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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XXXIV.-NO. 7.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. SEPTEMBER 26, 1883.

LANSDOWNE ESTATE KENMARE Views on Ireland." "New

By CHARLES RUSSELL, Q.C., M.P.

No. 1.

NO. 1. Appearance of the Tenanis' Houses-History of Estate interesting-Conflicting ec-counts as to Landlord-Estate managdd by Mr. Townsend Trench-Denials by him of the existence of distress on the Estate-Statement of the Nun of Ken-mare-\$15,000 collected by her for re-lief of distress-Lord Lansdowne's Ten-ants extensively relieved out of these Funds, and Clothes supplied to cover the Children attending the National Schools on his Estate-Piece of Bacon hasging up in a Tenant's house-Explanation of this phenomenon: Tenant an ex-policeman, and had a pension of £40 a year.

As you drive along the main roads of the Lansdowne property, in the neighborhood of Kenmare, the appearance of the dwellings presents a marked improvement upon those on other estates in the country-for example, of Lord Ventry or Lord Bantry.

The Standard newspaper, by its Commissioner, writing in 1879, however, describes these houses as "whited sepulchres." I will not endorse the strength of this language; but I do say, in point of the social comfort of their lives, there is little, if any, difference between the state of the Lansdowne tenants and the others whom I visited.

For many reasons I was envious to see Lord Lansdowne's tenantry. I wanted to see how a nobleman with ample means and credited with large views regarding his tenantry, and how his tenantry regarded him. I hopsd to find proof that a high-minded landlord could, even under and in spite of the existing system, elevate his tenantry morally and socially.

I had noticed, too, accounts widely differing in the public press of the management of this estate. In the Daily Telegraph, for instance, on the occasion of his leaving the Government, it was written :--

"In Lord Lansdowne the Ministry have lost a statesman of promise, whose scression is all the more important on account of its cause. For generations the Lansdowne estates have had a high fame as models of management, the liberality and justice of the noble owners hav-ing succeeded in producing what may be called English comfort on Irish soil."

they died in their houses. So that whole streats or villages were almost without an inhabitant, and at last some few, despairing of help from the country, orawled into the town, and died at the doors of the residents, and outside the Union walls."

It was at this time that the author, then succeeding to the management of these estates, set on foot his scheme of emigration ; and, as he pithily puts it-

"In little more than a year 3,500 paupers had left Kemmare for America, all free emigrants, without any ejectments having to be brought against them to enforce it, or the slightest pres-sure put upon them to go. Matters now began to right themselves. Only some fifty or sixty paupers remained in the House, chargeable to the property of which I had the care, and Lord Lansdowne's estates at length breathed freely." He adde, in another place, that the rate of

transportation of these emigrants amounted to a sum less than it would cost to support them in the workhouse for a single year. This I believe means, or then meant, less than £4 per human being.

That is one point of view of the question. I do not doubt that this was a scheme approved of by the then Lord Lansdowne from humane motives. But its execution seems to have been grossly faulty. Its history is still told on the hilleides of Kerry, and the traditions of the place keep alive the story of the Lanedowne Ward in New York Hospital; where many of these ill-starred emigrants fell victims to disease and death.

It is curious that the present agent seems to have denied strenuously the existence of

distress on the Lansdowne estate in 1879.80, and to have refused to act upon any of the several relief committees established in the neighborhood. To Mr. J. A. Fox, the Government inspector, to Mr. Fletcher, a member of the Duchess of Marlborough's Belief Committee, and to the Bev. Canon Bagot, representing the Mansion House Committee, he is reported to have given emphatic denials of the existence of any distress in the district. Indeed, so far as I have been able to ascertain, the first occasion on which he admitted its existence was in April, 1880, when he applied to the Mansion House Committee for funds to promote a new emigration scheme. I mention with pain one fact. Mirs M. F.

Cusack, known as the Nun of Kenmare, one of the sisters in the Convent of Poor Ciares, in Kenmare (a lady not less known for her active benevolence than for her literary work), in her printed expression of thanks to America for the funds entrusted to her for relieving the distressed tenantry, says, under the date of Easter week, 1880 :--

"One land agent said to me that when he saw the distress coming he told his noble master that it would be the best thing that had ever happened for the landlords-they would have their tenants at their mercy."

This lady, by her public appeals, collected a gum of about £15,000, which was in great part expanded in South Kerry. She assured me that many tauants of Lord Lansdowne had been recipients of blankets, of meal, of seed potatoes; and that, as to three National Schools, attended principally by the children on Lord Langdowne's cetate, namely, those of Laragh, Lehud and Copperas (one of them being situate outside the entrance gate of Derroen House), she had to supply clothes to cover the children. She had dong so, she told me, in consequence of statements made to her by the school mistresses, that for the sake of decency they could not otherwise a!low the children to attend the schoole, even if their parents were willing to permit them to do so. A gentleman conversant with the action of the Belief Committees in the town informed us that fully half of the relief which passed through his hands had been given to Lord Lansdowne's tenants. He said :

IRISH SELF-GOVERNMENT

By Peaceable Means if Possible, but Win it."-Bold Declaration of W. O'Brien, M.P., to His Constituents-The Liberals in a Fix-Nationalization Discredited.

(By Cable from Special Irish News Agency.) LONDON, Sept. 22 .- The prophets who foretold that the Land Act would put an end to the patriotism of the Irish farmers have been discredited by the event. Nover since the beginning of the agitation has so great an enthusiasm been manifested by the people as the reception accorded to Mr. Parnell's tenants at the recess meeting.

THE PROGRESS OF UNION.

The laborers, farmers and shopkeepers vie in giving testimony of their adhesion to the new policy which places legislative independence in the front rank.

ENTHUSIASTIC MASS-MEETINGS.

Fifty thousand people assembled at Carrick-on-Shannon to welcome Mr. T. F. O'Connor, and Mr. William O'Brien received a royal reception at Mallow. He made a magnificent speech truly embodying the views and opinions of the much abused Parliamentarians. The following extracts illustrate its spirit :

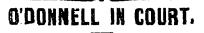
A BOLD DECLARATION.

"The best policy that could be framed for you would be to tell you to go on doggedly, patiently and cautiously, but with a deter mination strong as death to win the independence of Ireland by peaceable means if pos-sible, but to win it." This is the tone of all the speeches delivered since the recess. LIBEBALS IN A FIX.

Tories to take the vacant seat in the borough as they are airaid to fight on account of the Irish vote. Their present difficulty will, it may be hoped, serve as a salutary warning to Badical Ocercionists.

NATIONALIZATION DECOBDITED.

The English Trades Union Congress has refused, by a large majority, to re-affirm the motion in favor of Land Nationalization, passed last year by surprise. Not one rural delegate voted in favor of the scheme.



Control for and respectful domains of the day the policy of the volume and full and end works. A state of the work of a short reserved to the advantage of the strength of the state of the work of the policy of the volume and full and the dock and the state of the the context and the state of the work of the state of other hand, of about the same date, I read:--"To ordinary Englishmen the Marquis of Lansdowne only presents the spectacle of a great Whig magnate who has descrited his party. Irishmen better understand the motives of a man who has inherited the traditions of the most cruelly managed estate in all this afflicted land." Lownort edect attrices and the spectacle of the movies and the start of t

dren of Charles Douglass, who lived across the way, were hadly hurt. John W. Aller, top of head blown off; Charles Douglass, side of the head blown off;

John McGavigan, scalded on the sides, crushed and injured; Louis Hause, leg and arm broken and otherwise hurt, probably fatally; Wm. Stewart, legs broken, hurt, and it is thought will die; Urn Bodernan, compound fracture of the right leg, and other injuries, and probably will die; Thes. Smith, hand blown off, and other injuries, probably fatal; Ohrist. Miller, badiy scalded ; Edward Molloy, head hurt; Pat West, shoulder fractured; J Douglass, boy, scalded seriously; Jessie Douglass, little girl, scalded seriously; Willie Douglass, injured about the head; Baby Douglass, scalded with steam very seriously. The neighbors did all they could to relieve of these daughters, alluded to one as "la the sufferers. The holler was split in four petite du miracle" (the young girl of the tragments, the largest being blown 200 feet, landing in the middle of the river. The cause of the explosion is unknown. It was

just alter dinner, and the steam was turned only a few minutes. Douglas died to-night.

LATER-Huss has died. Stewart and Miller are not expected to live through the night.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

Terrific Explosion-Fearfal Destruction of Property. LONDON, Sept. 24.-A rocket at the ar-

senal at Woolwich exploded to day and many of a door she fell and hurt her knee. She buildings destroyed. The loss of life is serious. The explosion was caused by a fire in the main building, which, including the labora-tory building, was destroyed within half an hour. It contained an immense number of pain caused her to limp very badly. An war rockets filled with destructive missiles. The latter flow in all directions many The Manchester Liberals will allow the falling upon the other side of the solute quiet was ordered. But the trouble ories to take the vacant seat in the borough Thames. The explasives caused a increased. She was taken home, and distinfearful destruction in property throughout the town and surrounding districts. The fire was extinguished at noon, when the rockets ceased exploding. Old soldiers declare the several monthe, informed the Princess Julie explosions of the rookets were as frightful as at an actual sloge. The bodies of the vic-tims of the explosions have been found. Some of the rockets were projected tally five the final one, was fastening poor little Michemiles. One went through the wall of the line in a sort of iron oradle, which kept the arcenal and another struck the artillery barracks.

A GREAT CHURCH COUNCIL

CURED BY FAITH.

So much is now said about faith cures that I have thought it would not be inopportune to give you an account of one I received from the lips of the persons most deeply interested. I passed the winter of 1866-67 in Paris, and was a great deal in the Polish set. I attended the weekly solrees of the Princess Julie Ozetwert!jusks, a widow with two daughters. These girls were unaffected, full of life and sweet. ness, intensely devoted to their religious dutier, and very fond of dancing. The sources were intimate gatheringa, almost entirely composed of their compatriots, with an osossional sprinkling of strangers. On one occasion a lady present, in speaking to me miracle).

"What do you mean by that?" I asked.

"Oh, you know the miracle of healing performed on Micheline. I do not remember the particulars, but her mother will tell you the whole story. It made a great noise in Paris at the time it happened."

Of course I sought an early opportunity to talk on the subject to both the Princess Julie and Micheline, and received a minute account of the whole affair. Some of the details have shipped to Europe. escaped my memory, but the leading facts remain distinctly impressed on it.

About three or four years previous Michel-ine was at school in Paris. In running out said nothing about it, either to her teachers or her mother, and the other pupils paid no attention to it. She went about as usual for some time without complaining until the examination by a doctor showed that the knoe was greatly swelled and inflamed. Abguished surgeons held several consultations. Her sufferings were intense. Various modes of ireatment were tried, and the dootors, after that the disease was a chronic one, without hope of improvement or cure.

One of these experiments, and, as it proved, whole lower part of her body absolutely mctionless. Iron bars reached from her weist down below her feet, with transverse bars bchind and at the sides. In front was a strong wobbing which could be uncorded when de sired. This cording was only touched by the doctor, who at stated intervals undid it to examine the knee and to allow changes of dress. Her young companions constantly sat with her, cheering the long, sad hours of her imprisonment. The possibility of recovery was often discussed, but at last it was discovered that the skill of the best Paris surgeons was

PRICE FIVE CENTS

RISH

DUBLIN, Sept. 18 .- There was a mass meet ing of the Irish National League at Carriebon-Shannon yesterday, at which over 50,000 persons were prosent. Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor, momber of Patliament for Galway, delivered a stirring speech in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. The meeting adopted reaclutions declaring that the Irish National League will never cease its efforts until a native Irlsh Parliament is established. A. large meeting of the League was also held at Mallow, at which Mr. William O'Brien, M.P. editor of the United Ireland, made an address He urged his hearers to persevere in their determination to win the independence of ireland from English domination by peaceful means if possible, but to win at all hezards.

GLASGOW, Sept. 18 .- The Grown has acking cepted the evidence of one of the Irishmen arrested on a charge of being connected with the dynamiters.

MBLBOURNE, Sept. 18 .--- Kavanagh, Lawler, Smith and the other Irish Informers in the Phonix Park murder trial, who arrived here but were not permitted to land, have been re-

Bosros, Sept. 18.- Unknown parties have recently passed worthless bills on Boston tradesmen, headed "Irlsh Republic," par-porting to be signed by John O'Mahoney, egent of the Irish Republic, and by A. Fillen, financial secretary. The bills are dated March 17tb, 1866, and promise, six months after the acknowledged independence of the 1118h Republic, to pay the bearer \$5. The bill would readily be taken for a United States note.

London, Sept. 20-Earl Spancer, Lord Leiutenantof Ireland, has issued an order abolishing the office of special resident magistrate for Dublin and appointing four divisional megistrates, who will direct the movements of the resident megistrates and police.

A death from cholera in Sligo County Hoepital has been reported.

DUBLIN, Sept. 20-It is stated that Paraell has selected Edward MoMahon as the candledate of the Home Rulers to contest the election for Parliament in Limerick.

Lord Sligo's tenants have prevented gentlemen from shooting over the estate and seized their guns.

A GREAT NATIONALIST DEMONSTRA-TION EXPEUTED AT LEEDS.

THE CASES OF O'DONNELL AND MCDERMOTT. NEW YORK, Sept 25-The Times' London cable letter says :--- The preparations making for the convention of Irish Nationalists at Loeds indicate the greatest domonstration ever held. Under the advice of Parnell a programme of moderation is proposed. The Committee of Scrutiny of delegates have deolded to reject all delegates of American lodges accordated with O'Donovan Ross. About 80 American delegates are expected. O'DONNELL . O'Donnell's arrest has led to the usual flood of threatening letters, but the precautions that were taken made eccipe impossible. There is gonuine anxiety respecting Mrs. Carey's sufficty, and the police are taking special pre--cautions to protect her son. The O'Donnell defence fund is now ample. The trial will be very brief and may occupy only one day.

I cannot adopt either of these statements ; but I must say that I failed to see any signs of "English comfort," and, so far as the sertiment of the district is concerned, the language of the Irish organ more closely approximates to the truth.

For other reasons this estate was interesting. Its history is typical of many estates in Ireland. In September, 1654, Dr. Petty came to Ireland as Physician-General to the English army. Until June, 1959, his salary was 20s. a day, and he had private practice. Within a few years he was the owner of above 50,000 acres in Kerry, and, as he states in his will (a remarkable and interesting document), he had in Ireland, "without the county of Kerry, in land, reversions and remainders, about £3,100 more." In the same document he quaintly adds that he dies "in the practice of such religious worship as I find established by the law of my country." He was a strong-minded, able man-the author, amongst othere, of the 'History of the Down Survey' and of the 'Political Anatomy. This was the founder of the Lansdowne (Etates.

The management of these large estates is in the hands of Mr. Townsend Trench, son of the late Mr. W. Steuart Trench, to whom he succeeded. It is difficult to say how far the judgment of the community over whom their powers as land agents wore and are exercised Is just or reliable.

Unquestionably father and son were spoken of almost universally with fear and disliketo use no stronger language. It was painful to notice the mortal dread of agent and bailiff in which many of these tenants live. I noticed nothing like it elsewhere in Kerry. Their conduct may be misjadged, but assuredly no kindly recollection of the late Mr. Trench seems to survive, and no kindly feeling towards his con, the present agent, exists. Lord Lanedowne, although he resides a

portion of the year at Derreen, near Kenmare, does not seem to be generally known to his tenants. Those on the Inveragh portion of his property have hardly seen him since his visit there en the occasion of his attaining his majority. More than once, when-some harsh case being cited to me-I suggested to the tenants to appeal to Lord Lansdowne, the answer was always the same, "Oh, he leaves it all to the sgent," or, "It's no use-it all rests with Trench."

Even plans conceived-and, I believe, kindly conceived-by landlord or agent-of emigration, for instance-are looked upon with distrust. Nor is this remarkable, for in the years of the Great Famine this estato was not only the scene of some of the most awful miseries of that awful time, but it was also the place from which a large emigration took place under the auspices of the late Mr. Trench which has left to this day bitter memories behind it.

In his sc-called 'Bealities of Irish Life.' Mr. Steuart Trench describes, in a painfully | sarily imply a low rent. graphic way, the state of things in Konmare Union. He writes :-

"At least 5,000 people must have died of star-vation within the Union of Kenmare. They died on the roads and they died in the fields; they died on the mountains and they died in the glens; they died at the relief works, and

"The people came crying to me for it; in fact, on his estate there were tenants who called on me personally between the dates of the meet-ings of the committee, asking me, for God's sake, to give them supplemental orders for meal."

He added that of these tenants many were living upon the produce of the seed pointoes supplied by charlty. He added, further, that Lord Lansdowne had brought come forty tons of potatoes to Kenmare, which had been sold by him for cash at something below the market price; that those were wholly insufficient to sow the land ; and he finally added :

"My belief is, that were it not for the relief given by our committees, a greatnumber of the Lansdowne tenants would have died."

This emphatic testimony received corrobor ation in several other quarters.

Compared with other estates which I have visited, the rents, tested by Griffith's valuation, are not the highest. Indeed, taking some dozan cases or more, I found that the rent did not generally exceed the valuation by more than 50 per cent .-- not always so much-and yet I believe the cases to be exceedingly few in which the tenmats could, out of the land, pay the existing rent if they reserved to themselves a sufficiency of food and of clothing for decent maintenance. The normal food of the tenants is as I have described it to be elsewhere.

The fact that the tenants of Lord Langdowns in this neighborhood have, many of them, assisted (sometimes, but not always) by loan from the landlord, built new houses or added to their office buildings, causes the sight met their gaze. The boiler department, rent to approximate more closely to the valuation. This I will bereatter explain. At present I only desire to note two facts :- master mechanics' shops of the Lake E:fe (1) that Griffith's original valuation took into account the existing condition of the land, including the tenants' improvements, and (2) that a close correspondence between such valuation and the sotual rent does not neces-

Continued on 5th page.

1 Mactionalist, but opposed to the invincioles. 8 When Carsey turned informer, O'Donnell de-to clared he would burn him by inches. He be clared he would burn him by inches. He considered America played out. He had rever scen Carcy before taking passage, and Chan to idea that the informer wis on boand. The deface will probably be that Carsy tried to shoot the prisoner. TEERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION. TEERRIF Philadelphia is to have a street car with a patent spring motor. The inventor says that after the spring is wound up it will nro. l eight badly injured, four istally. Four out a Shounday in Toronto.

The Lennox election case was dismissed on n an an an an tha tha tha tha tha

"Well, if your dootors can do nothing tor you, Micheline, lot us turn to God, and see if He will not help you," said one of the And thereupon these plous young creatures

decided upon a "Novena"----nine days' special prayer for a desired object. The glils were to go at a stated hour each day to the Church of Notro Dame des Victoires, while the invalid, in her dreary iron cage at home, was to join them in spirit, with the same supplications at the same moment. On the first morning they all assembled by the sick bed, prayed to. gether, and left her with solemn, earnest ex hortations to have faith in Almighty God, and to pray with all her heart, while they pro-ceeded to the church to do the same.

She told me she prayed as she never had done in all her life, belleving that at the end of the nine days these combined petitions would be favorably answered. Suddenly an idea flashed through her mind. "If God chooses to cure me Ho can do it just as well now as nine days hence. He knows we are going to pray through the period, and it is as easy for Him to answer in advance. It all depends on my own faith."

With all the powers of her nature she made a fervent act of faith, and felt in an instant that she was cured. Pain had left her, strength had returned. On a small table by the bedelde was the workbasket of the maid who habitually sat with her, but who chanced to be absent at that moment. She reached out, took the scissors, and was in the act of cutting away the webbing when the attendant returned, and saw the slok girl about to extricate heraeli from the Iron frame. Alarmed, and believing this could only be fever or insanity, she rushed out of the room to call the Princess Julie, exclaiming, "Oh, Madamo la Princesse, pray come at once to Madamoiselle Micheline; she has gone crazy !"

In an agony of terror the Princess hastened to her daughter, whom she found standing ercot, as she had not done for two years. Emotion took all strength from her. She sank into a chair by the door, unable to articulate a word, while Micheline advanced to her mother, saying : " Mamms, let us thank God, for He has cured me."

The doctors were immediately summoned, and found that not only could their patient stand and walk like any other young girl but all traces of disease had disappeared, and the knee had returned to its normal healthy condition. They declared their inability to explain the matter, but found themselves toresd to accept the entire ouro. A proces verbal was drawn up with all the usual French formalities, signed by the surgeons and deposited in some public office.

My acquaintance with the family began about two years after these events; Micheline was then as bright and gay as possible, in perfect health and spirits, an active walker by day, visiting her friends and going about among the poor, and in the evening dearly loving a little dancing. From time to time i hear of her, and her health continues unimpaired.

This incident was so widely known in Paris at the time that it is not an indisorction to give the names of the persons concerned, and I enclose my card to authenticate my statement - Sanita in N. Y. Sun.

3 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1.1.20 WDERMOTT CASE.

The Tribune's London correspondent says -James McDermott's acquittal was unex-A pected and has given color to the suspicion that he was arrested to secure him protection from the vengeance of those who suspected him of betaving the Fenlan cause.

The statement is made that McDermott was released on representations received from English agents in New York as to the value of the services which he rendered them. The feeling against him is sufficiently strong to make his murder more than probable.



VIENNA, Bept. 23 .- Bussia is making extensive military preparations along the Austrian and German frontiers. Tenders have been asked for 36,000 military beds, and all the railways have been ordered to have military cars in readiness. A list has been made of private steamers in the Black Sen, and their captains ordered to prepare for transportation of ammunition, troops and provisions. These vessels have caused excouting private orders, and the carriage of corn is interrupted. Enormous provision dopots have been established along the frontier, and two army corps have been distributed between the Vistula and Bug Blyer. A. list has been prepared of all persons who, in the event of the war, will be deported from Poland to the interior of Bussia.

HOMBURG, Sept. 23.-Mukhtar Pachs, the Turkish Ambassador Extraordinary, had a private audience with the Emperor to-day, and was afterwards received by the Empress.

OBITUABY.

Sheriff Dudman, of Yarmouth, N.S., died in Halifax on September 23rd.

A man named Lager, a pilot in the employ of the Ottawa River Navigation Company died suddenly at Ottawa on September 23rd. David Main of St. Stephen, N.B., editor of the St. Croix Courier, and a leading public man in Charlotte County, died on September 20th. He was 48 years old.

Mr. George Hermin Byland, ex-Registrar of Montreal, died on September 24th, in his 83rd year. Mr. Ryland was the son of the Hon. Herman Witslus Ryland, for many years a member of His Msjesty's Executive Counoil, and for a long time the registrar and olerk of the same body; his son, Mr. George H. Ryland, being his assistant. At the time of the Union, Mr. George H. Ryland became Registrar of Montreal and Isle Bizarre, tha office being a few years since divided, Mr. Byland retaining the Western Division.

September 26, 1883

THE HIGHEST AUTHOBITY TONA SUBLEON OF VIAL INTEREST, AFFROTING

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The following remarkable letter from one of the leading and best known scientific writers of the present day is specially signifi-cant, and should be of unusual, value to all readers who desire to keep pace with the march of modern discoveries and events. "A general demand for reformation is one

of the most distinctive characteristics of the mineteenth century. The common people, ns well as the more enlightened and refined, sry out with no uncertain voice to be emansipated from the slavery of conservatism and superstition which has held the masses in gross ignorance during a large portion of the world's history, and in the time of the 'Dark heart. mer of truth. Dogmatic assertions and busy extolling the virtues and parading the Mary Stuart, to work deviltry at Hampton are losing casts among beauty of the great Elizabeth. Her portraits, court." are beginning to think for themselver, penalty, except, indeed, those from the hands and to regard authority much less then argument. Men and women are no longer willing that a few individuals should dictates to them, what must be their senti-ments and opinions. They claim the right source of inspiration for their ballade in the insolve for themselves the great questions of issolve for themselves the great questions of personal vanity of Elizabeth. Night and the day and demand that the general good of day might they be seen wandering round the humanity shall be respected. As the result of this general awakening, we see, on every hand, unmistakable evidences of reformatory action. People whe, a few years ago, endured ures, penning a distich, now and then, as the inffering the most intense in the name of duty, now realize the utter foolishners of such a course. Men who were under the bondage of bigoted advisers allowed their health to depart ; suffered their constitutions to become undermined and finally died as martyrs to a false system of ireatment. These are mil-Hous of people filling untimely graves who might have lived to a green old age had their original troubles been taken in time or properly treated. There are thousands of pecple to-day thoughtlessly enduring the first symptoms of some serious malady and without the slightest realization of the danger that is before them. They have occasional headaches: a lack of appetite one day and a raveneus one the next, or an unaccountable feeling of weariness, cometimes accompanied by naumes, and attribute all these troubles to the old ides of a slight cold or malaria. It is high time that people awoke to a knowledge of the seriousness of these matters and emancipated themselves from the professional bigotry which controls them. When this is done and when all classes of physicians become liberal encugh to exclude all dogmas, save that it is their duty to cure disease as quickly and as safely as possible ; to maintain no other position than that of truth, honestly ascertained, and to endorse and recommend any Temedy that has been found useful, no mat-ter what its origin, there will be no more quarrelling among the doctors, while there will be great rejoicing throughout the world."

"I am well aware of the consure that will be meted out to me for writing this letter, but I feel that I cannot be true to my honest convictions unless I extend a helping hand and endorse all that I know to be good. The extended publications for the past few years, and graphic descriptions of different diseases of the kidneys and liver have awakened the medical profession to the fact that these dis**va**ses are greatly increasing. The treatment "of the doctors has been largely experimental "and many of their patients have died while they were casting about for a remedy to cure them.

" It is now over two years since my attention was first called to the use of a most worderful preparation in the treatment of Bright's disease of the kilneys. Patients had fre-quently asked mo about the remedy and I had heard of remarkable cures effected by it, but like many others I hesitated to recommend its use. A personal filend of mine had been in poor health for some time his spplication for insulance on his and life had been rejected on account of Bright's disease. Ohemical and microscropical examinations of bis using revealed the presence of large quantities of albumen and granular tube casts, which confirmed the correcinces of the disgnesis. After trying all the usual remedies, I directed him to use this preparation and was greatly surplised to ob**serve a** decided improvement within a month, and within four months no tube casts could be discovered. At that time there was prcsent only a trace of albumen, and he felt, as he expressed it, 'perfectly well,' and all through the influence of Warner's Safe Oure, the remedy be used." "After this 1 preser bed this medicine in full dores in both acute and chronic nephritie, [Bright's disease] and with the most satis-Jactory results. My observations were neither small in number nor basily made. They extended over several months and embraced a large number of cases which have broved so satisfactory to my mind, that I would earnestly urge upon my professional brethren the importance of giving a fair and patient trial to Warner's Sale Cure. In a large class of aliments where the blood is obviously in an unhealthy state, especially where glandular engorgements and inflammatory eruptions exist, indeed in many of those forms of chronic indeposition in which there is no evidence of organic mischief, but where the general health is depleted, the face sallow, the usine colored, constituting the condition in which the patiestie said to be 'billour,' the advantage gained by the use of this remedy is remarkable. In Bright's disease it seems to act as a solvent, of albumen; to soothe and heal the inflared membrane; to wash out the spithelial dalais which blocks up the tubuli uriniferi, and to prevent a destructive metamorphosis of tigste."



