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# HY-BRAZIL.

REMARKABLE MEETING.

THE IRISH IMMORTALS IN SOLEMN CONCLAVE.

The Dublin Freeman's Reporter Welcomed by the Great Departed.

The Dublin Freeman publishes the proceed ings at a Nationalist demonstration which will probably strike our readers as the most remarkable gathering of Irishmen of which there is any record. The meeting was held at Hy-Brazil. The Liberator, it will be observed, occupied the chair, and on the platform, as well as in the vicinity, were gathered all those who shed a lustre on the National Cause, from Nial of the Nine Hostages down to Isaac Butt. From the proceedings at the very remarkable meeting it will be recognized with pleasure that the Freeman's clientelle extends even to the immortals.

(SPECIAL CABLEGRAM.)

(FROM OUR GÆLIC REPORTER.) Boffin, Wednesday, Midnight.

This afternoon, about four o'clock, the Freeman agency, in the island of Boflin, received the following message:—
"Send Freeman reporter to Hy-Brazil per

boat despatched for that purpose.—Signed,
"Theobald Wolfe Tone,

Governor of Hy-Brazil." To equip myself with pencils and paper, and follow the strange boatman who brought this startling message was but the work of a few In less time than it takes to record minutes. the fact I found myself being swiftly rowed out towards the next parish to Boffin, America, and before I had time to interview my silent oarsman I was landed upon the shores of one of the lovelicst islands which imagination could picture to the most glowing of poetic fancies. Mountains and valleys, glens and rivers, trees and flowers, fruit and perfume, met the eye and delighted the sense of the beautiful wherever the gaze of the intruder could wander. No houses were to be seen. The air was so balmy and warm, the greensward so soft and inviting, that any wonder ceased at the absence of the habitations peculiar to less favoured lands. While lost in the walls of Dublin, while names which will wonder at this enchanting country, I saw live in Irish history and Irish hearts approac once recognized as that of Wolf Tone, cipal honor (loud cheers). Who was 'Sackfrom the resemblance it bore to the picture of him with which I was familiar. He at once made me feel at home by saying, "Welcome to Hy-Brazil." He then, in the most friendly manner, made me acquainted with the reasons why I was sent for. Freeman's Journal," he said laughingly, " arrived here a few hours ago, and brought to those who dwell in this land of dead Irish heroes the gratifying intelligence that the Corporation of Dublin had resolved to deal at

send for a reporter, in order to have the proceedings duly recorded for the benefit of those members of the Corporation who might care to know the views of the happy residents of Hy-Brazil."

nomenclature of the streets of Dublin. We

were all delighted to learn that the capital

its duty to national honour and national

principle, and it was at once suggested by

O'Connell that we should hold a meeting and

Brian, when he heard of O'Connell's propos-"A meeting like this will make amends, interrupted Tom Moore, and the Liberator cut short the retort he was about to make concerning the prominent part which the Lif-

" Is it agitating you are again ?" said King

fey took in beating the Danes from Dublin. Emmet and Davis offering no objection to Dan's suggestion, Sir John Gray promised that if the rule which admits no one to Hy-Brazil but the shades of illustrious Irishmen were suspended for one day, he would guarantee that a Freeman reporter who could understand Irish could be obtained for the

"Whereupon," continued my illustrious guide, "I despatched a boat to Boshin, and here you are.

While the foregoing account of what I was sent for was being given me by the Governor, we were walking towards the place of meet-ing, and between the charm of listening to voice of my favorite Irish patriot hero, and the sensation which every new scenic beauty created in my mind, I became lost in a maze of exquisite wonderment. I learned that a Governor of Hy-Brazil held office for three years, and was elected at a general gathering of the Immortals whom the God of Patriotism has consigned to this Hibernian Paradise. I should have remarked before this, that there is no language spoken here but Galic, and to my knowledge of our beautiful but neglected old tongue was due my selection for the reportorial work of this meet-

The place of meeting was situated at the entrance of a lovely landscape. Hills clothed with the brightest of verdure rose up on each ide, while a crystal stream, leaping over glistening rocks, laughed its silvery way a-down the centre of the valley. Birds of the arest plumage were perched upon trees of ex-quisite scent and foliage, and poured forth ongs of enchanting melody as we wended our way over the flower-strewn boreen which conducted us to the scene of the day's proceed-

Just when nearing what appeared to be a wall of gigantic jasamines, I heard the strains of a harp, and a voice in accompaniment

That is Ossian in compliment to Moore; Bid the Governor and the next momental

How can I possibly describe either my own feelings or the scene upon which I gazed with a feeling of awe, amazement and delight! All those who had died for Irish liberty, or who had distinguished themselves honorably in the cause of her literature, were there before me. Kings, chieftains, statesmen, patriots, poets, historians, from times an-terior to Ossian down to those of Charles Kickham, mixed with peasant heroes whose bravery no pens have recorded or whose sacrifices in behalf of Ireland but the God of Justice had cared to reward. All were scated around what appeared to be a natural amphitheatre, and amongst those present

King Brian, St. Lawrence O'Toole, Hugh O'Neill, Red Hugh O'Donnell, Shane O'Neill, Owen Roe, Dean Swift, Molyneux, Grattan, Flood, Curran, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Father Murphy, Emmet, the Brothers Sheares, Orr, O'Connell, Father Mathew, Thomas Davis, Smith O'Brien, Dillon, Meagher, Mitchel, Allen, Larkin, O'Brien, Gray, Butt, Kickham, and others whose names I cannot

now remember. "I rise to propose that Nial of the Nine Hostages do take the chair on this important occasion," spoke Shane O'Neill.

"Don't be clannish, Shane, avic," replied the old warrior, "and remember that speechmaking was not an art in general cultivation when I was in Ireland. I propose that O Connell be chairman."

"I beg leave to second that," said Isaac Butt, and the chorus of "hear, hear's" with which the amendment was received showed that the Liberator was held in great esteem

by his fellow-immortals.
Upon advancing to the centre of the amphitheatre Dan was accorded a most enthusi astic ovation, which appeared to gratify the old man exceedingly. After silence was restored, he said-

"Unaccustomed as I have been to public peaking during the last thirty-six years, I fear I shall not, on this occasion, be able to entertain you with a long speech-

John Mitchel-"Hear, hear." O'Connell (continuing)—"But very little speech is needed to explain why we have assembled here to-day, and for what purpose we have deemed it expedient to admit the Press to Hy-Brazil (cheers). Dublin has at last awoke to a true sense of the degradation which the names of her streets inflicts upon her citizens and upon Ireland; and, although I have no cause for complaint myself, seeing that streets and bridges have been recently christened after my name (lond cheers), I have long felt how disgraceful it was to our nationality that English tyrants, drunkards, and blackguards should have their names ou deeme ville?" What did 'Grafton' do for Ireland ! Where did 'Capel' come from? What part of the country is 'Westinoreland' in? Where is 'Nassau?' What inspired the name of 'Rutland square?' What virtue was found in Brunswick?' Why should 'Great Britain'

(groans) be honored in Dublin?' A Voice-"These names were given in the

days of flunkeyism." O'Connell--" Well but those times are now gone for ever (great cheering), and the period its next meeting with the existing unpatriotic of patriotism has arrived, and I beg to suggest that this meeting of Ireland's martyred and illustrious dead do pass a resolution callcity of Ireland was at long last about to do ing upon the Corporation of the city of Dublin to efface from off the walls of its streets such names as are not those of Irishmen or champions of human liberty, and replace them with others which will remind both citizens and strangers that they are in what was once, and what, please God, will be again, the capital of an Irish nation" (loud and prolonged

chcering). Thomas Davis, whose rising was the signal of great enthusiasm, said-"1 am not about to inflict a speech upon you. Our illustrious Chairman has so fully expounded the reasons for this meeting that it is unnecessary for me to say more than that I endorse every sentiment which he has uttered. I now propose that the Chairman be empowered to name committee of seven, to whom will be dele gated the task of drafting the resolutions which are to emanate from this gathering

(loud cheers).

After a brief consultation with St Lawrence O'Toole, Clarence Mangan, and Isaac Butt, the Chairman announced the following names for the committee on resolu

tions :-John Mitchel Thomas Davis Thomas Moore, and Dean Swift Sir John Gray John Martin Governor Wolfe Tone.

The names were received with evident satis faction by the assemblage, and the Chairman declared the meeting suspended until the committee should present its resolutions.

During the interval which elapsed I was in-terviewed by scores of patriots touching many phases of the Irish National cause at the pre sent time. Father Mathew expressed himself in not over complimentary terms about the existing Dublin Corporation, and declared his belief that it would not persevere in the work of changing the names of the streets if the big brewers and distillers showed any opposition. He was auxious to know if there was any chance of a teetotal Lord Mayor within the next fifty years. I ventured to say not considering the present constitution of the Town Council. Dean Swift inquired Dean Swift inquired why it was that Irishmen persisted iu purchasing English-made clothing instead of encouraging home manufacture, and the only answer I could make was, that most of the time of our popular leaders was taken up in promising to do things which were never attempted to be done, and that practical projects of that kind were considered too small and insignificant for our prominent politicians. "Tell them," said the Dean savagely, "that Irish independence means dependence upon Irishmen for everything which Irishmen require in the way of cloth ing, furniture, and everything else which a people need, and that until this maxim is put into practice the money, which they expend overnor, and the next moment he into practice the money which they expend with the connivance of the authorities.

In order to ascertain generally what come of the authorities.

In order to ascertain generally what come of the authorities.

In order to ascertain generally what come of support of the spirits of Ireland. Significant of Ireland. Sig

meeting, and while Wolf Tone was reading over the resolutions to O'Connel, Thomas Davis came over to where John ("Mahony and Kickham were conversing with me about certain private matters, and inquired most carnestly why there were no National Reading rooms in Dublin, and for what reason the plank in the platform of the National League, dealing with the necessity for such places, was allowed to remain a dead letter. I could not explain. "I read with great pleasure," added he after a pause, "the Freeman report of the distribution of prizes by the Young Ireland Society a few months ago for proficiency in Irish history and poetry. Why cannot that simple but efficient plan for encouraging the study of National literature be more generally

The committee had now returned to the

adopted? Surely a few hundred pounds from the collers of the National League could be devoted to a purpose of this kind without in any way injuring the prospects of the National cause." I concurred, and was about to give the reasons for this neglect on the part of leading Nationalists, when the Chairman began to read the resolutions which follow:—
"Resolved, 1st—That no country is worthy
of the dignity and privileges of Nationhood

whose reople neglect to honor those who have labored and died to make them a nation. "2nd-That while the citizens of Dublin continue to permit the streets leading to and immediately surrounding the old House of Parliament to bear the names of men who distinguished themselves in England's scrvice in the subjugation and misrule of Ire land, such citizens cannot, in our opinion, be

pendence.
"3rd. That we hall with delight the intimation contained in this day's Freeman of an intention on the part of the Corporation of Dublin to deal at the next meeting of the City Council with the question of the nomen-

earnest in their desire for Legislative Inde-

clature of Dublin streets. "4th. We would suggest that in case streets are re-named by the Corporation the names only of such illustrious Irishmen as are now dead be paid this honor, and we make this suggestion for this reason. It is but justice to them that this preference should be shown over living men, who may possibly prove recreant to National princi-

ples before they die.
"5th. Without desiring to influence the opinion of the Corporation in the matter of re-naming all the un-Irish named streets in the city, we beg respectfully to suggest the following changes to the favorable considera-tion of the City Fathers:--

"All the bridges above Grattan, to and inclusive of King's Bridge, to be called after Irish kings or chieftains.

Sackville street to be O'Connell avenue

Westmoreland-street Dame street Nassau street Capel street Dorset street Gardiner street D'Olier street Great Brunswick st Great Britain street Rutland square Mountjoy square Amiens street

Talbot street

Henry street

Beresford place

Grattan street Fitzgerald street Swift street Father Mathew st. Silken Thomas street Curran street Flood street Thomas Davis street Wolfe Tone street

Smith O'Brien-street

Molyneux square Sarstield square King Brian parade Hugh O'Niel street Butt place Mitchel street Gray street

Prince's street "The quays to be named after Irishmen who have fought for liberty in other lands than Ireland. " (Signed),

"THOMAS DAVIS. " WOLFE TONE. "JONATHAN SWIFT. "JOHN MITCHEL

"JOHN MARTIN. " THOMAS MOORE. "JOHN GRAY," The reading of the resolutions and the sug-

rested changes in the names of the streets elicited the greatest applause, and, as the adoption of the committee's report practically ended the meeting, a vote of thanks to O'Connell for presiding was moved by General Sarsfield, seconded by John Blake Dillon, and carried unanimously, after which I was immediately conducted to the boat which brought me from Boffin and swiftly wafted back to Ireland.

# IRISH AFFAIRS.

IPORTANT LEAGUE MEETING AT BALLIN-ASLOE-RIOTING AT NEWRY-THE MAAM-TRASNA TRIAL.

DUBLIN, Sept. 21 .-- The National League held a meeting yesterday at Ballinasloe. Jos. M. Kenny, M.P., for Ennis, declared that Ireland would never be contented until free. Irish members of the House of Commons. he said, oppose the liberal government because they expected more from the conservatives. Resolutions were adopted in favor of independence and peasant proprietary. Parnell

was cheered as the future premier of Ireland. NEWRY, Sept. 21.-Great excitement prevailed this evening upon the return of the Nationalist procession from Castle Wellan where a demonstration was held to-day, during which a disturbance occurred. The streets were crowded and much cheering and hooting indulged in. Stones were thrown and windows smashed. The police at Castle Wellan. charged the mob and made several arrests. The mob thereupon attacked and wrecked the police barracks. Several persons were injured. During the attack two black flags were floated from the market house. The disorders continued until a late hour.

DUBLIN, Sept. 20.—Mr. Harrington, M. P. for Westmeath, has written a letter in which he says: "From careful personal enquiry I am convinced Myles Joyce and four others convicted of complicity in the Maamtrasna murders were innocent. The local police share this belief. Harrington claims to be prepared to prove that evidence was fabricated with the connivance of the authorities.

# ZERO OF LONGITUDE.

the Interactional Conference to Fix Upon Prime Meridian-Object of the Assem blage-A Subject of Great Importance to the Commerce of the World.

Washington, Sept. 20 .- The International conference to fix a prime meridian to be used as a common zero of longitude and standard time reckoning throughout the world meet in Washington on the 1st of October. The question of establishing a zero of longitude and a stand-ard of time throughout the globe was brought to the attention of the Forty-seventh Congress at its first session in 1882 by Representative Roswell P. Flower, of New York, who intro duced a joint resolution providing for calling a conference. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and favorably reported. In the reportaccompanying the resolu tion, which was made by Representative Bel mont, of New York, it was set forth that the propositions embodied in the resolution had been discussed in this country and in Europe by various commercial and scientific societies and that the necessity for an international convention was generally conceded. At meet. ings in Cologne and Venice the idea of holding such a convention in Washington was very much favored. It was obvious that the United States, having the greatest extent of continuous longitudinal area of any country traversed by railway, postal and telegraph lines, should take the initiative in a move ment so important to science and the world's commerce. On the 3rd of August, 1882, President Arthur approved the act authorizing him to call this international conference to adoption a common prime meridian to be used in the reckoning of longitude and in the regulation of time throughfix upon and recommend for universal out the world. He was requested to extend to the governments of all nations in diplomatic relations with our own an invitation to appoint delegates to meet delegates from the United States in the city of Washington at such time as he might see fit to designate. The number of delegates from each nation was then fixed at three, but at the lust session of Congress it was increased to five.

CONSULTING WITH OTHER NATIONS.

Accordingly the Department of State, in October, 1882, sent a circular to our ministers and Charges d'Affaires throughout the world, enclosing a copy of the act and instructing our representatives to consult with the sevcral governments to which they were accred ited in order to ascertain their public sentiments on the subject. It was over a year before the replies were all received at the State Department. The result was communicated in a second circular letter from the Department of State, dated Washington, December 1, 1883, to all of our diplomatic representatives, in which they were instructed to convey the l'resident's invitation to the several governments to name representatives, not exceeding tive in number from each nation to attend the Conference,

# PLACE OF MEETING.

Where the meeting is to be held is not yet determined. As there will probably be several hundred delegates in attendance it will be necessary to occupy a public hall or some large room for the daily deliberations. There is no such accommodation in the State Department Building. Willard's Hall, which is centrally located on F street, near the Treasury, will probably accommodate the delegates, but scarcely more. Sobrilliantan assemblage of the savans of the world will invite the attendance of the general public, so that even a larger audience room may have to be selected. Among the five delegates accredited from each nation is the Minister or Charge d'Affaires representing that nation. Servia, Siam and Arabia will not be represented, but every other nation on the face of the globe expects to be duly represented here next month. Congress has made an appropriation of \$5,060. to be used by the Secretary of State for the expense of the conference, including cost of printing and translations.

MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE.

The delegates appointed by President Arthur, and who will lead in the Conference, are President Barnard, of Columbia College, New York, chairman; Professor Cleveland Abbe, the distinguished meteorologist and scientist, connected with the Signal Bureau here in Washington; Commander William T. Sampson, United States Navy, and Assistant Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory.

IMPORTANCE OF THE SUBJECT. In the report of the Senate committee on the bill the importance of establishing a common prime meridian is thus alluded to :-"The committee recognize the fact that

most of the great commercial nations adopt the meridian of Greenwich as the zero of longitude: but that the longitude is reckoned east and west therefrom to the 180th meridian. This single circumstance involves the liability to those navigators near the zero and near the 180th degree of making in their calculations a mistake in sign which may place them on the wrong side of those meridians. The gravity of this point is appreciated when we remember that the zero of longitude through Greenwich crosses the track of an immense commerce along the dangerous

coasts of Western Europe, "The committee therefore feel the advisability of counting the longitude through 360 degrees or twenty-four hours from the prime meridian, and thus avoid the possibility of falling into the foregoing errors.
"A source of danger to navigation in the

use of several prime meridians is where two vessels signal each other under stress of wea ther, and the one which has had no observa tion for longitude receives and uses a longitude from the other vessel based upon a different zero from her own, and may proceed to her destruction.... The same may happen to vessel approaching a strange coast line.

In order to ascertain generally what com-

following enumeration of countries using the Greenwich meridian for charts :- Great Britain, with India, Australia, Dominion of Canada, British Columbia, and all the dependencies, together with survey of dangers, harbors &c., all over the world. The United States. Germany (the topographical maps use Berlin, 13 deg. 23 min. 53 sec. cast of Greenwich). Russia (also uses Paris, 2 deg. 20 min. 15 sec. east of Greenwich). 20 min. 15 sec. east of Greenwich. St. Petersburg, 30 deg. 20 min. east of Greenwich, but gives Greenwich preference). The Netherlands (also uses Amsterdam, 4 deg. 53 min. east of Greenwich). Countries not using the Greenwich meridian for charts were found to be :- France uses Paris, 2 deg. 20 min. 15 sec. cast of Greenwich : Spain uses San Fernando, 6 deg. 20 min. east of Greenwich; Denmark uses Copenhagan, 12 deg. 34 min, east of Greenwich. Portugal has no strictly geographical charts. Italy, no specimen of sea charts. On the tepographical maps she uses Turm, Milan and San Fernan-

# A CITY OF PRETTY GIRLS.

HE WAY STEEP STREETS AND PURE AIR CONTRIBUTE TO THE BEAUTY OF QUEBEC

WOMEN. "There are no homely girls in Quebec," a native-born Canadian said to a visitor to the ancient citadel city of Canada. "I have often stood at a window and watched for one in the throng passing on the sidewalks, but I have never yet seen a Quebec girl who could be described as ugly. I don't claim that they are all absolutely beautiful; but there is some thing in the clear invigorating air, and perhaps in the soil and surroundings of this lofty and rocky city, that gives them sparkling eyes, brilliant complexions, and sparkling eyes, brilliant complexions, and its branch in Montreal, and there-elasticity of step. Montreal is full of the advice it winks opportune, among other all absolutely beautiful; but there is someeasily our Quebec girls climb the steep city streets? When they are ascending a side walk that slopes upward at an apparent angle of 30°, they don't seem to mind it. They don't lag, they don't get out of breath, they don't stagger from one side of the walk to the other. They just go up as lightly and gracefully as any lady can walk across a parlor floor. You can't do it and keep pace with them, unless you've been brought up here. They'd tire you out before you got half way from Breakneck Steps to Dufferin Terrace. The exercise they get is partly the secret of

their good looks
"Then there's another thing that helps. They're out of doors half the time. On a pleasant evening the terrace, that broad plank promenade which stretches for a quarter of a mile along the top of the precipice under the row of care Diamond, is rowded with them strolling in pairs and groups, chatting, laughing, and perhaps flirting a little. You don't mind that, do you? No. Well, look wha pleasure ground it is. Two hundred feet ab the waters of the St. Lawrence, and facing of the very finest views in the world, as every body admits, which extends from Point Levi down the River to Cape Tourment, and from the gorge of Montmorenei far back among the Laurentian Mountains. You can't blame us Quebeckers for being proud of it. And there's where the Quebec girls breathe the pure air that puts roses in their cheeks and the snap into their eyes. Yes, sir; steep streets and plenty of fresh air, and, perhaps, the subtle influences of a world-famous landscape, form the chief secret of the beauty of our girls."

# A BURGLAR IN A PARSONAGE.

THE DOMESTIC DETECTS HIM, AND THE VICAR-GENERAL COVERS HIM WITH A SHOTGUN. TROY, Sept. ill.-About a quarter to 3

clock this morning Rose Tilheman, a donestic employed at St. Peter's parsonage, adjoining St. Peter's Church, on North Second street, was awakened by a bright light in the dining room. Thinking that she might have neglected to turn it out on retiring, she got out of bed, and as she did so she heard some one walking in the next room. Supposing that it was one of the priests, she exclaimed: "Is that you, Father Killilea?" Receiving no answer, she walked to the adjoining room and saw a stranger, of whose features she obtained a good view, extinguishing the gas. The girl was no coward, and exhibited great presence of mind. Lighting a candle, she ran into the hallway and shouted lustily to Fathers Ludden, Heffernan, and Killilea that there was a burglar in the house. Fathers Heffernan and Killilea were soon on the spot, and Father Ludden, who is Vicar-General of the diocese, seized a double-barrelled breech loading gun and took a position giving him command over all approaches to the street. Meanwhile, the burglar had descended to the pasement and attempted to pass out of the door, but, failing to do so, he ran to a window and crawled through into a passageway Father Ludden saw him, and, discharging one barrel to alarm the police, he covered the thief with the other and said: "If you move a step I'll shoot you."

The burglar attempted to crawl out of the priest's range, and Father Luddon fired again. At this juncture two policeman appeared and captured the burglar.

# THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

reported outbreak in Russia—the RECORD IN SPAIN. LONDON, Sept. 22 .- It is reported that an

outbreak of cholera has occurred near Odessa, Russia, and that the government is trying to uppress the fact.
MADRID, Sept. 22.—Eleven fresh cases of

cholera have developed at Alicante and six at Tarragona. There have been three deaths at the latter and five at the former place.

FATHER CURCI AND THE VATICAN

Rome, Sept. 20. - Father Curci has express ed submission to the Vatican and condemned

# LAVAL-VICTORIA.

PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS LORD-SHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

Decision of the Holy See on the University Question.

EDWARD CHARLES FABRE, by the Grave of God and of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Montread, etc., etc., etc. To the Secular and Regular Clergy, to the Re

ligious Communities, and to all the Faithful of our Diocese, health and blessing in Our Lord :

Most dearly beloved Brethren,-The will of the Supreme Chief of the Church and of the First Paster of our souls manifests itself with more force than ever in relation to a question which has long been agitating minds in our midst; I mean to say the University ques tion. These last days, we have received the communication, by an authorized way, of a new decision of the Holy See, and that decision is so peremptory and so final that, not only it admits of no reply, but, moreover, it demands a loyal and a Christian act of obedience from those whose views and opinions it

opposes the most directly. After having anew discussed this question, the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, 1-on the 11th August last, came to the conchesion that the decision already given in con-formity with the decrees of 1876 (1st of Feb. 2 ruary) and of 1883 (27th February) should be upheld. Indecisis juxta decreta, 1876 et 1883, et ad menten-In the expression ofits intentions,

the advice it winks opportune, among other things, to take care to bring about the affiliation of their colleges and seminaries to the Laval University, if such an athliation has not already been effectuated.

The Holy See deeply deplores that the desired union of the Medical and Surgery School of Montreal with the Laval branch, and its separation from the Victoria University, have not taken place. The Medical School and its hospitals, owing to actual circumstances, shall be left in statu quo,

This decision of the Sacred Congregation has been approved of in all its parts by Our Holy Father the Pope, and communicated to the Bishops of this Province with orders to put it to execution.

It is now or never the time to show our spirit of faith and of obedience, -not that peevish and wrangling obedience that submits to superior force in public and discusses in prirate, that protests highly of its submi while making secret reclamations and spreading dull murmurs or bitter blame against the will of the Holy Father. No, such must not be our obedience. It must be frank, sincere. loval, and seeming nothing better than what the Pope commands. It will also willingly yield to reduce to practice the means which will be suggested to realize the views of the Prince of the Church.

For our part, we will submit with our whole heart and soul to the orders of the Vatican. Having up to the present marched on the way of obedience to the Holy See, in spite of the obstacles, the wranglings and the opposi-tions without number that we have encountered on our way, we will continue, whatever may happen us, to follow that path, and we have the firm confidence that the whol diocese, clergy and faithful, men of learning as well as those of the working-classes. journalists and writers -all will make an honor of following in our footsteps.

If some discordant voice happens to rise, we are convinced that there are men enough of good will among the humble and sincere Catholics, persuaded that their part is to submit themselves to authority and not to oppose it, in order to impose silence by their firm attitude and their submission upon those Catholics who in spite of all wish to see authority pass by their aims and their opinions.

Consequently, dearly beloved Brethren, we exhort you in the Lord to lay aside all spirit of contention and of dispute, every sentiment of rancour, of regret, or of discontentment, and allow yourselves to be guided only by obedience to Our Holy Father the Pope. This is a consolation, a satisfaction, that we should give, as Catholics, to the prisoner of the Vatican, to the Vicar of Jesus Christ. 1. We will consider, therefore, as a grievous

fault any writing that will carry blame, suspicion or overt disobedience against the last decision of the Holy See in relation to the University question. 2. We will consider as sinning grievously

all those that will spread such writings, or who will favor their dissemination, either in aiding their authors, or in subscribing to their organs, or in buying the publications designated in the preceding paragraph. 3. It will, therefore be the duty of every

sincere Catholic to return the journals that would become the propagators of those who oppose the ideas of the Holy See and of the liocesan authority in matters that concern obedience to the said decree.

Upon this day of the Holy Name of Mary

let us invoke the patron of Villa Maria and of the diocese; let us ask of her to reunite all the Catholics of this diocese under the same banner of obedience to the Holy See, obedience which is our strength, and which alone can be our safeguard in the unhappy times we are trav-

ersing
We bless you with effusion of heart, and we beseech Heaven to continue to protect you, to shower upon you its gifts and its most

signal favors. The present pastoral letter will be read and published at the prone of the parochial churches and others, where public office is held as well as in the Chapters of Religious Communities the first Sunday after its recep-

Given at Montreal, in our Episcopal Palace on the feast of the Holy Name of Mary (14th, September, 1884), under our seal and signa-

ture and the countersign of our Chancellor.

BY YOULKSRATH.

Ave Maria! When all the fair young morn Is odorous of scented flower and tree

And birds awakening, to new capture born,
Sing sweet, sing clear, their matin hymn to

Ave Maria, we reverent kneel to say,
As shining angel said, "Hail, full of Grace,"
Gracious as blessed guide us on our way,
Be thou near us when dangers veil their face.

Ave Maria, the sun glares in the street And men unresting wander to and fro, When out upon life's strife the bell rings sweet To tell of messenger with heaven's light aglow.

"Thou shalt be"—the glorious angel said,
"The Mother of God, oh, blessed among women!"

Ave Maria, we reverent kneel to pray,
And think upon those words of sweetest omen !

Ave Maria, 'tis now the eventide And Vesper bells fall soft upon the car, And speak to faithful hearts though sore and tired Of faith, of hope, of love, of haven near.

Ave Maria, when darkness dims our day,
Teach us alway—the bending angel heard—
To reverent kneel and pray, as thou did'st say,
"Be it unto me according to thy word."

# LOVE AND MONEY

By CHARLES READE. or of "It's Never Too Late to Mend," Griffith Gaunt," "Hard Cash," "Put Yourself in His

CHAPTER XXVI .- Continued.

Place," de., de.

"Certainly not," said the magistrate: "I

tleman at present. Such an application must be supported by a witness, and a disinterested thousands of millions of tons of water that one." So all the parties retired crest-fallen are raised twenty-one feet twice in every except Mr. Middleton; as for him, he was twenty-four hours by the tides. It is the skill imitating a small but ingenious specimen of to apply the force that is needed; not the nature—the cuttle-fish. This little creature, force itself, which exceeds that of all when pursued by its enemies, discharges an the steam-engines in the nation. And inky fluid which obscures the water all he says that the great scientific around, and then it starts off and escapes.

One dark night, at two o'clock in the morning, there came to the door of the Dun Cow and the mania for steam engines and gas an invalid carriage, or rather omnibus, with which are expensive, and for coal, which is a spring-bed and every convenience. The not to last forever. He implores capital and wheels were covered thick with India-rubber; science to work in this question. His varirelays had been provided, and Monckton and ous schemes for using the tides in the creation his party rolled along day and night to Liver of motive power will doubtless come before pool. The detectives followed, six hours later, the world in a more appropriate channel than and traced them to Liverpool very cleverly, and, a work of fiction. If he succeeds it will with the assistance of the police, raked the be a glorious, as it must be a difficult achieve-town for them, and got all the great steamers ment. watched, especially those that were bound westward, ho! But their bird was at sea, in a Liverpool merchant's own steamboat, hired for a two months' trip. The pursuers found this out too, but a fortnight too late.

"It's no go, Bill," said one to the other. "There's a lawyer and a pot of money against ties together, not difficulties, they ravish the us. Let it sleep awhile.

The steamboat coasted England in beautiful weather; the sick man began to revive, Barlley is a man with beautiful silvery hair and to eat a little, and to talk a little, and to and beard; he cultivates, nurses and tends suffer a good deal at times. Before they had fruit trees and flowers with a love little short been long at sea Mr. Middleton had a confi- of paternal. This sentiment, and the condential conversation with Mrs. Monckton. He told her he had been very secret with her expression of his face; it is wonderfully befor her good. "I saw," said he, "this Monck-nevolent and sweet, but with a touch of weak-ton had no deep regard for you, and was capness about the lips. Some of the rough felable of turning you adrift in prosperity; and I knew that if I told you everything you would let it out to him, and tempt him to is confused in his ideas, but he reads all the afraid she'll make me love her more than I play the villain. But the time is come that I must s eak in justice to estate he left your son half in joke is virtually his. Fourteen years ago, when he who would believe this !--is in the trade delast looked into the matter, there were eleven partment. Let him succeed in growing lives between it and him; but, strange to apple trees and pear trees weighed say, whilst he was at Portland the young lives down to steamboat accident on the Clyde; that left a may all rot where they grow; he troubles his woman of eighty-two and a man of ninety be- head no more. This is more than his old the actual proprietor, Old Carruthers; but I master, and is a firm but kind mother to him. am the London agent to his solicitor, and he was reported to me to be in extremis the very day before I left London to join you. We shall formation. In the meantime, mind, your husband's name is Carruthers. Any communication from me will be to Mrs. Carruthers, and you will tell that man as much, house under a new name, and shield him against all pursuers. As for me, I tell you plainly, my great hope is that he will not live long enough to turn you adrift and disinherit

To cut short for the present this extraordinary part of our story, Lewis Carruthers, alias Leonard Monckton, entered a fine house and took position of eleven thousand acres of far as his nature could love at that time. hilly pasture, and the undivided moiety of a lake brimful of fish. He accounted for his change of name by the favors Carruthers, deceased, had shown him. Therein he did nis best to lie, but his present vein of luck urned it into the truth. Old Carruthers had become so peevish that all his relations disliked him, and he disliked them. So he left his personal estate to his heir-at-law simply because he had never seen him. The personalty was very large. The house was full of pictures and china and cabinets, etc. There was a invited to Percy's house, and played the mislarge balance at the banker's, a howy fall of timber not paid for, rents due, and as many as two thousand four hundred sheep upon that hill, which the old fellow had kept in his own hands. So, when the new proprietor took is possession of Carruthers, nobody was surpr ed, though many were furious. Lucy installed him in a grand suit of apartments as an invalid, and let no-body come near him. Waddy was dis missed with a munificent present, and could be trusted to hold his tongue. By the advice of Middleton, not a single servant was dismissed, and so no enemies were made: the family lawyer and steward were also retained; and, in short, all conversation was avoided In a month or two the new proprietor began to improve in health, and drive about his own grounds, or he rowed on his lake, lying

But in the fifth month of his residence local pains seized him, and he begon to waste. For some time the precise nature of his disorder was obscure; but at last a rising surgeon declared it to be an abscess in the intes-tines (caused, no doubt, by external violence.)

irishman's bowl of potatoes and his mug of buttermilk, and his stomach.

