to be placed in any position of the room without marring the effective elegance of its border.

One of the finest sights in the building was the great Dominion organ, which may be seen at Boucher's music store, Notre Dame street, and one like it which may be purchased of L. E. N. Pratte, the agent, 280 Notre Dame street. This celebrated instrument gained 1st prizes at Sydney, Paris, Philadelphia, Toronto, and it is needless to say at the Montreal exhibition.

The prize rake of the Dominion, of which the agent is R. J. Latimer, 81 McGill street, Montreal, obtained first rank in the grounds outside, and 1st prize.

Hull's compensating spring bed gained a prize and a recommendation. It is manufactured by Daly & Tombyll, 426 2/3 Notre Dame street, Montreal. In the carriage department the different turn outs of B. Ledoux, 125 St. Antoine street, took several prizes, and the elegance and finish were warmly praised.

The telephone desks of Morton, Phillips & Bulmer, 375 Notre Dame street, drew first prize, and they amply deserved it. Nor should we forget Clendinning's famous stoves of so many different shapes and fashions, but all carrying prizes.

The magnificent display made by Owen McGarvey & Son (7, 9 & 11 St. Joseph street), attracted general attention, not only because of the complete and varied assortment exhibited, but of the elegance in finish of the different articles, the soundness and durability of the material and the extraordinary skill in design. There are articles of furniture in McGarvey's collection which furnish thicker, longer, heavier, and better than any other in the world, and taking them all in all, would never seem finer, better or more durable furniture in Montreal or out of it, which is saying a great deal. Visitors from the country gaze long and earnestly at this splendid exhibition of furniture and found it difficult to tear themselves away as beauty after beauty unfolded itself to their gaze and riveted their attention.

In stores there was quite a diversity from the gigantic range to the tiny article used for heating a small office, of all shapes, sizes and prices. Enard and Macdonald, Burns and Gormely, Clendinning, and a host of others.

Among the tailoring establishments represented at the exhibition was that of J. & E. McEntyre of Notre Dame street, where, as connoisseurs assert, the most stylish outfits perhaps in the Dominion may be had at the most reasonable rates.

Passing from the soft to hard goods we come to the iron and hardware of the Messrs. Ives manufacture, which were deservedly praised, and as a matter of course drew prizes.

The Boston House Clothing Store, St. Joseph street, had on show a fine collection of tweeds, cloths and woolen goods, as also the well-known and popular house, J. J. Milloy, 69 St. Joseph street.

As something new, but extremely useful to

the human family, Johnson's fluid beef attracted a good deal of attention, and the explanations concerning its manifold appliances eagerly listened to.

Not less useful perhaps, and just as well appreciated, was the splendid show of drugs and chemicals of H. Sugden Evans, which are not to be surpassed anywhere. He also obtained 1st prize for essential oil, perfume, etc., 1st prizes for a great many other things in which his exhibit excelled all competition. Drugs and chemicals were also represented by Henry, Johnsons & Lord, who exhibited more especially their famous patent medicines, which from their well-known efficacy command such a ready sale.

The boot and shoe store of Omer Allain, 1037 St. Lawrence Main street, showed some rare specimens of hand-work as well as work done by machine.

Sullivan's celebrated spring mattress, a new and valuable invention of his own, also commanded general inspection, and its ingenuity and usefulness were much admired.

Joseph James, roofer, at the confluence of Craig and St. Antoine streets, exhibited a new style of chime of special interest to farmers, and obtained 1st prize. It is called Campbell's Monitor Churn.

Burns & Gormely, 675 Craig street, obtained 1st prize for copper-smith's works, besides prizes and high commendations for works connected with the different branches of their plumbing trade and stove department in which they excelled.

Messrs. Fogarty & Brothers, the well-known Montreal firm of boot and shoe manufacturers, obtained a diploma for their exhibit, and as only very few diplomas were awarded, this mark of excellence is of great value. It is for best assortment of boots and shoes.

The Cheesborough Manufacturing Company obtained first prize for their popular Vaseline preparation.

In the Ladies' Department, Miss Doherty obtained a prize for beautiful braiding; Miss Judah for silk quilt; Miss V. Mount for handsome white embroidered counterpane, and second for raised worsted work; Sisters of Good Shepherd for silk embroidery, while Miss V. Mount and Miss Murphy obtained first and second prizes respectively for guipure work. The Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Ottawa, obtained first prize for lace work, and Miss Mount for knitting; Miss Doherty was recommended for assorted fancy goods, and Mrs. Foley for quilted satin skirt. Miss Ellen Kelly obtained first prize for woolen stockings.

In drawing and designs Mr. Joseph Farrell drew several prizes, as did Mr. Wiseman for wood engraving.

The exhibition was closed on Friday by one of the most magnificent displays of fireworks the city has ever enjoyed, and thus ended the great Dominion Exhibition, which seems to have pleased everybody except those whom it is impossible to please.

[See sixth page for Agricultural Show and list of prizes.]

Canadian News.

FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, September 24.—A number of Scottish capitalists have formed a company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to develop the lumbering capabilities of the country. It will be called the British-Canadian Lumbering and Timber Company (limited). Their operations will extend over an area of 1,300 square miles, covering territory along the Ottawa in Muskoka and Parry sound, in Michigan and Wisconsin. The company have arranged to cut between 500,000 and 600,000 feet of lumber on the Ottawa and 5,000,000 at Midland, and they will employ during the winter somewhere in the neighborhood of 400 men. For wages and supplies they calculate to spend annually between \$200,000 and \$300,000.

OTTAWA, September 27.—The fathers of the College of Ottawa find themselves pressed for room on account of the large number of students from all parts of Canada and the United States. Never was the number of students in attendance as large as this year, and daily arrivals are still swelling the numbers. Workmen are busy on the apparatus of the new gymnasium, and before the cold season the work will be completed. As soon as the new chemical laboratory is completed, classes for practice will be given by the Rev. Father Marsan. There is no doubt the number of students at the college will increase from year to year as the course of studies is now widely known, for the fathers are alive to the wants of the times.

OTTAWA, September 28.—The Cabinet Council met at two o'clock this afternoon. So far as can be ascertained the prospects are in favor of a fall session, although it is possible that after the Pacific Railway business is settled an adjournment will be made over the holidays. Some of the members of the Ministry are said to be opposed to the holding of a special session. The precise date of the return of His Excellency the Governor-General to the capital is not known. All the members of the Ministry are now in the city with the exception of Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. J. H. Pops and Hon. Mr. Aikins.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, September 28.—Le Journal des Trois Rivieres says the crops have been remarkably heavy in the new parishes in the St. Maurice district. At Piles 50 bushels to the acre has been threshed out. At St. Marguerite on Mr. Girard's farm, two bushels of seed produced a crop of 203 bushels.

Mr. Alexis Longchamp, of St. Henri, met his death while attempting to adjust the belt on a mill in which his hand was caught, and in his efforts to extricate it the unfortunate man was so violently struck upon the head as to almost cause a fracture of the skull. Death was almost instantaneous. Deceased leaves a widow.

PARIS, September 25.—A gentleman named Pages, while taking the train on Saturday night, carelessly left a case containing securities worth \$25,000 francs on a bench in the depot and it disappeared. He offers 25,000 francs for its recovery.