1.2

ticed in the first obapter were not destined to be of short duration ; they lasted almost as long as the life of the queen; for as she never could summon resolution shough, or her suitors, the number kept constantly increasing-the young pressing forward in tegular succession, and the old still hanging about her person, foolishly hoping that one day or other they might win their way to her

of experienced artists licensed by herself, wore nevertheless to be seen every where, from the saloon of the nobleman down to the barber's shop. The poets, too, found an inexhaustible walls of the court, composing sonnets to the goddess of their idolatry within, or sitting under elm trees that overshadowed the enclosmuse bestowed her uncertain favors.

; It was in such a situation as this on a bright moonlit night in the middle of June, 156-, that a little run of middle age, and thin aspect, was see ed on the grass under the walls of Hampton, his head bent down, evidently in a musing mood, and reating on a portiolio that lay open on his knees. Suddenly, he felt a tap on the shoulder, and looking up, beheld a gentleman in the rich dress of the court standing by his side.

" Hark ye, clerk of the forest," said the new comer ; "art reckoning how many stags and pheasants her majesty hath consumed for a twelvemonth gone 7"

"Hadst thou said hearts, worshipful sir," ro-plied the little man, jumping up and closing his book, "I could better understand thee." "Hal by my certie, thou wouldst be a witty knave withal," observed the other; "but what art thou 7"

"A poor dependant of the court-nothing more.

"Thon art but indifferently garmented and exceeding thin of flesh. By my faith," said the gentleman, "thy greasy cloak, solied ruffler, and spare chops, would bespeak thee a verse maker to some lady of the cook's retinue. Eh, what sayest thou to that, good fellow ?"

"I say that, most noble sir,-for such thy scarlet cleak, embroidered doublet, silk hose, and gold buckles proclaim thee," replied the man, making a rapid survey of the stranger's person and dress,-" 1 say thou art right and wrong. Bight in taking me for a post, and wrong in selecting a theme for my verses. Dooks, maile, and scullions inspire but secury madrigals. I sing of the queen of boauty, noble sir, whose eyes are brighter than the stars; whose breath is sweeter than the new-blown

"Halt thee there, master rhymester." interrupted the courtler; " I'll none of this foolery; dost not see thou art mad as a hare at martiemas

" Med I foreooth "

and why in this place at such an hour ?"

" Humph !"

court."

dimpled of the gnean's chin Heaven only muckle it concerns me, 1'll bargan on't. cantious old woman; sig things are no bar-knows what would have befallen thee. 1 But, come ben, sir ; sin' ye maun his yer might—thou needs not smile, sir I might have torn thee to pleces. It's passage, muttering as she went, if Guid but an hour gone that an old preserve us i and what has though of seein womay, whom folks call Nell Gower; came see bra a callant at it o an hour, under Nell ittle what name though of the the barn, sin i this we would have be at a callant at it o an hour, under Nell ittle what name though of the barn of the see bra a callant at it o an hour, under Nell ittle what name though of the barn of the see bra a callant at it o an hour. me like an angel from above."

never could summon resolution enough; or to hed for a lasy, harebrained loon.' I started was ico fond of adulation, to dismiss after her, sir, like a tiger in pursuit of his prey, and would have strangled her, as a fox would a pullet, had she not escaped me among the trees."

"Knowest thou ought of this Nell Gower ?" inquired the courtier.

"Nought"more than that she's an old

"As often, good sir, as night comes; now in one place, and now in another. Folks

say she knows more court gossip than the queen's counciliors, though no one hath ever seen her within the enclosures. But let her head and an unmutilated body, or I'll take hour after she'd done yer biddin'. But ta's a vengeance on the beggarly spacwife for the seat anent the fire, and bide a wee. I'll be loss of that glorious thought. It was a com. wi'ye in a olappin." parison, worthy sir, between,-yes, between," placing his two fore fingers together,-" bctween the light of her majesty's eye and-"

" Peace, thou crazy varlet; peace, I say," interrupted his companion, "or else I'll slice thee on the instant."

"The disloyal old traitor witch," pursued the rhymer again, dirregarding the threat, and more solid rooks below. "she choked a thought at its birth, that place was dry round the fireplace, would prove of more value to posterity than within the compass of seven or eight all the doggerel verse of her Ramssys and feet, but entirely destitute of furniture, if we her Hendersons."

fleeing from thy murderous grasp, most other apartments in the cave, and that it was doughty Master Harlow ?"

"Know ye where she lives, or hast heard ?" "Not I, not I. Saints forbid I should know the light of the smouldering fire. aught of creatures who, as report saith, spend their nights riding about the country on on the stool opposite the stranger, "I'd fain broomsticks."

"I would fain have speech with that woman," observed the stranger anxiously, and would guerdon him well who would

bring me to her." " Canst raise the evil one ?" inquired the rhymer,

'No, fool! Why ask you that ?"

"Because he could find her for thee.] know of no other." "Here, then, take this gold plece," said

the couttier; it will buy thee B bed, and B stoup of wine at the next hostelrie. So get thee gone, varlet; thou wilt find it pleasanter, I fancy, to sip a pint of Canary at the tavern fire, than inspirations here in the cold moonshine."

"Heaven keep thee in grace," replied the rhymer, bowing low to his benefactor ;---

"Heaven give thee grace, And foes give thee peace;

and as the inspiriting hour is past, I will even console my heart for the loss of that knowledge entirely from his outward dress bright and glorious thought, with a stoup of and noble bearing, for in both these parti-Rhenish, at the old Peacock. Give ye good day, and my benison to boot, most noble gentleman."

The latter waved his hand in adieu to horest Kit, and walked briskly across the open "Ay, mad, demonted, raying like all the field, till he reached the breast of the rest of the tribe. But how art thou called, forest, close by the decayed cak, which or determine the back of the breast of the second cake which the post had pointed out. He followed " My name is Onristopher Harlow," replied a footpath through the woods for two the rhymer, "commonly called by my miles and more, feeling, rather than familiars and patrons Poet Harlow, verse seeing, his way, in the obscurity of the maker to her majesty." turb the slience of the calm night but the co "Thou hast heard the name doubtless at casional failing of a decayed branch, as he biushed by, or the twitter of a bird started "Ay, marry, have I, man. Didst not write from its repose. He had hoped to find some little caring who may be within carshot ; for verses in which her majesty is a shepherdess, cacin or gypsy tent, a short distance within | well I know that word of mine shall never be the forest, where he might obtain some intelligence of Nell Gowor, but no sign and rubbing his hands in evident delight of human habitation presented itself. He had at length reached a spot where the path divided-one branch running short to the left, down a steep declivity, and the other that unworthy poem of her most devoted continuing in the direction he had already pursued. He sat down here, to deliberate whether he would return to Hampton or paine, gave orders to have thee pilloried if venture to penetrate farther, when, in the low position he had taken, he saw between the trunks of the trees a light blue smoke curling upwards in the clear moonlight. Immediately he hastened thitherward, and in a few moments found himself standing on the edge of a precipice of considerable height. Below was a deep ravine, or rather what is known by the homely name of a "devil's punchbowi." It was almost circular, occu-pying a space of about two acres, filled with round rocks, many of which were of enormous size, and encircled round shout by the precipice on which he stood, and down which "And why shouldst thou mistake me for precipice on which he stood, and down which Sir Philip Sidney ?" isquired the courtier, the water trickled in little streams through the rank fern and slimy moss that grew on "Because then I might account for thy foul its face. It was a desolate spot to look down words, as having arisen from jealousy of my upon, lying as it did under the cold, bright rays of the moon. The ocurtier again looked in the direction where he had seen the smoke, but it was now invisible. Supposing art, for thy speech keeps marvellously ill this to atize from a change of place, he re-with thy garb; my poetical reputation-the turned to his former position, and bending down as before, saw it again curling up fair fame of Christopher Harlow, author of down as before, saw it again curing up fair fame of the Flock, Sprig of Myrtic, Primrose sgainst the light. He now set out upon the leff-hand path and descended. After many turns and windings, to avoid rocks and briers, he at length reached the bottom. Here everything was as bright as day, yet he could see nothing that indicated the proximity of a human habitation; even the smoke was no longer to be seen. Aiter treading his way between the huge rocks, and vainly peering up the precipios in search of something ito direct him, he was about to raise a whistle to attract attention, when suddenly he heard a rushing as of feet among the trees above his head, and next instant beheld a stag dashed upon a rock a few paces from where " Ha! By my halidome," said he, "this is rare sport in her majesty s forest, and within a short league of the court. Ay, faith | and burr enough on his satiers for a buck of the fifth summer," he continued, snatching an arrow from his quivering side. " An wha he ye, frien," demanded a hoarse voice beside him-" wha he ye that comes to Whinstane Hollow sic a time o' night ?" The courtier turned round quickly, Land thou desirest; but once breathe an allusion to | guzed at the speaker. He was startled at the nearness of the voice, and hesitated for an instant ere he replied to so direct a question. "Guld faith 1 ane wad' has thought ye'd seen a ghaist, yo glower sae gowkli," said the person, ecoing him gaze so intently. "Tell me, good woman," he began at length, as if he had not heard her question, "art iton Nell Gower, that irequents this forest?

womay, whom folks call Nell Gower; came as bra a callant at sic an hour, under Nehl this way, and disturbed me when I had al- Gower's lumm head? Ye couldna bohae most mastered a heavenly fires that came to yersel all warrin at the coort, and got disnost mastered a newventy mea that came to yerset all warrin at the court, and gos dis-ne like an angel from above." " Nell Gower, didst say ?" " Ay, eir, and should in my ear ' to gang what a time there's up there, wi' a' them run what a time there's up there, wi' a' them run dells outlin' ilk ither's throats, and a' aboot the bit lassie ! Dell rin awa, if they're no gane olean daft, ane and tither o' them, frae the treasurer down, down to the link-boy and kitchen chiel. And now kenned ye the way, mon ? and why pick Nell Gower out frae a! the rest o' woman folks about the house, ch ? Whay the reason? An a cantie carl ye are, wi' yer gowden buckles on her sheen, and bra scarlet broodclaith on yer shoulders." As she spproached a dim light that partially illuminated the farther extremity of the parrow passage, through which the stranger had. some trouble to make his way, she raised her voice to a somewhat higher tone. "An sae ye're come frae the coort to speak wi' Nell Gower, the auld beggaily Scotch spacwife keep out of my reach if she value a sound that ye'd burn wi' fagots for her cantrips the

Whilst Nell busied herself about her own affairs, the stranger had time to examine the apartment, as far as was possible with the dim, uncertain light. Above his head was an arch of sharp rocks, pointing downwards, and dripping here and there with the water that oczed through and fell upon the smoother The except a few broken chairs and stools. He "And what direction did she take when | had reason to conjecture, however, there were an opening of considerable extent, from the " By that leaflees oak thou seest on the edge | fact that the approaching footsteps he now of the forest—canst hardly discern it in the shade." length from the darkness, stood before him in "An now, sir," she began, seating herself

ken somethin' o' yer business wi' me at this late hour."

"Are we alone ?" demanded the stranger. "Alane!" repeated Nell; "an wha' for no? ye dinna think there's muckle routh o' gear in these wa's to bring lanloupers about

us.' "And how comes it, if thou livest alone, that the stag hath found its way to thy very threshold, with an arrow quivering in his side? Methinks the hand that drew the bow is not far distant.

"Ye're no the queen's ranger, man, are ye, come down here to Whitsiane Hollow to spler after gypsey deer slayers? Heth gin ye be, I'd hae ye tak the beast on yer shouthers, an gang look for the poacher."

Nell had seen at a single glance that the person who questioned her thus, and whose inquiries she was befling. was a courtier of the bighest rank. She did not gather this culars she might have been easily mistaken, but in jerking his cloak over his arm, as he plucked the arrow from the stag's side, he exposed a doublet that bore unequivocal signs of the wearer's noble birth and high office. She resolved, however, not to notice it, and to address him without the least reserve, as if she took him for a simple gentleman of the queen's household.

#1 have already said I would speak with thes on a matter of some moment," resumed the stranger. "Vara weel," replied Nell; "sae far sae guid."

"I will speak thee freely, my good woman, as the hangman can tie a knot at Tyburn or fire a tegot on Tower Hill."

"Weel, observed Nell, after a moment's thought, "am no disposed to pry into yer bit secret main than' required; but there's sething that's no clear yar to my cen. Wha's the reason ye mak a secret o' what's na worth the clavering about. Gin I gae my ain gate, to Hampton or Whitehall, or ony ither o' her majesty's residences, and tak hence a bairn, under my cloak, isn't no what happened fu' ait in her ain an her father's time? An it's no to be scored to the queen's ain credit, or to that o' her ladies, because it happened to be born within the palace wa's; and now yer after threatenin' tongue in my head. Guid faith, sir, the hale of the absorbing ambition that marked her affair is far aboon my puir comprehendin'."

"What thou sayest, good womap, is very reasonable; but it might happen, that just at court, might breed unfounded susplcions." " " Rumphi" ejaculated Nell.

"Now thou comprehendest the reason of the secrecy." "Mei how could I ken state secrets? He,

hal yere a canny chiel."

"Should enquiries he made hereafter by any lady of the court, nay, even by the queen herselt, concerning the babe, thou'lt say it died on the journey."

"Een though the lady be its mother ?" in. quired Nell.

"Ay, even its mother is not to know it lives, should you ever discover its mother's name, which is utterly impossible. I shall be thy director and paymaster, and none other hath right to ack thee questions concerning it,"

" Een let it reit sie," said the old woman, at length consenting to the proposal; "but I mann see ye ance an again, and wha shall I ca' for and where shall I meet ye?"

"The where and the when I shall arrange hereafter," replied the stranger. "Weel, weel, slr, a bargain bo't. I'll see

the feckless bairn be weel nursed, and nane the wiser, and that's about the hale o' the business, if I ken right."

The stranger assented, and again pressed the old woman to name her reward.

"It's no muckle to speak o'," replied Nell. 'Ye see this bit hole in the wa' where ye sit; it's, na doubt, a dour and dismal place to ain like ye, wha spends yer nights and days skirlin' awa' mang costly rooms, wi' ladies o' high degree hanging fras yer airms ; for whats'er be yer rank, il's no hard to see yer o' guid and gentle birth ; but for mysel I has a regard for this star was Elizabeth. From the moment Mary auld place, for reasons whilk has na interest restored the mass, Elizabeth became the for ye. Now ye ken keep yer gowd, and the beacon of hope to Protestant England. queen her favor for some ither puir neer- and round her the reformers gathered doweel wha likest and needs it mair than centring in her all their hopes

her majesty's ain hand, and sealed by her her tact for acquiring popularity. She saw it ain seal, grantin' sanctuary preevilege, to the was high time to set about gaining the recave, caveren, or cell, at the place commonly spect of the nobles and the love of the ca'd Whunstane Hollow for mysel and a' that people. The former she succeeded in obtain. shelter there whilst I live. Now, sir, di ye agree to the terms ?"

"Most willingly," replied the stranger "but canst thou live here in the cold winter ?"

"Na matter, man; that's na affair o thine."

"Then I shall expect thee where thou mettest the rhymer an hour gone, at midnight on Wednesday week," said the courtler, preparing to leave, "or, if sooner, thou shalt hear from me." "I'll bide irv'st," replied Nell, " but vo'll

no forget that she maun bestow canctuary preovileges and immunities min that, on mysel an a wha tak shelter here durin' my lifetime,"

"Thou shalt be satisfied," replied her companion; "and now 1 must ask thy guidance through the passage.' When they reached the entrance again, Nell bade him good night and fair dreams, and then as she retraced her steps through

in our little play, we must slip a moment behind the curtain, and crave an introduction before the house fills, that, knowing something of the manager, we may better compre-

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thing of the manager, we may better compre-hend the spirit of the acting. Before we approach Elisabeth on the throne, which she has, how occupied for a few years, let us first fall back and consult the history of her ginhood. We shall take but a hurried glance at the young aspirant; yet even in that we may find abundant indications of her future career.

It was not when Elizabeth ascended the throne she began to learn the difficult science of government. Her carlfest education, as well as her own private studies, had the sceptre for their sim. Her studies were chiefly confined to history, the great treasury of political lore; and it was the intensity with which she spolled me wi' rape and fagot, if I dinna keep a quiet herself to this study that first gave evidence course through a long reign. Yet it was not the love of power simply that stimulated her; it was power confirmed and sustained this time the report of such an occurrence, at by popularity. To acquire that popularity, she sacrificed every dearest feeling, every fondest affection of a young heart, and to re. tain it she sacrificed the heart itself.

Long before her accession to the throne Elizabeth saw clearly the difficulties she had to encounter ere she reached it. She saw these difficulties were numerous and discon. raging, and that the greatest of all was religion. On the one hand, there was danger to be apprehended from the many and powerful adherents of her elster Mary, if the manifest. ed any predilection for the principles of the reformer, and on the other, the danger of losing the future support of the Protestant party, it she rejected their new doctrine. The game she had to play was oritical, the stake was a throne, and the risk to all appearance little loss than her life. Yet she played it well. She listened with the seeming esgerness of a child to the religious admonitions of her sister Mary, whilst she was, at the same time, intriguing with the enemies of her govern-ment for their influence, in the event of her being declared legitimate and heir presumptive to the crown. When Mary proclaimed her inten-

tion of restoring the mass and the ancient ceremonies, that Were abolished in the reign of Edward , the reformers took alarm. Imagining Mary would content herself with removing Oatholic disabili-ties, they were astorished when she declared her resolution to make the Boman Catholic the religion of the state. At that oritical period-in the gloom that then despend round the cradie of Protestantism-there was but one star to guide its votaries, and that Nell Gower; but bring me a line signed by and prospects. It was then she showed ing by professing a longing desire for religious liberty, and by evincing a great taste for philosophic and scriptural studies; in a word, by conforming as much as was expedient to the tone and temperament of the Calvinistic party ; and the latter-the love of the people-she secured by the exhibition of her person, her public demonstrations of attention to their wants, her graces and her smiles. Her dress, her deportment, her looks, when she appeared in public, were all directed to captivate the love of the people. When she appeared side by side with her sister Mary, on her first public entry into London, she made an impression on the hearts of the people that for forty-seven years was never effaced. Then in her twentieth year, the majectic grace, the tall, finely-moulded figure, and commanding features of the young Tudor Plantagenet attracted every eye. contrasting as it did to strongly with the

"Belonging as I do to a branch of the profetsion that believes that no one school of medicine knows all the truth regarding the treatment of disease, and being independent enough to select any remedy that will relieve my patients, without reference to the source from whence it comes, I am glad to acknowledge and commend the merits of this remedy hour?" thus frankly.

Bespectfully yours,

B. A. GUNN, M.D. Dean and Professor of Surgery, United States Medical College of New York; editor of Medical Tribune; Author of Gunn's New and Improved Hand-Book of Hygiene and Domestic Medicine, atc, etc.

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and thyself a shepherd ?"

"So report goeth," replied Harlow, smiling that his poetic effusions had found their way into the royal boutehold; "and hath her most grecious majesty deigned to listen to slave and servant ?"

"Truly she hath, and as requital for thy ever sgain thou presumest to smother her grace in your beds of lilles and defindils."

"Ho! ho! gramercy, master," cried the poet, bristling up in anger at so gratuitous an insult, and forgetting at once all the respect he had manifested but a minute bc-fore for the well-dressed and courtly gentleman ; "and who art thou, that affects to know so will the mind of her most graclous majesty? A post in disgrace; another rejected suitor from the borders-Bir Philip Sidney, mayhap ?"

without noticing the post's ire.

reputation."

"Thy reputation !"

"Ay, mine, Sir Courtier, if such indeed thou of Beauty, the Gentle Shepherd to his Love. Doth it not pain thy cars to hear these titles repeated ??

"I shall be tempted to pain thine with my rapler," replied the courtier, "if thou givest thy tongue such liberty."

" Hast ever known a post without a licente of speech ?" rejoined Harlow, not seeming to mind his threat. "Why, thou art grossly ignorant, good sir, of the gentle art, and 1 chould crave pardon of the muse for suspect-

ing thee of her acquaintance." "Well, woll, be it so, Master Madcep; but answer me-why art thou here at this late

"Wooing the sisters, gentle sir," replied he stood. the rhymer somewhat cohened : wooing them to inspire me with celestial numbers, in which to sing the angello viriues of the great Elizabeth.'

"Canst thou speak plain language? Tell me that, fellow."

"Provided thou askest me questions which are in no wice connected with the name of the most high, gloriouz, and Heaven-glifted sovereign of my heart, I shall answer theo as her grace, and my thoughts become divine. and break out despite me, like young Spenser, whom I am now indoctrinating in the heaven. ly solence :--

Upon her eyelids many graces sate, Under the shadow of her even brows, Working belgardes and amorous retrate, And every one her with a grace endows.

Spenser will yet do honor to his preceptor, a promising youth, I toll thee. There are times, toc, noble sir, when the lian, anddenly roused from a sound sleep, is not more dangeroue," continued the little may, "than Obristopher Harlow, when interrupted in the enjoyment of a poetlo vision. Hadst thou disturbed me but a minute before I had com- | get. mitted to writing that last distich on the

"Ay, co folks ca' me," replied the little wc-nan. "Nell Gower o' Whinstane Hollow, man. the Scotch spacwife. And wha' be yer businets wi' her, guid man ?,'

"I would speak to thes privately on an affair of some moment," replied the stran-

"Hegb, man!" replied Nell; "sin ye hae sic donbte, why dinna ye gang away, and tell yer secrets to folks whase faith ye can trust wi mair security ?"

E Hed I choice, woman, thou wouldst not be the secret keeper; but as it is, I shall find means enough to keep thy tongue quiet. Without further preface, then, there's a lady at court confined to her room, and in danger of losing her reputation, the which thou must prevent."

"Ay, that's the secret, is't? Hoot, man ! ye might na be sae carefu'; sie things are uow sae common, that few wad has fashed themselves aboot is.

"Thou understandest, then, the object for which thy services are required ?" "Oo, sy, sir; its na the first mishap o'

the kind Nell Gower was trusted to re-

medy." "True, my good woman; fame gives thee oredit for much prudence in such affairs."

"But canna the strange mediciner wha cam frae foreign parte," inquired Nell, " canna he di the thing himsel, and no has ye rin the risk o' employin' strangers. He's no sac mony months about Hampton and Whitehall without some practice in alc delicate matters."

"I fear me thou mistakest, woman." prompty interposed the courtier; "no in- the mantel. Soon a door opened, jury is intended to life or limb. Nay, such and an old man entered, in a is sirictly forbidden. It must be well cared long black serge gown or habit, His shoulders for and daintily nurtured, as if it were the were stooped, and his gait awkward and someheir of a noble house. Wilt undertake to remove it?"

· Remove it ?" repeated Nell.

"Ay, remove it from the court, and keep it here for a few days, till I shall have time to place it in other hands." "Out if that be a', it's no muckle," responded Nell, after a moment's hesitation. I thought ye might be expectin' mair. Weel, an if 1 dl, what's to be my recompense?"

"Gold, to buy thee comfort, and the favor of her gracious majesty to boot."

"Hoot I awa wi' ye, man !" she ejaculated. What care I for yer gowd and eiller? It's | an easy chair, and was instantly absorbed in little fack o' comfort it can buy me; and some deep and painful reflection; for the as for the favor o' the queen, it's as fickle as muscles of his handsome face twitched, from Jock Bamsay's kitlin'. Ns, ns, I'll has nane time to time, and his brow contracted into nor tither o' them."

"Name thise own reward, then," said the stranger; "and if thou beest faithful to thy trust, it shall be rendered thee right cheerfully, even should it require the royal hand of Elizabeth to offer lt."

"Na see fast, na sae fast, master gallant I'll hae na promises either. I ken wee the lady in trouble is no kitchen wench, or limmer lass, or ye wad ha come down here to strike a bargain on slo terms. Mareover, if I can trust ye, whilk I has no reason canna bui think the lady's a

"Thou hast it right truly," replied the majesty's own self. So name thy terms."

the dark passage, kept muttering to herself, "What a daft silly carl, wi'a' his tinsel gim-

cracks about him; hegb, sirs, an he thinks he's bought me ower, saul and body, wi' the queen's warrant o' sanctuary preevilege for the blak holes o' Whunstane Hollow. Weel, let him aye think sae, he'll feel the mair comfutable. But as for the queen's warrant o' protection, I wad na gle a button for't. An he's tracked the suld spacwife t' her den, and, at the mither's request, too, that's no to be doubled. Humph! I see it a'. His light o' love wad gie her bairn to some dell bird, like Nell Gower, who'd thraw its wizen for't, while he's no disposed to part wi't himsel. Ough, ay, I can see through a millstane as weel's anither. and guid faith, they'll rise carly an gae late

to bad, if wi' a' their plottin', auld Nell, the Scotch spaewile, dinna be a match for taem."

CHAPTER IV.

The courtier, having parted with Nell Gow r, returned to Hampton, and passed the incrowds of nobles and sentinels at a 134.2 , co, amid profuse compliments from other. daving reached his apartments and thrown off his hat and cloak, he touched a spring concealed in the wall above what unsteady from age, and, perhaps long confinement. His thin, white hair fell, neglected, in little streaks over the collar of his black dress, and his oyes were red and sunken under his once bold, projecting forcas he entered, and, in answer to a question, roplied in a foreign language, " that the lady was doing as well as could be expected, and would probably be out of danger in a few days." As soon as he had spoken, he again bowed low, and retired, as if he knew there was no further need of his presence. When the door closed, the courtier flung himself in

deep, wrinkles. His thoughts, gentie reader, were of the queen, Elizabeth Tudor Plantagenet, the proudest sovereign of Europe. But how his thoughts rap, and whither they tended, is not given us to reveal. He mused long and painfully, his elbow resting on the arm of the chair, and the forefinger of his right hand proceed hard upon his lips, till at length overcome, perhaps by fatigue, he fell agleep.

And whilst he dreams of the great Elizabeth, gentle reader, may wo not to, for yer a bra' feetu fausant chiel, indulge in a few waking reflections on I canna but think the lady's a that another that that remarkable personage? Had we I cauba put that lassle proposed to make ner the herometer of the burdle burdled her hame or we should have followed the usual plan, and, would, lang ago, has bundled her hame or we should have followed the usual plan, and, like all our novelists, left her gradually to the size her bulke her burdle becaute during the prodevelop her own character during the procouriler; "she is indeed a favorite of the gress of the tale; but we do not presume so queen, and her majesty will regard any ser- far, well knowing how incapable we are of vice done to her as if done to her gracious managing so well known and therefore so difficult a subject. Nevertheless, as she is the "Ay, ay, speak wi'me in private; it's no! "Bide awee, blde awee," responded the secret power that shifts the scenes and actors

diminutive person, shrivelled face, and droom ing, sickly attitude of her sister queen who rcde beside her.

Mary's pride and reserve of character would not suffer her to stoop to win the applause of the multitude; but Elisabeth returned a smile for every salute, and an acknowledgment for overy favor. Her words, looks actions, nay, every faculty of her being, was made subservient to the ever-master, everruling passion of her soul-love of popularity. On that day of her sister's public entry, Eilsabeth obtained a hold on the affections of her future subjects that she never lost till the gallant and accomplished Essex, the favorite of the people, was sacrificed to her jealousy. The day he was brought to the block was the last day of Elizabeth's popularity and the last day of her greatness.