### CHAPTER XXVII.—CURTAIN.

Striking incidents will draw the writer but we know that our readers would rather hear about the characters they can respect. It seems, however, to be a rule in life, and also in fiction, that interest flags when trouble ceases. Now, the troubles of our good people were pretty well over, and we will put it to the render whether they had not enough. Grace Clifford made an earnest request to

Colonel Clifford and her father never to tell Walter he had been suspected of bigamy.

"Let others say that circumstances are always to be believed and character not to be trusted; but I, at least, had no right to believe certificates and things against my Walter's honor and his love. Hide my fault from him, not for my sake but for his; perhaps when we are both old people I may tell him. This was Grace Clifford's petition, and need

we say she prevailed? Walter Clifford recovered under his wife's care, and the house was so large that Colonel Clifford easily persuaded his son and daughter-in-law to make it their home. Hope had also two rooms in it, and came there when he chose; he was always welcome. But he was alone again, so to speak, and not quite forty years of age, and he was ambitions. He began to rise in the world, whilst our younger characters, contented with their happiness and position, remained stationary. Master of a great mine, able now to carry outhis invention, member of several scientific associations, a writer for the scientific press, he soon became a public and eminent man; he was consulted on great public works, and if he lives will be one of the great lights of science in this island. He is great on electricity, especially on the application of natural forces to the lighting of towns. He denounces all the cities that allow powerful streams to run past them and not shall not disturb the course of justice; there work a single electric light. But he goes is not even an ex parte case against this gen further than that. He ridicules the idea that it is beyond the resources of science to utilize foible of the day is the neglect of natural forces, which are cheap and inexhaustible,

> His society is valued on social grounds; his well-stored mind, his powers of con-versation, and his fine appearance make him extremely welcome at all the tables in

the county; he also accompanies his daugh

ter with the violin, and as they play beausoul and interrupt the torture, whose instrument the planoforte generally is. templation of nature, have changed the whole lows about the place call him a "softy," but great American publications about fruit and do you." flowers, and executes their instructions with tact and skill. Where he breaks down-and

the ground with choice went one after the other, and there were real- fruit; let him produce enormous cherly only five left when he made that will. Now rics by grafting, and gigantic nectarines comes the extraordinary part: a fortnight upon his sunny wall, and acres of strawberago three of those lives perished in a single rics too large for the mouth. After that they tween your husband and the estate. The friend Hope can stand; he interferes, and lady was related to the persons who were sends the fruit to market, and fills great casks drowned, and she has since died; she had with superlative eider and perry, and keeps been long ailing, and it is believed that the the account square, with a little help from shock was too much for her. The survivor is Mrs. Easton, who has returned to her old

Grace Clifford for some time could not be got to visit him. Perhaps she is one of those ladies who run into a port near the place, and you will cannot get over personal violence : he had not land; but I shall, and obtain precise in | handled her roughly, to keep her from going to her father's help. After all, there may have been other reasons; it is not so easy to penetrate all the recesses of the female heart. One thing is certain: she would not or as little, as you think proper; if you make go near him for months; but when she did any disclosure, give yourself all the credit go with her father—and he had to use all his you can; say you shall take him to his own influence to take her there—the rapture and the tears of joy with which the poor old fel-

low received her disarmed her in a moment. She let him take her through hot-houses and show her his children-"the only children I have now," said he-and after that she never refused to visit this erring man. His roof had sheltered her many years, and he had found out too late that he loved her, so

Percy Fitzrov had an elder sister. He appealed to her against Julia Clifford. She cross-questioned him, and told him he was very foolish to despair. She would hardly have slapped him if she was quite resolved to part forever.

"Let me have a hand in reconciling you," said she.

"You shall have b—b—both hands in it, if you like," said he, "for I am at my w-w-wits" and."

So these two conspired. Miss Fitzroy was tress. She asked other young ladies, especially that fair girl with auburn hair whom Julia called a "fat thing." That meant, under the circumstances, a plump and rounded model, with small hands and feet a perfect figure in a riding-habit, and at night

a satin bust and sculptured arms. The very first ride Walter took with Grace and Julia they met the bright cavalcade of Percy and his sister, and this red-haired

Venus. Percy took off his hat with profound respect to Julia and Grace, but did not presume

"What a lovely girl !" said Graco. "Do you think so ?" said Julia. "Yes, dear; and so do you. "What makes you fancy that?"

" Because you looked daggers at her." "Because she is setting her cap at that little fool." "She will not have him without your con-

And this set Julia thinking.

The next day Walter called on Percy, and played the traitor.

Give a ball, "said he.

heathery hills dotted with sheep, and his overland invited Walter Clifford and Mrs. h glassy lake full of spotted trout, for a ragged Clifford, he should be unjust to his own feel. ings, and seem disrespectful.
Julia's reply:

"DEAR MR. FITZROY-I am not at all fond of jedlousy, but I am very fond of dancing. I shall come. Yours sincerely,
Julia Chifford."

And she did come with a vengeance. She showed them what a dark beauty can do in a blaze of light with a red rose and a few thousand pounds' worth of diamonds artfully

She danced with several partners, and took Percy in his turn. She was gracious to him, but nothing more.

Percy asked leave to call next day. She assented rather coldly.

His sister prepared Percy for the call The first thing he did was to stammer intol erably. "Oh," said Julia, "if you have nothing more to say than that, I have-Where is my

bracelet? "It's here," said Percy, producing it eager-

ly. Julia smiled.

"My necklace!" " Here."

"My charms ?"

"My specimens of your spelling? Love spells, ch?" "Here-all here."

"No, they are not," said Julia snatching them: "they are not."
And she stuffed both her pockets with them.

"And the engaged ring," said Percy, radiant now, and producing it, "d-d-don't forget that." Julia began to hesitate.

"If I put that on it will be for life."
"Yes, it will," said Percy.

"Then give me a moment to think." After due consideration, she said what she had made up her mind to say long before.
"Percy, you're a man of honor. I'll be

yours upon one solemn condition—that from this hour till death parts us you promise to give your faith where you give your

"I'll give my faith where I give my love," said Percy, solemnly. Next month they were married, and he

gave his confidence where he gave his love, and he never had reason to regret it. "John Baker." " Sir."

"You had better mind what you are about, or you'll get fonder of her than of Walter

"Never, Colonel, never. And so will vou. Then, after a moment's reflection, John

Baker inquired how they were to help it.
"Look here, Colonel," said he, "a man's a man, but a woman's a woman. It isn't likely as Master Walter will always be putting his hand round your neck and kissing of you when you're good, and pick a white hair off your coat if he do but see one when you're going out, and shine upon you indoors more than the sun does on you out-of-doors; and 'tain't to be supposed as Mr. Walter will never meet me on the stairs without breaking out into a smile to cheer an old fellow's heart. and showing two thousand pounds' worth of ivory all at one time; and if I've a cold or a bit of a headache he don't send his lady's maid to see after me and tell me what I am to do, and threaten to come and nurse me himself if I don't mend.

"Well," said the Colonel, "there's something in all this." "For all that," said John Baker, candidly, "I shall make you my confession, sir. I said to Mr. Walter myself, said I, 'Here's a pretty business,' said I; 'I've known and loved you from a child, and Mrs. Walter that is much too strong a word; no doubt he has only been here six months, and now I'm

> "Why, of course she will," said Mr. Walter. "Why, I love her better than I do have failed. We consider it the best medimyself, and you've got to follow suit, or else I'll murder you."

So that question was settled.

The five hundred guineas reward rankled in the minds of those detectives, and after a few months, with assistance of the ordinary police in all the northern towns, they got upon a cold scent, and then upon a warm scent, and at last they suspected their bird, under the alias of Carruthers. So they came to the house to get sight of him, and make sure before applying for a warrant. They got there just in time for his funeral. Middleton was there, and saw them, and asked them to attend it, and to speak to him after the reading of the will.

Proceedings are stayed," said he; "but perhaps, having acted against me, you might like to see whether it would not pay you better to act with me."

"And no mistake," said one of them. So they were feasted with the rest, for it was a magniticent funeral, and after that Middleton squared them with fifty pounds apiece to hold their tongues-and more, to divert all

suspicion from the house and the beautiful

woman who now held it as only trustee for her

Remembering that he had left the estate to another man's child, Monckton, one fine day, bequeathed his personal estate on half a sheet of note paper to Lucy. This and the large allowance Middleton obtained from the Court for her, as trustee and guardian to the heir, made her a rich woman. She was a German, sober, notable and provident; she kept her sheep, and became a sort squire. She wrote to her husband in the States, and, by the advice of Middleton, told him the exact truth instead of a pack of fibs, which she certainly would have done had she been left to herself. Poverty had pinched Jonathan Braham by this time; and he saw by the tone of her letter she did not care one straw whether he accepted the situation or not; he accepted it eag rly, and had to court her as a stranger, and to marry her, and to wear the crown matrimonial, for Mid dleton drew the settlements, and neither Braham nor his creditors could touch a halfpenny. And then came out the better part of

this indifferent woman. Braham had been a

good friend to her in time of need, and she

was a good and faithful friend to him now,

She was generally admired and respected;

kind to the poor, bountiful but not lavish; an excellent manager, but not stingy. In vain shall we endeavor, with our small insight into the bosoms of men and women, to divide them into the good and the bad. There are mediocre intellects; there are mediocre morals. This woman was always more inclined to good than evil, yet at times temptation conquered. She was virtuous, still she succumbed to a seducer whom she loved Under his control she deceived Walter Clifford, and attempted an act of downright villainy; that control removed she returned to virtuous and industrious habits. After many years, solitude, weariness and a gloomy future unhinged her conscience again ; com fort and affection offered themselves and she committed bigany, Deserted by Braham; and once more fascineted by the only man she had ever greatly loved, she joined him in

her days, which, as she is healthy and sober in eating and drinking, will perhaps be the longer period of her little life. Well may we all pray against great tempta-

tions; only choice spirits resist them, except when they are great temptations to somebody else, and somehow not to the person

It has lately been objected to the writers of fiction—especially to those few who are dramatists as well as novelists -that they neglect what Shakespeare calls "the middle of humanity," and deal in eccentric characters above or below the people one really meets. Let those who are serious in this objection enjoy moral mediocrity in the person of Lucy Monckton

For our part, we will never place Fiction. which was the parent of History, below its child." Our hearts are with those superior men and women who, whether in History or Fiction, make life beautiful, and raise the standard of Humanity. Such characters exist even in this plain tale, and it is these alone, and our kindly readers, we take leave of with regret.

THE END.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's

Corn Cure removes the trouble. l'etroleum has been discovered in China. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take ; sure and effectual in destroying worms.

Straw hats and oysters are incompatible. All cases of weak or lame back, backache rheumatism, &c., will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna

Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Governor Stanford, of California, has a vineyard covering 3,000 acres. Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap is

highly recommended for all humors and skin diseases. Riots, hangings, conflagrations and politi-

cal boomerangs abound in Ohio. -Any lady who desires further information than can be given in the limited public space of newspaper columns can obtain Mrs. Lvdia E. Pinkham's pamphlet "Guide to Health, by sending a stamp to Lynn, Mass.

Antimony and asbestos have been discov ered in the San Eurido Mountains, Utah. NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgative, acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstructions.

There were about 35,000 deaf mutes in the United States when the last census was taken. When symptoms of malaria appear in any form, take Ayer's Ague Cure at once, to prevent the development of the disease, and continue until health is restored, as it surely will be by the use of this remedy. A cure is warranted in every instance.

A fruit grower of Visalia, Cal., has thirtysix apples, weighing in the aggregate fiftyone pounds.

THE USES TO WHICH MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is put may, without exaggeration, be said to be universal. In refined and cultivated society it is recognized as the most refreshing and agreeable of perfumes for the handkerchief, the toilet and the bath.

The health of Emperor William of Germany is so infirm that it is not thought he will live the year out.

Freeman's Worm Powders are agreeable to take, and expel all kinds or worms from children or adults. Ar English scientist has discovered an ani-

mal with 11,000 eyes. It would be a good kind of watch dog to put in a bank. A letter from P. O. Sharpless, druggist, Marion, Ohio, in writing of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil, says : One man was cured of sore throat of 8 years' standing with one bottle. We have a number of cases of rheumatism that have been cured when other remedies

cine sold. If the Chinese-French war continues it will put up the price of tea. The London market has already been slightly affected.

Mr. J. Leist, warehouseman for Lautz Bros., Buffalo, N.Y., says he had a swelling on his foot which he attributed to chilblains. He used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and is troubled no longer. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil may be imitated in its appearance and name, but not in its virtues.

Professor A. H. Sayce has deciphered an Assyrian tablet which gives an account of a transit of Venus 1,600 years B.C.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, was afflicted with Tape Worm, 8 feet of which was removed by one bottle of Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

Over five thousand dellars have been raised in penny contributions to the monument to Peter Cooper. The committee now call for suggestions from artists and sculptors.

Mr. W. A. Wing, Westport, writes: "1 wish to inform you of the wonderful results which followed the use of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. A cough of six months' standing had reduced me to such an extent that I was unable to work. I tried many remedies without effect: at last I used this Emulsion, and before three bottles were used I am glad to say I was restored to perfect health.

"Fashionable" summer resorts are going out of fashion. Good sense is therefore on the increase.

THE LAWS OF THE MEDES AND PERSIANS were not more immutable than those of nature. If we transgress them we suffer. Sometimes, however, we break them inadvertently. Damages frequently take the form of Dyspepsia, Constipution and Biliousness, which can be easily repaired with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the Great Blood Purifier and Renovator of the system.

Among recent letters received at the Ex-ecutive Chamber was one announcing the birth of Miss "Clevelandina" Smith, of Richmond, Va.

Mr. T. C. Berchard, public school teacher Norland, writes :- "During the fall of 1881 I was much troubled with Biliousness and Dyspepsia, and part of the time was unable to attend to the duties of my profession. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was recommended to me and I have much pleasure in stating that I was entirely cured by using one bottle. have not had an attack of my old complaint since, and have gained fifteen pounds in weight.'

One family has made all the paper used for Bank of England notes. Its manufacture has been the inheritance of a dozen of genera-

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like town, leads to chronic The next day Walter called on Percy, and conce more fascinated by the only man she bines (caused, no doubt, by external violence.)

By degrees the patient became unable to take solid food, and the drain upon his system was too great for a mere mucilaginous, diet to sustain him. Wasted to the bone, and yellow as a guines, he presented a pit fable spectacle, and would gladly have expectacle, and would gladly have expectacle, and pictures, his processing the money for postage of processing money for postage processing money for postage of processing processing processing processing processing proc EWS.

SCOTCH Retent Perru. REMARKABLY LOW DEATL -During the week which en registered in last only three deaths were record since Perth, being the lowest weekl the institution of the office ne rly 30 years

ago. a meeting REPRESENTATION OF BUTE-At estire on of the Liberal Committee for Bu. London, Saturday, Mr. Robert A. McLean, was unanimously chosen as the Libera t elecdate to contest the county at the nex tion. Mr. McLean is a Buteshire man.

Accident in the Harvest Field .- On farm of Coupargrange, near Coupar-Angu-little boy, named Gardener, wandered among the standing corn in front of the reap ing machine, by which he was knocked down, his body being fearfully lacerated by the knife as it passed over him.

PARTY DISTURBANCES AT JOHNSTONE .- On Tuesday night a man who had been lecturing in Johnstone on the Catholic priesthood was attacked when leaving the hall by a large crowd, who drove him back with a shower of stone. Three of the missiles struck the lecturer, but he was not seriously injured.

AYRSHIRE WILLS .- Among the inventories of personal estates recorded in the Commissariat of Ayrshire during the month of August were those of Mr. John Taylor Gordon, residing at Fairfield, Monkton. £100,669 16s Sld : Dame Jessie June Montgomery Cuninghame or Boswell of Auchinleck, Bart. £7925 2s 10d

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS. It appears from a Blue-book just issued that on the 31st December last the number of reformatory and industrial schools under inspection was 212, and the number of children under detention therein 25,337-20,448 boys and 4,889 girls—an increase of 1,122 children on the previous year.

TWEED COMMISSIONERS' REPORT. -- According to the report submitted to the Tweed Commissioners at their meeting on Monday, at Cornhill, the destruction of fish on the Tweed from the fungoid disease has been greater during the past than during any previous year except 1882, there having been 10,353 fish removed from the river as dead or discased.

THE CHOLERA PRECAUTIONS AT LEITH. -The Custom-house officers at Leith have now received printed copies of the regulations to be enforced in cases of vessels arriving from infected ports. As previously stated, the quarantine station in Leith Roads is marked by a yellow buoy, 1½ mile N.N.W. from the light-house on the West Pier. There is no vessel due at present from infected ports on the Continent.

LAND-LAW CONFERENCE AT DINGWALL,-Yesterday a conference of the Highland Land-Law Reform Association was held at Dingwall, and was numerously attended. Dr. Clark, London, presided, and the Rev. Mr. McTavish, Inverness, opened the meeting with prayer. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, calling the Government to amend the land laws, partly on the lines laid down by the Crofters Commission, and partly on the principles of the Irish Land Act.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BROOMHOUSE .- On Monday the County Fiscal at Airdrie received information to the effect that Patrick McCabe (40), a miner, residing at Mack's Land, Baillieston, was accidentally killed by a fall from the roof in the main coal seam, No. 2 Daldowie Colliery, Broomhouse, belonging to Dunn Brothers, Mount Vernon. McCabe had been at work in the usual way when a stone weighing about two tons, and about 9ft. by 4ft., fell from the roof, which is 5ft. high, and it completely covered him, the result being that

BRARY.—A meeting of the Management Committee was held in the Library on Tuesday

—Mr. Wm. M'Kim in the above. -Mr. Wm. M'Kim in the chair. The Li brarian's report showed that during August 10 new members had joined and 10 members had renewed their subscriptions. 4,769 volumes had been issued in the reference de partment and 6,276 in the lending, making a total issue of 11,045 volumes—a daily average of 425. The daily average issue during August, 1883, was 377. A number of dona-

tions were intimuted. MITCHELL LIBRARY .- Return of number of volumes issued during the week ending 30th August, excluding a nearly equal number of references to 220 current periodicals which lie on the tables of the upper room :- Theology and philosophy, 662; history, biography, &c., 1411; law, politics, and commerce, 284; arts and sciences, 1765; poetry and the dram, 448; language, 219; prose fiction, 711; miscellaneous literature, 2278—total, 7778. Duily average, 1296; corresponding week last year, 1179. Issued to ladies, 14. Total from commencement (5th November, 1877), 2,410,-

An action at the instance of Charles Wm.

Ferguson, 14 Afton Crescent, Paisley Road

against the Assets Company (Limited), 158 Bath Street, was on Wednesday decided by the Sheriff Principal. The case was a test one, and was originally brought up in the Small-Debt Court, before Sheriff Pursuer claimed 15s for injuries sustained by himself and members of his family, and as compensation for damage done to their clothing, through coming in contact with a spiked wire fencing, which defenders had crected round a piece of ground off Paislev Road. In the petition pursuer said that in the beginning of August, 1883, he hurt his hand by coming in contact with the fence, and at a later period his wife sustained an injury from the same cause. In September two of his daughters while walking along the street had their dresses damaged by the fence. The action was first raised in the Small-Debt Court last October, and the sum claimed was for actual damage done to clothing, but the case was afterwards transferred to the Ordinary Roll, and a proof allowed. Sheriff Mair awarded pursuer the 15s claimed, with expenses. Apart altogether from the evidence, he made a personal examination of the wire fence, and he considered it to be dangerous to people passing along the street. In a note, His Lordship said it appeared from the evidence for the defence that the fence in question was a Yankee notion. He did not know that that was a recommendation for having such a class of fence in a street where people residing in the neighborhood continually passed. The defenders appealed to the Sheriff-Principal, and on Wednesday His Lordship issued an interlocutor, adhering to the decision of the Sheriff-Substitute. EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING:

-"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a dalicately flavored beverage which may save us, many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready: or subtle manades are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point to We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame. \*\*Outle Service Gazette\*\* Made simply with boiling water or milk Sold on the pure have first class diploma for English, and the pure had the pure have first class diploma for English, and be to teach French also; good reference ouried WA pply to Sec Treas SS. Ohryson Changes Tre

WHEN THE SWALLOWS HOMEWARD

令一点人

FLY. At the approach of autumn it is the proper caper to consider ones sinances and to resolve to more closely observe the dates appointed to more closely coserve the unter appointed for, and to be constantly represented more or less in every grand monthly drawing of the Löuisiana State Lottery, which next (the 173rd) will take place October 14th, 1884 (the 173rd) will take place October 14th, 1884 (the 173rd) will information can be had of M. which all information can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., on application

Almost everybody in China sniokes or eats opium, and physically, mentally and financially it is the degradation of the Chinese.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE MAKES A COOLING DRINK. Into half a tumbler of ice water put a tea.

spoonful of Acid Phosphate; add sugar to the Baltimore shipped 64,000 barrels of oysters

Europe last year. The foreign demand for rican bivalves is constantly increasing. Am-

A STRONG ENDORSEMENT.

Hergy, the Medical Faculty, the Press The t People all endorse Burdock Blood the best system renovating blood and the Bitters a. tonic known. Its work hears out purifying

wrts 10,000,000 feet of lumber China imp ery year. from Oregon ev

RARE PLANT  $\mathbf{A}$ 

berry Plant possesses rare The Wild Straw ng, cooling, astringent, and ug medicine, and when virtue as a cleansi. tescptic, and heali valuable vegetable excombined with other der's Extract of Wild tracts, as in Dr. Fow ufailing remedy in all Strawberry, it is an u. Bowell complaints.

ling Green, Ky., a It is related that at Bow ve fifteen miles to man ninety years old drosee a circus, and enjoyed it. hugely.

RIED IT. AN EX-ALDERMAN 1 Coronto, tried Ex-Alderman Taylor, of 'A' Hagyard's Yellow Oil for Rhe unatism. It nedies had cured him after all other re-

· arrested A "professional beggar," recently in New York, is found to have lived iously in an elegantly furnished house.

A CURE FOR CHOLERA MORBI TS. A positive cure for this dangerous c om plaint, and for all acute or chronic forms of Bowel Complaint incident to Summer an Fall, is found in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry; to be procured from any

The will of a sensitive musician in Wisconsin contained an injunction that the village brass band should not play at his funeral.

A SAD NEGLECT.

Neglecting a constipated condition of the bowels is sure to bring ill-health and great suffering. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate the bowels in a natural manner, purifying the blood and promote a healthy action of the stomach, liver, kidneys and Bowels.

During forty-eight hours last week there were forty-five suicides in St. Louis. Everybody seems anxious to get out of the town.

RESPECT AGE.

Age should always command respect; in the case of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry it certainly does, for 25 years that has been the standard remedy with the people,

An English bicycle rider has travelled from Land's End to John o'Groats, 856 miles, with considerable baggage, in eight days and a

THE LATEST DYNAMITE HOAN. It was known that a certain smart U.S. young man had studied chemistry for six months; had ordered a sectioned hand-hag and sailed for England. It was subsequently ascertained that he had made several visits to a clock and watch maker before leaving. The cable was used to cause his arrest on arrival and a trio of metaphysicians were summoned to open the bag, which, in view of probabilities, were regarded as patriotic heroism of the highest order. The official verdict reported 23 samples of Johnston's Fluid Beef, 10,000 circulars, 4 shirt collars, and a box of tooth-picks.-

Hull Budget, The bloom of the 10mance of the elopement of the rich Morosini girl with her father's coachman at Yonkers is somewhat rubbed off by the newspaper descriptions, which say the girl is red headed and the groom monkey-

Livery stable keepers should always keep Arnica & Oil Liniment in the stable, nothing like it for horses.

Arnica and Oil Liniment is equally good for nan and beast. 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

would be sleeping in its bosom but for the timely use of Downs' Elixir. For a mild cathartic and efficient tonic, use Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. Every bottle

Thousands walk the earth to-day who

An old traveler gives the following as a rule for conduct on ship-board during a storm: "Do not become alarmed so long as the sailors continue to swear. When they

stop swearing put on a life preserver.' It is recalled that Handel, the composer, was a great eater. He would often order a for three, and then frighten the dinner waiters half to death by calmly eating the triple dinner himself.

STAMPING Pasterns for Kensington, Araing of full size working patterns, including Scollops, Braiding,
and Kensington Strips for underwear and dress triuming,
matterns for Glocking Stockings, Sprays of Flowers, Borders,
Curners, &c., for Table and Plano Govers, Lambrequise,
Chair Backs, &c., also your own, Initials for Handkerchies,
Ust-bands, &c., with Powder, pad and instructions, setpost-paid, for &Go cens—Gan he used a hundred time,
licok of 100 Designs for Embroidery, Braiding, etc., 25 cls.
Our Book "Manual of Needlework," 100 Pages is a complete Instructor in all branches of Embroidery, Entiting,
for \$1.00. All the above for \$1.00. Address
Patten Pub. Co. 47 Barclay Street, New York

No. 29 King street West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Ad vertisements fo this Paper.

Bill Mistory of Anti-Christ, 35 Loyaly Thus Murder, by T. M. Healy, M.P., 150; Carter and Fate of Lord Leiting, 100; Rory C. More, 150; The Pikemen of the Waters, Siege of Limerick, 750; Daniel O'Connell, 300 bert. Emmett, Rather Mathow, 81, 00 each; Parnell and "Davitti 500; each; and self-lending hooks and plottings," Address, J. McARAN, Books and plottings, Address, J. McARAN, Books and plottings, 100 and Birect, Montreal, 200, 184

W ANTED Immediately, wo female teach ers for scholastic municipality of St. Jean Chrysostome, No. 12 County lof Chateaugus, must have first class diploma for English, and be

অস্ত্রক্ষরত্ত্বাস্থান এবং এক জিলাক্তর প্রকৃতি এই ১৯৮৪ জন্ম এই এই ১৯৮৪ জন্ম এই ১৯৮৪ জন্ম করে। এই ১৯৮৪ জন্ম এই ১ তিন্তু বিষয়ে ক্ষেত্র সামান্ত্রকার করে। করে বিষয়ে সামান্ত্রকার বিষয়ে এই ১৮৮৪ জন্ম করে। করে করে করে করে করে ১

GONTINENTAL EVENTS: Bolgian Politics Sept. 9.—The Catholic and Inde-

PARIS, Sept. S.—Instruction and Inde-tendent parties in Belgium are asking them-edves whether the King will allow himself o be influenced by the chronic state of sgita-ion in which the so called Liberals are keep-ing the nation. Once before in 1871, King to pold showed the "white feather treet clamour to send away his Ministers. This time his Majesty promises to be firmer, and it is hoped that he

will be so. The Jansens, or Socialist party, is endeavoring to foment a revolution in or-der to disseminate anti-Christian doctrines. the last score of years has taught the aggresthe last store of your their efforts have been rain against the Church. The progress of religion has been the same, and if no great display of missionary spirit has been made Catholicism he at least held its own against all the athas at least most one. The clergy of Belgium are full of zeal and learning, and they have not become so divided from the laity as their French brethren. Given all this, there was only one way to hinder the joyous progress of the Church and that the combined gress of the secret societies of Northand forts of the secret societies of Northern France and Belgium. Every lodge has been ordered to work up a feeling of enmity against the Catholic Church, and so frighten the King into submission to a noisy faction. the King into sking the Vinticum to the sick Even priests taking the Vinticum to the sick have been insulted in Bruges and Ghent. Monastic Orders have had to put up with the same affronts as in France; and above all, an organized attempt is being made o prevent the return of a Nuncio to Brussels. It is to be hoped that Belgian Catholics, who are now only beginning to know their power, will unite in one common struggle against the invader. On this occasion they can prove that they are upon the side of liberty, and they do not stund alone. The principle of counter-demonstraions is a bad one. But the Counterment must be made to feel that for every show made against it another friendly one will be in reserve. Catholic Belgium may yet be the guide for the use of the other Catholics of Europe. A Worthy Successor of Bossuct.

Monseigneur Allou, the senior French Bishop, who has been ailing for some time, died peacefully on Saturday last. Shortly before his death he was visited by the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris, who, with great humility, knelt at the bedside of the dying Prelate and asked for his blessing. The Cardinal then thanked God that his brother in the Episcopate was blessed with a good coadjutor in the person of Monseigneur de Briey.

He added that he was equally fortunate in

the possession of a saintly Coad-jutor, Monseigneur Richard. The  $\mathbf{The}$ Bishop of Meaux made his profession Faith and received Extreme Unction in the presence of his Cathedral Chapter, the clergy of the town and the ecclesiastical He remained sensible almost to tudents. the last. It was Monseigneur Allou who made the last attempt to convert Verger, the murderer of Archbishop Sibour. The hardened criminal burst into tears and afterwards declared that he was the only priest who had acceeded in touching his heart. The pulpit at Meaux is the same one from which the eloquent Bossuet used to preach and a row of trees is still shown in the garden where the "cagle of Meaux" was in the habit of making his daily meditation. The Cardinal-Arch-bishop and several other bishops will assist at the obsequies of Monseigneur Allou.

Crime in France. The criminal week in France has been

larming. The two culprits condemned to death are both comparatively young men, whilst the evidence given in the Courts of is instructive, as showing what france has to expect from a rising generation brought up on the Paul Bert system. Marmelet, the chief of the Neuilly band of robbers the was condemned to penal servitude for ife, laughed at the folly of the sentimental Paris jury as he left the dock. His companion, Cornet, who helped him murder the landlady of an inn at l'Isle Adam, was sentenced to death. Marnuclet was of a respectable family at Lyons. His youth was frittered away amongst bad companions and he was always the first to scoffat the idea of religion. The other members of the band except Béranger, an old receiver, all show the same training. Adeline, another criminal, just sentenced to death by the Rouen Assize Court, is only 18 years of age. He also, whilst at the Lycée at Caen and Rouen, was noted as a reader of impure and blasphemous books. His conduct on the lay of his first Communion horrified even the lippant students of a French Lycée. On wing school he joined the army, and, being without funds, resolved to murder his grandmother in the night. The crime was committed with unusual barbarity, and Adeline afterwards robbed the house. It will be worthy of note whether M. Jules Grevy, who s so merciless in the case of legitimist miliary students who go to Communion on the east of St. Henri, will feel inclined to use his prerogative of mercy in favor of Cornet and The National Pilgrimage to Lourdes.

The great national French pilgrimage to Lourdes has been highly successful. The trains which left Paris for Lourdes on last

Thursday evening were crowded with pious atholics whose behavior was extremely edifying and devotional. As the pilgrims quit-ted the station, the strains of the well known ymn, Ave Maris Stella, were heard from he foremost carriage and were taken up all along the train. They were received at Lourdes by Mgr. the Bishop of Poitiers, who delivered a kindly address of the control of the contr welcome. In the torchlight procession to the various shrines, upwards of ten thousand perons took part; and at the Blessed Grotto, Mgr. the Bishop of Tarbes delivered a touchsermon. The following morning Mass is celebrated by Mgr. the Bishop of Perpigan, many of the invalids on whose behalf the pilgrimage was organized being present. The Bishop of Agen joined with his colleagues in visiting numbers of the ick. Already several cures are announced mong the pilgrims. The Mayor of Poitiers usued an order that the pilgrims from Paris to lourdes would not be allowed to stop at the town and attend service at one of the churches, as had been arranged in their pro-Malleged to be the danger of an outbreak on cholora from overcrowding. The order rested great indignation amongst the townseople, who made a vigorous protest. The and revoked the order of the freethinking ayor, so that the appointed service was duly eld. More than ten thousand persons took It in the devotions, which were directed Mgr. the Bishop of Poitiers.

The tenacity with which people abide by eir early faith in Ayer's Sarsaparilla can by be explained by the fact that it is the

THE DOMINION AT THE DUBLIN (IRE-LAND) SHOW.