Whon the grave charges of Somerset, the protector, against her honor had perilled her succession to the throne, how wisely did she set about restoring her sullied reputation Any other girl of Elizabeth's years, then but seventeen, would have shrank back terrified at the world's insolent gaze, or if her mental energies were not entirely prostrated by the shock of so gross an imputation, would have boldly defied the accuser to bring forth his proois. But Elizabeth Tudor was a girl of a far different stamp. Cooliy and deliberately she set to work to remove the stain. She atfected to consider the charges as hardly worthy of a thought, retired for a time into private life, and devoted herself to the study of the Sacred Soripiure; and when the etiquette of the court required her presence, she assumed that extreme simplicity of dress, demure aspect, and saintly bearing, which the strict rules of the Calvinistic church enjoined upon its followers. The result was, says one of her historians, that in a few months Elizabead. He bowed profoundly to the courtier beth was regarded as a "pattern for all the young ladies of the court."

What incredible energy of mind must not this girl have possessed at the age of seventeen ! Inheriting, as she did, the violent parsions of Henry, her father, and the levily of her unfortunate mother, Anne Boleyn, what struggles she must have gone through, to keep down the haughty pride of the Plantagenet, and assume the chastened, plous look and humble demeanor of the Calvinist! When Mary Etuart , the beautiful young regent of Scotland, came to visit the court of Edward, surrounded by ladies from the gay Louvre, brilliant in all the gorgeous fashions of France, Elizabeth, burning with a love of personal decoration,-the woman who, in after years, was the possessor of three thousand gowns,-stood in the midst of that glittering throng, dressed in her rasset garments, the laughing stock of the gay circle, looking on the pageant with a dreamy eye. and yet smiling in her heart as she reflected

how little the giddy strangers knew the thoughts of the girl who stood before them Such little facts, trifling as they appear at first, afford more light to read her subsequent history than all the evidence of Burnet and Robertson.

We have seen Elizabeth making her way prudently and cautiously, to the foot of the throne; let us now glance at the difficulties she had to encounter on ascending it. For many years before ther accession, the exchequer had been suffering a continual Continued on 3rd page.

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Notwithstanding the immense sums drain. derived from the religious houses and ohurohes which Henry had pillaged, as well as from the infamous system of psculation then, so prevalent, and under, which the na-tion had suffered so much in preceding reigns, Elizabeth succeeded to an exchequer on the very verge of bankruptey. Commerce had declined to such a degree, that foreign supplies could not be obtained but on the most disadvantsgeous terms; even cash was not taken as an equivalent; except under bonds for its genuineness and currency and in fact, public tust had suffered so much from the diffusion of a base colnage, that men could no longer depend on each other in commercial affairs. It was then quite a common thing for merchants, after receiving the price of their goods, to exact a bond from their customers, sutjecting them to forfeiture of real estate equal to the required amount, if, in three months, the money paid was found to be spurious or uncurrent. These, with other similar grievances, obstructing as they did the progress of trade, pressed heaviest on the humhave welcomed revolution or civil war.

Then there was Mary, Queen of Scots, whose title to the English crown was recognized by many of the soversigns of Europe, and supported by her father-in-law, King of France, who finally induced her to assume the arms and regal style of England. On the other hand, the saw Philip of Spain, whose proposal of marriage the had lately rejected, pledge himself to Elizabeth of France, and thus become the brother-in-law of the dauphiv, her rival for the crown. In a word, she found herself surrounded by dangers of every kind --dangers within and without, at home and abroad-dangers to be apprehended from her own subjects, then on the verge of insurrection, not less than from the rivalry of France and the hostility of Spain and Scotland; and last, and greatest of all, she found herration confirmed by half her own subjects, and by most of the principal sovereignties of Europe. support, knowing they were abundant, and for her subsequent abjuration of Catholicism, and France negotiating a matrimonial alliance. In all these schemes she eventually succeeded, till by her prudent management she elevated England from the rank of a fourth-rate kingdom to the dignity of arb!tress of Europe.

Having said so much of Elizabeth as heir presumptive and queen regnant, we shall now say a little of her private character. Having regarded her as a covereign, we shall now regard her simply as a woman.

Immediately after her coronation, her as to merit the contempt of her friends and ministers, impelled by the entreaties of the disgust of her enomies. Instead of nobility and gentry, and these backed by the breaking at once with the Catholic party, clamors of the people, presented a humble which she could then have easily done, she petition to her majesty, supplicating her to still temporizes. She insists on being crowned marry, and thus bless the nation with royal after the manuer of the Stuart kings of issue to reign over them and their children. She received the speaker and burand made ar. extemporaneous reply that has same state it was in the reign of Edward the ever since been regarded as a master- Coafessor. Nor was she content with this; place of cunning and adroit deception. She she even received the Eucharist from the assured them of her thanks for their good consecrating bishop, and suffered him to wishes in her family's behalf and that of her | shoint her according to the ritual of the realm, but that it pleased God to implant in | coronation, kissed the chalice reverently, and her heart, even from her childhood, a repug- in all things demeaned herself like a sinnance to a married life. It was strange, she | cere Oathollo. These instances we adduce said, that thoughts of marriage, to one of such | are proof positive that Elizabeth never was ripe years, could bring nought but pain; yet so it was, and in this she could not but recognize the will of Heaven, who sees and orders all things for the best; that hereafter, God, in his own good time, would provide Catholic Church, after she had been firmly a ruler for her people. Ehe then took the fixed on the throne, and all opposition had ring from her finger, and holding it up before ceased, if she did not believe in revelation, the assembly, said in a quiet tone, "This or, believing it, had become indifferent to ring, which I received at my coronation, is the duties it imposed and the faith it incuithe bond that unites me to England. England is my spouse, and I am England's. Had in favor of the reformation? It I issue, they might share the love that now surely did not originate in the con-is all my people's. When I die, I shall covet viction that she was sent by Heaven no honor, no praise, but a little inscription, that will cost but a few pence, engraved on a the case, she could not have temporized so piece of white marble, saying, Here meanly, nor have restrained herself so long lieth Elizabeth, who reigned a virgin and died a virgin." With this sho dismissed the deputation. Her conduct on this occasion forms the pivot on which furned her fature destiny. It was a public declaration of her belief that Heaven did not will her to marry; and by that declaration she felt herself bound forever after. Why she thus acted, (for no one at all acquainted with the subsequent history of her private life could believe for a moment it was the will of God she obeyed,) there is little room to doubt. Had Elizabeth's conduct before her accession been untainted and blameless, she never would have resolved to remain single. But her name was made the table talk of every court of Europe before she had eached her eighteenth year. Her amours with Seymour were on every tongue. In the streets of Paris and Madrid, the loves of the dissensions, when factions are rife, families royal maiden were sung to the accompani- are divided, and father and son become royal maiden were sung to the accompaniment of pipe and tabor. All this, too, of the daughter of Henry and Anne Boleyn, parents whose lives were but a tissue of nation, she could not stop; persecution the grossest depravity. And was she to perpetuate the infamy of the family, by giving the slightest reason to suspect, by an early marriage, that the charges made against her by Som-erect were not altogether unfounded? The truth is, she dreaded to marry, lest it would be attributed to motives for different and for more selfish than the wish to accede to the prayers of the people. Had the petition to the machinery of the state. His marry been presented twenty years after, it power was visible not only in the would have met, we think, with a more great measures of national policy, but even satisfactory consideration. For then she the most minute details of the sumptuary was not cowering under the ascetic look of and municipal laws. His influence with Elizethe Paritan, scanning every motion and beth was illimitable; whatever he advised every feature, that he might detect some in- | she listened to with attention, and he advised dication of a levity for which to administer rebake; and, moreover, men had almost forgotten that she was the offspring of an illicit marriage. But it was then too late. She had once selemnly declared her resolution net to marry, and was ever after too proud to resolud it. With respect to the religious sentiments of Elizabeth there should be little difference of opinion. That she was not a Catholic in practice is certain, and that she was not a Protestant at heart is almost equally certain She was something of beth ; the degradation she suffered in being declared illegitimate implanted in her heart an intense and enduring hatred for all Oatholie shurch authority, whilst her early education gave her mind a strong bias to Catholic dogmas-a Iar Protestant as to love its freedem from welfare of the nation: through her, the Te HEMAY, JONNSONE & LORD, Burlington, Vt. religious restraint; it gave her an inder felt keenly the smallest alight, or the Dewns' Himir is sold by all Druggists pendence, a peculiar reliance on self, last indication of a want of conditionse, on her throughout Ganada.

that accorded well with her natural part. When he advised, she generally acdisposition, and which she longed uso thought so little of either religious sygtemp, as to believe the essential points of difference should be merged for the good of the state. Her ruling passion, as we have said before, was the love of power, sustained by popularity. To obtain that power, she embraced Protestantism, believing it to be the surest way to reach it, and she sustained Protestantism as the best means to preserve it. Those who examine her early life in this way many of the crucities in the first will see she was a Catholic up to the time twenty of thirty years of Elizabeth's reign she began to turn her eyes more may be justly accounted for. But as she frequently towards the throne. But as grew old, she also grew less compulous; soon as she arrived at that age when she irequent shedding of blood made her at length could estimate the value of support from either party she began to waver. Even the Protestants were nor withour serious doubts: as to what cause she would adopt of her acconston, and, even after the coronation, she hesitated long before the identified herself with the interests of the reformers. Her design evidently was, to feel her way cautiously and prodently, and, at last, to adopt that syspler classes, and reduced them to a state of tem of religion which would be likely to absolute starvation. Things had come to bring most power and infinence round such a crisis, that the people would gladly her throne. How clearly does this appear, in the first few months of her reign, when she heard mass every day in the Royal Ohapel, and behaved, during the service, as a humble, pious Catholic! When she had long weighed the ohances on both sides, when she had reckoned her strength in the Catholic and Protestant partles respectively, and found that the Protestant was fast proponderating, she began gradually to lean towards them, yet did not openly declare for their religion. We have striking proof of her duplicity on the Obristmas day before her coronation. She attired herself in the closet adjoining the Boyal Chapel, and proceeded thence to her throne attended by her maids of honor. She was resolved on this cocasion to manifest her aversion to the mass for the first time, and did so by deliberately walking out of the church self declared lilegitimate by the head of when the Gospel was concluded, and when the Catholic church, and that decla- the people expected to see her. as usual. approach and lay her offering on the altar. This was not a hasty act, springing from Such were among the difficulties | the spur of the moment, but one long pre-Elizabeth had to meet on ascending the meditated, and done with an adroitness that throne; and the met them bravely. From gave high promise of her future diplomatic the very beginning, she resolved to depend powers. The act was intended to prc-golely on the resources of her own realms for pare the public mind, in a certain degree, only required proper development. She set so that her abandonment of the old religion about the work like one who had studied the | might not take her subjects by surprise; and science of government. But she required yet it was not so decisive as entirely to comtime to work out her designs; and to obtain mit her: for in the event of any reclamation it, she began by keeping Spain busy at or disturbance on account of so gross an in-home or defending her possessesions abroad, suit to the sacrifice, she could easily have it Scotland embroiled in plots and conspiracies, reported that her exit from the chapel was caused by sudden indisposition. Thus still was she prepared to veer acordingly as the wind blew. Had Elizabeth then been placed in any inferior position in life, she would have endeavored to reason herself into infidelity, so much did she despise Protestantism as a religion to be saved by, and so intensely did she hate Oatholicity, as exercising a coercive and conservative influence. At her coronation her behaviour was such

England, by the hands of a Catholic bishop, takes the oath administered to Catholic soveof the commons very kindly, reigns, namely, to preserve the church in the innuenced by relig kind. She made religion always subservient to her ambition. But it will be asked, Why did Elizabeth continue so hostile to the cated? Why did she exhibit so much zeal to extirpate Oatholicity. Had this been after her accession. Fanatical zeal is not to be kept in leading-strings, nor does it wear such an aspect as the conduct of Elizabeth exhibited in the first years of her reign. The truth is, she was compelled to reject Protectantiem or persecute Catholicity. Had she not done so, civil war would have ensued, nay, was on the very point of breaking out. Some party should be dominant in the state, and Elizabeth only chose the one that promised most help to maintain her authority and advance her interests. We may add to this her predilection for the more easy and accommodating forms and duties of the Protestant church. Nor is it to be wondered at, that, having once drawn the sword, she was tardy to sheathe it. One murder will beget an-other, even in the most peaceable times; but how much more prolific in times of religious the champions of jarring creeds! Having once begun the system of extermigave birth to plots and conspiracies, to repress which she had recourse to the severest messures. In these conspiracies, real or fabricated, not the enemies of the queen only, but the personal enemies of her ministers, were casily made to take a part. Ceeil, her secretary, the deadliest enemy of Oathclicity in the kingdom, even before the death Mary, was the prime mover of all many crueities to gratify his owa personal malice. A man so capable as he proved himself to manage the helm of state in times so fraught with the seeds of anarchy and revolution from within, and with the danger of foreign invasion from without, it was strange to find envy and jealousy form such prominent features in his character. It was his misjoriune that he served a mistress so capriclous as Elizabeth. Had she been less fancifal in her attachments, less indiscreet in the dis tribution of her favors, more deskous of premeting the welfare of the state than of indulging her own selfish and ambibieus aspirations, he would, besides being a greater, bad cold, as has almost everyone else here have been a happier and a better man. But but cannot find the Elizir, which I use freher childish vanity and levity crossed him at quently at home, and consider a most valuevery turn, and kept bim in a sea of troubles.

Julesced ; but she often acted in state affairs without his knowledge, and that galled him to the quick. If she bestowed an office, recelved a suspected nobleman, granted an in terview to a deputation, parsoned a convict, or signed a death warrant, without his edvice and approval, he was instantly piqued. Once offended, he never forgave, and as he would not manifest his chagrin to the queen, he visited those whom she favored, or their immediate friends, with his dire displeasure. reckless of human suffering, and as the summer of her life had passed away, the winter set in in storm and darknoss.

(To be continued).

A SMART MAN

is one who does his work quickly and well This is what Dr. R. V. Flerce's "Goiden Medic. Discovery" does as a blood purifier and strengthener. It arouses the torpid liver, purifies the blood, and is the best remedy for consumption, which is ecrolulous disease of - 66 M T the lungs.

The oldest member of the Legion of Honor Pierre Jean, died lately, aged 94. He was in the retreat from Moscow and at Waterloo.

PITTEFORD, MASS., Sept. 28, 1878.

Sm3-I have taken Hop Bitters and recommended them to others as I found them very beneficial. MRS. J. W. TULLER,

Bsc. Women's Christian Temperance Union

Earl Spencer is a first-rate cricketer as well as horseman. He was a prominent member of the eleven when at Harrow.

A man's wife should always be the same especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervour, and uses Carter's Iron Pille, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," at least so they all say, and their husbands say so, too. 63 tts

The Buffalo Express says that a well-known resident of Fifth avenue has paid his neighbor \$5,000 not to lease his house for business purposes.

Hosford's Acid Phosphate

seasickness is of great value. Its action ln on the nerves of the disturbed stomach is soothing and effective.

The Bridgeport Standard is disturbed by what it fancies it sees in the South-namely, "a tendency to reinflate a collapsed stuck-up 8DC6."

[Continued.] OHAPTER II.

wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is Harmiess for the most frail woman, weak

est invalid or smallest child to use. "Patients

Almost dead or nearly dying "

For years, and given up by physicians of Brighi's and other kidney diseaser, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been oured.

Women gone nearly crazy!

From agony of neuralgis, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to WOMEn.

People drawn out of shape from excrucizting pangs of Bheumatiam. Inflamatory and chronic, or suffering from

scrofula!

Erysipelas!

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsis, in-digestion, and in fact almost all diseases frail Nature is helr to.

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof ef

EARL CARNARVON THE DINNER

A THE DRUE WITNESS AND CATHOEIC CHRONICLE

SPEECHES BY EABL CARNABVOR SIR FRANCIS MIRCHS, SIS S. L. TILLEY AND SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN.

The dining room of the Windsor Hotel never perhaps presented a more builliant appearance than it did Wedneeday night on the occasion of the dinner to the Right Honor able Earl Carnarvor, who is now on a pleasure tour of the United States and Canada. The hour appointed for the banquet was seven o'clock, but it was nearly an hour later before the guests had taken their seats at the festive bourd. The distinguished guest of the evening, however, arrived shortly after the appointed hour and spent an agreeable half hour in conversation with those who had been presented to him. Sir Francis Hincks acted as master of caremonies. The only members of the Governtheir places at the table Sir Francis Hincks occupied the chair, with the guest of the evening and Sir Hector Langevin. Sir Galt, Mr. George Stephen, Hon. Alex, Judge Badgiey, Hon. Justice Mathieu, Hon. Donald A Smith, Mr C J Coursel, M P, Mr A Desjardins, M P, His Worship the Mayor of Montreal, Hon Alex Lacoste, QO, Bev Oanon Ellegood, Mr Joseph Doutre, QO, Mr Thos Oramp and Judge Armstrong, and on his left Sir S L Tilley, Minister of Finance; Marquis de Bassanc, Hon Justice Baby, Hon Senator Plumb, Hon J S O Wurtele, Provincial Tree-surer; Chief Justice Bermudez of Louisiana; Mr Thos White, MP, Hon L O Taillor, MPP, Ven Archdescon Jones, Mr Thomas Workman, Mr Hugh McLennan, and Mr Bichard White. The Vice-Chairmen were Messre J J Ourran, QO, MP, John Kerry, H Besugrand, R D Mc-Gibbon, F W Henshaw and James Stewart. The menu furnished by the Windsor was an excellent one, and was done fail justice to by the guests.

As the time approached for the speechmaking forty or 50 ladies came into the hall and were provided with seats near the door. Among them was Lady Macdonald and many ladies well known in Canadian society.

After the toasts of the Queen, H. R. H. Prince of Wales and the Governor-General had been proposed and duly honored,

Sir Francis Hicks, in a brief speech proposed the toast of "Earl Oarnarvor, the honored guest of the evening." The hon, gentleman's romarks were chiefly directed to the corspicuous part which Earl Carnaryon took during the stormy days of confederation. The Earl of Carnarvon, in rising to repoud,

was received with loud applause. After referring to the welcome that had been accorded him, and the pleasure-long dosired-he experienced now in visiting the Dominion, and mosting that night representatives of all shades of party politics, and opinions, he went on to speak of the share he had taken in Confederation in 1867. He said: What was the position of Canada before that measure became law? There were separate provinces jealous and proudly jealous, of their rights. There was much sacrifice of personal iseling and of legal rights, and there was, as those of my three colleagues who are here will remember, great anxiety in clecussing the great difficulty in adjusting the balance of power be- many. I am not myself gloomy; I be-tween the Dominion Government and the lieve in the triumph of right principle, but sovereign rights of the soveral states. How great that difficulty was can be best imagined which may cause at least anxiety. With when we remember that it cost that great you on this side of the Atlantic the difficulrepublic across our border a long and bloody | ties are very different ; you have great and war to determine it, and that after that war new problems to work out, problems as imtint to yourselves as they are in and after one hundred years of national existence, even now questions involving the rights | I believe, to the welfare of the whole human of the Federal Government and of the States | race. (Hear, hear.) May I only express will, from time to time, come up to be deciz- this hope that in working out these questions, ed by the peaceful arbitration of the tribunals. | they will be worked out on the old lines of a It was, therefore, no casy matter, I say, to ad- God-fearing and law-abiding people. [Loud just skillfully that balance of power, and for applause.] One word more, Ganada is no 15 or 16 years this great Dominion has ordinary possession of the Grown [hear, hear worked on without any great friction. and applause]; none may rank entirely be It shows, therefore, that the engineers side her, even in the group of noble nationaland applause]; none may rank entirely be who framed the machinery did not ties which England, the mother of nations, has planted abroad. But as your position, greatly miscalculate the power of the respective parts to each other. [Great ap-plause.] Gentlemen, pray think for one mogentlemen, is great, so also are your duties and responsibilities great. You have to deal with many of the questions that in orment how isolated was the position of those dinary circumstances an independent power several provinces. With separate custom houses slong the frontier guarding the comwould have to deal with; questions arising merco of each state, hostile tariffe interfering out of your Federal Government, out of with the free transmission of goods, men bought and sold in those different states with different currencies; they weighed out the articles by a different scale of weights and measures; banking was carried on under different conditions and the postal service, which now ranges with perfect uniformity, from one end of the Dominion to the other, was a different system in each different state, and now all that has been united, and brought under one common syz-More than that, we have seen every tem. great question peaceably and naturally solved. There was the Hudson's Bay Com. pany question which, I remember, was the perplexity and vexation of every politician that came within the walls of Downing street, a question that ranked second only to the Newfoundland Fisherles in complexity applause a question that was made up of charter rights and historical researches and local opinions, and conflicting views all heaped one upon another, Pellon upon Uses, and all this had been quietly and, I think successfully solved (applause), and I might say solved to the satisfaction of both parties, not the real article. The water mark leiters if I am to judge, or if I can form any judg-may be very pale, but by looking closely ment by the present price at which the Hud-against the light, you cannot fail to see them. So Bay Company's shares stand (loud apment by the present price at which the Hudapplance), and lastly, gentlemen, when the Confederation Act was passed, the great Northwest was a lone land of mystery and of myth; it is now added to and incorporated in the Dominion, and the Canadian Pacific Rallway stretching like a great bar of iron from sea to sea, traversing that vast continent which is washed by two oceans, opens up boundless realms of fartility to the resourcer, to the industry, to the happiness of the human race. (Great applause.) I was told the other day that just after the Confederation Act passed the number of letters that were sent. I think it was in a week or fortnight. I forget which, from the Red Biver Territory, as it then was called, to England was some fifty or [literature, of mental activity, in England, sixty; I am teld now that it numbers over ten thousand. (Loud ap-plause.) What does that mean? It means this: that children are writing to their parents, that fresh bonds of affection are growing up between individuals-bonds of affection that will throw out, 1 trust, good and worthy examples to you, and that will hold you by another tie of loyalty to the Mother Country. [Loud and continued applause.] More than 2,000 years ago Plato said, " Fime, infinite time, is the maker of olties," but had Plato lived in these days, he would have had

weeks, all too short for my own pleasure, to see much of old and settled Canada. I have seen Quebec with its picturesque ramparts and its historical associations: I have seen Montreal with its fair palaces; I have seen Ottawa with its stately Parliament House; have seen Hamilton embosomed in trees, Kingston with its Military College and its Thousand Islands, and Toronto with its English spirit and energy. [Loud applause.] All those I have seer, and while life remains the recollection of it will never fade from my memory; but I have also seen, and with inexpressible pleasure on every side of me, the evidences of prosperity, of comfort, of content. (Applause.) I have recognized a land, not of luxuries, but a' land where the ncoessaries of life abound and where the life of her citizens is manly, simple, vigorous. (Loud applause.) Oh, gentlemen, may that long last, may that long be your lot; and I trust that none of the corruptions of modern civilization, neither the love of money nor the feverish desire of speculation, may over tempt you to forfeit that which seems to me to be the crown of glory to you. (Applause) But I know that it is sometimes said that questions arise and difficulties, and even, ment present were Sir S. L. Tilley and Sir perhaps, some little friction in different parts Hector Langevir, several others of the mem- of your constitutional machinery. Well, my bers who had been expected being unavoid- answer to that is twofold: First of all, I re-ably absent. When the guests had 'taken member the words of a very wise sage of old member the words of a very wise sage of old, who said that every well constituted state required a discordant concord [applause]. From time to time it is needed that the waters of your lake should be stirred in order to keep them pure, and in the next place, these difficulties, these slight frictions are incident to all human workmanship. I would venture to say to your statesmen, and if I daro to take upon myself, I would believe that it would be the opinion of the highest tribunals that that act is not to be construed merely as a municipal act; it is to be viewed as a treaty and as an all ance (applause), and I would say to the great mass and body of the people that no legislative or constitutional machinery can be maintained in its efficiency unless there be scbriety of judgment and plain common sense on their part. (Applause). Gentlemen, what is it that has created this great prosperity that I admire so much? What magiclan is it who is waving his wand over your magnificant country?

been my good fortune during the last few

I believe it to be, first of all, that you owe deep obligations to your statesmen, those who originally conceived the design, those again who, whatever their differences of opinion might have been, loyally accopted it when it had become law [loud applauge]; next I believe you owe much to this noble country, so rich in all gilts, and lastly to the free and great people that live within it. Gentlemen, the greatest gift that England has bestowed upon you seems to me to be this: that we have given you absolute, unqualiflod, unstinted freedom in self government. self-government, combined with a union with the ancient monarchy of England. [Loud and long continued applause.] But, gentlemen, no gift, no heritage, if it is to en. dure, can remain unimproved. Nations, like men, over rise to a higher conception of their political life is this that there must be constant progress, but orderly, harmonious progress. [Hear, hear and applause.] May such be your lot, may you go on from political strength to political strength in the course which you have already adopted. The nations of the older world are passing through a time of difficulties and trials, which perplexes many and strains the nerve of in our evening sky there are many clouds With

Adjoined, from each thing mat, conceives de

Conservation and the billing of the second sec

iight. Applause]. Such, gentlemer, have been my teelings during the last few weeks I have spont in Canada. [Applause.] Gontlemen. I have trospassed longer, much longer than I desire. I only wish that I could find words adequately to express the pleasure with which I have seen this great country, to express the overwhelming boundless kindness and hospitality which has covered me from the first hour that I set foot on Canadian soil, to the last hour that I am with you; that I could express the sense hat during the whole time that 1 have been here I had been in England, and in the happlest parts of England, and lastly, that I could ex-press my ardent desire that the connection of this great country may strengthen with her strongth and grow with her growin. (Loud and long continued applause) Gantiemen, in legislation, in cell government, you are, and may you ever remain, free as the winds of heaven, but in loyalty to the Grown, in love to the Mother Country, may you ever be bound in chains of adamant. (Applause) Individuals pass swiftly, Ifke shadows, across the mortal scenes, but the life of the state is a long one; that which is the individual is so long is to the state a very short affair; party politics cannot divide us. Statesmanship has many forms and many voices, but in spite of all these, individuals may do much. Let us in our generation teach our children on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean that we, in Canada and England, are kith and kin, members of a common family, subjects of a common sovereign and united to each other by ties of loving affection that time in its course can only strengthen. [Pro-

longed applause and cheering.] plies from Sir S. L. Tilley and Sir Hector Langevis, and after the health of the Chairman, proposed by Earl Carnarvon, had been honored, the gathering was brought to a successful termination.

*The celebrated Vegetable Compound for females, which, within a few years, has made the name of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham known in every part of the civilized world, relieves madering by the safe and sure method of equalizing the vital forces and thus regulating the organic functions. It is only by such a method that disease is over arrested and removed.

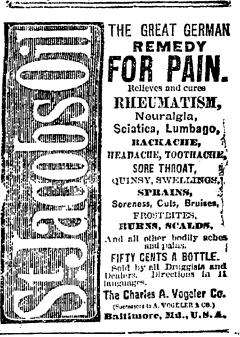
A Denver paper says that Remenyl, in his concerts in Colorado, is using a violin which was made for him at Greeley, in that State.

CONSUMPTION OURED.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an Hast India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permaneut cure for consumption, Bronohitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for [Applause]. I say, unstituted freedom in Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful ourstive 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 human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, duties or they sink. [Hear, hear.] And I French or English, with full directions for apprehend that the law of all individual and preparing and using. Sent by mail by adpreparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOTES 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.







which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

The man who painted the spire of the Boman Oatholic Church in Omaha was phctographed standing on the cross, 210 feet above the pavement.

Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommanded as a domestic remedy for the allments of all classes and conditions of people. Young and old of both sexes may take this medicine with the certainty of deriving benefit from its use, when disorder or disease is making them miserable. Holloway's Pills are unrivalled for their purifying, aperient and strengthening properties. They remove in-digestion, palpitation and headache, and are specially serviceable in complaints peculiar to females. Each box is wrapped with printed instructions for the guidance of invalids who will readily understand, from carefully studying them, the best way of recovering health. Holloway's Pills will work a thorough change in the constitutions of the weak and nervous.

John A. Donohue is a California millionhire whose luggage was seized by customs officers in New York yesterday for nonpayment of duty. He had 27 trunks containing a rich assortment of silks, laces, church vestments, silver ware, and bric-a-brac of \$9,000 value.

HOW TO TELL GENUINE FLOBIDA WATEE.

The true Florida water always comes with a litte pamphlet wrapped around each bottle, and in the paper of the pampblet are the words. "Lanman & Kemp, New York," water marked or stamped in pale transparent letters. Hold a leaf up to the light, and if genuine, yeu will see the above words. Do not buy if the words are not there, because it is

OUR HABITS AND OUR OLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more less subject to derangements of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours. leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pills, will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale every-There. Prise, 250 per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps .- B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal. 95 tf

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REFRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882. } Gentlemen-Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elizir, by express. I have a had cold, as has almost everyone else here, able medicine; is not, the very best remedy for a cough that I ever used.

your settlement of new countries; aye, and I would even say, out of your foreign relations. I pray you only so to administer this great trust which has been confided to you, that you may administer it in an imperial and not morely a colonial spirit. (Loud applause.) We have, thank God, many ties, some visible," some hardly perceptible and these are not the least strong to bind us together. One, very important, is the most visible of all; to which you, Sir Francis, alluded, a short time since, when you gave the health of His Excellency the Governor-General. He is the representative of the sovereign in this country, and if on the eve of the departure of my noble irlend, Lord Lorne, I may be permitted to say one word without presumption it would be this: it has been my fortune to have to deal with several Governors General of this country, and I may truly say, to the best of my belief, none of them ever administered their great trust in a more single minded and unselfish spirit; none bave ever sought more fully than Lord Lorne to identify himself with Uanada and Uana-dian interests. (Loud and long continued applause.) It will be hard, I think, to find his equal, but though his successor, I believe, will labor to foilow in his footsteps in this respect, I cannot view without regret-for pray believe me, I was before I came here half a Canadian at heart and now I am an entire Canadian [applaure]-I cannot as a Canadian view his departure without sincere regret [hear, hear and applause]. There are yet some other tiss of connection between Canada and the Mother Country, which are very powerful; I fain would see more Canadians go to England; I would fain see more Englishmen enjoy the happiness of a welcome in Canadian homes [loud applause]. I am quite sure that both parties gain largely by the intercourse. Canada may gain somewhat from the accumulated wealth of learning, of from the great heritage which has come down te us in these respects through unbroken centuries of civilization; but England may gain, I am confident, still more largely by contact with the free and simple and natural life of Canada. [Loud applause]. Coming as I do from the artificial and the sometimes overheated atmosphere of European life, I welcome the air bath in which I am plunged here in Canada. [Applause] I would almost venture to bring to mind those exquisite lines of Milton,-

to qualify the assertion if he had seen Win-nipeg start into existence in the course of two years. Papplause: Sir Francis, it has minor to breathe two years.



CHEAP FARMS NEAR MARKETS.

NEAR MARTERETS. The State of Michigan has more than 4,500 miles of railroad and 1,600 miles of Lake trans-portation, schools and churches in every county, public buildings all paid for, and ho debt. Its soil and climate combine to produce large crops) and it is the frest fruit State in the Northwest, Several million acres of unoccupied and fertile lands are yet in the market at low prices. The State has issued a NEW FAMPHLET contain-ing a msp and descriptions of the soil, crops and general resources of *every county* in the State, which may be had free of charge by writing to the COMM'R OF IMMIGRATION, DETROIT, MICH. 718



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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLICEOHRONICLE

September 26, 1888.

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CATHOLIC CALENDAR. SEPTEMBER, 1888.

WEDNESDAY, 26 .- St. Linus, Pope and Martyr (Sept. 23). SS. Cyprian and Justina, Martyrs.

THUBSDAY, 27.-88. Cosmas and Damian, Martyrs. FRIDAY, 28 .- St. Wenceslaus, Duke and

Martyr. SATUBDAY, 29.-St. Michael Archangel. Bp

Martin, Natchitoches, died, 1875. BUNDAY, 30 .--- Twentieth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Jerome, Confessor and Doctor of the Oburch. Epist. 2; Tim. iv. 1-8 Gosp. Matt. v. 13-19; Last Gosp. John

iv. 46-53. Cons. Bp. Hennessy, Dubuque, 1866. OCTOBES. 1885.

MONDAY, 1.-St. Remigius, Bishop and Cor-fessor. Cons. Abp. Feehan, Chicago, 1865.

TUMDAY, 2. --- The Holy Guardian Angels.

10 our Subscribers.

We are now mailing the accounts due for subscriptions to THE Post and TRUE WITNESS to our subscribers, and wish particularly to draw their attention to an announcement made a few months ago, in which we stated that all privileges, such as clubs, &c., were abolished ; and that all who wished to get the TRUE WITNESS for \$1.00 per annum could do so, provided they paid that amount strictly in advance each year, otherwise they would be charged at the usual rate of \$1.50 per arrears will promptly pay their indebtedness. We hope that our agents all over the country will make a new effort to collect accounts due and increase our circulation. All re-

MIT MARY ANDRESON, the distinguished American actress, is at present the object of highly complimentary remarks from all ple, who are already clamorous for their share, would not rent him their halls for Lesgue of the spolls of office, that they have meeting purposes. In fact he and his misnothing to expect from the Bepublicans, and sion were discountenanced in every conceivthat their political leaders are the basest im- able fashion. But the young Irish member, postorr. This is a nice predicament for the Council of the ancient and cultured commonwealth to be in. Butler is said to be as serene as possible and to be surveying the situation with almost fiendish delight.

Ir would appear that the shadow of a Nibilist forever falls over the path of the unhappy Bulers of Bussis. The Czar and CEaring are at present on a visit to the King of Denmark. The Empress has made the discovery of a member of the Nibilist society among the immediate suite of the Imperial party. On entering her chamber in the palace at Copenhagen she caught one of the ohamberlains in the act of placing Nihilist documents in her dressing case. The documents are said to contain a threat sgainst the life of the Czar unless he complied with the wishes of the Nihirists and introduced immediate reforms in the administration of justice. The question arises, who can their Imperial Majestics trust after this, when the most trusted is false and is engaged in plots against their lives? Obviously a person who is able to put incendiary documents into the imperial bedchamber, would also be able to put infernal machines and explosives there-

THE Montreal Herald says that the Carnarvon banquet last night was weak in one respect, inasmuch as there was no mention made of the commercial and industrial condition of Canads, and that there was no speaker to represent these interests of paramount and national importance. The banquet lacked not only in this respectit was also found wanting in the matter of international courtesy. The representative of the great nation to the south of us was conspicuous by his absence. The toast of the United States was not to be honused, and the American consul did not put in an appearance. If ever there was an occasion upon which it was becoming that the American Republic should have been represented, it was last evening, when a dirtinguished statesman was being banqueted for services which affected so intimately the relations between the Canadian and United States Governmente.

DIVORCE AND MORMONISM IN NEW ENGLAND.

We have been accustomed to look upon Utah in the far west as the great and only stronghold of Mormonism; but it now seems that this postilential institution has found favor with the inhabitants of the enlightened New England States. Not far from annum. We trust also that those who are in Boston the Mormons have established church, and they succeeded in making a good many procelyter, both men and women. In fact the degrading practices and faith of the Latter Day Saint, mittences can be made by registered letter or appear to be very popular in that region, and Post Office order, addressed to THE POST especially in the village of Plainville, where Printing and Publishing Company, Montreal. their church, it is said, is the only one in existence and which has a constantly increas. ing membership. There is nothing surpris. ing, we are told, in the success of the Mor- " Commons, London, Mr. Parnell and his mons in Massachusette, as the standards of " party with the crimes which took place in domestic morality have been lowered there to an amazing extent and as religious faith has been almost entirely lost. Even in little mountain villages of Massachusetts people have got accustomed to breaches of domestic morality, and have grown dangerously tolerant of them. Divorces and re-marriages of the divorced are of common occurrence and the obligations of marriage are not considered very binding. Unlike the Mormonism of Utah which has to scour the slums of Europe for recruits, that of New England gathers fresh strength from its own vile surroundings Divorce has become a powerful ally of Mormonism. It has lowered the moral tone of event remarks that there is no doubt, if left the people, and it has denuded Ohrist'an to fulfil their destinies untrammeled by the marriage of its religious sanctity. It has ofwelfish and depressing policy of England, the ten been asserted that polygamy cannot subsist by the side of monogamy, and that from the condition of singnation and pover- it is bound to die out. This does not seem, by under which it now languishes. The la- and in fact cannot be the case, for a society Sent energy in their character requires only which cherishes the divorce institution to be developed by the influence of self-gov- cannot logically strike at Mormonism ernment to insure rapid advancement in the without striking at its own sinfulness. When the laws of a State recognize suclightened freemen in a country naturally rich | cessive polygamy, the door has been more in resources and favored in geographical than half opened to simultaneous polygamy, and the average citizen ceases to be shocked at the excesses of Mormonism. Herein lies the true cause of the popular apathy displayed in the attempt to root out this enormous evil. A divorce. ridden community may be well told to look at home and purge itself before crying down Mormonism in another community. The state of Utah is bad, but the state of New England is rotten. MR. REDMOND IN AUSTRALIA. Some seven months ago Mr. J. E. Redmond, the gallant young member for Rose, arrived in the Australian colonies. He had gone there as the pioneer and exponent of the National League. The first reports that came from the Southern Continent about his need not remind our readers of the anti-Irish labors were not of a very encouraging nature, and Orange character of the Daily Express. and then and there it was confidently pre-Goverson Burner has procured another dioted by those whose wish was father to the very bitter pill for the Bepublicans to swal- thought, that his mission to Australia would Bow. His Excellency has nominated a negro prove a failure. Mr. Bedmond had to face to a Massachusetts Judgeship. The nomina- the bitterest opposition and very ill-natured tion has got to come before the State Council calumnies. To reach the ears of his fellowfor confirmation or rejection. This is where countrymen he had to pass over, as it were, the tantalizing feature of Butler's action the dead hodies of a hostile population that comes in. The Connoil is Republican, and was embued with strictly English sentiment. consequently, opposed to the Democratic | Without giving him a hearing Mr. Redmond Hovernor. The Council is in a quandary. was put down as a firebrand engaged in If it confirms the Republican nominee, treasonable work. Orange feeling was exmociety people will be shooked, and the whole clted against him. The majority of Republican aristocracy will be paralyzed. If the leading organs attacked him pleasure at being able to give publicity to the Council reject the negro, it will be equi. fiercely without giving him the "an incident which affords a complete (?) neither hesitated nor delayed to enter a plain would have been among the first to endorse the Government in Ireland intends to proble

valent to serving notice on the celored peo- right of answer, The corporations like his prototype Parnell, who visited America three years ago under similar but less trying circumstances, had confidence in himself and faith in his mission. And later results have more than justified this confidence and this faith. Despite the ribaldry and obloquy which were heaped upon him, he has come out triumphant and master of the situation, a fact which is but another proof that at the antipodes as well as at home, the onslaughts of the enemy are the surest pass port to the affections of Irishmen. As the opposition grew in vehemence, so did the welcome of the great mass of Australian Irishmen grow in warmth and enthusiasm. Mr. Bedmond, by his manly bearing, by his calm and forolble exposition of the truth, and by his indomitable pluck, wrought a great and striking change over the entire continent. He has visited the principal towns in New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Van Dieman's Land and New Zealand, and has held upwards of one hundred meetings, attended by large and enthusiastic audiences of all creeds and political opinions, and presided over by Ministers of the Crown, members of the Senate and the House, Mayors of towns and justices of the peace. In fact, the redemption of Australia could not be more complete and more satisfactory, considering the fierce and hostile elements that had to be cortended with. While several wealthy sc-called Irishmen joined in the howl raised against their country's envoy, and one or two non-Irish Episcopal dignitaries even went so far as to warn their clergy to beware of the intruder, several notable bishops and archbishops, on the other hand, came forward to give Mr. Redmond their cordial and substantial support, The Bight Bev. Dr. Murray, Bishop of Maitland, publicly subscribed \$100 for the national fund, and another prelate, the Bight Rev. Dr. Lanigan, Bishop of Goulbourn, in subscribing \$52, issued a letter for publication, stating his position in the question. Addressing the national delegate as "Dear Mr. Redmond," the Bishop of Goul-

bourn said :---" In your mission of peace you " have met storn opponents, and most likely you feel a little surprised at it: I, at any " rate, feel surprise. Some in Australia ap-" a pleasing delusion. If the newspapers used * to the utmost to ory you down had published your lectures which appeared in some "Catholic journals, and if those powerful sec-" tions who closed their halls against you had, "as freemen disposed to allow freedom so "to others, too, attended your lectures, "they would have an opportunity of having their delusions corrected. However, you may excuse those who shut their halls against you, for they looked on vou as an associate of men who more than "connived at outrage and assassination. A short time ago a telegram told us that "Mr. Forster charged, in the House of

" rejoinder to the charges of harshness which "have been preferred against him by a prejus injudiciousness of the appointment. It diced faction in the country. There has " been much aspersion of Lord Lansdowne as In so acting had voiced' the indubitable sena landlord. The fact is that the estate timent of a million of Canadians. The was severely managed on commercial princi. ples in his grandfather's days and, although a man cannot be his own grandfather, some of the Canadian newspapers, notably the Montreal Post and Toronto Canadian. have been trying to cast on the lenient and generous grandson the blame for the severity of his ancestor." Now, it is a farcical and illusory contention to hold that "an incident" in a made ; and lastly, on account of man's career can afford "a complete rejoinder" to an uninterrupted record of No attempt was ever made by the few Tory harshness and oruelty, especially when that record is consigned to the pages of contemporary history by eminent writers | arguments, especially as regards the two last and impartial observers. When THE POST grounds of our protest. It made no differielt it to be its duty in the premises to expose the character of the man that Downing Street persisted in folsting upon the Canadian people as their next Governor General, we did not have recourse to the sinks of calumny and slauder for information about Lansdowne-we leave such methods to others -but we quoted from such authorities as the Nun of Kenmare, Mr. Charles Bussell M.P. | Individual for the position was a persona And now on the strength of this solitary scholastic incident at Derreen, which was evidently availed of by Lansdowns to get a little puffing and a whitewashing on his departure slandered while he was all the time a paragon a selection would not be in accordance with against the facts.

Mr. James Bedpath, after visiting the Kerry estates, three years ago, wrote concerning this school and village of Derreen as follows: "I have seen within ten days tenants of Lord Lansdowne clad in rage so filtby and patched that not a human being in America would give them to the meanest tramp. The men were barefooted. There is a school of over 100 children within sight of Lansdowne's house, near Derreen. They are well dressed-for Ireland. But Lansdowne did not give one penny to clothe them. Langdowne's avarice had clad them in, and attired them in decent garments. These chil-"pear to think that by late legislation all school daily. Who gave it? Again it was Nun of Kenmare. This 'noble lord,' last night, had the amazing audacity to speak of rents-the rents that have made his tenantry when one of his tenants begged for mercy for his family of 8 or 10 children, sneeringly

family 1' Here, then, is the explanation of the improved condition of the Derreen school child- Lansdowne's mission to Canada would the ground that no other mode of punishment ren. It was not the generoeity of Lansdowne be that of an agent of wholesale emigration than hanging "gratifies and justifies in so that was the cause of it, as the Boy. Father | from Ireland. The Times said : "We may be | emphatic a manner the vindictivo sentiment, Barrett, who was the spokesman at the school feast, would have us believe, but it was the | " lieve the poorest districts of Ireland will be | guards against crime: and no other punishdevotion of the Nun of Kenmare and the money of the American people that secured for these Decreen tenants the little comforts | " the Irish point of view, he has already deterrent power which attaches to capital they enjoyed. It has been asked how is it that some priests on Lansdowne's estates speak in very flattering terms of His Lordship? We find that this query has not been put, now for the first time. When Mr. Russell was engaged writing his reports, the fact was pointed out to him that some of the priests were by no means unfriendly to Lord Langdowne. Mr. Bussell investigated the relations existing between them, and then wrote as follows :-- " Indeed, Lord Langdowne has been exceedingly kind to many priests on his property, in conferring upon them, on easy, if not nominal terms, glebe farme, and it would be strange, indeed, if they "did not appreciate his consideration." This. then, is the secret and the motive of their admiration and eulogies of Lansdowne. It would be strange, indeed, if they did not arpreciate his consideration. When Father Nelligan attempted to give Linsdowne a character which was not in accordance with his well known record, we plainly intimated that perhaps the rev. gentleman had cause to so act and speak in favor of his landlord. Writing on this point on Friday last the Gazette says, "It was a matter for sincere regret "that Father Nelligan's statements were "not only contradicted, but his good faith was impugned by newspapers, which could "not possibly be so well qualified to speak "on the subject." We now aske the Gazette if it considers Mr. Charles Russell, M.P., qualified to speak on the subject, and whether his testimony is not more acceptable on account of being disinterested. Perhaps we have already convinced our morning contemporary and the other wory organs that we have not written about the Marquis of Lansdowne from "insufficient or false information." Bather, their information on the subject has been both false and insufficient, and the proof of it is in the reports of Mr. Charles Russell, Q.O., M.P., which we continue to publish in another column.

and. unmistakable protest against the It was clear, from the outset, that THE PORT grounds of our objection to the Marquis of the Montreal Gazette said yesterday that an Lansdowne, however, were by no means of a colely sentimental nature. During the dircussion we held and proved that the appoint- of future Governor-General." It further ex. ment was objectionable from a triple point of presses its surprise that "journals, which asview : first, on account of the person selected; secondly, on account of the imperious manner in which the appointment was the motives or reasons why it was made. or toady journals that are ready to swallow anything. for loyalty's sake, to refute our ence to them whether Canada was snubbed and our Canadian statesmen treated with contempt in open Parliament by the ministers of England. Mr. Gladstone informed the House of Commons that it was none of Canada's business whom he sent out to govern that dependency, and that he did not trouble himself about whether the intended Michael Davitt and a score of other authors. grats, as the Canadian Illustrated News put ants and their relations with the landlords. it at the time. " Of course, it doesn't make For the benefit of the Gazette and all others any difference to us," chorused the few admirers of Lansdowne, "who is sant out !" Would the same obsequiousness, we ask, be for Canada, the Canadian people are asked to displayed by these Canadians if Bradlaugh had of Lord Lansdowne. As an authority on believe that His Lordship was maliciously been selected? Certainly not, because such the question Mr. Bussell cannot be impeached. of kindness and a father to his tenants. We their sentiments or views. In ignoring the of Gladstone's personal and intimate friends would wish that such was the case, but it is sentiment of a large portion of the Canadian and followers. He is the leading member of population by appointing Lansdowne, the the English Bar and a member of Parlia. English Government committed a grave mistake and left itself open to correction.

In the second place, we found fault with and repudiated the reasons for which the appointment was made. The English press plainly intimated that Lansdowne was sent out by the Government as a rebuke or protest against the Home Bule resolutions transmitted to the foot of the throne from the Dominion Parliament. The London Morning Post said, in speaking of Lansdowne's opposition to the Land Bill, that his action America, by the white hands of the Nun of in this matter "justifies the conclusion that Kenmare, stripped off the foul rags that "when exercising vice-regal sway in our "North American dominions he will not per-" mit himself to be made the tool of faction." dren looked happy. They got a meal at This was a direct slap at the Marquis of Lorne for having forwarded Canada's sympathy for "abuses are swept away. Such a thought is not Lansdowne, but America through the Ireland to Queen Victoria, and asking Her Majesty to extend self-government to that country. Another ill-timed reason for which the landlords as a class who had spent, 'for- Lansdowne was appointed was disclosed tunes, lives, and energies in endeavoring to by the London Globe, which said ameliorate the condition of their country and that with flis Lordship "annexation life reached a minimum. This has set an example of order and industry within " intrigues can, perhape, be more effecit. This is the man who has raised his " tually combated at Government House where murders became so common after the "than in the Parliament of Oltawa." On mere outdoor paupers for generations -25 per this point we protested that Canada wanted cent. during the last ten years. This is the no Governor to dictate its politics or attempt lish it. The fact that the orime of murder is wretch who, within the last few months, to crush out the aspirations of the people. We do not want the Viceregal Lodge to be set up against the Senate and the House of replied, 'I am not responsible for your large Commons. Finally, the third reason ed is the fact that capital punishment keeps

and support them in their action. And under similar olroumstances, why should not Irish Canadians exercise the same right? But we are told that we have libelled and slandered our future Governor-General. For instance. attempt had been "made in Canada to orcate "a feeling in certain quarters against our " sume to speak in the name of the Irish people of " this country, should have written of him as "they have done;" and it hopes that "they "have done it from insufficient or false "information." We pass by the Gassile's puorils assumption about journals assuming to speak for Irish Osnadians; but as to " its hope" that we have written about Lansdowns from insufficient or false information. we will let the Canadian public judge. Any statements that have been made in this paper about Lansdowne as a haughty and bad land. lord, have been taken from reliable sources. But to prevent all possibility of vain and dis honest contradiction, we have procured from England a copy of the Reports by Charles Russell, Q.O., M.P., who had been specially commissioned three years ago by Mr.Gladstone to investigate the condition of the Irish tenwho are voluntarily deaf to the truth, we will publish the several letters or reports by Mr. Russell bearing on the Irish estates His character is above reproach. He is one ment. The people of Canada on peruzing Mr. Bussell's observations will see who is on the side of truth and justice.

MURDER AND CAPITAL PUNISH-MENT.

At the recent meeting of the Social Science Association at Saratogs, the question of capi tal punishment was discussed. There seemed to by a growing tendency among these social scientists to have imprisonment for life established as a substitute for hanging. Those in favor of the change contended that capital punishment did not have the deterrent effect it was supposed to exert upen persons of a murderous disposition, as, if anything, the crime of murder was on the increase throughout the country. But these social reformers do not bear in mind that if the death sentence was done away with murder would not simply be on the increase, but would be more than doubled, as experience has taught. Wherever hanging hasbeen abolished, there has respect for been the experience of Switzerland abolition of capital punishment that the citisens had to urge the Legislature to re-estabcommitted even in face of the death penalty, is no argument against its usefulness as a preventive of crime; what is to be consideroffered was repugnant in the extreme. the orime of murder within the most restrict-The London Zimes informed us that ed limits. A distinguished judge once took "sure that a fully organized attempt to re-{ the existence of which is one of the safe-" one of the first to occupy Lord Lansdowne's ment deters men so effectually from committing orime as the punishment of death." The " studied in detail. It will be a satisfaction | punishment is considerably curtailed, how-" to Lord Lansdowne if he is permitted to aid ever, by the uncertainty that the penalty will " in the solution of the well nigh insoluble | ever be inflicted. Then the law or the executors of the law create conditions and circum. stances around the condemned which tend to deprive the gallows of its penal character exterminating the people from the Irlah point and its healthy horrors. Either the majority of murderers escape the gallows altogether, or they are made to die like heroes. Of course under such circumstances capital punishment loses half of its deterrent effect. At the meeting of the Association referred to above, statistics were given illustrating the manner in which the law of capital punishment was carried out. Thus, we find that in the State of Connecticut, during a period of thirty years, from 1850 to 1880, ninety-seven persons were tried for murder in the first degree. Of these only thirteen were convicted of that crime, and not more than seven were hanged. In New York city alone there were a hundred and eighty-five homicides during the four years ending with 1877, and during this same period there were only four executions, or just one a year; while there was an average of nearly one murder a week. The statistics for Massachusetts show that from 1866 to 1882 there were one hundred and seventy persons tried in that State for murder in the first degree. Of this number only twenty-nine were convicted and only sixteen paid the extreme penalty of the law. Of those convicted one committed suicide and twelve got their sentences commuted, Here, then, during a period of little more than twenty years were a hundred and seventy murders in one State and only sixteen executions. These figures prove, if they prove anything, that the crime of murder remains unchecked, not because there is no deterrent power in capital punishment but because in the vast majority of cases the Statute imposing the death penalty is reduced almost to a dead letter. Until a substitute of greater efficiency than the gallows is discovered by our Social Reformers it is incumbent upon our legislatures and our administrators of justice to make capital punishment as effective as possible.

quarters, on account of her refusal to be prosented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Miss Andersen intimated that it was her desire to keep her name free from Bcandal, and accordingly declined to meet the inture king of England. Her action has been duly applauded by the American press. Wirine and talent in Mary Anderson are on a par, and she is evidently desirons of keeping shem there, even at the risk of offending Joyaliy.

The other day the first long electric tramway in the world was inaugurated in Ireland; It will run from the railway terminus at Portrush to the famous Giant's Causeway. An American exchange commenting on the Irish people would soon redeem their land mannels to prosperity that are opened to enposition.

FIFTY THOUSAND people form quite a multi. sude when together, and that was about The size of the meeting of the Irish National League held on Sunday at Carrick-on-Shanmon. Order, harmony and unanimity reigned supreme, while T. P. O'Connor, M. P., de. 'livered a stirring speech in favor of Home Bule for Ireland. It must have been an inspiring sight to behold that sea of faces hanging to the lips of the national orator as he pleaded for his country and encouraged his pountrymen to persist in their efforts until a mative Irish Parliament is established. The Irish party have manifestly decided to give Mr. Gladatone all the evidence he desires that the people, and the whole people, are in carnest when they make their demands for Home Rele.

" Ireland. A telegram told us, too, that Mr. " Pamell's reply was not considered satisfac-"tory. Now, if the papers which published "these telegrams had published Mr. Parnell's " reply, their readers would be able to see there were no grounds for Mr. Forster's charge. " Prejudice is an evil. Ignerance is an evil. "To remove both is a virtue and a charity. "You are working effectively for this end. "You are doing it in a manner which cannot "provoke bad feelings in anyone rationally disposed. I then, for myself, welcome you to Goulburn."

From this it will be seen that Mr. Redmond wins over to the cause men of weight and intelligence. His efforts, viewed from a financial standpoint, have also been highly successful. His splendid remittances to Ireland testify to the fact. He has been enabled to forward some sixty thousand dollars to the treasurer of the National League, and there is a probability of his being able to send five thousand dollars by every fortnightly mail until his departure for home-At the beginning of next month a convention comprising delegates from all the colonieson the lines of the late American convention -will be held to consolidate the movement he has inaugurated. The result of this work will be the establishment of an enduring and widespread organization, from which continual support may be expected in the future.

THE CANADIAN PRESS ON LANS. DOWNE.

The Dublin Daily Express published, a few week ago, an account of the proceedings of a school feast held in the village school of Darreen in the County Kerry, close to Lord Lansdowne's summer residence, on his estates. The Daily Express accompanied its repertorial account of the event with a highly sulogistic article on the goodness and magnanimity of our future Governor-General. We It is the staunch advocate of landlordiam in Ireland, and a bitter foe of the tenants. To look in the columns of that paper for a truthful or impartial statement of facts that would be, in the least, derogatory to the character of a landlord, would be an absurd and unprofitable effort. It is to that landlord organ, however, that a costain number of Canadian newspapers have, at the eleventh hour, turned to seek a character for the Marquis of Lansdowne and a letter of recommendation to the Canadian people. These Tory organs express their eleventh hour

LANSDOWNE, HIS ADMIRERS AND HIS CRITICS.

When it was officially made knowr, four

attention, and indeed it is one which, from " Irish problem."

We never doubted that His Lordship had studied in detail the policy and method of of view, but we never expected that it should become the gualification of a Governor General of Canada. What Canadian will say that we were 1 (properly justified in prctesting, with all possible vehemence, against an appointment based on such illicit and inhuman reasons. And if the English Government wants a wholesale emigration agent, let is sociate the office with the position of Guyman General.

N ... jection is made to paying a salary to a Governor, but the country is by no means willing that a hundred thousand dollars and more of Canadian money should go into the pockets of an emigration agent for the landlords of Ireland. These, we presume, will be admitted to have been high grounds of national policy on which to have basid a protest against the appointment of Lord Lansdowne to the office of Governor - General in Uanada. And no successful attempt has been made to show that these grounds were unsound or illogical. But besides this, there entered into the discussion another element-the character of the man appointed. Lansdowne, according to competent and impartial authorities, had gained the fil-will and detestation of the Irish people in general and of his Irish tenants in particular, by his persistent and malignant opposition to all remedial legislation for Ireland, and by his harsh and cruel treatment of his tenants. It was evident that a man with such a record would not and could not be welcome to a large portion of the population in the Dominion. We would have been wanting in the fulfillment of our duty and in self-respect if we had refrained from giving voice to the sentiments which animated a million of people at the idea of having to do honor and pay tribute to a ruler of this stamp. And if English, French or Soctoh Canadians were colled upon monthe ago, that Lord Landowne was to be to accept an enemy of their race or country the successor of the Marquis of Lorne in the as their Governor here, and that they prc-Governorship of the Dominior, THE POST tested against the imposition. THE Post

A CABLE despatch says that thirty-six townships in County Clare, eight in Limerick and two in Mayo have been proclaimed, and that

September 26, '83

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

hit the projected meetings called by the Irish party to discuss the public questions of the day before their constituents. The folly of such a course is only equalled by the despotism that prompts it. Suppose the Government were to prohibit meetings called by Bright, Chamberlain, or any other member of Parliament in England? There would be monarchy and the whole government machi- his greater industry or better management. nery to pleces. If the castle again attempts said, "I never could afford that, or to live to stifle free speech and suppress public anyway decent, out of the land." "How, then, meetings for the discussion of public affairs, do you afford it ?" I asked. His answer was it will bring more trouble on its head than it satisfactory. He was an ex-policeman, with would bargain for. It would be rather strange if Earl Spencer and his cohorts should have recourse to the same despotio rule and op. trouble of ascertaining, as accurately as we pression that brought forth the Invincibles. Like cause begets like effect, and these gentlemen of the castle should nt forget it.

PARNELL TESTIMÓNIAL FUND

ALL subscriptions to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, opened in the columns of THE Posr and Taux WITNESS, should be addressed to the editor, Mr. H. J. Oloran, who has consented to act as treasurer. Previously acknowledged

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M. Sullivan, Kan	aloop	s, B. Columb	la	2	50	l
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KAMLOOPS, B.O., Sept. 15, 1883.

H. J. CLOBAN, Esq. : DEAR SIB.-Enclosed please find the sum of of the Parnell testimonial, as per list enelosed, which you will please acknowledge in THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, and oblige, Yours respectfully,

MICHAEL SULLIVAN.

H. J. Oloran, Treasurer of the Parnell Testimonial Fund :--

SIR --- Please find enclosed the sum of thirteen dollars, subscribed to the Parnell Tertimonial Fund by the following persons.

		FINN,	
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Jeremiah Sullivan		- 1	00
Martin Curran		ī	0
John K. Higgins		ĩ	-
Edward Gaynor		_	õ
Mies Eliza Quinn		1	00
Mrs. Thomas Leehy	•••	1	00
Michael Gaynor		1	01
Michael Finn		1	0
P. W. Higgins,	•	-	5
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Patrick Sullvan			5
Mits. Michael Kerby			5
Blohard Finn			5
Terrance J. Quinn			5
Tellance a. Annu	• • •		-
J. J. Orevier			5
A Friend			0
Total		\$13	0

DEATH OF MR. ANSLEY.

his death, which took place on Saturday cases, increased. evening at half past nine o'clock. For a little The increases end must soon come.

Continued from first page. -THE LANSDOWNE ESTATE AT KENMARE.

It is a noticeable fact that in one house and that on this estate, did I see a piece of bacon hanging up in the kitchen. I was struck with this, and with the otherwise greater comfort of the dwelling. I complisuch a popular uprising as would shake the mented the tenant upon what I presumed was as they conceive, inadequate protection of a pension of some £46 a year.

In one case, and that of a tenant who seemed much better off than the rest, we took the could, a profit-and-loss account. This was the case of a widow, whose story illustrated another subject much complained of by the tenants-namely, rent-raisings on the occasion of the tenants marrying. Her son wanted to get married, and thereupon, with her consent, to get the land transferred into his own name. He went to the office for permission, which was promised conditionally upon the rent being raised. This he declined, and married without permission, his mother's name remaining on the books as

tenent. The rent was about £23; the valuation about £17. The holding contained grass for ten cows. He estimated the profils thus : year to supply his tenants with lime at rates 12 firkins of butter, which would fetch about £40. Owing, he said, to the bareness of the land, he would not get the highest price. His profits from rearing and selling young stock would be about £6, and from the keeping of a few sheep about £5. He grew crough potatoes and oats for home consumption, none for sale. In addition to the polatoes raised he reckoned that he expended on Indian meal close on £17, on flour, clothes, groceries and like luxuries about £25, and in wages of ser-\$17 (seventeen dollars) collected by me in sid vants, indoor and out, about £18, showing, after the support of his family, a loss of some £30 a year. Pressed to explain this, and how, notwithstanding, he managed to live, he said he married a fortune of £160, all of which was gone, and he owed in the town nearly £100 more. He said that he had been getting out of debt in the good years, but was now sunk again, and another bad year would ruin him altogether. His family corsisted of eight persons in all, including ser-

vants. This case illustrates a state of things I fear very common in recent years, namely, where the tenant would, after the support of his family, be out of pocket even if he had the

land rent-free.

No. 2. No. 2. Kent-raising on the "silent system"-Drain-Bge by public meney-Landlord borrows money from the State repayable by 'er-minable instalments and leads it to his Tenants-Supposed to charge 'hem a per-petual annuity in the shape of rent in-crease-Lime incorpoly-Lime burned by the Marquis and supplied to Tenants-While the distress is greatest the price seriously raised-Printed agreement for signature of Tenants, binding them to pay 1d. per barrel for Lime as a per-manent addition to their rents-Outions institution-The hanging year's rent-Its uses described-"Dublin writs"-Number issued-Arrears, excluding hanging gale, mot great. lot great.

THERE has been no general rise of rents on the Kenmare Estate of Lord Lansdowns for The feelings of sympathy and regret aroused nearly twenty years. At that time there was by the sad accident to Mr. George Doane the serious general rise of 25 per cent, since Ansley, the City Surveyor, on the 15th inst., which time the rent has in no case been will be intensified by the announcement of lowered, though frequently, in individual

The increases of rent latterly are carried over a week Mr. Aneley remained utterly out by Mr. Trench upon what was signifihelpless and unconscious, and although it ap. cantly called by my informant the "ellent peared at times as if he was getting better, it system," which was explained to mean that was nevertheless painfully evident that the whenever a tenancy was changed, as when a new tenant came in, or the son was substi-The late City Surveyor was the youngest tuted for the father or for the mother, the rule hands of the sgent where the tenant fell in son of the late Rev. Amos Ansley, of Hull, is that an increase then takes place. As to arrear. is that an increase then takes place. As to the amount of such increase, the tenant has little to say; it is fixed by the agent, and generally, almost invariably, without any independent skilled re-valuation. The tenant

more than-they can fairly be asked to pay, living in the barest fashion, and they shrink from anything which will involve a permanent addition to that serious burden. Nor is this wonderful, when it is recollected that if overtaken by misfortune and so unable to pay rent, they may be ejected without one penny of compensation for disturbance, or, if they refused to pay an increased rept, be turned out at the will of the landlord with only the, the Act of 1870.

Very general complaints exist as to the charges made by the estate management for lime supplied to the tenants, which for the wet and boggy land on the Kenmare Estate is an absolute necessity. The only substi-tute for it is fine sea-sand and seaweed, and these are not effectual.

It appears that Lord Lansdowne some years ago erected a large limekiln in the town tenants, and that from that time forward they were practically obliged to take the lime from him. I understand that Lord Lansdowne does not admit having prohibited the tenants using their own kilns, but undoubtedly the impression that he did so prevails in Ken-mare. One would have thought, indeed, that the lime so produced on a large scale would not only be better burned, but cheaper, and thus a benefit to the tenants. They do not seem to think so.

These are the fauts as stated to me. From the date of the erection of Lord Lansdowne's limekiin in Kenmare, he continued until this varying from 1s to 1s 3d per barrel. Even at these rates the sale of the lime ought to have yielded a profit. Mr. Samuel M. Hussey, Lord Kenmare's agent (a gentleman of great ability as well as great experience), told me that at Killarney Lord Kenmare expected to be able to supply lime to his tenants, without loss to himself, at 1s 3d per barrel, and that owing to the facility at Kenmare for water carriage of culm, or slack coal, the lime ought to be burned at a considerably lower price there than at Killarney.

In the spring of the present year (when the distress was at its height) the tenants were informed by the agent that if they required lime they would get it, on signing the following agreement, a printed copy of which is in my possession :

hereby agree with the Marguis of Lansdowne to pay annually, after two years, one penny per barrel, as an addition to my rent, for each and every barrel of lime that I take. And I hereby acknowledge having taken from the said Marquis

rels of lime. (Signed)

Dated

This last statement, strongly vouched to me, I fail to understand. It seems remarkable. I cught to add Lord Lansdowne's is the only public limekiln for miles around Kenmare. When we consider that land such as that on the Kenmare estate requires lime every seven years ,and as much as sixty barrels to the acre, if properly treated, it does on Irish estates, carelessness or liberality not so. I found it dated back to the prefamine years, and that, while treated as nonexisting so long as the tenant continued to pay the accruing gales, the hanging year was used as an engine of terrific power in the

Bitter complaint was made that even in cases within the jurisdiction of the county courts writs of ejectment are issued from the superior courts-what the tenahts called "Dublin writs." These not alone necessitate the employment of a Dublin solicitor, either directly or through some local solicitor, but suggest to the minds of the tenants a fearful unknown field of expensive litigation. Even the initial costs often are, in proportion to the rent demanded, enormous, and the scrow is so powerful that the effort will be made to pay, even if the payer is to denude his farm of the greater part of his stock, and himself of the means of turning his holding to account. I find that from Sept. 1, 1879, to Sept. 1, 1880, sixty superior court write of summons in ejectment, exclusive of Quarter Sessions pro-cesses, were issued. Of these forty were issued about September, 1879, and twenty were issued in May of the present year. I have of Kenmare for the purpose of supplying the the list before me. The former comprised rent due up to May 1 (but by the custom of

a a service of start start

the office collected in July), and the latter twenty, comprised rent up to May 1, 1880. Except one case, the greatest amount of rent due was two years' rent. In the great majo. rity of instances three half-years' rent only were due, or, excluding the stale or fictitious year, one half-year's rent. This cannot be called libersi treatment on

the part of a great landed proprietor in view of the severe pressure of recent years on the small farming class !

TWO LUCKY MEN OF SELMA.

Speculation is rife as to the holders of the part of ticket 61,880, which drew the second capital prize of \$25,000 in the August drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. It was learned that the ticket had been deposited with the Southern Express for collection. The agent would not reveal the names of the lucky men. It was a professional secret. The N. O. Times-Democrai announces that Meesrs. Sam Selig and J. M. Littlehale, of Selms, had a fifth of the noted number, drawing \$2,500 each in good money. They bought five fiths of separate numbers, in partnership, as they had been regular buyers for years, and have won smaller sums before. Mr. Selig is the bookkeeper of Messrs. Griel & Kohn. Dr. Littlehale has been Supervisor of the street force for several years .- Selma (Ala) Times, August 21.

INTERESTING CEBEMONY AT ST. PATRICK'S OHUBOH.

St. Patrick's Ohurch was on Sunday, immediately after Vespers, the scene of a most thrilling religious ceremony. The Catholic Young Men's Society had collected beneath the shadow of "the Annunciation of Mary' to lay at her immaculate feet the dawn of their new year. The altar was beautifully illuminated. The St. Patrick's choir executed a most charming Veni Creator Spiritus. Eight Rev. B. MoDonald, of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, delivered a most useful instruction. Two false spirits, he said, pervade the world in modern times, infidelity and implety. The alm of infidelity is to do away with divine revelation. But why should the enemies of religion undertake such a sad mission? Can there be any conflict between revelation and the sciences? No; revelation cannot dis-agree with science. Both may be contained with their proper limits. Bevelation regards divine birth, science Latural knowledge. Fortunately there exists in St. Patrick's parish of Montreal a society capable of opposing this twofold movement. It is an honor for me to have been invited by your excellent Director to address a body of young men whose previous education and moral manuers entitie them to the dignity champions of Catholic truth and

morality. The Literary Academy so highly esteemed possisses the element of Catholic literature, which in your hands will eventually become a most formidable weapon sgainst in. fidelity. Implety will never stand against the remarkable progress which your youthful hearts can make in the love of God when

HOCHELAGA NEWS.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. FATHER HURT-HANDIOME TOKEN OF BITERM-A YOUNG GIBL WITHOUT HOME OR FRIENDS.

The Catholic presbytery of Hochelaga was the scone of a very pleasant gathering last evening, the occasion being the presentation by the members of St. Ann's congregation of magnificent silver pudding dish and spoonholder to the Rev. Father Hust, as a token of the esteem in which he has been held by them. Mrs. J. Radiger, the President ci the Order, and Mrs. Lacombe presented the pudding dish and spoon-holder, and Mrs. Moincau and Mrs. Lussier each presented the reverend gentleman with a handsome bouquet of flowers. An appropriate address accompanied the presentation, and was read by the Scoretary, Mrs. Lalumiere, as follows :---

To the Rev. FATHER HUET, Gure of Hochelaga :-

A farewell hymn which was composed for the occasion by the singers of the congregation was then sang, and the evening passed off one of mingled pleasure and sorrow, pleasure because of the good work they were ergaged in, and sorrow at the departure of one who has ingratiated himself into the esteem and good wishes of the people of the whole town. The rev. gentleman left to-day for his new parish.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN

are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, which Dr. Price's "Favorite Prescription" will infailibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, Bept. 21 .-- At the session of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Southport to-day, some members argued that, despite the protection laws of Oanada, the imports from Great Britain had increased, while the imports from the United States remained stationary. 81 Oharles Tupper contended that protection was forced upon Canada by the fiscal measures of the United States. Five hundred members have given notice of their intertion of being present at the meeting of the Assoelation in Montreal in 1884.

READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satis-factory [3] 1 can, the factory. 48.11

THE "UANADA GAZETTE."

OTTAWA, Sept. 22.—To-day's Official Gazette contains the appointment of O. E. Anderson as Consul-General for Hawail. Viotoria and Esquimault, B.C., have been formed into a wreekage and salvage district, and M. Reveley, agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, appointed receiver of wrecky.

wreckr. An election under the Canada Temperance Act will be held in the County of Cumberland, N.B., on the 25th of October. The harbors of Port Latch, Back and Leigng, N.F., are created one harbor under the Harbor Masters' Act, and John Chambers appointed Harbor Master. Black Harbor and Beaver Harbor, N.B., are created one harbor under the Act, and Elias

and see her ? She may lecture if she chooses, but she will only injure herself. Miss Green ic a religiouse, and is satisfied to follow her own inclination in this matter. She was probably a belle, as the telegram says, for she possesses every quality calculated to fit her for that position. She is handsome, intelligent and refined. If she chooses to be religious also it is nobody's business, not even her mother's, since the young lady is of age."

5

SCOTCH NEWS.

THE PRICE OF GAS AT AYR. -As the result of the meeting of the deputation of the town Council with the Ayr Gas Companies for reduction in the price of gas, the companies have refused to give any reduction. The price of gas is 5s. per 1,000 feet.

EDINBURGH --- SUICIDE AT DEAN BRIDGE .-- OR Tuesday a woman, named Margaret Steen or Oatcher, residing at Morningelds village, Edinburgh, committed suicide by jumping from the Dean Bridge. The unfortunate woman was observed by a passer by to mount the parapet, but before she could be caught she leapt into the bed of the Water-of-Leith. When the body was recovered life was extinct.

THE "ORAMPION" SHOT .--- On Saturday, Private Peter Bas, Stirling, a well-known shot and Queen's priseman, received a telegram Captain Gray, Carluke, inquiring if he leut Montgomery his rifle to shoot with at the 600 yards range for the Caledonian Challenge Shield. We understand the roply sent was to the effect that Mr. Rae was not acquainted with Montgomery, and certainly did not lend him his rifle on the occasion in question.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF A SEBELFF OFFICER.-Mr. Edward Dodson, sheriff officer of Sheffield, was found drowned on Sunday in a dam near his residence. His coat, vest, and hat were on the bank. It is believed that he committed suicide in consequence of some pecuniary difficulties. He took an affecting leave of one of his daughters on Saturday night, then visited a hotel, and must have committed suicide soon afterwards.

GREENOCK .--- ANOTHER BLASTING ACCIDENT AT JAMES WATT DOCK .- On Saturday morning a borer named William Kerr, residing at 52 East Hamilton street, Greenock, got himself rather badly injured at the James Watt Dock. A charge of about a pound of gun cotton had been put into a blast hole for the purpose of rending the rook, but it was thought that this charge would not be sufficlent, and the men engaged began to bore it out. Kerr was so employed when the charge exploded, and he was injured about the eyes and right hand. A cab having been procured, he was removed to the Infirmary.

KIBRCALDY .--- FATAL FALL OVER A PRECINCUL -The dead body of a man named Ebenezer Armour, a licensed broker, residing in Links street, was on Sunday night discovered lying at the foot of a cliff, with his head and face severely out and his skull factured in two places. The previous day Armour, in company with several friends, had driven to Kinnesswood in a brake, and arrived about halfpast eight in the evening at Pathhead, where they went into a friend's house. Armour had been in the house for only a few minutes when he left the company sitting ; and they, thinking that he was resuming his seat in the brake, did not disturb themselves until they found that he was nowhere to be seen. Early next morning, when it was ascortained that Armour had not reached home, a search party was instituted, and the whole district scoured, without avail, until between four and five o'clock in the Afternoon, when his umbrella was found entangled in a bush overhanging the precipice, and his lifeloss body observed lying at the foot. De-ceased, who was 74 years of age, was afflicted with weak eyesight, and it is supposed that he had, instead of taking the road which leads to Kirkcaldy, wandered into the policies of Bracher'i House, where he lost his reckoning, and fell over the oliff, which is 45 feet deep, and almost perpendicular. Death is believed to have been instantaneous. PORT GLASGOW. - ASSAULTING THE PROYOST. -A case which has for some weeks back been creating considerable interest was brought up on Saturday at the Port Glasgow J. P. Court. The accused was Oharles Wilson, gemekeeper, residing at Hairlaw, and the charge preferred against him was that he had baen guilty of assaulting, on Friday, the 20th July, or about that time, in a grass field on the farm of West Dougliehill, John Orightop, tailor and clother, Provost of Port Glasgow. The Volunteers, it would seem, were in the habit of crossing a field or two for a short cut to and from the range, with the full consent, it is stated, of the farmer. The Provest, who is quartermaster-sergeant of E Company, in coming from the range, was passing through the field in which the Dougliehill Beservoir is situated, when he was accosted by the gamekeeper, who demanded his name, and chailenged him with trespassing. The keeper, it was stated, afterwards took the Provost by the throat, and otherwise used violence towards him, and also gave expression to rude, abusive, and insulting language. A number of the Volunteers who were some distance bahind Provost Orighton witnessed the proceedings. Wilson pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. John P. Fyle, writer. Greenock. After evidence had been led at considerable length, Wilson was found guilty, and fined in two guineas, or one month's imprisonment.

of

Witness

Simultaneoviry with the publication of this agreement the cash price of lime was raised by the agent at 2s 6d a barrel.

not seem very surprising that the tenants should look upon the above agreement, as they unquestionably do, with suspicion, and, as an ingenious device for raising their rent. One extraordinary institution prevails on this estate, not only on the Kenmare, but also on the Cahirolveen portion of it-namely, what is called the hanging two gales, or hanging year's reat. At first I supposed that this merely meant that instead of the hangin gale, or half year, which is common had suffered this to be increased to two hanging half-years. But I found this was

Quebec, and was at the time of his death only 46 years of age. Mr. Ansley received his education at the High School in this city, and afterwards adopted the profession of a civil engineer. His integrity and straightforwardness of purpose in matters pertaining to business were well known, and all who had dealings with him in that line can bear ready testimony to the honorable and straightforward manner in which it was his wont to conduct all business affairs. He was to commence at the end of three years. chosen by the corporation about eight years ago for the position of City Surveyor, and it is the unanimous opinion of the citizens of Montreal, no man over discharged the duties of his office with more fidelity, integrity and ability. By the death of Mr. Ansley the city has lost a faithful and honest servant, and the laboring men and foremen connected with the Boad Department, a kind and generous friend. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss, to whom we extend our heartfelt sympathy, and trust they will find ready consolation in the firm belief that the God of all good afflicts not willingly but for our benefit, that He may help us to bear up under the many trials which we have to endure before we can enter that kingdom where trouble and sorrow are unknown, and peace and happiness reign eternal.

Great Reduction in the Price of Pianos.

The N. Y. Plano Co. of Montreal issue the following circular, to which they desire us to call the attention of our readers. This we do willingly, as we understand this firm to be among the most reliable and extensive plano houses in the trade, and doing a very large business all over the Dominion. Being connected with the finest and most reliable plano and organ manufacturers in the United States and Canada, they have facilities for supplying our people with good and durable instruments at the lowest possible price, and their guarantee is unquestionable.

OIROULAB

From the N. Y. Piano Co., St. James street, of Montreal :

We have made arrangements to supply the public direct with beautiful 71 Oct. Rosewood Planos for \$200 net cash. We have also made a large reduction in the price of our Organs; \$60 cash will now purchase a beautiful Cabinet Organ, fully guaranteed. These Plancs and Organs are all good reliable in-struments and such as are usually sold by agents at an advance of 75to 100 per cont. Remember all our Pianos and Organs are warranted for five years.

Please send for price list and circular to N. Y. PIANO CO.

226 & 228 St. James street,

Montreal General agents for the celebrated Planos of Albert Weber N. Y., Decker & Son, Dunham, Hale, Vose, Williams & Son, and Hientzman of Co., also the celebrated Bell Organs. Illustrated catalogues with cuts of the

planos sent on application.

Michael McDonald, of Chichester, Pontiac, was thrown from his buggy recently and in-stantly killed.

may either agree to pay or go. I find that in the end of 1879 Lord Lansdowne offered to his tenants drainage work on their signing an agreement to pay a perpetual addition to their rent-1s. for every £1 given by him for such work, such addition

in reference to this charge for the repayment of public money advanced by the State on exceptional terms for the purpose, not, I presume, of benefiting the landlords, but of aiding an impoverished country to surmount distress, it will be well shortly to recall the circumstances under which the advances for drainage work have been made to Irish landlords.

Under Acts of Parliament passed in 1847 and 1872 the Board of Works are authorized whenever called upon so to do, to assess the increase which should be added to any tenant's rent in consequence of money borrowed by the landlord from the State having been employed in draining the tenant's holding. By the 9th section of Act 43 Vict., c. 4 (which received the Boyal assent on March 15th, 1880) it is provided as follows : "Provided always that in any award for increase of rent to be made by the Commissioners of Public Works (Ireland), under the said Land Improvement Act, the increase, if any, so awarded shall not exceed the yearly rentcharge payable by the owner for such loan. On January 12, 1880, a public notice was issued by the Board of Works stating that drainage loans would be granted to landlords in certain distressed districts on the following terms :-- lst. No interest to be charged for the first two years, and thereafter the interest to be at the rate of 1 per cent. 2nd. The time for repayment to be extended to thirty-seven years; and by the notice it is pointed out that by an annual payment of $\pounds 3$ 8s. 6d. per cent. for thirty-five years, beginning at the expiration of two years from the date of the loan, both principal and interest would be extinguished.

In this notice it is also stated that these terms would refer to loans which had been applied for subsequent to November 22, 1879. Kenmare and Oahirciveen are mentioned as distressed districts in the schedule to this

notice. On December 27, 1879, an order was made by the Board of Works, authorizing a loan of £5,000 (which, although prior to the above notice, was on the above terms) to Lord Lansdowne, and on June 12, 1880, a further order for £1,000 was made for him on the like terms.

Thus Lord Lanedowne obtained from the State £6,000, which he will repay by a terminable assessment of £3 8s 6d per cent. The information which we received was that the tenants who had received part of these moneys for drainings, &c., have to pay as a permanent increase to their rent £5 per cent

Everywhere the feeling is that the rent is ing or ill-will.

arrear.

It is difficult for the English reader to understand this, and I was slow to believe it; but over and over again, and in all directions upon the estate, I was informed that this outlying year counted for nothing, and dated back to a time older than many of the inhabitants. My informants added that, although it counted for nothing so long as the accruing rent was punctually paid, it did count for much if the rent was half a year in arrear, for that then, and then only, was the dormant year brought forward as the basis on which an ejectment was founded, and by which (it is not too harsh a word to use) the sorew was applied to the tardy-paying tenant.

More than one instance was cited to us of cases where an ejected tenant, whom the agent did not desire to continue on the estate, was not allowed to redeem, except upon payment of this stale demand; whilst if the tenant were not obnoxious to the agent, no such demand was made.

I confess I was incredulous for a long time, until I was informed by the Rev. Mr. M'Ontchan, Protestant Bector of Kenmare (himself a sturdy Northern), that when he succeeded to the incumbency of Kenmare. upon paying his first gale of rent, he looked at his receipt, and, to his surprise, found that it was dated a year back. He was thus made to appear not only to be owing a year's rent, but to be paying for a period when, in fact, he was not in occupation. He complained of this, and received for his com. | to their series of brilliant victories in the lafort the assurance of Mr. Trench that it was a mere matter of form-that it was the custom of the office.

I mentioned the circumstance at first to Lord Kenmare's sub-agent, and afterwards to Mr. Hussey, and each of them laughed. The story was obviously not new to them, and Mr. Hussey significantly added that in his opinion it gave to Mr. Trench more power over the tenants than any law could give him.

On this estate, as on all others to which I have adverted, there lies in all directions land apparently capable of reclamation in the hands of those who had the will and the interest to reclaim. I was not without skilled advice on this matter; I am not speaking merely from my own rude notions of the subject.

I was surprised to find the extent to which naly of these Lansdowne tenants were indebted to the bank, and still more frequent ly to the shopkeepers of Kenmare.

Mr. M'Outohan (to whom I have already aliuded) told me that if the shopksepers had not acted with greater humanity and forbearance than the landlord, five-sixthu of Lord-Lansdowne's tenants would have been absolutely ruined; and indeed, to my observation, it did not seem that they were, in fact, far removed from ruin as it was.