The London, Eng., Canadian Gazette of 4th inst. says:—The Canadian Government through so their Trish representative, Mr. Thomas Connolly, has an exhibit at the Royal Dublin Society's Horse and Ram Show, which was opened in the Irish capital on Wednes-day of last week. Excellent samples of Canadian wheat, barley, oats, peas, flax seed, allowed himself to be forced by and prairie grasses, as well as of salmon and bass, must have conveyed to the Irish farmers present in large numbers a good idea of the fertility and resources of parts of the Dominion. This idea was well supported by the convincing tubes of Manitoba soil showing the layers as the settler may find them

on entering upon prairie farming.

The following notice of the Canadian Exhibit is taken from the Dublin Sport (Illustrated) of 17th inst. :-- "Westward ho! With strong imagination, a very strong one, you may, gentle reader, in standing before the Canadian stall imagine yourself on the far reaching plains of fertile Manitoba. This stand, as the voluble and intelligent agent of the Canadian Government, Mr. Thomas Connolly, will be happy to explain to you, has been erected for the purpose of conveying to the visitors to this show, such a vast number of whom have agricultural tastes, leanings and experiences, some idea of the boundless wealth of agricultural produce to be extracted from the bosom of that as yet barely touched upon district of Manitoba. He shall if you wish it, discourse you fluently on the phosphates, etc., composing the soil of the province, illustrating his lecture by a series of long tubes containing samples of the soil, on which so many of our expatriated brothers are at this moment harvesting, he can now make good his boast as to the fertility of this land beyond the sea by showing you samples of its produce: beans of many kinds, barleys, wheat, some of this raised, he assures us, from land on which a rotary grain crop had been raised for 54 years, without manuring. He has samples of flaxseed, barley, black oats, peas, &c., &c., all fine of their kind, and speak ing well for bountiful nature across the broad Atlantic. He will show you photographs of Canada-raised vegetables; a pumpkin, 313lb weight, a squash 313lb(this has nothing to do with the lemon squash of European commerce); a long red mangel (not mangle please Mr. Printer) weighing 75lb, long yellow ditto 65lb, yellow globe mangle, 60 lb, field pump-kin 37lb, and a citron weighing (ye gods!) 30 lb. He has, of the animal creation, a striped bass, 21 feet long; and a salmon that would turn an angler green with envy. These and many other wonders from Canada will he show you, but natheless, if you are of my thinking, you will, while recognizing the wonderful fertility of a foreign soil, alter the old song the least bit and say—". Charm he ever so wisely, there's no place like home."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills,-During every break of wintry weather exertions should be made by the afflicted to recover health before unremitting cold and trying storms set in. Throat ailments, coughs. wheezing, asthmatical affections, shortness of breath, morning nausea and accumulations of can readily be removed by this fine derivative Ointphlegm can ment twice a day upou the chest and neck. Holloway's treatment is strongly recommended with the view of giving immediate ease, preventing prospective danger, and effecting permanent relief. These all-important ends his Ointment and Pills can accomplish, and will surely prevent insidious diseases from fastening on the constitution to display themselves afterwards in those disastrous forms that will probably embitter life

# GOSSIP BY CABLE.

till death itself is almost prayed for.

RIGORS OF MILITARY RULE IN GERMANY. London, Sept. 16 .- The rigors of military termany are illustrated by recent accident at Greiz. Two gentlemen of that city being soldiers of the landwehr were ordered to report for duty for the autumn maneuvers of the German army. The only means of transportation offered them were to go in a cattle train with a lot of peasants who were also land-wehr soldiers. The gentlemen refused to take their places in the cattle trucks and telegraphed a remonstrance to the Emperor William at Berlin. A reply came back through military official channels to the effect that the offenders were to be tried in the usual way for disobedience of orders. The two gentlemen have accordingly been duly tried by court-martial, and the sentence of the court has just been approved and promulgated. The sentence is for each of them eight years' imprisonment at hard labor in the common prison at Greiz.

PRESENCE OF MIND. While Prince Henry of Reuss-Greiz was driving in the forest of Greiz a few days ago his horses were suddenly seized by a disguised ruffian, while another man, also disguised and heavily armed, came to his carriage door and threatened to murder him. The Prince jumped up and pulled out an unlonded revolver. At this both the miscreants fled, but the Prince was left to drive home alone, his servants having deserted him at the first sign of danger. An investigation of the outrage seems to fasten the guilt upon two servants who were recently discharged from the service of the Prince, and they have been arrested.

A FEARFUL FATE.

An American gentleman, whose name has not yet been learned, was standing with his wife on the platform of the railway station at Nordhausen, Russian Saxony, awaiting the arrival of the train to take them to Erfurt. The gentleman while standing on the edge of the platform, slipped and fell on the rails in front of an express train. He was cut into pieces in an instant. His wife fell fainting upon the platform. When she was brought out of her first swoon she became hysterical, and is now raving and incapable of talking coherently or of stating her name.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

# SCENES IN NAPLES.

THE DEAD UNBURIED IN THE STREETS-BRAVERY OF KING HUMBERT ENTHU-SIASTICALLY PRAISED.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The exodus from Naples during the past week has been great. The better sections of the town are deserted, and all the shops in the Toledo are closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The theatres are all shut, and many of the poorer streets are as silent as death. Even the cafes are closed, and is not apmached in excellence by any new candidate
or public favor.

Of these streets absolutely every body is by public favor.

The New Yorks Post says that knows of these streets absolutely every body is of these streets. The bulk is also severely injured, his, head in a spingle ben cut open with a bottle. The large of borses driven by ladies at the issuiton by ladies at the issuiton bulk is still worse than a streets absolutely every body is through the fatal absolutely every body is of these streets. The bulk is also severely injured, his, head in a supplement of severely injured, his, head in seven promise in the city of severely injured, his, head in the supplement of severely injured, his, head in the city of severel

nome cakes exposed for sale on the OWEL F dragged him back, and made him eat until the owner interfered in selfthe cake. A woman who was selling fruit on defence f the piazza Delmartin fell over, a corner era. The crowd made a bonfire dying of cho. of her chair, stand, and fruit, and then left body would carry her to the her to die. No hospital. There vival of religious has been an enormous rerentiment in Naples. The hich were walled up by street shrines, w. Garibaldi in 1860, ht 've all been opened, and ed off the holy pictures. the whitewash scrap. Crowds, wild with joy, hail with shouts each r watch the work and storation. The processions are continued in the poorer streets. chiefly by women. The cha rches are thronged and street altars are erected. The most extravagant stories of miracle 's worked are received with credulity by the p 'opuluce. The hospital and ambulance system's have been overpowered by the

the Via Delpurgatorio a man whom they

Pected of THROWING POISONOUS POWDER

AWFUL INCREASE IN DEATHS.

and for a day or two it has been necessary to leave corpses waiting so long that they became putrid, thus adding vastly to the contagion. Scores of old omnibuses covered with black have been converted into hearses. The heroism of King Humbert makes the most welcome royal picture Europe has looked on for years. The Italian people are almost crazy with enthusiasm for the King, and Catholic newspapers vie with democratic ones in lauding his course to the skies. The King and Archbishop have fraternized from the start, and the feeling is general that a rapprochement between Church and State is nearer than before in many years. The total number of deaths in Naples is now considerably over 2,000. All have occurred since August 20.

King Humbert's bravery has shamed the and by their exertions and example nutting some heart into the poorer and more ignorant inhabitants. King Humbert has now repeatedly visited every slum in the city, and in his passage to and fro he is always escorted by a crowd of poor and ragged wretches. Poor women, gunt with famine, press forward with their emaciated babies, and are happy if the King looks or speaks a word to the children. Others seek to kiss the King's hands or some portion of his garments, and they are always unturns out. The King's example has stimulaeach other in acts of practical charity. The Marquis Campodesola has opened free food depots, which are personally directed by various members of the noble families. King Humbert has made a round of these depots, inspecting all the arrangements. The ladies are also as active and energetic in the work of relieving distress as their husbands and brothers. The Countess Sansavrino and other ladies of the highest nobility are working like slaves in the ambulance service of the Red Cross society, and in nursing the sick under the direction of the Sanitary Commission. It is estimated that 150,000 persons are destitute, owing to the paralysis of business, and scenes of want and misery are witnessed on every hand. In the Mercator quarter the health authorities found thousands of poor wretches living in dark, damy and fifthy cellars. Moreover, they lost a great deal. No man knows who is lost and who is damp and filthy cellars. Many of them were reduced by want and sickness so that they looked like spectres, but they still clung to their wretched tenements, and it required force to remove them to clean and comfort-

A Great Problem.

—Take all the Kidney and Liver

-Take all the Blood purifiers. -Take all the Rheumutic remedies. -Take all the Dyspepsia and indigestion

cures. -Take all the Ague, Fever, and bilious specifics. -- Take all the Brain and Nerve force

revivers. -Take all the Great health restorers. -In short, take all the best qualities of all these, and the --best

-Qualities of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that - Hop —Billers have the best curative qualities and powers of all —concentrated nd powers of all —concentrated
—In them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or —combined —Fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

I broke down y

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism. Since then I have been unable to be acout

at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with All the best physicians agreed that nothing

could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. Morey, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.
"I was dragged down with debt, poverty
and suffering for years, caused by a sick fam-

ily and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Ritters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."-A WORK-INGMAN.

Those genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop or "Hope" in their name.

# A MURDEROUS AFFRAY.

A FARMER STABBED TO DEATH AND TWO OTHERS INJURED.

London, Ont., Sept. 18.—On Tuesday night a murderous affray took place near Williamstown, seven miles east of here. The parties implicated are Lorenzo Stevens, a farmer about forty years old, and two young men, Wm. Butts and Henry Lansett, a Frenchman, who is said to have come to this part of the country from Quebec, and a man named Mc-The victim is Rufus Elldridge, a far-Nulty. mer who lives on the second concession of Westminster. It appears that the parties had all been drinking in one of the hotels and were talking about "who was best man." Afterwards they went out, and Elldridge started for home, when he was pulled out of his wagon by one of the gang. The crowd appears to have been divided into two factions, and a desperate struggle ensued. Knives were freely used, and Elldridge received wounds from which he died in five minutes after being carried into a neighboring house. McNuity, one of the party, is dangerously if not seriously wounded, having been stabled in seven places. Lansett,

LECTURE AT ST. MICHAEL'S BY THE ARCHBISHOP.

What the Patthful Do and Do Not Believe-The First of a Series of Lectures on the Doctrines of the Churche

TORONTO, Sept. 15 .- The seating capacity of the spacious cathedral of St. Michael's, Toronto, was taxed to its utmost by the very large number of persons who congregated there to hear the Archbishop's lecture. There was a large percentage of members of other denominations present, many of them anxious, no doubt from curiosity, to learn from the lips of the Archbishop himself exactly what Catholics did and did not believe. After a part of the church's service had been gone through, the archbishop ascended to the pulpit and in a free and conversational manbegan his lecture, taking for his text the following words: "Blessed are ye when men shall revile and speak evil against you, rejoice and be glad "-words of Christ recorded by St. Matthew, v. ch. iv. He said :--"The Catholics enjoy from time to time this blessing of Christ, for they are obliged to hear many things against their alleged faith; not, indeed, the faith which they believed. It is a matter of a good deal of concern to us that our Protestant fellow-citizens, with whom we live in friendship and in commercial intel-ligence should have a fair and a better opinion of the faith which we hold.

Speaking to a very respectable gentleman of high intelligence the other day, Tie remarked that though we were friendly still that I was obliged to look upon him as one lost, because he was a heretic. That gentleman is very much mistaken. Catholics do not believe that any saint, angel, apostle, Mother of God, or all the powers of Heaven except the weakly fugitives into returning to Naples power of Jesus Christ, our holy Redcemer, can save anyone. The saints can help us by their prayers. Catholics do not adore images. We do not adore the relics of the saints. We have for them a certain reverence. The mother finds consolation in going once a week to the closet and kissing the clothes of her departed child. Memorials put us in mind of Christ, and aid us in our devotions. Catholics do not believe that any man or priest or bishop or pope by his own authority or power can forgive sins. Sins are forgiven through the sacrament. It is falsely believed that a person may go to checked by the monarch, despite the horrisis falsely believed that a person may go to fied entreaties of his suite. Wherever the the priest and say: "Father, I am a great fied entreaties of his suite. Wherever the the priest and say: "Father, I am a great King shows himself the whole population sinner, forgive me!" and that the priest can say: "Yes, I forgive you." This is an erted the Neapolitan noblemen, who vie with roneous idea; God must pardon sin. Catholies do not believe that an indulgence means power to commit sin, or remission of past sins. Indulgence is a commutation of a severe punishment to a less one.

Catholics are by no means obliged to consider all people as lost who die out of their communion. They do not believe that all communion. are Protestants who are named so. We consider those Protestants who protest against the information and revelation of Christ and their obvious meaning. We claim as Catholics all persons whether Methodists, Presbyterians, Church of England or others, who believe all they can. The 300 Protestant ministers who recently became Catholics in England did not become Catholies because saved. Catholics do not believe that the Pope is impeccable—that he cannot sin. He can sin like any other child of Adam. We do not believe that he is sinfulli-He can sin like any other child of ble, only under certain and restricted conditions. Catholics do not believe in divorce. Christ has said, "Whom God hath joined let no man separate." Catholics do not believe that each person can predestinate himself. The apostle Paul was not sure of heaven. He chastised his body and kept it in subjection lest he might become a castaway. St. Peter said, "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling." Those who were sure of heaven could sin as much as they liked. Catholics do not believe that it is lawful to break faith with heretics or those opposed to them in religion.

Now let me say a few words on what Catholics, believe Catholics believe in one God and three persons in God-God the Futher, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost. The second person became man and died for our salvation and through His blood we are saved. During His life time He established a congregation or corporation, and He made the twelve apostles the beginning of the corporation, and St. Peter was the head of the church. Christ ascended into heaven and left powers with his corporation. He said, "He that hears you hears me." They said, "He that hears you hears me." were to preach the glad tidings of redemption. Those who believed were to be bantised. Bantism, exterior cleansing of the body, was a symbol of the interior cleansing of the soul.
We believe in what we term "holy orders." The Eternal Father ordained his Son as man and Christ ordained his apostles. Christ instituted anointment for the last hours of life. If there be any one sick amongst you, call in the priests of the Church, anoint them with oil." We believe that there is a transitory state after this life. Besides Heaven and hell and this earth there is a fourth place called limbo or hades by the Holy Gospel. Christ's Soul went there after death to console others there-those who die not good enough for Heaven, not bad enough for hell, go there. If there was not this fourth place God would not be just. The child who stole an apple and was drowned you would not send to hell. No, no. There are few who are ready to pass from this world to the holy presence of God. His grace, in closing, announced that this

was the beginning of a series of lectures to be given during the winter to which all were invited. These lectures were for the pur pose of inquiry into the doctrines of the old church. The next lecture will deal with the subject of the "forgiveness of sins."

"NUN" AND "SISTER." A correspondent asks us to inform him and other Catholics of the difference between the terms " Nun" and "Sister." Thanks to a learned and reverend friend, we are enabled

to answer as follows: The terms "Nun" and "Sister" are often used as having similar meaning; but there is a difference between them. Every nun may be called a Sister, but every Sister is not a

To explain :- A nun (Sanctimonialis Mo nialis), according to the general definition established in canon law, is a person consecrated to God, belonging to a female regular order, having the solemn vows of poverty chastity and obedience, and observing the Papal (or canonical) Enclosure. The latter, the observance of enclosure, is the differ ential point, and constitutes the Monialis the nun strictly apoken. So says Devoti, a celebrated teacher of canon law (Inst., Jur. Can. Tit. IX, S. 17). The principal obligation of nuns is the observance of enclosure, by virtue of which they can never leave the cloistered convent, unless

CATHOLIC CHURCH. disease he gives other cases where nuns are justified in leaving their convent (claustrum), as, necessity of changing surroundings in the event of dangerous maledy, flood, the approach of dangerous maledy, flood, the approach of a hostile army, and others.

Formerly most of the Sisterhoods observed

strict enclosure, and hence they were nurs, although they were called Sisters (Sorores), v. g. Sisters of St. Benedict, St. Francis, St. Dominic, etc. Later on aggregations of pious women were founded to serve the pious necessities of the Church in hospitals, schools and asylums. Their occupations of course prevented them from observing enclosure, and many of them made but simple wows. Others who formerly observed enclosure were afterwards dispensed from it by the Holy See for similar purposes. Let us now apply this principle to our Sisters in this country the United States.

1. All our Sisters, with the exception several houses of the visitation, the French Dominicans in Newark, or where a special Papal rescript has been obtained, have but

2. There are but a few convents in this country where strict enclosure is observed as the newly established cloistered convent the French Dominicans in Newark. Hence our Sisters in this country, with a few exceptions, are not nuns, but they are all good and pious "Sisters."—Catholic

# EXHIBITION AT KNOWLTON.

The annual fall exhibition of the Brome County Agricultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association was held Wednesday on the grounds of the societies at Knowlton, and was attended by the farmers from the surrounding country, and many from Mont-real. The grounds are situated near the depot and have been much improved lately. a permanent two story building of wood 96 by 46, having been erected. There was an attractive display of dry goods, and preserves and flowers crowded each other on the same table, while another corner was taken up with pianos, organs. sewing machines and vegetables. The display of cabbage and pumpkins is an extensive one, and the show of melons, corn and cucumbers was small but fair. enormous squashes and a large rumber of beets were shown. Maple sugar and boney were well represented. Three or four sets of harness were also shown. Two tables running down the centre of the room were occupied, one with butter and cheese, and the other with tomutoes and potutoes, and it was in these the county seemed to excel, the latter especially being fully equal to any grown in this Province. In the upper that the side tables were covered by homespun cloth, quilts and apples, while on the centre tables was shown a fine exhibit of preserves, flowers, crab-apples and grapes. The stalls for the live stock were situated in rear and were fairly well filled. There were several teams of strong heavy working oxen, and a very largo number of Ayrshire and Durham cows and a few bulls. The exhibit of Jersey cattle was-very small. The show of pigs, principally of the Berkshire and Suffolk breeds, was a very creditable one. The horses, like the cattle, were beyond all praise, with the exception of draught horses, which were rather light. There was a good show of Leicester and Southdown sheep, and the poultry were also very fine, especially the ducks. The stalls and the main building were the principal attraction during the afternoon, while for the afternoon an excellent programme of sports had been arranged. The following are the results:—Lady riders: Miss Gleason, 1.: Miss Ingalls, 2nd. Gentlemen riders: El B Chadburn, 1; Edmund Ingalls, 2; John Bryant, 3. Stow run: Miss Mina Todd, 1 Hurdle Race :- E Ralston, 1; F Robinson, 2 A Miltemore, 3. Stallion Race :- Paul Gingras, 1; Ogden Sweet, 2; E F G Bodwell, 3. Lady Drivers (under 16):--Miss Lefebvre, 1: Miss Ingalls, 2. Lady drivers, (once 16):— Mrs TR Pickel, 1; Miss A M Welch, 2; Miss E M Johnson 3. Boy Drivers:-John Bryant, | Columbus. and Frank Robinson, equal. Boy Riders John Bryant, 1.

A baby show then took place on the plat-form, and while this was going on Mr. H. S. Foster introduced Mayor Beaudry, who said the reason for his being present there was the interest he took in the County of Brome and its representative at Quebec, Hon. Mr. Lynch. He was glad to see such a fine exhibition and complimented the people on their appear-

Hon. Mr. Lynch said one should never speak of himself or his belongings, but he would fail in his duty if he failed to speak enlogistically of the present exhibition. On all hands he saw convincing proof of the progress made in the material interests of the County of Brome, and the credit for this was due in main part to the President of the Society, Mr. H. S. Foster, and the Secretary, Mr. J. M. Lefebvre. They all knew the in terest these gentlemen had taken in the work, and he advised his hearers to do likewise. Before concluding Hon. Mr. Lynch said the ladies, too, should not be forgotten, as a very important part of the work developed unor them. Some of these meetings were among the most pleasant recollections of his life. He would only say that the exhibition did credit

to them and to Brome.
Mr. Fisher, M.P., Mr. Foster and Mr. Lefebvre also made a few appropriate re-marks, after which the Exhibition was formally closed.

A "hallelujah lassie" of Haverhill, Mass., has renounced the Salvation Army because she had to rise at 5 o'clock in the morning, was often kept up till ofter midnight, and during her period of enlistment lost twenty eight pounds of flesh.

# IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so com-pletely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

# Aver's Sarzaparilla.

It leads the list as a true scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurkSCROFULA ing saint of Scrofula about you,
dislodge it and expel it from your system.
For constitutional or s. of ulous Catarth,
CATARDEL AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the
TATARDEL AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the
CATARDEL AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the
numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous
catarthal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications
of scrofulous origin.

"Hutto, Tex., Sept. 23, 1882.

"LCEROUS "At the age of two years one of SORES my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swellen, much inflamed, and very sore.

SORE EYES Physicians told us that a powbe employed. They united in recommending AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of, any scrofulous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.

Yours truly, "B. F. JOHNSON."

TO REV. P. ROUSSEAU. ON HIS RETURN FROM EUROPE.

A Comment of the state of the s

Again we group around our father's knee, Our hearts within us burn, With deep affection, and fond youthful glee, To greet thy glad return.

Oh! welcome back from those far distant lands, To this, thy children's home; From thy soft native clime to sterner strands Across the ocean's foam. High swells the gush of joy on this bright day;
Delight gleams in each eye;
And ardent hearts tell by the pulse's play

What feeble words deny. The gladness of this happy hour leaves nought Upon thy children's heart, Of all the sadd'ning pain which lear begot

As we saw thee depart. Thy stay beyond the sea mid youth's dear scone Has brought to thee again
The strength of earlier days, refreshened mies

And stayed Life's ebbing wane. Then do we thank you, sunny golden lands,
Winds friendly, gracious Main;
And deep, deep thanks our gratitude commands, (One, may the debt remain.)

And then, oh Virgin, Ocean's gentle Star, Did's hear thy children's prayer; Thy vigilled our father from afar, Secure neath thy sweet care.

Again, of welcome home! Through long, long years, We pray in ceaseless strain, May thy new vigor, strong as now appears, Our Father's zeal sustain !

The unrelenting hand of envious Time Shall scatter this loved band; But one day thou shalt greet us to the clime Of climes -- the Better Land: Mount St. Mary Convent, Sept. 11, 1884.

EX-CAPINET OFFICERS.

THOSE WHO ARE LIVING AND WHAT THEY

George Bancroft is probably the oldest exofficio cabinet secretary living. He was President Polk's secretary of the navy in 1845. Next to him comes Jeff Davis under Franklin Pierce, and then Judge Holt, Horatio King, and Jacob Johnson, who occupied the respective positions of secretary of war, postmastergeneral, and secretary of the interior under President Buchanan. Judge Holt and Horatio King still live here at Washington, and Jacob Thompson is at his home in the suburbs of Memphis, Tenn.

Of Lincoln's cabinet, Hamibal Hamlin, his vice-president, leads a retired life in Maine. and old Simon Cameron is a hale citizen of

Harrisburg, Pa. Gen. Grant, for a short time secretary of war, makes his headquarters in New York, and Gen. Scotield is still in the service. James Harlan, one of Johnson's secretaries of the interior, is a judge in this city, and William M. Evarts, one of his attorneygenerals, practices law in New York. Hugh McCulloch, Lincoln's secretary of the treas-ury, left America in 1870 to become a London banker, but I understand that he now lives near Washington city:

Of Grant's administration, Schuyler Colfax leads a retired life in Indiana. I saw Elihu Washburn, his first secretary of state, looking hale and hearty at both of the national conventions. George S. Boutwell, one of his secretaries of the treasury, is practicing law here. Benjamin Bristow, another, has a law office in New York, and William A. Richardson is living in Washington still, feeding off the government treasury. Secre-tary Belkmap is also a Washington lawyer, and George M. Robeson was a leading member of the last con-gress. Of Grant's secretaries of the interior poor Zach Gliandler is dead, but Jacob D. Cox practices law at Cincinnati and Delano raises fine-wooled sheep cretary of war, is now minister to Russia, but Lot M. Morrill, Mrs. Morrill says, is dead. The oldest living ex-secretary of the treasury is Philip Francis Thomas, of Maryland, who was a short time ago defeated in the race for United States senate. He was for less than a month at the head of the treasury during the latter days of President dames Buchman. The oldest secretary of war is Jeff Davis, who served under President Frank Pierce. All of the eight secretaries of the navy between Bancroft and Robeson are dead. The Hon. Dick Thompson still lives in Indiana, and Nathan Goff is in congress. Judge James Harlan is the oldest secretary of the interior alive, and William M. Evarts is, I suppose, but am not certain, the oldest attorney-general. Edwin M. Stanton has long been dead. Jeremiah Black died last year, and Henry Stanberry passed away in All of the secretaries of state down to Elihu B. Washbarn are dead, but the four who have succeeded him still live, and all are in good physical condition.

GETTING EVEN WITH CANADA.

THE WASHINGTON AUTHORITIES REFUSE TO PERMIT A DOMINION CABLE TO LAND ON AMERICAN SOIL.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 17.—Some time since the Dominion government refused to allow the American Telegraph company to land its cable on Canadian soil at island. It now turns out that the Dominion government desires to run a cable across the sound from Victoria, B. C., to Washington Territory, but, remembering the manner in which Americans were refused a similar privilege, the United States authorities now decline to grant permission to the Canadian. government to land. The matter was laid before Secretary of State Chapleau recently, who promised to look into it. The cable. which was imported from England in March, lies idle in a Victoria warehouse.

# A TERRIBLE SUICIDE.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 18.-Lizzie Baxter, on Tuesday morning, went into a grocery store at Elliott's Station, on the Baltimore & Ohio R.R., where she washed and dressed herself in the height of fashion. She then went to a telegraph operator and requested him to tele-graph to her father in New York for money. he acted queerly all day, appearing intoxicated or insane. In the evening she went to the telegraph office and asked whether money had been received. The operator answered had been received. The operator answered in the negative. She then walked out to the track just as the excress came along and laid her head on the rail, holding the rail with her hands. Two men tried to pull her off and nearly lost their lives in doing so, but were unable to get her loose. The locomotive cut off her head and arm, killing her instantly. The coroner held an inquest when it was learned she was 25 years of age, married and had lived in Cumberland, Md., with her husband. A few weeks ago her husband left her for reasons

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WEDNESDAY ... SEPTEMBER 24, 1884

### CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER. THURSDAY, 25.—Holy Name of Mary, (Sept. 14Bp. Rosati, St Louis, died, '43. Friday, 26-St. Cyprian and Justina, Martyrs. Bp. Fenwick, Cincinnati, died, 1832.

SATURDAY, 27 .- St. Cosmas and Damian, Martyra. Sunday, 28.—Seventeenth Sunday after l'entecost.—Seven Dolors of the B. V. M.

Less. Judith xiii. 22-25; Gosp. John xix. 25-27; Last Gosp. Matt. xxii. 35-46. Monday, 29.—St. Michael, Archangel. Bp. Martin, Natchitoches, died, 1875. Tuesday, 30.-St. Jerome, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. Cons. Bp. Hennessy, Dubuque, 1866.

OCTOBER. WEDNESDAY, 1 .- St. Remigius, Bishop and Confessor.

NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-LAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE price of gas in London is only 66 cents per 1,000 feet, and it promises to come lower

ACCORDING to the census the population of Toronto includes 34,819 people of English and Welsh origin, 32,177 of Irish, 13,754 of Scotch, and 2,049 of Germans.

THE enterprise of the Dublin Freeman is manifested in its late issue, which contains almost a verbatim account of the recent Irish National Convention at Boston and of the with.

THERE was almost a riot in 1855 when Castle Garden was first proposed as the landing place for immigrants in New York. Since then that institution has afforded protection to no less than 4,888,180 emigrants from Europe.

THE fame of the miraculous shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, below Quebec, is spreading. During the past three months no less than 80,000 pilgrims from all parts of America have visited the hallowed spot. The Redemptorist Fathers are the authority for that figure

THE United States Consul at Rochelle reports that pure brandy is becoming a thing of the past, the product being for the most part alcohol of grain, potatoes or beet. The proprietors of the vineyards have become so clever in its fabrication that it is almost impure cognac when they wish to do so.

THE deposits in the Postal Savings Bank during the month of August amounted to As compared with the same month last year the deposits were \$40,500 more and the withdrawals \$23,500 more. There has consequently been a fair proportionate increase in the deposits in the Postal Savings Bank.

T. M. HEALY, M. P., strongly recom mends Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, in recognition of his great services, to raise Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a step higher in the peerage with the title of "Duke of Sodom and Gomorrah." Mr. Healy is also interesting himself on behalf of the notorious Crown Solicitor, George Bolton, and urges Her Majesty to elevate him with the title of the Marquis of Maamtrasna. It is needless to remark that Mr. Healy urges the elevation of these gentlemen with all possible seriousness.

The funeral of Dennis Duggan, who was tation from outsiders. prominently connected with the Fenian moveent in Ireland, was made the occasion of a ational demonstration in Dublin. There were over 20,000 men in line, and the imposing cortege included such men as scribed "A soldier in the army of Ireland." little incidents are significant; they serve to absurd question. It says :remind all those concerned that the conquest | "The Pope is not inclined to allow himself

THE corporation of Toronto issued the usual invitation to the Marquis of Esnadowne to visit the Provincial Exhibition and to be the guest of the city during his stay. there. The Governor accepted the invitation to visit the Exhibition, but declined to be entertained at the expense of the city, as he had made arrangements for the accommodation of his party. The Toronto News thinks this is but right and proper, and says there is no reason why the citizens should be taxed for the entertainment of nobilities from a distance, when there are plenty of wealthy people who are not merely willing, but even anxious to accommodute them.

A SPECIAL cable despatch says that Lord Spencer's culogy on the so-called "loyal" conduct of the populace in Cork and the cordiality of his reception there, is a subject of much amusement to the nation at large. The solid body of loyalists, which the Earl says are to be found in every locality he visited, are believed to exist only in his own imagination. The silence and subdued hisses with which he was received in Cork are but a sample of the implacable hatred with which he is regarded in Ireland, both personally and as the chief administrator of the British Government in Ireland. It is alleged that the absence of more open hostilities was due to the guns and bayonets of the policemen by whom he was accompanied, and whose presence alone prevented an overwhelming outburst of dis-

LORD WOLSELEY has telegraphed the war office to stop forwarding troops for Egypt until further notice. It appears the General is unable at present to proceed to the front, and the cause of the delay is due to the fact that the supplies intended for the army of occupation have already been exhausted. They must be big eaters down in Egypt. It is fortunate that the Canadian voyageurs are not on the scene just yet, or there would be a bigger hole to complain of in the provisions. Before the voyageurs got into deep water they threatened to strike unless they got two pounds of meat a day instead of eight ounces comprising bone and fat, as were at first dealt ent to them. They got the two pounds and felt happy. If they are not well fed out in the Soudan, we fear the boats will often stick in the mud of the Nile. General Wolseley evidently foresees this difficulty, for he remains at Cairo to personally superintend the measures taken to supply the deficiency in the grocery line.

MR. WILLIAM REDMOND, M. P. for Wexford borough, made a rattling speech in Dublin, which has caused great excitement in government circles. Mr. Redmond is considered to be the trusted exponent of the views of the National League and of Mr. Parnell himself, so that unusual weight is attached to his In his speech Mr. Redutterances. mond said, with much deliberation, that if the Parliamentary method failed to solve the Irish problem, as surely as God made the earth, the people would try other methods. We don't see what there is in this declaration to cause excitement either in Downing Street or Dublin Castle. It is only natural, if a man fails to attain his object by one method that he should abandon it and adopt another. And so it is with the Irish people. If they fail to secure their political and other rights by a fair appeal to Parliament, it is only natural that other methods should be sought. It is consequently all nonsense to threaten Mr. Redmond that as soon as Parliament re-assembles steps will be taken to punish him for his alleged seditious language. There is absolutely nothing in his words but a fair warning; there is certainly nothing seditious.