It is significant of the want of sympathy between the landlords and their tenants that when their trials were greatest the tenants

they remain faithful to the wise rules of your Society-the recitation of the Office of the Blessed Virgin Mary at your monthly religious meetings and the monthly confessions. The learned orator then spoke most touchingly

on the dangers which the innocent young man encounters upon the broad face of the world. Needless to say, His Lordship's hearers were his admirare. The Rev. Director then proceeded with the introduction of new candidates. The soft notes of the harmonium and the pleasing voices of St. Patrick's choir were heard once more, and the members retired to their hall to discuss some important questions relating to the general interests of their Society.

The GOLDEN FRUIT BITTERS restores health to all those who give it a trial. If you feel tered or out of sorte, Try it. If you feel despondent and dyspeptic, Try it. If you feel blue or bilious, Try it. Sold by all druggists.

THE CHAMPIONSSIP MATOH.

As our readers are fully aware the Shamrocks still retain the championship of the world, having completely worsted their opponents, the Montrealers, on Saturday afternoon las.t The play on both sides was admitted by the finest ever seen on the field, and the excitement was intense, the vast assemblage of spectators being kept at almost fever heat during the progress of the struggle. The Shamrooks have consequently added another crosse field this season. The Montreal team played splendidly, and their capture of the first game in a minute raised the hopes and expectations of their irlends, these hopes being strengthened by the recent defeat of the Shamrock team by the Torontos, and the subsequent victory of the Montrealers over the western team. The Shamrooks will play the Torontos next Saturday, and this will in all probability be the concluding match of the season for the championship, although it is stated that the Montrealers have again issued a challenge to the champions to play

them again before the close of the season.

OATABBH.

CATABBH .--- A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-tf

At the recent examination of the College of Physicians and Burgeons held at Quebec, for admission to the study of medicine, 19 out of 64 candidates passed a successful examination, viz. : Kenneth Cameron, Montreal ; Joseph Sirols, Bio; M P Marchildon, St Jug-

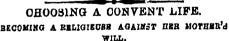
created one harbor und Act, and Ella Urowe appointed Harbor Master. Parliament is further formally prorogued for

forty days. Deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank in August were \$195,379, and withdrawals, \$330,-145; balance on hand Sist August, \$12,244,361.

NEW POST OFFICES.

The following new post offices were estab ished in Canada on 1st September last :-Arrow River, Marquette, Man; Boularderie Centre, Victoria, N S; Boularderie East, Victoria, N S; Deacon, Benfrew, N B, Ont; Dundee, Bichmond, NS; Ennis, Oardwell, Oat Evansvale, Ontaric, N R, Ont; Foymount (re opened), Renfrew, SB, Ont; Gypsum Miner, Haldimand, Ont; Hamilton Mountain, Queen'e, N B; Hopefield, Renfrew, S B, Ont; Kingeville, Inverness, N S; Logan's Tannery, Pictov, N S; New River Mills, Oharlotte, N B; Otenaw, Seikirk, Man; St Bazile Station, Portneuf, Que; Upper Kintore, Viotoria, NB.

The name of the office known as Henderson, Essex County, has been changed to Til-hury Centre, and that of Corseley, Eigin County, to Shedden.



Br. Louis, Sept 25 .--- News was received here from Albuquerque, N.M., that Miss Lulu Green had left he, home in that city and was an inmate of the Convent of the Sacred Heart in St. Louis; that her mother was threatening to make trouble, claiming that her daughter has been enticed away, and that several letters of a gushing, semi-religious, loveslok kind, showing that the girl had entered the corwent at the solicitation of some correspondent in Oincinnati. The mother was represented to be deeply incensed against the person who had enticed her daughter from home, and was said to be preparing for a lecture tour, armed with the letters received from Cincinnati, which the girl inadvertently left at home. A reporter visited the institution to-day, but was unable to gain an interview with the Mother Superlor of the convent. Sister Funboff, who said that she represented her Superior in all cases where a reportorial

interview was desired, said :---"It is only an attempt to get up a sense tion, and is a natural result of the recent mysterious disappearance excitement. Miss Green is in this institution, and has a right to be, for she came of her own free will, and was influenced by no one. She is 21 years of age, and her mother has nothing to say regarding what she shall do. That letter is pure nonsense, and no intelligent person would have written it. Mrs. Green may be the author of it herself. There is no tin; Edward L Quirk, Aylmer, P Q; Doz name signed to it, and you know of how Fournier, St Simon de Bimouski; Velda J much value an anonymous letter is. Miss Giroux, Belle Riviero; Rollo Campbell, Mon. Green graduated a year before coming here treal ; J Marcotte, Sie Monique de Nicolet ; in a Obicago institution of this order. She H Desilets, Becancour; Chas T Carle, St went home and told her mother that she was Ursule; S J Girard, St Germain; P J L coming here, and she came. Her mother is here some misappreheueion. I am not surprised that only a compara-tively small number of tenants applied. Everywhere the feeling is that the rent is ing or ill-will.

That cargo of 390 tons of frozen mutton recently sent from New Zealand to London, has set statisticians in the sheep raising regions of the West to figuring on possibilities of the future. Mr. Armour, the great Chicago dealer, says the United States can never compete with Australia in supplying Europe with mutton. A California newspaper admitted this fact. It cays Australia and New Zealand have over 70,000,000 sheep, and that the annual increase is 30,000,000 a year. The colonies can more than supply the mother country out of the annual increase. Euglish mutton sells at 17 to 21 cents 3 pound. In Australia the shoop are killed for their skins and the catcases thrown away. Even at 8 cents a pound there is great profit in shipping the mutton to Loadon. The artificial ice in which it is packed is so cheap that it is said there is little risk in the undertaking.



THE TRUE WHENESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

Color in the rest of the

Several English and French Medical Gentlemen

anat a statistice dat 9-And Their Opinions on Diseases.

HIGH SCIENTIFIC OPINIONS. Several medical gentlemen from the Engl lish and French atmies having recently be-come associated with M. Souvielle, of Parle, and ex-aide aurgeon of the French army, at his International Throat and Lung Instiintes, Phillips, Equare, Montreal, and 173 Ohuroh street, Toronto, where thousands of people are yearly treated successfully for diseases of the Head, Threat and Lungs by Spirometer the present opportunity is em-braced of making known "to the people of Ganada this fact, and also the opinions of these specialist surgeons connected with the International Throat and Lung Institutes on the symptoms attending the following prevalent and dreadful direases, in language devold of technical difficulties :-

Hemorrhage of the Lungs,

As a general thing hemorrhage from the langs is looked upon as a fatal symptom. True it is seldom patients recover from lung disease who have had severe hemorrhagee without the very best cars and treatment. Still many cases have recovered fully under properly directed treatment who have had several severe attacks of bleeding from the lungs. In the majority of cases the hemorrhage occurs early in the disease, and is consequently amenable to treatment. But when it occurs late in the course of the disease the prognosis is very unfavorable. Consumption.

This dreaded disease is seldom developed In a few months. It is slowly and gradually creeping upon the patient, sometimes very insidiously, but often as a result of other diseases of the air passages or which the patient is perfectly cognizant, but foolishly allows to run and advance until the fatal disease, consumption, has the lungs so fairly grasped that no earthly power can restore them to health. After the positive symptoms of consumption have been developed, there is always an uncertainty in the prognosis. We find cases, even advanced in the second stage, where recovery has taken place from proper treatment by inhalations suitable to the individual case and such constitutional treatment as the case demands. We also find cases in the first stage that the best directed skill cannot make any impression uponhence the neccesity of applying early, either before the disease has reached what we call consumption even in the first stage, or if that olimax has already been reached, lose no time in applying for treatment to those who make a specialty of diseases of the air passages:

Causes .- The most important causes are catarrb, laryngitis and bronchitis being allowed to run until finally the lungs are inwolved. Heavy colds and inflammation of the lunge, or pleure, or both, debility of the system, which predisposes to any of the above causes, hereditary predisposition, syphills, scrofuls, self-abuse or anything that lowers the tone of the system, even poor living and insufficient clothing.

Symptoms-The most Important symptoms are a regular cough, it may be very little, but at a certain time every day, generally in the morning upon rising, sometimes upon lying | He received his early education here under down, expectorstion of white, frothy matorial or a yellowish substance, sometimes mined with blood, shortness of breath upon exertion, night sweats, chills and fever, the ohills generally being irregular, but the fever regular at a certain time every day. The tomperature vises slowly but surely in consumption. The pulse is frequent and feeble, the patient becomes emaclated and weak, the eyes are sunken, the nose pinched, and a peculiar appearance is given to the month in advanced cases which cannot be mistaken by an experienced eye, and lastly, but not least, the voice has a obanged and peculiar chial residence of St. James have been built sound which speaks very positively to the specializt (who sees so many cases), and who becomes so familiar with the sounds articulated. This is a disease not to be trified On the first indication of anything with. that would lead to consumption, have it attended to. And don't despair even if your family physician tells you that you are bryond help. With our present knowledge of the new and scientific modes of treating dis. ease, applying the medicine directly to the part affected, instead of pouring drugs into the stomach, hundreds of cases are being oured that are even far advanced in consumption and pronounced beyond the skill of man to save.

CONSECRATION OF ARCH-BISHOP RIORDAN ANDER THE PARTY PARTY AND AND

5 . F. 17.

Years of faithful devotion to his priestly calling wins a rich reward.

Unitado, Sept. 19A-The most imposing Ostholic ceremony which Chicago has witnessed for years occurred yesterday, that by which Father W. Blordan, pastor of St. James' Church, was elevated by apostolio commission to be Coadjator Archbishop of San Francisco, with the right of snooession. The ceremony took place at St. James Church; near the corner of Wabaah avenue and Twenty-ninth street, the church where Father Blordan In the capacity of pastor bes for mote than a decade in the poems' in prose, and whose influence most able and efficient manner min-istered to the spiritual wants of one of the most harmonious and infinential Ostholic congregations in Ohicago, and where he is loved and revered to a degree sourcely equalled in any coclesissfical , parish. . . For

some time this ceremony of the consecration of Father Biordan to the high office named has been regarded in Catholio circles as the most important of coming events, and celaborate preparations were made befitting its importance. The ceremony was impressive in every respect, and was participated in by some of the noted Oatholic dignitaries in the country. The oremonial considered by itself alone, was magnificent and ceremonials i of 83 the olaborate, the Catholic Church are wont to be. But to most of those present there was added interest of the deepest nature. This arose from the fact that he who was being consecrated to one of the highest positions in the gift of the Church, and who was about to depart to distant fields in discharge of the duties which that office imposed, was their own spiritual adviser and guardian. He had been in and out among them, instructing them in all that was commendable, encouraging them to pure and holy living, sympathizing with them in their sorrows and afflictions, sharing their joys when they rejoloed, ministering faitbfully to all their spiritual needs, reproving when reproof was necessary, but always inspired with motives unmistakably for their best interests, both material and spiritual.

The coremony was attended by a large number of church dignitaries from different parts of the country, the bishops present being Chatard, of Vincennes; Dwenger, of Fort Wayne; Kain, of Wheeling; Ireland, of St. Paul; Spalding, of Peoria; Fitzgerald, of Little Book; Kranizbaum, of Green Bay; Hennessy, of Dabuque; Balter, of Alton ; Byan, of St. Louis ; Eyan, of Buffalo, and McOlosky, of Louisville.

Judge Moran, on behalt of the male mem. bers of the Parisb, presented His Grace with a purss of \$3,150, and the ladies also made an offering of \$2,342. It is understood that the local and visiting bishops and priests presented to Archbishop Blordan a purse of \$1,200 as a slight manifestation of their esteem, making a total offering of nearly \$7,000.

THE BILHOP & CANADIAN.

Father Blordan was born in New Brunswick some forty-two years ago, but came to Chicago with his parents when a mere boy. the supervision of his uncle, the Very Bev. Dr. Dunne, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, this city, and chaplein of one of the Illinois Irleh regiments in the war of He received his colthe rebellion. legiate education at Emmettsburg and at Rome, and is generally considered one of the ablest of American priests. He is a pulpit orator of recognized ability, and excels as an administrator. He has been pastor of St. James' parish in this oity for about twelve years, and is greatly belowed by his people. The beautiful new church and the parcduring his incumbency, and his parish is practically iree from debt. HIS Veneradie mother, a brother-Father D. J. Biordan, pastor of St. Elizabeth's Paris-and a sister, Mrs. D. Lilly, reside in this city, Archbishop Alemaney, whose coadjutor Father Riordan will become, is a Spaniard, but the great majority of the people of his diocese and of his priests are Irish and Irish-Americans.

Tribute to Catholic Monks " The Purest and Most Vital Ele-

ments of Christian Orvilization."

Mr. John Ruskin and the Benedictines.

dia di

We give Mr. John Ruskin's late tribute to St. Benedict, Mr. Buskin is a great artist, a great poet, who has written sublime on the art and architecture nof athe present and the coming. time is and will be good. He is a lover of truth, and it seems strange that so conscientions, iso robust, and so truthful a man 'should remain out of the Oatholie Ohurch. The Catholic reader will perceive that Mr. Ruskin makes the mistake of exalting the vocation of Martha above that of Mary. This is a reversal of Our Lord's "She has chosen the better part." saying, But Mr. Buskin's utterances are always interesting; and this tribute, coming fr a man who has written very bitterly sgainst the Church, is valuable.

Mr. Buskin's lecture, as given in the London Art Journal, began with a reference to the early life of the lecturer, and a statement of the main influences under which he made acquaintance with the abbeys of England. These two influences were, first, that of his parents' teaching; and secondly, that of Bir Walter Scotlys novels. Both were of great value, but both in some degree mistaken. His parents were too well informed, indeed to look without reverence on other forms of faith, but they were imbued with " the strictest principles of Calvinism," and, "in com-mon with most English people of their day, were suspicious of the monastic as distinguished from the clerical power." The novels of Soott, too, containing "a series of realizations which are the beat historical painting yet done in Europe,"

WERE OVER-PROTESTANT IN THEIR REAL TEN DENCY.

However much "the more zealous members of the Scottish Church" may have imagined Lim partial to Catholicism, "the truth is that Scott always attributes the highest qualities to the sincere disciples of Presbyterian doctrine, while the crosier and the cowl become with him little more than the paraphernalia of the theatre; and the final outcome and effective conclusion of all his moonlight reveries in St. Mary's sisle was but, for himself and his readers, that

"The monks of Melrose made gud kall,

On Fridays, when they fasted." Hence came the first question of the lecture, put by its author with a characteristic appearance of lightness, "Is not the making of good broth one of the special functions of a good monk?" What was the sentiment of the old monks of the valley, who built our now rulned abboys? Was it entirely dishonest, or their adventure entirely selfish? Let us see. We look now on the daisysprinkled and deep-iurrowed fields of our country spread in this order before us. Were they " laid in their sweet levels by the mountain streams ?" No. Where many of them now lie the ground was once covered with shingle or wat with marsh, and, recognizing this, it is well that we should remember how "the sagacity which discerned and the industry which redeemed the land" were found among the valley monks.

And so it was throughout Europe. These monks are distinct from the mountain ercmites and other meditative brethren. They were, as the world will one day admit.

"THE PUBRIT AND PROBABLY THE MOST VITAL BLEMENTS"

of the Obristian civilization of their time. The history of the Oburch shows this to

not always abow itself in the meading of things - this miracle, "make what you will of 16," is still to be noted as a fact in the minds and an influence on the lives of all subsequent Benedictines. Before his time the Ohristians had talked

and quartelled and suffered, but they had, so far, neither induded, nor produced, nor shown the way to anything. "They, had gone mad in great numbers; had lived on blackberries and scratched themselves virtilently with the thorns of them, had let their hair and nails grow long, had worn unbecoming old rage and mais, had been often very dirty, and al-most always, as far as the people could judge, very missiable. . St. Benedict examines into all that, tries what advantage there may really be in it,.....and finally determines

ought not to be only hermits, but also helpful members of society." And thus, in the words of M. Violist le Duo, to whom Mr. Buskin paid a splendid tribute of praise, "La regle de Suint Benoit est peut-etre le plus grand fait historique du moyen age." (The jule of St. Benedict 17, perhaps, the greatest his torio fact of the middle ages.)

Of the results of that rule there soon were given visible and tangible signs. Before the opening of the eleventh century the Order of St. Benedict had founded over fifteen thousand abbeys, and "up to the time of its division into the two branches of

CLUMY AND CITHAUX,"

had provided the Church with seven thousand Bishops and four-and-twenty Popes. But this worker-saint had also a spiritual message. The extinction of psganism had, in one sense, preceded him, but "in the deeper sense, nothing that ever once enters the human soul is afterward extinct in it." St. Benedict and his disciples constructed, but they also destroyed. The temple of Apollo, on Monte Oassino, was laid low by heir hands. They declared in their message the lordship of another sun, proclaiming, in a word, "useful labor as a man's duty upon earth and the Sun of Righteousness as his Lord in Heaven."

The pomp of Cluny; said the professor, in conclusion, went too far in luxury, and so St. Bernard checked if, and worked and watched, and prayed. What are we doing? We have no St. Bernard's or St. Benedict's, but we have. the overscer's factory, the equire's threshingmachine, and the Board's school. For all these we have one watchword, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die "----

THE FXAOT CONTRADICTION OF ST. BERNARD'S "Let us watch and pray, for to-morrow we live."..... "It is not mine to tell you," added Mr. Buskin, "which of these is true-I feel far too like wanting to be preached to myself than to preach to others-but there is one word that is true for the feeblest of us, and for all it should be enough. . Let us labor joyfully while we have the light. The night cometh, but thou knowest not what shall be on the morrow.""

> A BELIO. A BANK NOTE OF '57.

The St. Thomas Daily Times, Ont., publishes the following :---

"An old oltizen of St. Thomas rc-appeared on the scene of its former existence yesterday. It was a two-dollar note of the Bank of Montreal, issued at their St. Thomas agency, January, 1857. It is in a good state of preservation, and presents as regards the engraving a marked contrast to the finely engraved notes in use by the bank at the present fime. The printing has more the appearance of having been struck from a wood out than steel plate, and the ink is of a quality inferior to that now in use. The note was signed by B. B. Angus, then occupying a subordinate position in the bank, and who has since risen o the highest position in the financial circles in Oanada, and is now one of the leading railroad magnates of the Northwest. The

bank note was paid in on deposit at the Merchants' bank by Mr. Geo. T. Olaris, and

A. BUSSIAN, ENQUISITION. BABBABITINS HULLOTED, THEN POLITICAL PRIOR-BRS-A LETTER FROM A SUFFABLE.

Sr. Parsseeuec, August 31, 1883.-The following letter from a political-prisoner in Siberia will be found interesting, not only as coming from such a source, but as containing facts not generally known. The writer studied the Biglish language from books while in exile, and Without an opportunity for practice acquired such prc-fiolency that his fetter loses none of its in-

"Foreigners' have such vague notions about Russia that they are as yet unable to understand the very reasons and obaracter of the revolutionary tendencies which prevail to such an extent in that vast country. I will tell here one fact which will show you clearly the obstacter of the Russian Government. In 1866, soon after the execution of Karazozoff, a young workingman, sitting in an inn where two or three persons were present, was foolish enough to say of the Czar, "You see he hanged now a man who was perhaps much better than he himself.' Immediately he was arrested and brought to bt. Petersburg, where they put him in the well known prison of Sts. Peter and Paul. Then without any trial, merely by the order of the Ozar, he was sent to be imprisoned at the monastery of Soczdall. There are in Bussia two monasteries which have prisons for political or religious libres-penseurs-the monastery called Solovetskee, on an island in the White Sea, and the monastery of Soozdall. The chiefs of these prisons are the holy fathers-the abbots themselves. The young man was locked up in a small room. Once he committed some insignificant offence against the rules of the prison. Then the Abbot submitted the prisoner to such a punishment as the civilized world has not heard of since the times of the Inquisition. It is to make the world know this punishment that I deolded to write this letter.

A BARBAROUS CONTRIVANCE.

"The Abbot ordered a box to be brought into the room of the prisoner just as high and wide as the prisoner himself. On the inside of the box there were fixed on every point strong, large iron nails. The prisoner was put into the box and looked up. He could not turn himself, he could not move at all, because everywhere he would meet the iron nails. He remained in the box two days. Finally he could not bear any longer this torture, and said to the guard he wanted to see the Abbot. The latter came. 'Do you wish,' said the prisoner, ' to kill me ? I cannot bear any longer this torture. I swear to you that if you will not release me instantly from this box I will kill you.' Only then the Abbot released him. But no sooper had the prisoper left the box than he fell and fainted on the floor. His feet were so swollen they could not bear him.

"The holy fathers of the monastery use also several other kinds of torture. For instance, they put upon a prisoner iron fetters of 120 pounds weight, and keep him thus during some days. Only a man with great physical power cap, with these fetters on his feat, rise or at all change the position of his body as while sleeping he might desire.

"Such are these monastery prisons in which they keep for many long years, without any legsl trial, innocent people who dare have their own opinions about religion different from those of the State's Oburch. I remember plenty of other facts of the same kind. Where, for instance, is now the well known revolutionist, Naitshaeff, sentenced in 1871 to twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor? Nobody knows exactly, but there are persistent rumors that he is kept in one of the fortresses chained to the wall and fettered with irons of 120 pounds weight.

A LIVING DEATH.

"Where is the political oriminal Tomeen, sentenced in 1879 by the Martial Court to imprisonment for life? Nobody knows. b

UNVEILING & HIGH ALTAR IN BOBTON

September 26, 1888

Bostos, Bept. 17. The new high altar was unveiled yesterday in the cathedral, and High Mass was colobrated thereon by Archbishop Williams ... The structure is one of the most magnificent specimens of scolesiastical architocture in the country. It is composed of "American statuary marble, inlaid with mosaics and panels of California onyx and marbles from France, Germany, Lispon and Sienna. The altar is of Gothio design, in keep. ing with the architecture of the church, and is 39 feet in dieight from the base to the cross, surmounting it. In the middle of the alter, over the exposition niche is a large niche in which is to be placed a statue of our Dord, and 'smaller niches on either side are to containestatues of the Blessed Virgin and 85 .Johnar The niches, are surrounded by pillars of California onyx inlaid with panels of Mexican onyx. The tabernacle door is appropriately engraved with a representation of the cross surrounded by palm branches. Six large candlesticks are to be placed on each side of the tabernacle on steps leading from it to the level of the alter table. The cost of the altar is said to be but little less than \$100,000.

Carter's Little Liver Pills have no equal as prompt and positive cure for Slok Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Pain in the Side and all Liver Troubles. Try them. 63 tts

LA COMPAGNIE DE JESUS.

Le Monde EBYE : " La Compagnie de Jesus," in spite of the many persecutions to which it has been subject, is still in a flourishing condition and continues its good work. The soclety is divided into five provincesthat in Italy comprises Bome, Neapoli-tan, Sicily, Turin, and Venice, and numbers 1,558 Josuit fathers; Germany, including Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Gal-lacia and the lower countries, 2,875; France and its possessions, 2,798; Spain and Mexico, 1.933 disciples of Saint Ignace of Loyola; England and the United States, 1,895 Jesuits. This makes a total for 1882, of 11,058. In 1879, there were, all told, 10,529; in 1880, 10,494, and in 1881, 10,702.

HOW TO REMOVE A TIGHT RING. A novel method of effecting the removal

of a ring which has become constricted around a swollen finger, or in any other similar situation, consists simply in enveloping the afflicted member, after the manner of a circular bandage, in a length of fist India rubber braid, such as ladies make use of to keep their hats on the top of their heads. This should be accurately applied-beginning, not close to the ring; but at the tip of the finger, and leaving no intervals between the successive turne, so as to exert its elastic force gradually and gently upon the tissues underneath. When the binding is completed, the hand should be held aloft in a vertical position, and in a faw minutes the swelling will be perceptibly diminished. The braid is then taken off and immediately re-applied in the same manner, when, alter another five minutes, the finger, 11 again rapidly uncovered, will be small enough for the ring to be removed with ease. - Langan, Gaz. des Hop.

OANADIAN GEOGRAPHY IN ENGLAND. The knowledge of Canadian geography is not very extensive in England, even among the bester educated classes. One of our Lordon exchanges persists in addressing its numbers as follows :- "Quebec Post," Montreal, U.S.A. Such geographical ignorance as this is unpardonable, especially on the part of one of the oldest and most influential newspapers in the English metropolis.

CANADA TBUNK LINE EABNINGS. The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Bailway for the second week in Beptember were: 1883, \$117,000; 1882, \$60,000; increase, \$57,-000. Mileage, 1883, 1,884; 1882, 988. The traffic receipts of the Grand

Asthma. Our treatment for asthma has for its object the removal of the cause, the principal of which is a catarrhal inflammation of the muous membrane lining the bronchial tubes and Mr cells, and of the nasal mucus membrane and larynx in many cases, and not simply giving anti-spasmodics to relieve the paroxyam. This latter will only relieve the spasm-rot cure. Our applications contain medicines which will not only relieve the spasm, but also remove the inflammation. which is the principal cause. When the cause is complicated with derangement of the blood, the stomach or the heart, we give suitable remedies to remove those causes also. Our treatment will cure asthma, not simply relleve it.

Physicians and sufferers are invited to try the instruments at the offices free of charge. Persons unable to visit the Institutes can be successfully treated by letter addressed to

the International Throat and Lung Institute 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, or 173 Church street, Toronto, where French and English specialists are in charge. 12-45-2.

THE AMERICAN BISHOPS' VISIT TO BOME.

BONE, Sept. 18 .- Extensive preparations are making for the reception of the American Blahops. There will be a series of reunions at which Cardinal Simeoni will preside, and | on his plate, O'Donnell remarked :--at which questions concerning the influence of the Catholic Church in America will be descussed. Cardinal McCabe will be invited to attend some of the meetings at which the Irish agitation will be discussed.

YOUTHFUL INDULGENCE

in Pernicious Practices pursued in Sellinds, is a most startling cause of Nervous and General Debility, Lack of Self-Confidence and Will Power, Impaired Memory, Despondency, and other attendants of wrecked manhood. Sufferers should address, with three little postage stamps, for large illustrated treatise pointing out unfailing means of perfect exce. WOBLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Boffalo, N.Y. 67-TF

THE BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., Sept. 19 .- With the commencement of the new school year the preyed upon his mind, made him nervous and School Commissioners of this sity ordered what the reading of the Bible in the public schools should be resumed. At St. Mary's

Bishop Biordan is expected to leave for his new field of labor about Oct. 1.

Indulgent parents who allow their children to est heartily of high seasoned food, rich pler, cakes, &c., will have to use Hop Bitters to prevent indigestion, sleepless nights, sickness, pain, and, perhaps, death. No family is safe without them in the house.

CAREY'S SLAYES,

THE VOYAGE TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 20 .- The following account of O'Donnell's passage home has been furnished by a first cabin passenger on board the Athenian :---

HOW HE PASSED HIS TIME.

During the voyage O'Donnell was allowed on deck morning and alternoon and frequently up to nine p.m. There were always two detectives with him, but had it not been for this fact no one on board would have imagined that ho was a prisoner. He usually smoked cigars and occasionally a pipe, and was fre-quently in conversation with his custodians or with any of the passengers who cared to enter into conversation with him.

EVADING THE EUBJECT.

If the conversation, however, had any reference to the assassination of Carey, he always evaded it and turned the topic. One detective always slept in his cabin, which was kept locked. His meals were always out up fer him, and he partook of his food in his cabin. When first treated in this way, no knife being

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SUICIDE.

"I suppose they are afraid I will commit suicide. There is no fear of that. I have net been convicted yet, and I hope I won't be.

The detectives, during the voyage, took pains to keep up his spirits, and when O Dor-nell complained of a report which had appeared in the London newspapers about his having been connected with the gang who had attempted to blow up the Manslon House, they assured him it was untrue. On hearing this, O'Donnell exclaimed :- " As long as you believe I am not connected with that or any other plot I am satisfied."

WANTED FOR OTHER CHAMES.

From another source it has been learned that O'Donnell does not so much mind standing his trial for the murder of Carey, but he is afraid he may be recognized by the police for other things, and this has unquestionably

caused him great analety. The passenger says :- " I watched him frequently for half an hour at a time. After Oatholic pupils to leave the school if the vigorously. One day, in a fit of anger, he Bible should be read next day. i threw his pipe overboard."

a fact. That history, now nearing the close of its twentieth century, falls broadly into four great periods of five hundred years each. First, there are the fall of the Boman Empire and the establishment of the mystic saints, together with the theories and practices of ascetic monasticism. Bome dies in luxury; the Church grows up in self-enforced hardship. In these years the Vulgate translation of the Bible is finished, and the doctrinal machinery of the Catholic Ohurch is complete. Then comes the second period. . The work of the Church begins. Her saints are no longer martyrs only, but workers : "people who by no means appear only to expire, and to exist thenceforward only as pictures stuck full of hearts and arrows, but persons as busy, as obstinate, and as inevitable as modern engineers and rallway contractors," Mysticism changes to real action ; fancy to fact ; belief passes into law.

In the third five hundred years the energy of the Church is developed and its laws parfected ; Gothic architecture is created and the lost art of Apelles revived. "Perfect laws of honest commerce," "a perfect scheme of Ohristian education," and "the perfect victory of civil justice in Christian knighthood are centralized on the Bisito, written on the walls of Florence, and exemplified in the submission of their quartel by the barons of England to

THE ABBITRAMENT OF ST. LOUIS.

"Then, fourth and lastly, in these presently proceeding and fast concluding five huzdred years, you have printing, gunpowder and steam; Liberty, Reason and Science; your parliamentary eloquence and your par-liamentary cloture doing for you it yet remains to be seen exactly what.'

Returning, then, to towards the end of the first five hundred years of the history of the Ohurch, and beginning with the year 480, the opening year of the reign of Theodoric, Mr. Ruckin put before his audience a picture of Rome, "then fallen forever from her warthrone," " more inxuitous and wanton in her disgrace than in her majesty,"

"THE MOST GODLESS CITY OF THE EARTH,"

justilying in her pleasures and in her shames the emphatic utterances of Mr. Froude in that splendid address of his on Calvinism, delivered before the University of St. Andrew'e, that there was no stheism like the atheism of Rome"-a state of mind illustrated just new by the pictures of Mr. Alma-Tadema, which are " fast becoming very admirable and wonderial pictures of very detestable things." -At this period there was born of a sens-

torial house a child who ran away from his to teach him " the hope of a better life than that of Rome ;" a shild when ever since all generations have salled blessed-St. Bencdict.

BE IS THE FIDET AND CHIEF OF THE WORKING BAINTS :

he begins his life by mending things; the reof our own bays are, though their vintue does Government and the Irish clorgy.

is now in possession of Mr. Fred. teller."

MARQUIS MURPHY'S SON-IN-LAW. ABBIVAL OF, EIR CHABLES M. WOLSELEY WITH HIS

WESTERN BRIDE.

NEW YORE, Sept. 19.-Sir Obarles M Wolseley and Lady Wolseley arrived in this city yesterday by the steamer Servia of the Cunard Line. Ludy Wolseley is the daughter of Mr. D. K. Murphy, a millionaire merchant of San Francisco. She was mar-ried to Sir Charles in July last at the Pro-oathedral at Kensington. The ceremony was periormed by Cardinal Manning, and Pope Leo XIII. sent his blessing to the wedded pair. Mr. Daniel K. Murphy. the father of Lady Wolseley, is the senior member of the dry goods importing and jobbing firm of Murphy, Grant & Co., of San Francisco. He has devoted much of his money to charitable objects. The Roman Catholic asylums, schools and other institutions in San Francisco and Sacramento are largely indebted to his bounty. Mr. Murphy's liberality to Boman Catholic charities brought

him to the attention of the Pope. About eight years age, while Mr. Murphy was on his second whit to Rome, Pope Pius IX, bestowed upon him the Order of St. Gregory. A year later he was made a Count, and subsequently Pope Leo XIII. issued a buil making him a Marquis, an honor which had been bestowed upon only one other American. Sir Charles and Lady Wolseley were met at the steamer's dock by the lady's father and ex-Alderman Waite. They were driven to the Brevoort House, where they will make but a short stay before beginning a tour of the States. Their destination is for San Francisco, where they will be the guests of Marquis Murphy, the father-in-law of Sir Oharles.

FRENCH CANADIAN CONVENTION.

Bosron, Sept. 19 .- The sessions of the fifth annual convention of the organized French-Canadians of the United States were begun yesterday in Wadman Hall. The convention elected officers as follows :--President, D. O. A. Dube; Vice-President, J. D. Blanchard; Secretary, Jules Rouillard; Assistant Secretary, E. F. Lamoureux. The proceedings wero conducted in the French language. There were three sessions yesterday and one to-day, and this evening a banquet was given in Codmon Hall.

MR. ERBINGTON TO VISIT BOME. ROME, Sept. 19. --- Mr. Errington, who figured here recently in connection with his efforts as a representative of the British Governhome to the hills, and there found a hermit | ment accredited to the Vatioan for the purpose of prevailing upon the Pope to Interfere and prevent the Irish clergy from taking sctive part in the National League meetings, is espected to visit this city in November. At that time the Irish bishops will reach here for the purpose of taking part in the couroil which the Pope has called of the chief prepair of his aurse's corn-sleve, "only because lates of the Roman Cathollo Church in Europe she was so vexed about it," being the first and most famous miracle. And this story of means for maintaining griendly relations with Catholic Church this moving Father Grings, is moking he would appear at first in deep him, explained away as it may be by "the all the Fowers. Mr. British Government, and will sgein knews, but which must reach several hun-assistant pastor, denounced the reading of the thought; then he would suddenly, jump up volgar Gibbenian theory of plous impea-Bible as unjust and illegal, and ordered all from his seat and walk up and down the deck tures," or by supposing the young Benedict use whatover influence he pessesses towards have their own newspapers. Many of them "to have been neat with his fingers as some establishing friendly relations between his

they say, and it is probably true, that he is kept in one of the Siberian prisons-namely, at Tobolsk-and that there are two special guards to watch him, who receive a greater payment for this honor.

"Why were the three newly condemned revolutionists, Sheoriaeff, Teechonoff and Geesi Geliman, not sent to the Siberian pricons as the law commands, but are kept in Slusselbourg, this Russian Bastilloa? Bccause in the Siberian prisons they would not dia 50 2000.

"What right has the Government, in spite of the laws it created itself, to keep as it doer, since more than ten years, in a-pitiful small village, Villnisk, 500 miles from Yakoutsk, the celebrated Russian writer Toherneesheffskl, author of . Remarks Upon John Stuart Mill's Political Economy,' as well as many other excellent books? By the Russian law Tcherneeshefiski has long since the right of going throughout all Siberls, but the Government keeps him forcibly at Villnisk. Eight gendarmes and Cossacks. eent from Yskoutek for this special purpose and always watching him. He must live and sleep in the prison; only in the daytime he has the right to go into the village. But to him the most terrible punishment is that it is forbidden to him forever to write anything for publication. But the man is full of life and energy; he cannot help writing; he must write and he does. He writes leaves upon leaves, he covers piles of paper and then-he puts them into the fire! Can you Imagine this? Is it not like the tortures of Tantalus?

"And, after all, these facts give to the reader only a too insufficient notion of what is in fact the present government in Bussia, And with such a government will the European statesmen make treaties to give up those noble Bussians who have courage and selfsacrifice enough to protect against such barbarities ?"

As the writer is still a prisoner in the hands of the Russian authorities he does not wish his name published, and so also with the name of the young workman first men. tioned in this letter, who was imprisoned in the monastery of Soczdall for three years and exiled to one of the northern provinces of Russia in Europe for fourteen years. He was released in 1881, and all this punishment inflicted without a trial.

UNIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

There are in the United States the following national and international unions, numbeing 239,100 members, classified as below Typographical, 29,000; oigar makers, 18,000 bricklayers and stone masons, 12,080; carpenters and joiners, 6,700; iron moulders, 14,000; iron and steel workers, 42,600; charcoal burners, 36,000; stona cutters, 6,000; paper hangers, 3,559; coppersmiths, 4,200; locomotive makers, 12,060 ; upholsterers, 1,500 ; German typographers, 3,000; horse shoers 2,000; shoemakers, 17,000; telegraph operaters, 12,000; metal workers, 2,000; mashinistr. 1.709. These societies are independent of the Knights of Labor, whose number is not are shilled with similar organizations in i Tanada.

	Bailway of Canada for the week ending Sep- tember 15th and corresponding week last year were:
	were:
1	1882 368,155

Increase 1883..... \$11,416

Charles Goodnight has the Inrgest cattle ranch in the world at the head of Red Biver, Texas. He began buying land four years ago, getting 270,000 acres at 35 cents an acre. The price has risen to \$2 an acro. He is still buying. Ile controls 700,060 acres. To enclose his lands 250 miles of fence is required. He has 40,000 cattle.



September 26, 1883. THE FRUE WEINESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE F.A. 4. 7 5 8 2 61 12 LiFE.

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Investigate for Yourselves!



health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pill there no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent b mail for sight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON 1485.

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRON' STIS. JOENSON'S ANODYNE LINIMEN. Sinatan-ianecusly relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save une inter sont free by mad. Don't delay a moment. Provention is better than cure. ІПИГРІ

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and Ez-JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and Ez-ternal Use). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Soro Lauga, Bloeding at the Lunga, Chronic Hoarteness, Hasting Cough, Whooping Cough, Neuralgia, Influenza, Soro Lauga, Bloeding at the Lunga, Chronic Hoarteness, Hasting Cough, Whooping Cough, Neuralgia, Influenza, Soro Lauga, Bloeding at the Lunga, Chronic Hoarteness, Hasting Cough, Whooping Cough, Neuralgia, Influenza, Soro Lauga, Bloeding at the Lunga, Chronic Hoarteness, Hasting Cough, Whooping Cough, Neuralgia, Influenza, Soro Lauga, Bloeding at the Lunga, Chronic Hoarteness, Hasting Cough, Whooping Cough, Neuralgia, Influenza, Soro Lauga, Bloeding at the Lunga, Chronic Hoarteness, Hasting Cough, Whooping Cough, Neuralgia, Influenza, Soro Lauga, Bloeding at the Lunga, Chronic Hoarteness, Hasting Cough, Whooping Cough, Neuralgia, Influenza, Soro Lauga, Bloeding at the Lunga, Chronic Hoarteness, Hasting Cough, Whooping Cough, Neuralgia, Influenza, Soro Lauga, Bloeding at the Lunga, Chronic Hoarteness, Hasting Cough, Whooping Cough, Neuralgia, Influenza, Soro Lunga, Bloeding at the Lunga, Chronic Hoarteness, Hasting Cough, Whooping Cough, Neuralgia, Influenza, Soro Lunga, Bloeding at the Lunga, Chronic Hoarteness, Hasting Cough, Whooping Cough, Neuralgia, Influenza, Soro Lunga, Bloeding at the Lunga, Chronic Hoarteness, Hasting Cough, Whooping Cough, Neuralgia, Influenza, Soro Lunga, Bloeding at the Lunga, Chronic Hoarteness, Hasting Cough, Whooping Cough, Neuralgia, Influenza, Soro Lunga, Bloeding at the Lunga, Chronic Hoarteness, Hasting Cough, Whooping Cough, Neuralgia, Influenza, Soro Lunga, Bloeding at the Lunga, Chronic Hoarteness, Hasting Cough, Whooping Cough, Neuralgia, Influenza, Soro Lunga, Bloeding at the Lunga, Chronic Hoarteness, Hasting Cough, Whooping Cough, Neuralgia, Influenza, Soro Lunga, Bloeding at the Lunga, Chronic Hoarteness, Hasting Cough, Whooping Cough, Neuralgia, Influenza, Soro Lunga, Bloeding at the Lunga, Chronic Hoarteness, Hasting Cough, H ferralgia, Influenza, Sore Lunga, Bloeding at the Lunga, Chronic Hoarseness, Hasking Cough, Whoopin, hronic Rheumatiam, Chronic Diarthona, Chronic Dysentery, Chelera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseas pine and Lame Back. Bold everywhere. Send for pamphiet to I. S. Jonnaout & Co.; Boston, Mass.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chornist. IN ARKE HENS LAY now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's WAAKE HENS LAY Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Doze, I teasp'a-right to Julia food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for B lotter-stamps. L.S. Johnson & Co., Bosrow, Miss. fui to 1 pint food. Sold every

Under Contract with the Government of Can-ada and Newfoundland for the convey-ance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Matte.

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This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water tight compariments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experi-ments can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

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KERRY, WATSON & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, MONTREAL,

Allan Line. TO THE PUBLIC!

Life is full of ocaseless sighing "For something brighter, better still, Than what we have; our thoughts are flying To some distant abore or hill.

Where we think the world is trighter, Nonght but sumahine all the day; Where we think life's cares are lighter, Flowers, not thorns along the way.

Could we reach that fairy vision; Think you we would happy be? No, our thoughts and hopes elysian To another lard would five.

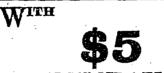
Oh ! this vain and useless thinking That one day we'll be content ! Ere the sun of life is sinking Often brightest hopes are rent.

Youth will paint a picture glowing, Of the future bright and grand; Flowers in counties numbers growing, Of. too of, they build on sand.

Age looks back with fond regretting To its youth forever gone; Looks back ever, all forgetting Once how bright the future shour.

Let us live then in the present, For the future may bring pain; And the past, however pleasant, Nover, never comes again.

B. E. RYAN. Almonte, Sept. 11th, 1883.



YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE Imperial Austrian 100fl. Government Bond

Postmaster-General Gresham having pub-lished a wilful and malicious falsehood in re-gard to the character of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, the following facts are given to the public to prove his statement, that we are engaged in a fraudulent business, to be false and untrue: Amount of prizes paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company from January 1, 1879, to Which bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid ont in premiums four times yearly. Every bond is so long entitled to

Four Drawings Every Year,

Until each and every bond is drawn. Every bond MUST be drawn with one of the following premiums;

	State Lottery Company from January 1 present date :	, 1879, to	yearly. Every bond is so long entitled to
•	Paid to Southern Express Co., New		Four Drawings Every Year,
. '	Orleans, T. M. Wescoat, Manager	51,366,800	Fuur Diawings Every ice.,
	JOR H. Oglesby, President	463,900	Until each and every bond is drawn. Even
2	Paid to Louislana State National Bank, S. H. Kennedy, President.	125,100	bond MUST be drawn with one of the followin premiums:
3	Paid to New Orleans National Bank,	88,550	4 Bonds @ fl. 200.000900.000 floring.
	A. Baldwin, President		2 Bonds @ fl. 50,000 100,000 floring. 2 Bonds @ fl. 80,000 60,000 floring.
ł	Charlaron, Cashler	64,450	4 Bonds @ fl. 10.000- 40.000 fioring.
	Paid to Citizons' Bank, R. L. Oar- riere, President	57,000	2) Bonds @ fl. 1,000-20,000 floring. 48 Bonds @ fl. 40-19,200 floring.
B	Faid to Germania National Bank, Jules Cassard, President	30,000	4720 Bonds @ fl. 130-612,000 floring.
ī	Paid to Hibernia National Bank,		Together with 4,800 Bonds, amounting to 1

653,200 floring. Every one of the above named bonds which does not draw one of the large premiums must be drawn with at least 180 Floring. The next drawing takes place on

Every Bund which is bought from us on or before the let of October, with Five Dollars, is entitled to the whole premium which may be drawn thereon on that date. Orders from the country can be sent in with Five Dollars in Registered Letters, which will secure one of these Bonds, good for the Drawing of the lat of October. of the lat of October. For Bonds, circulars, or any other informa-tion address:

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO. No. 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, New York City.

Rew fork One. ESTABLISHED IN 1874. N.H.—In writing, please state that you saw his in the TRUE WITYESS. #27-The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States:

Non mart State of the state of ANTERN THE ONLY VEGETABLE MANDRAKE TTER CURE E. FOR DYSPEPSIA, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price, 35. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

AGRICULTURAL FARM WORK FOR OCTOBER. American Agriculturist . 275

الأسام مستعد المستعد والأستان والمتركز والتعليق التواقع والمستعد والمتعاد والمتعاد والمتعاد والمتعاد والمستعد

Large weeds in meadows and pasigres are now readily seen, and can be quickly removed with a obleel-blade attached to a. long handle. Grass lands to furnish hay next year should not be closely fed by stock during the late autumn, but instead be top-dressed with fine, well-rotted manure. Grass seed may be sown on spots where the stand is poor, and if harrowed over, and some fertilizer added, a good growth may be expected.

It is not too late to sow wheat and rye; if the soll is in fine condition both may do as well as early-sown grain, and are more likely to escape the Hessian fly. A top-iressing of manute will assist in giving the plants a good growth before the ground freezes.

Potatoes should be dug as soon as they are ripe, and kept for a time in heaps in the field to dry out. Sunlight injures potatoss, and they should therefore be stored in a dark, frost-proof place. All decayed potatoes should be assorted out, and burned with the vines, when clearing up the field. Mangels and beets are injured by froat, and should be harvested in safety. These roots may be kept in heaps near the stable, and removed by the load as required. It is important to ventilate the pits well to prevent heating. Turnips will stand froste, and continue to grow until the season closes.

Make the necessary water-courses in fields to relieve them of the excess of surface water during heavy storms. The furrows, wide and shallow, should run disgonally across slopce, with little fall. All kinds of litter, except weeds with ripened seeds, should go into the barnyard. There should be a gen-eral cleaning up in and around the garden and stables, to give a neat appearance at the end of the season. Now is a good time to make necessary repairs and improvements for wintering the farm animals before bringing them permanently into the yards and stables,

NOTES ON LIVE STOCK.

Horses should no longer be turned out at night. A cold rain may bring on troubles which are difficult to cure at this time of year. If horses are unavoidably drenched, rub them dry as saon as possible, and cover with blankets. Horses need to enter upon the winter in good health.

Cows cannot be kept in good flow of milk without ample rations of rich fodder. As the pastures become bare, corn stalke, cut and mixed with ground oats and corp, may be given. Feed the tops of beets, turnips, etc., in small quantities. The aim should be to have the cows in fine form at the close of their pasturage.

Speak for March lambs this month. There is often a fine profit in buying poorly-fed sheep from sections where fodder is scarce, and furging them off fat in the spring. In this way a large amount of straw, if fed with corn, may be made into manure as a second cource of gain.

The pullets will lay eggs through the winter if kept in a warm house, and pre-vided with crushed shells and good feed. Choppod cabbage and other green food is relished by fowls along with the grain. Avoid crowding the poultry, and keep the nosis, walls, etc., free from vermin. Early fatten-ed poultry are more profitable marketed during the latter part of October and early in November than at Thanksgiving or Christmas time.

GLANDERS IN HORSES.

Every horse-owner is more or less acquainted with that loatbsome disease, the Glanders, and every one should be aware that it is both contagious and fatal, not only to horses, but also to mankind. The fact that the discase has to this day baffled all treatment, is sufficient reason why the dotection of glanders in a stable is always looked upon as serious. If the disease always assumed the same characters, if every glandered horse presented the three special symptoms essentially belonging to it, namely, the green-isb, sticky, and at times bloody discharge at the nose, the hard, painless and adherent swollen glands at the jaws, and, above all, the peculiar and characteristic ulcerations of the mucous membrane upon the cartilage of the cavities of the nose, there would be no difficulties in recognizing the disease, and condemning the animal thus soliticted as most dangerous. But this is not always the case. This disease assumes many forms. Sometimes only a slight glandular enlargement, again discharges from the nostrils, while in a third animal neither of these will exist, and only small ulcers will be detected in the upper angle of the nostrils. Still the animal is just as dangerous as if it showed all the symptoms fully developed; in fact, even more dangerous, for, while in this condition it may apparently be in perfect health, its skin presenting nothing unusual to the ordi-nary observer. The horse may remain in good condition, feel as well as ever, be able to do its work, and remain thus for months, and communicate the glanders to many animals who may come in contact with it. It is necessary to detect the disease at the start, and for this no one should be better qualified than the regular veterinarian; he who has by his studies become familiar with the different aspects of the disease. If once detected, there must be no besitation; cartainty of the existence of the disease should mean death to the animal ffected. Unless it is killed, most serious, even fatal consequences, may follow. The duty of the owner of an animal in suspicious condition is, to have it examined at once. If there is no doubt about the disease, the horse must be at once destroyed. If there is doubt, it should be isolated and rather than wait for the developmenty of all the symptoms, which may take a long time, inoculation of the matter from the discharge can be made on an old horse, a dog, or a rab bit, but still better on an old mule or a dorkey. This inoculation will produce glanders, no maiter how small the quantity of the virus if taken from a glandered horse .- President Llautard, in the American Agriculturist for October.



Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a billous state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, Sc. While their most remarkshe success has been shown incuring

Headoche, yet Carter's Little Liver Fills are equally valuable in Constipation, enring and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, shimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured



Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but forth-nately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valu-able in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we

Is the hane of so many lives that have is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very casy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly veretable and do not grips or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1 food by druggists everywhere, or sent by msi. CARTER MEDICINE CO.,

New York City.



VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAK-NESSES, Including Lencorrhon, Irregular and Painfal Menstrantion, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PRO-

LAPSUS UTERI, &c. EF Pleasant to the tasts, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in prognancy, and io-lieves pain during labor and at regular periods. PHYSICIANS CSB IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELT.

TO FOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever heen before the public; and for all discness of the RIDKEYS It is the Greatest Remedy in the World. TW KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex

Find Groat Rellef in Its Use. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of llumors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellons in results as the Compound.



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ALEX. EQSS' DEPILATORY ALEX. EQSS' DEPILATORY Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1; sent securely packed from England by post. Alex Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors. His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Cantharides pre duces whiskers or hair ou the bead. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and or ows' feet marks under the oyes. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each sold at \$1, or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Nose Machine, for pressing the cartilage of the nose into shape, and the Ear Machine for outstand-ing cars, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post Office. Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists of Bryson, 461 St. Lawrence Main street, Mont-real, or direct from ALEX. EOSS, 21 Lamb's Conduit street,

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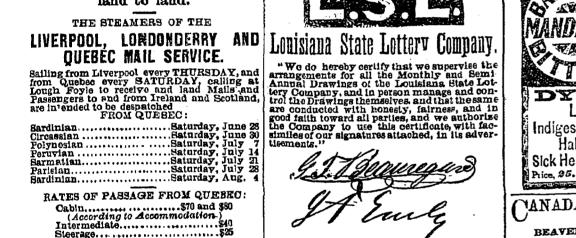
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A COMPETENT ORGANIST is wanted at St. John's Church, Oswogo N.Y., to take charge of organ and choir. Ad-dross the Pastor, stating terms and conditions. REV. D. O'CONNELL, St. John's Church, Oswego, N.Y. COMPETENT ORGANIST

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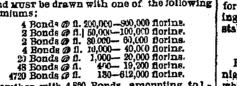


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Ist of OCTOBER, 1893.

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as follows:	_
Buenos Ayrean	About June 24
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Neglorion	
Lunarma	
Canadian	. About July 18
Corean.	About July 28
Grecian	About sury 25

THE STEAMERS OF THE

Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows:-FROM HALIFAX: Nova Scotian......Monday, July 2 Hibernian......Monday, July 20 Caspian......Monday, July 30 Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's THE STEAMERS OF THE Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry,

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Persons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at Lowest Rates. An experienced surgeon carried on each

An experienced surgeon carried on each vessel, Berths not secured until paid for. Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Giasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Ognada and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal, and from all Railway Stations in Clanada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal. For Freight, passage or other information

Glagow, via Baltimore, Hoaton, Queese and Montreal. For Freight, passage or other information Spply to John M. Currie, 21 Qual d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Farls; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns. Ant-werp; Roys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Ham-burg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux. Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queens-town; Monigomere & Workman, 17 Grace-church street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Gract Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverfool; Allans. Rae & Co., Quebso; Allan & Co.; 72 Lasalle street, Ohi-Cago; H. Bouriler, Toronto; Leve & Aldon, 207 Broadway, New York, and 15 Shate street, Bosion, Or 10 H. & A. ALLAN, H. & A. ALLAN, 81 State street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal. 2 G

June 19, 1883.

DR. KANNON, C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street. 18-9

ADVERTISING Contracts made for this paper, which is kept Contracts insue average and a second and a second a secon يكرد بليتم المستادين فتواطئ والمتاني فتأمس المعتج المستاني



Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1888 for 25 years by the Legis-iature for Educational and Charitable purposes -with a capital of \$1,000,000-to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwheiming popular vote its fran-chise was made a part of the present State Con-stitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879. The only Lotiery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State

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Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans. Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La. Ordinary letters by Mail or Express to

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LAKE WINNIPEG, W. Stewart.....July 11 LAKE MANITOBA, G. B. ScottJuly 25 LAKE OHAMPLAIN, T. A. Jackson....Aug. 1 LAKE NURON, Wm. Bernson.....Aug. 8 LAKE NEPIGON. Howard Campbell...Aug. 15 LAKE WINNIPEG, Wm. Stewart.....Aug. 22

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B Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are pre pared at 238 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass Price of either, 91, Six bottles for 85. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, 61 per box for either. Mrs. Finkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cons stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper.

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the solution of the second sec PECTORAL. ity of results. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief pulmonary diseases, anording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Ca-tarrh the offects of Aven's Cureny Pro-

Sore Threat, Asthma, Croup, and Ca-tarrh, the effects of Aven's GHERRY PEC-TORAL are magical, and multitudes are an-nually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the pro-tection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious soothing, and helpful. Low prices are inducements to try some of

Low prices are inducements to try some of the many inixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and indiffective ingredients, now offered, which, as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand Insenses of the threat and langs definition active and effective treatment; and it is dan-gerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use Avres's Chenene Perconat, and you may confidentia arout the best results. confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fue ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pul-movery completes not already berowd the monary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

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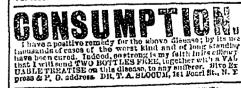
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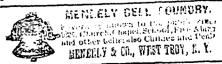
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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

8

THE IBISH CHANOELLOB. DUBLIN, Sept. 25.-Bir Edward Sullivan has taken the oath of office as Lord Chancellor of Ireland, succeeding the Bight Hon. Hugh Law who died recently.

HEADS OF THE LAW ... The Irish Ohancellorship has been held by some famous men-one might add by an especially large number of men of the essenespecially large number of men of the essen-tially successful type. Of those who have had the custody of the great soal of Ireland since the Bevolution, at least ten have found-ed families. Their representatives in the peerage of to day are Lords Methuen, Nor-manby, Midleton, Roden, Lifford, Bedesdale, Manners, Plunket, Strathedon and Campbell, and St. Leonards. The only two in the list who sat on the English woolsack-Lords Campbell and St. Leonards-succeeded each other as heads of the law in Ireland, though in other as heads of the law in Ireland, though Sir Edward Sudgon had been once Ohanoal-lor of Ireland before he took Campbell's place in 1841. Campbell's appointment is always spoken of as a "job," intended to give him a retiring pension of $\pounds 4,000$ a year. It was certainly Lord Melbourne's fashion of paying a party debt; but it should not be forgotten that Campbell declined the pension.