THE Laval-Victoria University question. which has been the subject of much discussion in religious and professional circles, and especially among certain French-Canadian newspapers, has been definitively settled by the possible even for honest merchants to buy a Holy See. A Papal decree has been issued, by which all the former decisions of Rome, establishing Laval as the recognized Catholic University of the Province of Quebec, have been maintained; and by which the Montreal \$535,969, and the withdrawals to \$386,851 | School of Medicine and Surgery (Victoria) is entitled to preserve all its rights and privileges as regards the attendance of hospitals, dispensaries, etc. The Holy See also arges upon all the bishops to unite in advancing the interests of Laval, and calls upon all the colleges and schools not yet affiliated to this university to effect an affiliation as soon as possible. This decree was promulgated in all the churches of the diocese yesterday, and was accompanied by an important mandement from His Lordship Mgr Fabre, which will be found in another column. The bishop expresses his own entire submission to the voice of the Supreme Chief of the Church, and calls upon the faithful to be governed by the decision, and to obey the decree in a spirit of good faith and honesty. There is no room for cavilling and his Lordship distinctly gives it to be understood that none will be countenanced nor tolerated. The decree is plain and requires no interpre-

Pore Leo, in token of his affection for the Romans, has granted 200,000 lire for the establishment of a cholera hospital to be situated near the Vatican, in the event of Michael Davitt and William O'Brien, M.P. | that plague breaking out in the Eternal city. The community here a plate, on which was in- His Holiness also proposes to take upon himself the personal supervision of the hospital. It was draped with the Stars and Stripes and This act of charity on the part of the Holy the green flag of Ireland, intertwined and Father gives our esteemed contemporary surmounted with a trophy of pikes. These the Daily Wilness an opportunity to put an

of Ireland is not much of an accepted fact to be outdone by the King in manifestations

While, however the King cares for his subjects in Naples as he does for those of Rome. the Pope confines his attentions to his own particular diocese. Does this imply that the Pope recognizes that he'is becoming less and less the protector of all Roman Catholics and more and more simply the shepherd of his diocesan flock ?"

We can inform our contemporary that nothing of the sort is implied. The fact that the Pope proposes to build, an hospital for the citizens of Rome stricken with disease, is no indication that His Holiness recognizes that he is becoming less and less the protector, of all Roman Catholics, or more and more simply the shepherd of his diocesan flock. Any fool ought to know that. It will be a long time before the building of an hospital will limit the extent of the Pope's jurisdiction. Strange, how silly the Witness can be at times !

THE progress and development of railway travel in the United Kingdom have been quite remarkable during the past decade. The re turns recently issued by the Board of Trade reveal the following facts:-Since 1874 the mileage of English lines has increased from sixteen thousand to eighteen thousand miles, which is considerable, considering the small extent of the county. The capital invested has gone from 500 to 784 millions sterling. The total receipts from passenger traffic have increased from 23 to 29 millions, but the increase has been upon third-class passengers alone, for in both first and secondclass there has been a considerable decrease. The total decrease on first-class traffic in the decade is \$3,515,000; on second class traffic \$3,275,000. In the same period the third-class traffic was increased from \$58,750,-000, to \$85,000,000; the total increase being \$26,250,000. In other words, first-class traffic has on a lengthened mileage declined a sixth, while the third-class is half as much again as it was. Thirty-two million journeys were made in firstclass carriages in 1873, and only 29 million were made in 1883. The decline is almost practically continuous, and gives proof that it is no longer the thing to travel first class, except on special or very long journeys; and the first-class railway carriage is rapidly becoming little more than an invalid's conveyance. On most lines the thirdclass carriages are now as comfortable as were the first-class some twenty years ago.

FATHER RIORDAN, who has been for a number of years intimately associated with Irish immigration to the United States, in the capacity of chaplain of Castle Garden, New York. is at present engaged making a tour through Ireland warning the people not to abandon their homes. The picture draws of what the immense majority of poor emigrants have to suffer and endure in America before they can gain even a competency, is one that will cause evicted farmers and tenants to accept the shelter of the asylum rather than cross the ocean. Father Riordan dwells chiefly on the moral evils of the system. Privation, loss, shame and woe have in innumerable instances followed in the train of the Irish emigrant. These dangers can only be avoided by checking indiscriminate and wholesale emigration. It is confidently expected that, if the evicted farmers can be induced to reject the offers of the emigration agents and to remain in Ireland, the Government would be soon compelled to put a foreible stop to the operations of the evictors. Even the landlords would very shortly find that evictions did not pay. Landlords and farmers are taxed for the support of the poor to whatever amount is necessary. If emigration ceased the poorhouses would be quickly filled. New poorhouses would have to be built and the burden of taxation would become so heavy as to be intolerable. Government and landlords, left to face the work of feeding and lodging the evicted multitudes, would be driven to the conclusion that the difficulty could only be overcome by securing the people in their own homes. Evictions will continue so long as there is emigration; but if the people refused to leave the country, evictions would soon be found to be a costly and ruinous luxury to the exter-

minators. A NATIONAL CANAL POLICY.

The scarcity of grain freights is again mak ing itself felt, and the trade of the St. Law rence appears to be entering another period of demoralization, as was experienced at the opening of the season of navigation. The news is sent abroad by the Mail correspondent that "outside of the Allan line, which has four ocean monsters here at present, there will be very little grain freights for the other steamships in port on their present trips, there being very little produce here or on the way down. A steamer about to return will take back part of the coal she carried out as ballast. It is strange there is no Canadian wheat or other grain arriving here."

These are not very bright prospects for shippers or for the ultimate state of trade on the St. Lawrence. Why is it that so little grain is moved from the West to our ports for exportation to Europe? There can be no other reason except that the Canadian route is more costly than the American one. As every little counts, the re-imposition of the harbor dues in the port of Montreal must have deterred the farmers or dealers from forwarding their grain, and thus secured empty holds for our ocean vessels. It cannot be supposed that the farmers are not marketing their produce from any expectation that higher prices the ocean will bring prices down lower than

decrease or extinction of ocean traffic. The country at large would and does suffer from it. It would be highly injudicious on the part of the Government to jeopardize so important of saving a few thousand dollars to their exchequer, The Government has been willthe North-West and give that section of the Dominion an overland route: it should be as equally anxious to benefit the older provinces by the profitable sacrifice of a few thousands. The Toronto World takes a broad and sensible view of the question and strongly advocates a thorough-going national canal policy. Our contemporary wisely remarks: "It would not be taking the true patriotic, national policy view of this matter, to say that it concerns Montreal only. The truth is that it concerns the whole Dominion; it is the interest of all the provinces, not only thet the efficiency and importance of the great Canadian water route should be maintained, but that the fact should be made evident to the world. This great water route of ours. which is open to all, with no monopoly of its use, is really our best protection against overcharges by rail. The canals are valuable, not only for the good they do, but also for the evil they prevent. In the latter way they save to our farmers and merchants, every year, several times over, all the interest on their cost, also current expenses. Our canal system should be looked upon us the material guarantee which we hold against exorbitant freight rates. But for this we should be at the mercy of the railway corporations. But the canais, which are of capacity practically boundless, are our insurance against that. Most important, then, it is that our great water way to the ocean should be well employed, so that its immense capacity of transportation should be always kept in sight of

the commercial world." The World holds that the Government should take initial action in the matter, and to that end would like to see their hands strengthened by a vigorous public opinion, to the creation of which the energies of the press and the commercial community ought to be constantly directed.

THE VOYAGEURS SENT OFF DRUNK

THE Canadian voyageurs are now on their way to Egypt. According to all accounts their departure was marked by bacchanalian excesses which were a positive scandal. They had all the whisky they could drink, and were allowed to bring regular little cargoes of fire-water on board the "Ocean King," to keep their spirits "up" till they lost sight of land. The overflowing alcohol came near working destruction among the motley crew. Some of them fell down the hold, others cut their lips with the black bottle, while more wanted to run ashore, and others were eager to mix drinks by partaking of Indian gore. One would imagine that the officers had purposely plied the unfortunates with the vile stuff to drive consciousness away and prevent them from backing out at the last moment, which some were inclined to do, not. withstanding their drunken condition-Our esteemed contemporary the Daily Witness onfesses, without a word of protest, that whisky was dealt out to all indiscriminately, not even excluding the Indians. It further says that there were very few tectotalers amongst the crowd, as they were mustered by their several foremen, each with his tin cup opposite the whisky barrel, and on one or two occasions the officers of the ship spotted a vovageur returning a second time, thinking among the crowd he would pass unnoticed. This scene of universal revelling and riotous drunkenness on board an ocean vessel is by no means edifying. They certainly did not constitute a very pleasant company for any decent man to mix in. The officials or officers who got up this Canadian expedition and who gave the voyagers such a disorderly send off ought to be ashamed of themselves. If Canadians cannot be induced to go to Egypt without stuffing them with whisky, the job ought never to be repeated.

THE ONTARIO DEMONSTRATION.

Our Ontario neighbors turned out en masse last week to welcome home the Hon. Mr. Mowat. The reception was enthusiastic and cordial, and one that the Premier ought to feel proud of and that he ought to consider as an honorable compensation for the labors he has performed in behalf and to thendvantage of the Province. An attempt is being made by his political opponents to disparage his work and to belittle the complimentary demonstration of which Toronto was the scene. But in the opinion of the bulk of the people, Mr. Mowat deserves all honor that his friends can bestow upon him-all the enthusiasm that can follow in the train af a hero after a successful battle. In extending the limits of the province from Glengarry to the Lake of the Woods and exporting woollen cloths and glass to enough to look after and sufficient questions from Hudson Bay to the Pelee Islands, he | the colonies. The benefits of the navigation | to settle without undertaking the task of has won a splendid victory. It is to his laws were denied to Irish ships. The fisheries putting things aright in a stray island plucky attitude in the conflct against the Federal powers and political opponents nearer homethat Ontario must attribute the fact that it does not stand to-day shorn of a rich and fertile tract of territory. An immense gain was secured to the province by inducing the Privy Council to decide the boundary dispute on the basis of the award. Ontario's area of agricultural and pastoral land, free to the settler, has been doubled. Her mineral wealth has received untold additions. She has come into the possession of the finest and will be quoted later on, for the outlook is that largest pine land on the continent. The eighteen years, Ireland under its new national differ from the Chinese. Agitators have at the abundance of the crops on either side of treasury of the province, for years to come, will find solid backing in unlimited real estate. In view of all the advant were as free from want as any in Europe, race, and disturbances have been caused in The fact of the matter is that if the trade tages which must necessarily flow from But this progress was cut short in 1801 by this way. But the same thing has occurred in of the St. Lawrence is to be preserved and de. | the victory obtained by Mr. Mowat, it is not veloped, we must have an absolutely free water surprising that a feeling of satisfaction should land again established her free trade and have been manufactured for the populace route. All canal tolls, wharinge dues and other manifest itself in favor of the suc cessful law- tyranny over the island. Thirteen years who, if left to themselves, would be quite charges should be abolished. It is a matter of yer and able states man. The people have every after the free trade provisions of the Act of content." national importance, and even recessity. Mont thing to be grateful for and jubilant. Under

prospered, and has become the foremost province in the Canadian confederation. Althese considerations make it plain that the a branch of Canadian commerce for the sake honors conferred upon the Premier are fully deserved, and that throughout the demonstration the people acted in a true and ing and ready to spend millions to open up grateful spirit. Our esteemed contemporary the Montreal Gazette: pretends to be struck with, what it terms, "the ludicrousness of the whole proceeding." We suppose our contemporary does not like to call the rose by its right name, but it smells as sweet all the same. It matters not whether the demonstration is characterized as "ludicrous" or "enthusicatic," the substantial fact remains out in all due prominence that the people can and know how to appreciate honest public service, no matter by what party rendered. The Gazette, accordingly, comes to a conclusion, tinctured with palpable envy and falsity, when it says :- "The celebration of yesterday is, indeed, one of the greatest farces ever played " by a politician, and that any sane man can " have taken part in it without laughing in " his sleeve at the adroitness with which de-'feat had been given the appearance of vic ' tory we do not believe."

Our esteemed contemporary has manifestly poor opinion of the people of Ontario when t declares them to be nothing more than a lot of hypocrites and idiots. Does it consider them as such when favors are required for Conservative purposes? The Gazette and 'party exigencies" are, we imagine, rather too close friends. If they were a little away one from the other, truth might have a chanc to slip in. Otherwise, never.

A QUEER ADVOCACY OF WHISKY DRINKING.

The consumption of alcohol per head in

Switzerland is greater than in any other part of Europe. The annual sales of liquor amount to some thirty million dollars. As disease, misery and want are rapidly increasing owing to this excessive use of intoxicating liquors, petitions have been drawn up and presented to the Assembly, asking for restrictive legislation on the subject. The Swiss Federal Council has, however, refused to entertain the petitions or to recommend the desired policy. In a report on the subject of drinkng, this body of legislators has given expression to the most startling views regarding the use of alcohol. With a candor and a directness which must astonish all the friends and advocates of total abstinence the Council declares in the plainest terms that "the advantages of spirituous drinks" far outweigh the disadvantages that accompany their use. The Council came to the conclusion that "The practice of social drinking of spirituous liquors brings a cheerful 'temper into society, effaces the traces of daily labor, opens the heart to other impressions, and is intimately associated with the development of public life. The public house fosters intellectual activity and is a remedy against misanthropy, egotisms 'vanity, narrowness of ideas, and extravagance of imagination."

Drunkenness in Switzerland must vary a ood deal from drunkenness in this country, and Swiss saloons must be very superior centres of moral and intellectual cultivation. which cannot be very well said of saloons here or elsewhere. When the Council says that the drinking of spirituous liquors brings a cheerful temper into society, it is not far astray. The only fault is that the temper is sometimes too cheerful. But when it declares that the practice "effaces the traces of daily labor," it utters an unvarying fact and one of the most baneful results of liquor . drinking, for we suppose the Council means by "traces of daily labor" the week's wages

It is seldom that whisky, pure and unadulterated, finds such candid advocates in high places. The Swiss Federal Council must be composed of men who have graduated from the public house.

ENGLAND AND IRISH INDUSTRIES.

The British policy of securing commercial supremacy by free trade has had full sway in several countries and has done its evil work, Turkey, India and Ireland are the most conspicuous victims of that policy. Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., has contributed a series of letters to the New York Tribune on the Irish Problem, which have attracted widespread attention. In one of these letters he makes a Jamaica would be d'sagreeable to the people terrible arraignment of the English policy of Canada and injurious to the varied intertowards the industries of Ireland. For many ests of the country. Jamaica would become years Ireland has been forced to minister to a thorn in the side of confederation. If the the prosperity of England to its own disad- island is of no further use to England, it cervantage. As long ago as 1688 Ireland was tainly can be of none to Canada. It is not forbidden to export woollens, so that English | likely that the British colonial office would manufacturers might secure the raw wool of abandon a good thing, and any Canadian that country to manufacture at their own government that will gather in colonial refuse price. Ireland was even prohibited from will commit a huge blunder. Canada has were closed to them, and merchandise from thousands of miles away. We want the colonies could reach Ireland only by rel no province that will be composed exportation from England. With this policy of 14,432 aristocrats or white bosses, and 444, a fertile island in a temperate latitude, with 186 black semi-slaves and 12,240 coolies. capacious harbors, fine rivers, and abundant There are quite enough contending elements water power, was turned into a land of mis- in our political fabric without introducing ery, want and woe. This, however, was not the slave question, for, as a matter of fact, always so. During the American Revolution and for all practical purposes, the negroes and the situation of England with reference to coolies are not much above the condition of other nations was so critical that Ireland had slaves. Questioned on this subject Mr. Solomon to be placated by the removal of restrictions made the following significant reply: "The from her trade and industries. In less than negroes do not emigrate, and in this respect policy, from being the most impoverished times represented to the negroes of Jamaica became a prosperous country, and its people that they are an oppressed and downtrodden the infamous Act of Union, by which Eng. Ireland and other countries? Grievances Union went into operation, Ireland was a This confession ought to become an insurof regard for the chicken people. real is, and will not be, the sole loser from a Mowat's leadership, extending over a period country full of distress. The Celt again be mountable barrier to annexation From the

same the hewer of wood and the drawer of water to the Saxon, as the London Times exultingly remarked when it contemplated the rpins. The following statistics of the in. dustries in Dublin city alone, before and after the Act of Union, will show what disastrous effects were realized by the British policy in

Ireland :-In Dublin Master woollen manufacturers. 91 12 602 Master wool-combers..... 30 Hands employed 239 Carpet manufacturers 14 In Kilkenny Blanket manufacturers. Hands employed......3000 Braid weavers.................1000 inen check weavers..... 600 This is only a fair sample of the results.

Is it any wonder that Irishmen should be filled with an undying hatred of the Government that thus took the bread from their mouths and left them to starve on the highway? Our esteemed contemporary, the Ot tawa Sun, in touching upon the enormity of this British policy, and upon the low condition of Irish industries, says :- "So, gener. ation after generation, Ireland has been handicapped and hampered, and the British Parliament regards it as the most ungrateful country in the world because it does not enjoy having its hands and legs cut off. In spite of fate, however, Ircland is slowly winning her way. The law which secures tenant right is working well, and it may be safely said that she is happier to-day with the little that has been so grudgingly conceded, and more hopeful than for many a long year. This persistent and uncompromising agitation, which is like the occasional boiling over of a volcano, and always like a volcano that threatens to boil over, is. wringing from English legislation those enactments which are necessary to national happiness and progress, and which ought to have been granted at the first asking."