LOCAL FAME,

The fame of the Irish Chancellors has been, as a rule, of rather a local kind. But Lord Methuen, for instance, is known in history Methuen, for instance, is known in instally chiefly for his achievements as a diplomatist. He it was who negotiated the treaty with Portugal which bears his name, and which did more than anything else to make England for upward of a century a port drinking mation. John Flizgibbon, Earl of Clare (Chancellor from 1789 to 1802) is also known on the English eide of St. George's Channel. His last male descendant was killed at Balaklava. George Ponsonby (1806-7) bccame leader of the Whig party in the House of Commons on Lord Grey's accession to the Upper House. Thomas, Lord Manners (1807-27), had previously been a baron of the Eng-Wish Exchequer. Sir Anthony Hart (1827-30) had been Vice-Ohancellor of England. Perhaps the greatest name on the list is that of the Irich" Demosthenes, Lord Plunket, who was Chancellor from 1830 to 1834, and again from 1835 to 1841.

PICKED UP AT SEA.

THERIBLE SUFFERINGS OF TWO MEN-SIX DAVE IN AN OPEN BOAT.

Sr. JOHN'S, N.F., Sept. 21.-The schooner Mercury, a French fishing vessel, arrived last night at St. Plerre from the Great Banks. She brought in two Newfoundland fishermen, had made a dreg of their cars to keep the dory's head to sea, but the rope unfortunately parted and they were thus loit to the fury of the wind and waves. Matthews took of his neck scari on the fourth day and hoisted it on a bosthook as a signal of distress.

SUFFERING OF THE MEN.

On the Sth a Belfast brig, bound to Miramichi, sighted the ocoan wait by its flag and bore down on it, only in time to rescue the poor fellows from a horrible death. Both had become del'ricus, and Walsh, in a paroxysm of delirium, cut open his veins and sucked his blood to allay the burning thirst that was consuming him. So enfeeded were they that the brig's crew had to hoist them on board. On the 12th they were transferred to the Mer-

oury and landed at St. Plerre last night. The Mercury also brought in Captain John Hiscock, Horatio Lodge, Thomas Lodge and William Hobbs, who were saved from the wrecked Newfoundland banker Mediauna. They report that they know nothing of the fate of the remainder of the crew. All four of them took refuge in one dory.

FINANCIAL.

TEUR WITHESE OFFICE, TURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1883 The money market remains unchanged,

The money market remains unchanged, ratos of discount being 61 to 71 per cent., and of call loans 5 to 51 per cent. Sterling ex-change is steady at 81 prem. for 60-day bills between banks, 82 prem. cash over the coun-ter, 91 to 95 prem. for demand bills. Drafts on New York are sold at 1 prem. The financial markets to day were quiet. Money is in abundant supply and loaned at tr good change and the market has remained

Money is in abundant supply and loaned at ourrent rates. While the present cloud is hanging over the market there is not much demand from stock borrowers and busi-ness requirements are only moderately large. Stocks were all easier up to mid-to the market from that another to support day, though the reason is not very apparent. tory. The decline was not confined to the Senecal much The decline was not comment to the issues at stocks, but was participated in by the banks. Merchants' declined 4 this morning Toronto 4, Passenger 1, Bichelieu 1 and Telegraph 1 per cent.

per cent. $3 \in Stock Sales - 1$ Montreal 1977; 29 Mer-chants 1207; 25 do 1201; 221 do 120; 15 do 1193; 50 Toronto 1814; 100 do 181; 50 Onta-rio 115; 70 Commerce 1312; 50 Northwest 723 6d; 50 Passenger 117; 50 do 116; 15 Richelieu 642; 50 do 642; 60 do 632; 70 Televraph 121. Telegraph 121.

OOMMERCIAL. WEEKLY BEVIEW - WHOLESALE MABKETS.

For most of the week under review we have had splendid fall weather, and the tran-sactions in wholesale branches of trade reached a large aggregate. A few failures occurred, but they were for insignifi-cant amounts and were not induced by the suspension of the Exchange Bank, whose largest cnetomers have obtained accommodation which enables them to continue their business as before. In staple groceries a really good movement is shown, and country orders have come in with satisfactory frequency enough to show that trade has budded into something like animation. Sugar has been active and firm ; toa in better request, especially for the finer grades; coffee quiet and inactive ; rice firm; finits quiet in the absence of stocks; and spices generally firm and in light supply. Dry goods have been without new feature, a

quiet trade passing in a way that does not at-tract attention. The metal markets have been rather tame, but no important changes in values have occurred. Boots and shoes have developed greater activity, and the out-look is very promising. Leather, however, named Matthews and Walsh, who had got astray from their schooner, A. O. Harris, when off the Grand Banks on September 2. has been somewhat more active. The lumber They were six days and nights in their dory trade has been moderately active. The lumber trade has been moderately active. Anthraoite without a particle of food or water. They coal has advanced, and chemicals have ruled strong. The movement of flour has been greatly curtailed by its scarcity, and the recelpts are hardly enough to supply local wanta.

> DRY GOODS .- This time last year was Exhibition week, and the busiest period of the senson, making quite a contrast with the prcsent quietness. The city retail trade, howover, has been pretty fair. A healthy feature in the cituation is that stocks are not heavy either in the hands of wholesale or retail dealers. In cotton goods there is no ohange, the market being steady under a fair seasorable run of orders. In Canadian tweeds the Bosamond Mills, Almonte, Oat., are turning out an entirely new class of pure worsted goods equal to the very finest qualities of imported goods, which are taking well. Another new feature is that certain kinds of receipts prices are firmly maintained at 19c woollen goods of Canadian make are being to 20c per dozen. Butter, pork, lard and shipped to England, having been ordered from sample. Remittances are not generally

as good as expected.

probable future contingencies. We quote :-Pine, 1st quality, per, M\$35' to 40; de 2nd, \$22 to 25; do shipping oulls, \$15 to 17; spruce, per M, \$12 to 14; do oulls, \$9 to 10; oak, per M, \$40 to 45; hard maple, per M, \$20 to 22; soft, do, per M, \$16; basswood, per M, \$18 to 20; black walnut, 1st and 2nd, \$100 to 110; do let \$10 to 120; do onlie, \$60 to 65; hem-

in good shape, and there are few expressions of an unfavorable character to be heard. All kinds of fine teas are considered desirable Holders in consequence display confidence over the situation, and a healthy undertons prevails for most descrip-tions. In addition to the improved local demand, the news from New York and London is of a strengthening tendency, and these markets are measurably better than this. Some forther large lines offered on New York so-

count have been withdrawn. HIDES .- The market has been very quiet during the week, both as regards native and foreign hides, but no change can be made in prices. We quote green butchers' hides, 8c, 7c and 6c per lb, for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respec-tively. Inspected hides are sold to tanners at lo advance upon the foregoing figures. Toronto hides 9c to 91c No. 1, and 8c to 81c No. 2 Western green salted-No. 1 buff 91c to 91c; No. 2, 8c to 81c. Dry salted 161c No 1, and 141c No. 2; lambakins, 55c; clips,

55c; caliskins, 10c per lb. PETROLEUM.-The demand was brisk at firm prices, partly because consumption is on the increase as the season progresses. Some speculative transactions for forward delivery have also been made, but refiners do not care about selling ahead. Petrolia advices have a stiffening effect. We quote osr lots 1640; broken lots 1640 to 170; and single barrels 1710 to 1810.

LOCAL COMMERCIAL-SEPT. 25.

The grain market is very dull and prices unchanged as follows :-- Canada red aro winter wheat \$1.21 to 1.22; do white winter \$1.16 to 1.18; do spring \$1.17 to 1.19; Toledo red winter \$1.13 to 1.14; Detroit white winter, No 2, \$1.10 to 1.12; Chicago and Milwaukee spring \$1.07 to 1.09. Corn 62c to 63c; peas 95c to 971c; cats 33c to 350; rye, 6710 to 70c; barley nominal. Ocean freights were quiet at 25 6d to 3s for spot to forward shipment to Liver-pool; 3s 3d to 3s 6d to Glargow and 3s 6d to 3s 9d to London and Bristol. Flour to Liverpool 15s, and to Glasgow 16s 31 to 17s 6d. The flour market rules very firm and at the same time dull, but owing to scarcity, holders have been enabled to again put up prices on the finer grades of winter wheat flour. There was some enquiry for export, and 600 sacks superior were placed tc-day for Glasgow account. The only cales reported were 75 brls extra at \$5 60 and 150 brls *spring extra at \$5 30. Oatmeal keeps quiet at \$5 25 to \$5 30, and commeal at \$3 40 to \$3 50. Obeese-It is said that as high as 11c was paid in Ogdensburg on Saturday for late make on Montreal account. Shippers, as a rule, report nothing very encouraging from the other side. The public cable is un-changed at 523. We quote 93: to 104 c, and jobbing selections 10c to 11c. Eggs-The provaling demand runs light, but under light meats are unchanged.

In the hay market the best timothy is quoted at \$8 50 per 100 bundles, and ordinary IRON AND HARDWARE --- Beyond sales of to fair at from \$5 to \$8. Straw was quiet at small parcels on spot very little has been from \$4 to \$6 per 100 bundles. Pressed hay

selling at from to \$2 to 4 50 each; sheep from \$4 to 8 each. A few calves were disposed of at from \$5 to 16 scoording to size and quality.

Becent engagements at this port have been made at £4. The following were shipments of cattle from this port for week ending September 22 1883, with comparison :

Oattle. Sheep SS Ontarlo, Liverpool..... 227 845 SS Lake Huron, Liverpool.... 421 1,653 890

Total 734 3,307
 Total corresp'g week 1882.
 1,371
 2,410

 Total to date.
 41,374
 76,859

 Total to date, 1882.
 34,004
 62,905

 Total to date, 1881.
 36,642
 51,524

TOO MUCH SUGAR !!

Sugar is a useful article of diet, yet I dare-say the ancients lived very comfortably without it. The people of England were without sugar until the fourteenth century. Though sugar is found in nearly all of the fruits, vegetables, seeds and meats that constitute our food, it would be very inconvenient to be de-

because they have been improperly fed, and the irritated stomach demands the cooling influence of water to allay its tendency to inflammation.

A mother often complains that her child is troubled greatly with a sour stomach, but this case is no longer mysterious when the mother, to quiet the little one so that she can continue her account of the case, sets down before her a little dish of sugar, from which the child may help itself. Most which the child may help itself. mothers would give candy or a cookie instead, though some feed their children lumps of sugar from the bowl, believing that the children need sugar, and might better have it in that form than in any other. In any case of this kind there is a very frequent call

for water. Do you know how vinegar is made? You can get plenty of it by simply mixing sugar or molasses with water and keeping it warm. A sour taste in the mouth after eating sweets, is of very common occurrence. It is the acid caused by the fermentation of the sugar left in the month, with the saliva that causes the decay of children's teeth-this and the lack of bone-forming material in the daily food. Vinegar "cats" lime, as one can tell by leaving an egg in vinegar. Bits of sugar or candy leit to ferment among the testh destroy their enamel, as well as do pickles. The child that is fed on sweets naturally craves pickles as an antidote, but well-fed ohlidren are contented with plain nonrishing food if properly prepared and sofficiently varied. Many imagine that all ohildren should have free access to both sugar and pickles in order to supply what they suppose to be natural cravings, and to prevent theits of sugar from the family bowl. A mit-

taken policy. In "Foods" by Dr. Edward Smith, of England, we find a statement of the danger from feeding children condensed milk as made (with sugar) in that country. Childen fed on it grow fat and seem to thrive, but disease casily makes them a prey. They are clow in learning to walk, and take on easily those physical malformations suggestive of " rick. etr," pigeon breasts, large heads, bow-legs and stunted bodies, all because the sugar



FOR THE KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

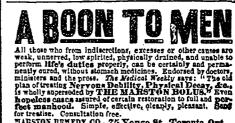
THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER. There is perhaps nothing we eat that works more misohief, especially with the liver and kidneys, than sugar used in excess. The evil begins in babyhood, when the milk or gruel for baby's bottle is unduly sweetened. Too starohy food may also produce un-pleasant resulte, as it is one cause and aggra-vation of some diseases of the kidneys. After considerable experience with healtby children who seldom showed any great thirst for water in infancy, and who were not fed sugar or candy or sweetened food when very young, I am led to believe that when little ones keep calling frequently for water, it is because they have been improperly fed, and For sale by all dealers.

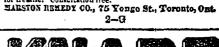
H. H. WARNER & CO., Toronto, Ont., Rochester N.V., London, En



DE. E. O. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREAT. MENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizzi-ness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervons Neuralgis, Headache, Nervons Prostration caused by the use of alcohol ertobacco, Wakefulness, Hentai Depression, Soffening of the Brain resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Sperma-tornhose caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box con-tains one month's treatment. One Bollsr a box or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail post paid on receipt of prices, With each order re-ceived by us for fix boxes, socompanied with St wo will send the purchaser our written guaran-tes to refund the money if the troatment door not effect a cure. Guaranteeal issued only by R E March Al F fits areis?

B. E. McGALE, Chemist, 801 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL. Bawase of chean installons









September 26, 1883



Teaching Truth.

and a training the state of the second and the second state of the

Bibles, Prayer Books.

Glories of Mary.

Life of Christ.

Faith of Our Fathers.

Life of the Blessed Virgin,

Lives of the Saints (Illustrated).

Life of O'Connell.

History of Ireland.

Glories of Ireland.

Household Book of Irish Elouence.

The Irish National Library.

Moore's Poetical Works.

Speeches from the Dock.

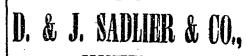
New Ireland.

Ireland of To-Day.

Father Burke's Sermons and Lectures.

Mirror of True Womanhood and True Men as we Need Them.

Treasure of Pious Souls.



MONTREAL.

TERMS CASH WITH ORDERS.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

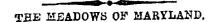
CHURCH ORNAMENTS.

MESSRS. FRECHON, LEFEBVRE & CO.

245 Notre Dame Street,

Having bought at a special low rate the entire

Finance and Commerce



SPRINGFIELD, PRINCE GEORGE'S Co., MD.-Mr. Chas. G. Addison, of the above place, states: "I sprained my right knee causing intense suffering, and the use of crutches for several weeks. I found no relief in other remedies and finally tried the miracle of cure, St. Jacobs Oll. In a short time I could bend my knee-which had been as stiff as an iron 10d,-laying aside my crutches and was able to walk as well as ever."

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

DEATH OF AN CLD FEMALE WHO HAD LETTERS IN THE HANDWBITING OF TWO KINGS.

Enn, Pa., Sept. 25 .- A few weeks ago the newspapers announced the death of an old lady living near here named Margaret Gaunt, who for many years had lived the life of a recluse. From some words dropped by her in a fow isolated cases of neighborly confidence it is believed she had a remarkable history, but what it was the most diligent enquiries failed to discover. On her deathbed she scaled up some papers and directed that they should be delivered to one Ernest Churchill Gaunt, of Woodin Underedge, Gloucester, Eng, when he should come for them, as she said he would certainly. Yesterday an Englishman arrived and took possession of the documents. He says they are of the utmost importance for proving claims against the Bri-tish crown for \$2,000,000 which have been pending for over 100 years, and that owing to family difficulties and dissensions the deceased, who discovered the papers of her ancestors, withheld them from the family to gratify hor hatred of one who will be greatly bonefited by their production. Among the papers which Mr. Gaunt carried to Europe with him are two letters in the handwriting of King James the Second, three from William the Third, one from the Infamous Judge Jeffreys, and papers written by many eminent noblemen of that day. These papers were discovered by Miss Gaunt sixty years ago in an old piece of furniture that had been in the family over 150 years, and the discovery was concealed from the family for the reason mentioned. The poor old woman who died alone and almost friendless had not the reas the oruel fismes licked her body and scorched and shrivelled her limbs.

The nectings of the National Land League in Ireland, on Sunday, passed off without distar-bance.

Mr. Peter McTavish, of Sullivan, near Porth, Ont., has been ored to death by a vicious bull on his farm.

The negotiations lately going on between France and the Vatican have reached a conclu-sion satisfactory to the latter.

ing. We quote prices as follows :--Biemens, \$20 50 to 21; Coltness and Langloan, \$21 50; Gartsherrie, Summerleo and Calder, \$20 25 to 20 50, and Eglinton, \$1815. Sootoh warrante are down 2d on the week to 46s 2d. Advices from the American markets state that fears are expressed that the output of pig iron is again materially over-lapped the domand, and signs of unsettledness are apparent. Glasgow freights to Montreal are firm, the asting rate being 123 6d. A good deal of forward space has already been secured. Stock of pig iron in stores in Glasgow was as follows on the dates named :- August 28 1883, 585,-255 tone, against 630,005 tons August 29, 1882; September 4th, 1883, 585,431 tone, against 629,575 tons September 5, 1882. Wock's increase, 176 tons. Shipmonts last week, 15,683 tons; corresponding week 1882, 16,076 tons. Bar iron remains quiet and un. changed at \$1 90 to 2 as to size of lots. Hoops and bands, 21c to 21c. Only a moderate business has transpired in tin plates which are still quoted at \$5 for I O charcoal and 4 40 for I U coke. Canada plates are in good request, and sales are reported on the basis of \$310 for Penn and equal. Pig tin has moved up to £94 10s in Londor, being an advance of 10s on the week, Chill bars £63 7s Gd. Here prices are steady at 231c to 24c.

good many buyers have made their presen known, but isw seem disposed to make larg purchases, the majority confining themselv to an actual requirements basis. In this wa howover, a fair business has been done at steady prices. The market for sole leather has not developed any encouraging feature, and, although we hear of a fair round amount changing hands, yet the general tons is rcmarkable for nothing beyond what it was a week sgo. In No. 3 Spanish there has been more business, one lot of 2,000 sides selling at 19c, and another lot of like amount at 21c. Prices may be considered steady all round. We quote :-- Spanish sole, No. 1, B A, 25c to 27c; do No 2, BA, 22c to 24c; China No. 1, 22c to 230; do No. 2, 19c to 21c; Buffalo No. 1, 21c to 22c; do No. 2, 19c to 20c; markable history that ramor credited her slaughter No. 1, 25e to 28e; rough (light) with, but she was a great-grea commonwealth of Pennsylvania gazing at her buff, 14c to 16c; pebbled cow 12c to 15c; splits, medium, 22 to 27c; do, junic., 19c to 21c; caliskin, light, 60c to 75c; do, heavy, 76c to 85c; French caltakin, \$1 05 to \$1 35; to 1640.

LUMBER-The movement this week has continued of moderate proportions, and unattended by any important new feature, ex-

100 lbs retail as to quality. A lot of good Berthier hay, consisting of about 8 tons, was sold at \$10 75 per ton on the wharf.

The demand for both white and yellow sugar continues active, and some further large sales are reported at to advance in granplated and 1c advance in yellows. Two sales of 500 barrels each of granulated were made yesterday at 8gc, and we quote 8go to 8gc. Utica, N.Y., Sept. 24 .- 10,450 boxes of cheese were sold to day at 101c to 11c, the bulk at 10%;; 875 boxcs were consigned. Little Falls, Sept. 24-10,260 boxes of cheese sold at 9% to 11c, the bulk at 10%;; 1,180 were consigned.

The following were the amounts of grain, flour, and meal in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned :---

Ĩ	Sept. 22.	Sept. 15.	Sept. 23,
1	1883.	1883.	1882.
I	Wheat, bush	127,953	62,008
ļ	Corn hugh	72,541	1,500
1	Peas, bush 3,651	2,615	2,085
	Oats, bush	34,780	3,907
1	Barley, bush	25,244	493
	Rye. hush	31,199	
	Flour, bris 34,712	34,785	28,389
		130	78
ŀ	Cornmeal, bris 185	185	4

any perceptible increase, it is certain that sellers have the market more in their favor as far as regards black leather, the stock of which has been materially reduced in bulk, and consequently more easily controlled. A SHIPMENTS OF DAIBY PRODUCE.

A 1	boxes,
ICO	1883 to date
go 7es ay,	1882 to date

week, only one or two sales having taken place. Mr. Kimball, of the Montreal Horse Exchange, has just received one carload of beavy drait horses, 15 in all, from Mr. W. D. Maco of Upper Canada. Forty Shetlaud and Exmcor ponies also arrived by the S.S. Lucerne, and will be sold at the Exchange. There were also 17 Clydesdale stallions mares and English draft horses shipped by the S.S. Lucerne, the property of Mr. Copeland, of Illinois, but only six of them reached this side alive ewing to the roughness of the voyage. About 25 ponies will arrive in a fow days by S.S. Texas, of the Dominion Line. Mr. Kimball shipped one carload of horses for general purposes to Massachusetts in care of Mr. W. D. Mace. The Albany, N.Y. market is quiet and unchanged, sales during the past week being reported there of English kidskin, 60c to 70c; patent cow, 15c 8 horses at prices ranging from \$175 to \$300 each.

MONTBEAL OATTLE MARKET.

At Messrs. Acer & Kennedy's yards, Polit cept that negotiations are in progress for St. Uharles, the market was only fair; export some large amounts. Local consumption esttle were selling at from 5c to 510 for St. Charles, the market was only fair ; export has not increased. Necessity governs the choice, and sheep sold at from 41c to 5c per action of all buyors, who, as a rule, make Ib. Hogs were easier and quoted at \$6 to little or no investment against the future. 6 50 per 100 lbs. About 320 head of eattle Dealers are not inclined to add to stocks in were offered for sale at the Viger market, the The Vatican has authorized the Catholic bishops expelled from Prussia to open negotia-tions with the Prussian Government for a re supply is ample, both for present wants, and lambs mot with fair enquiry, the latter

done in pig iron during the week, and on the whole business has been rather disappoint-ing. We quote prices as followe:-Biemens, S20 50 to 21: Coltness and Langlan S21 50. worse, In more than one way, I have been con-

vinced that the sugar habit has a bad effect upon the morals. It his the sugar-fed child that is most tempted to steal. Its abnor-mal appetite for something which gives only a temporary gratification to the sense of a temporary grainestion to the sense of taste leads to excessive indulgence, and to decsit and downright dic-honesty. I know of little children who use candy as playthings and nover seem to think of eating it "between meals." I have seen children go for months without a piece of cake or bit of candy or sugar except as cocked in food, and they never seemed to have the least desire for those things. And I have seen children who were very freely supplied with sweets, tease for them, bargain for them, cry for them, and seem to set their gratification of the palate above all other childish pleasures. This and the call for "drink" which it creates, especially for some acid drink, point directly down the read of intemperance.

FAITH HOCHESTER,

BIRTH.

KEHOE.-At No. 28 Gain street, on the 18th inst., the wife of P. Kehoe of a son. 67 2 PIGEON.-AtSt. Charles, on the 18th inst. the wife of George Pigeon, of a daughter. LAMERE.-At St. Charles, on the 2nd inst. the wife of Frz. Lamere, of a son.

YOUNG.-At 4 Richmond Square, on the 21st inst., the wife of John G. Young of a son. 70 3

MARRIED.

PENDERGASI-MCGRATH,-On Thursday, September 20th, at St. Patrick's Ohurch, by the Rev. Father Dowd, P.P., William Fendergast, of Chicago. to Elizabeth McGrath, daughter of Mr. T. McGrath, of this city. No cards.

AIT. T. MCGREAD, of this city. No catas. LANGAN-McCREADY-On the 18th inst., at St. Ann's Church by the Rev. J. De Repentigny, Frank Langau, son of the late George Langan, Dorea, County Meath, Ireland, to Maggie Louisa McUready, daughter of the late Thos. McCready, of this city. No cards. Dublin Freeman's Journal and Nenagh Guardian please copy. 68 2

Guardian please copy. 68 2 MONALLY-CLARKE.-At St. Ann's Church, en the 186h inst., by the Rev. Father De Re-pentigny, Mr. W. P. McNally, of Brislol, Conn.. U.S., to Miss Bridget Clarke, of this city. 672 U.S., to Miss Bridget Clarke, of this city. 672 BEAUDIN-NORRIS.-On the 18th Septem-ber instant, at St. Patrick's Ohurch, by the Rev. Father Dowd, P.P., S. Beaudin, advocate, to Miss Mary Norris, daughter of Mr. John Norris, of this city. 671 HOWARD-MCNEICE.-On the 24th inst., at St. Patrica's Church, by the Rev. Father Dewd, P.P., Mr. M. Howard, son of Mr. James Howard, to Miss Mary Ann McNelce, eldest daughter of the late William MoNeice, of this city. Boston, Mass., U.S., and Now York papers

be late William MoNeice. of this city. Boston, Mass., U.S., and New York papers 72 j

please copy.

DIED. FLYNN-At his residence, No. 870 Bonsecours treet, on the 19th inst., John Joseph Flynn, agec. 80 years.

agec 80 years. O'HEARN.-In this elty, on the 17th inst., Daniel O'Hearn, aged 40 years, brother of John O'HEARN.-In this city, on the 21st inst., CHERRY.-In this city, on the 21st inst., Idly Amelia, aged 7 months and 10 days, infant daughter of Arthur Oherry. ROONEX-In this city on the 20th inst., Bridget Rooney, a native of the County Sligo, Ireland.

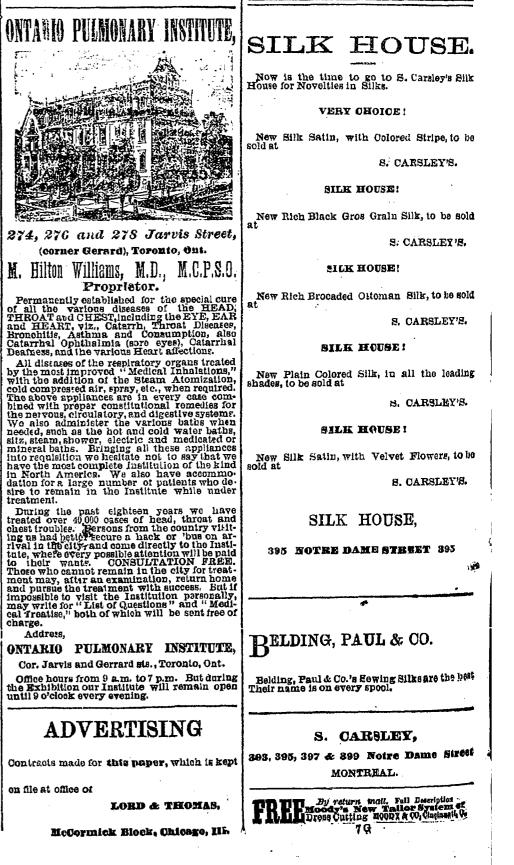
McQUADE—On Sunday the 23rd inst., Sarah Kelly, aged 28 years, dearly beloved wife of Robert McQuade. A loving wife and young mother, Leaves this world of care and bother, Enters heaven high and bright, There to dwell in great delight. 72 2 on file at office of

charge.

Address.



Senecal & Co., will sell immediately at cost price, a complete assoriment of Church ornamonts, Sacred Vases, Statues, Altar Wine, Cassocks, etc., etc. 22 eow



MONTREAL HORSE MARKET. Business has been very dull during the

pkg8, 33,112 22,653 73,359 112,533