THE PROPOSED MONSTROUS UNION

The Dominion Government have just had the proposed scheme of annexing the island of Jamaica to Canada laid before them in an informal and unofficial manner. Mr. Michael Solomon, a member of the Legislative Couneil of Jamaica, and the leading projector of the movement, has paid a visit to Ottawa and has interviewed the Premier and other members of the Federal Cabinet on the subject. Mr. Solomon confesses that he has taken the initiative on his own responsibility and was not authorized by the Jamaican authorities or by the people to do anything towards bringing about union between the two countries. He was acting solely for himself, but if he found that the Canadian Government would favor or entertain any proposition presented to them in regard to annexation, he would, after his return, bring the matter before the Legislative Council, and move a resolution in favor of union with Canada, Otherwise, it would be useless and idle to proceed with the discussion. On calling on Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Solomon found the Premier entirely non-committal. The Jamaican did his best to unfold the numerous advantages that would accrue to Canada from the union, and tried hard to persuade Sir John that if he had any solicitude for the interests of the Dominion he should not hesitate one moment to give his support to the scheme. But Sir John could not see his way to saying either yes or no. The alleged advantages of the union, the progress of Jamaica, the industrious habits and high politico-social condition of its people were subjects that demanded further consideration than could be accorded them in an interview, so that the Premier politely informed Mr. Solomon that he did not feel at liberty to express a decided opinion either for or against the movement, especially as the interests at stake were too varied and numerous to arrive at a hasty decision. Sir John would not even promise that his government would take the subject into consideration. From the tone of the general dis-

cussion which has been going on since the scheme was first mentioned, and from general line of argument which has been advanced pro and con, it is no difficult matter to foresee that union with

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lips of the very man most interested in painting the condition of Jamaica in the brighest and most taking colors, we have the avowal that more than the four-fifths of the population are no better than the Chinese; that race disturbances can be created by reminding the negroes that they are oppressed and downtrodden. Agitators are never wanted and are never successful among people that are prosperous, contented and happy, sting of tyrnany and oppression. So that His Lordship Mgr. Fabre will preside. "disturbances" could not be caused in Jamaica by agitators unless there was some good reason for repellion. Mr. Solomon's talk about "manufacturing grievances" shows | Lordship Mgr. Laflecl e presided. the spirit of domination which animates the white inhabitants of the island. Grievances that are "manufactured" do not lead to persistent insurrection and perpetual discontent. Mr. Solomon, by his confession, has thrown a large oil painting of himself. a flood of light upon the real situation of affairs in Jamaica, which will necessarily deter any Canadian Government from giving its countenance to annexation with the island, and the Canadian people from ever giving their sanction to a union that would be monstrous.

### THE SPREAD OF DIVORCE.

The divorce laws which prevail in many States of the Union are creating terrible havoc n the ranks of society. The sacredness of the marriage bond is scouted, and thousands are more and more controlled by the belief that the marriage tie is a temporary convenience, and that as soon as it becomes a restraint it can be easily discarded. There is but a step from this to "spontaneous divorce, and but another from that to promiscuity. According to reliable authorities, in some parts of the Republic the first has already been taken, the poor apparently believing that they should not be required to incur the expense of appealing to the law for what by its immoral divorce laws, is responsible for this degradation, which must eventually shake the foundations of society. Competent authority states that the ratio of divorces to marriages has doubled within the last 30 years, while the present increase is even greater. The Ohio Divorce Reform League has collected statistics regarding the state of affairs. Dealing particularly with the State of Ohio, the report of the Reform League shows that in 1865 the number of divorces granted in Ohio was 873 and 1965 in 1883. This is an increase of 233 per cent in 19 years. The population increased but 36 per cent., and the number of marriages 30 per cent. during the same period. The ratio in the former year was 1 to 26; in the latter it was 1 to 16. In 1883 Ashtabula county gave a ratio of 1 to 4, and of 1 petition for divorce to about every 2 marriages. In three counties in the northern part of the State the ratio of divorces to marriages is, omitting decimals, I to 5. In 9 counties, mostly in the north and west, it is 1 to 7. In 43 counties scattered throughout the State, the fewest being in the

Statistics for other States were found to be difficult of access, but the following will indicate the drift of the country :- New England granted 2,113 divorces in 1878. Connecticut, is 1849, granted I divorce to every 35 marriages. By 1878 this ratio had so increased that it was I divorce to 10 marriages for a PROMINENCE OF IRISH AND IRISH AMERI period of tifteen years. Rhode Island, Maine and New Hampshise gave a ratio of 1 to 10 in 1878. Chicago, Louisville and 24 counties of Michigan furnish a ratio of 1 to 13. In two leading counties of Minneseta divorces are increasing 50 per cent, faster than marriages. In St. Louis there are 200 divorces annually, in 1862 to 477 in 1882. In 29 counties of California the ratio is about 1 to 7.

that the evil is increasing every day.

The admission is made by the Reform churches have very generally suffered the

Of course this does not include the Catholic Church, which has during all ages resolutely set its face against divorce. The other Churches would do well to imitate its example and help to wipe out the iniquitous divorce laws, and to enlighten the State on the duty it owes to itself and to society in the matter of protecting the marriage bond from

A BANKER'S TROUBLES. London, Ont., Sept. 22 .- Disquieting rumors have been current in financial and mercantile circles this morning regarding the standing of Mr. Thomas Fawcett, a well known banker of this city, who is the head and front of several agencies in Western Ontario, and who has been looked upon as one of the safest financiers in this section of the country. It is known that his checks were refused payment at the Bank of Montreal, and that the authorities of the latter institution, in view of the fact that the new Provincial Bank, of which Mr. Fawcett was a leading spirit, had not proved as successful as its originators had anticipated, had resolved upon asking Mr. Fawcett to meet his obligations without delay. On Saturday afternoon two drafts from one of his agencies were proanted at the Bank of Montreal by a wholesale dry goods merchant of this city and payment refused for the time being. Subsequently the drafts were honored, the bank authorities giving as an excuse for their action that a mistake had been made. Mr. Fawcett and several other gentlemen held a consultation in regard to his affairs. Last nighthereturned from the East and it is understood that the Bank of Montreal offered him \$50,000 to a sist him out of his difficulties, and that two prominent Londoners were will ing to advance him \$10,000 each in order to tide him over, but these Mr. Fawcett would oot consent to accept stating, it is allered that the amounts would be but as a drop in the bucket. The liabilities are estimated from \$800,000 to one million dollars. It is stated that his several agencies carried discounts rewhom the prizes are determined by lot.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

A new statue of St. Joseph 101 feet high will shortly be placed on the tower of the College of Ottawa, and will overlook the whole city.

By decree of His Holiness Leo XIII special devotions of the Holy Rosary will be held as last year, in all the Catholic churches during the coming month of October. The ceremony of blessing the new bells re-

cently placed in the Lachine parish church and that are not made to feel the will take place on the 5th of October next. On the 24th instant the inauguration of

new organ took place in the parish church of St. Guillaume, of Upton. Three beautiful statues were also be blessed. His There [was a grand celebration at St

Nicholas, Que., Sunday, being the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the priesthood of Rev. Joseph A. Bureau at that place. The reverend gentleman was the recipient of The Forty Hours' Devotion commenced

this week as follows :- Sunday, 21st Septembe St. Jacques de l'Achigan; Tuesday, 23rd Apparition de St. Michel; Thursday, 25th St. Michel de Vandreuil; Saturday, 27th Varennes, Mr. Joseph Denais, the director of the

Defense, has written a pamphlet on "Freemasonry: Its Secrets and its Declarations. which he sent to the Holy Father as an act of homage. His Holiness has sent M. Denais a special benediction. The author has received numerous congratulatory letters from the members of the French Episcopate, and the Catholic press of the world has warmly recommended the work. An Italian transla tion of this pamphlet is about to be published.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has made the following appointments:-Rev. Father J. N. Lussier, cure of St. Alexis ; Rev. Father F. Corbeil, cure of St. Joseph de Lanoraie; Rev. Father P. Giroux, cure of St. Calixte de Kilkenny; Rev. Father A. Harnois, curate at St. Henri de Mascouche ; Rev. Father C. E. Cadot, curate at Notre Dame de Grace; Rev. Father Z. Delinelle, chaplain of the Novitiate of the Brothers of Charity, Longue Pointe; Rev. Father T. Kavanagh, chaplain of the Villa Maria Convent; Rev. Father J. B. Proulx, chaplain of a private arrangement will effect. The State, the St. Marie Hospital, Fullum street, Montreal; Rev. rather Lachepelle, cure of St. Donat : Rev. Father Palin, S.S., professor of canon law at the Grand Seminary.

A Circular, issued by the Prefect, informs the parish-priests of Rome that, until a new order be given, it is prohibited to bear the Holy Viaticum to the sick in solemn form, with baldaechino, through the streets of Rome. The parish-priests are further warned that those of them who will not conform question, which disclose an alarming to the Circular of the Prefect will be liable to a fine. This is a striking sample of the mau-ner in which liberty is understood by the au-thorities in Rome. Whenever it suits the taste or convenience of Liberals or Radicals to parade the streets in hundreds, with ban-

Prefect The 4th of November this year will mark the three hundredth anniversary of the saintly Archbishop of Milan. Cardinal Monaco la Valetta, the Vicar of Rome, has ordered the rectors of all ecclesiastical colleges to celebrate the feast of St. Charles this year with great solemnity, and so show their devotion to one of the chief models of all priestly and Episcopal virtue. In Milan itself Monsignor di Calabiana, the Archbishop and successor of the saint, is making special arrangements for a solemn novena and south east, it is 1 to 10. The report confesses triduum. The crystal coffin containing the miraculously preserved body of St. Charles faithful, and pilgrimages will take place from nearly all the parishes of the archdiocese, many of which were visited episcopally by the great Borromeo himself.

# PROPAGANDA PRIZE MEN.

On Wednesday, August 6th, at five p.m. the solemn distribution of medals to the alumni of the Urban College for the scholastic year 1883-84, took place in the church of the Propaganda, in presence of the Cardinal Prefect and of the the Cardinal Prefect and Secretary of the Sacred Congregation, of and in Philadelphia the number rose from 101 the Most Rev. Prefects of Statutes, Corps of Professors of the Urban College, of the Rectors of the respective National Colleges, and of other distinguished guests. In Sacred Theology, the Rev. Alexander Mc-Donald, of Nova Scotia, and the Rev. William League, whose President is the Episcopalian | Sullivan, of London, received the cap of Doc-Bishop Bedell of Ohio, that among the tor. The Rev. Joseph Pohlschneider and "causes of divorce" is the "fact that the Thomas Duhigg, of the North American College, and the Rev. Bartholomew Dalton, of Scripture laws regarding divorce to fall into Fox, of Ireland, took the degree of "Prolythe Irish College, as also the Rev. Francis tae," or Licentiate. The Alumni Hackett, o Scotland; Dwyer, of Boston; McGloine, of Buffalo; Ryan, of the Irish College; Mooney, Maher, Kelly, McManus, Dolan, Denny, Gil len, and Selinger, of the North American College, that of Bachelor. In philosophy, the Alumni Crotty, of the Irish College; Sheahan, Kennedy, and Shaw, of the North American College, took the degree of Licentiate. The Alumni Kelly, of London; Codd and Hayden, of the North American College; Kaylor, Rooker, Lamb, and Schmidt, of the North American College; and the Friars Bils, Bahlmann, Felle, Klumper, and Cornelisse, of the Irish Franciscan College of St. Isidore, were named Bachelors. Of the sixty medals dis tributed, the first prize in Sacred Scriptures fell to the Rev. Thomas Dunigg, of the North American College; the second to the Rev. B. Dalton, of the Irish College. The Rev. Nevin Fisher, of the North American College, won the second in dogmatic theology; the Rev. James Curley and the Alumnus Maher, of the same college, carrying off respectively the first prizes in Re Sacramentaria, and in Loci Theologici; the Propaganda Alumni Hunt, of Ireland, gained the first medal in the class of moral theology. Nathanial Moo-ney and William Maher, of the North American College, won respectively the second prizes in canon law and sacred liturgy; in ethics the competitors for, and winners of, the two prizes were William Guinon, of the North American College, who gained the first medal and Wm. McNeely, of the Irish College, to whom fell the second; the Alumnus Chisholm, of Nova Scotia, carried off the first prize in higher mathematics; Thomas edy, of the Irish College, the second prize in physico chemistry, as also the second prize in Hebrew; Fra Amadeus Bahlmann, of the Irish Franciscan College of St. Isidore, took the first prize in logic and metaphysics, as also the second prize in mathematics. The remaining medals were won exclusively by students of the Greek Rutheman College and the Alumni of the Propaganda of the

various Oriental rites. The competitors for

the medals numbered ten students from the

Irish College, five friars from the Irish Fran-discans of St. Isidore, and eleven Alumul

DEDICATION CEREMONY.

THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT CEREMONIES.

The handsome new church recently erected by the Roman Catholics of Deseronto was dedicated with appropriate ceremonics to the worship of Almighty God on Monday last, 15th inst., by Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston. The Bishop, who, on the previous day, had been performing the ceremony of blessing the of the R. C. Church, at Napance, left that town about 9 a.m. on Monday, accompanied by a number of clergymen and Napanee friends and drove into Deseronto. About three miles out he was met by a large number of residents in carriages who making a long procession. The company was met a short distance out by the Deseronto Cornet Band who joined the procession and played a number of selections. At the church a large congregation, representing all could be said that the Church always triumph-denominations, had assembled to witness the cd. Let them look at the present time. Let ceremony. Between Dundas street and the entrance of the church a handsome arch of 'Welcome Bishop Cleary," and in the front of the gallery inside there was also the legend "God Bless our Bishop."

The following elergymen were present on the occasion, in addition to Rev. J. H. Me-Donough, pastor of the congregation: Revs. Monsignor Farrelly, O'Donahue, Walsh, Twomey, O'Shea, Brennan and Kelly. The Farrelly, O'Donahue, Walsh, church looked its prettiest, and had, among other decorations, a large number of bouquets of rare flowers. The clergy, having entered the church, the Bishop advanced to the altar rail and informed the congregation that it was necessary for all, both clergy and people, to vacate the church. This being done, a procession headed by the clergy was formed at the front of the church and proceeded around the sacred editice, repeating the prayers selected for such occasions and having completed the circuit again entered the church which was soon filled by the congregation. The services usual on such occasions were then said and sung and High Mass subsequently celebrated by Father Brennan, of Picton. The walls of the sacred edifice were afterwards sprinkled by the Bishop with blessed water. This concluded, the Bishop then delivered an excellent address of instruction to the congregation. He began his address by expressing the pleasure he felt in dedicating such a handsome church to the honor and glory of God. A few years ago there was no thought that such an event would be' possible. He had no doubt that the growth of Deseronto had been impeded by the want of a church, as workmen and others frequently refused to stay in places where they could not have the religious services of their faith. He had learned that the Messrs. Rathbun had refused a price for the valuable lot on which the church was built and had kindly donated The congregation should acknowledge the kindness, by good behavior, order, exact-ness and punctuality in duty. Such acts had with shorn pomp the Blessed Sacrament to no one had refused; all had cheer-the sick, he is liable to a fine by order of the fully assisted, and he then paid a warm tribute to the zeal and energy of Father McDonogh, who had labored so assiduously and with such complete success. The result of their labors was the present beautiful church without one dollar of debt. He trusted that he would soon receive an invitation to come to Deseronto and bless a bell for the church. Dedication was different from Consecration, the latter ceremony being performed only on churches built of stone. After some affecting and eloquent remarks on the power of the cross of Christ, and the necestity of a living faith in the power of that cross, he referred to the necessity of a reverential spirit in the house of God. In Canada he remarked several disagreeable features which marred public worship. The first was the continual noise kept up by the feet; the second, a lack of punctuality-the people coming in long after the appointed hour and disturbing worship; and, thirdly, the practice of standing up and walking out during the services. He thought that the ladies should learn to walk noiselessly and that girls should be instructed in the schools to walk properly. He wondered how girls could rise up, face a whole congregation, and march out with so much noise as was frequently the case. He sincerely hoped that there would be a determined effort made to correct these faults. He then delivered his Episcopal Benediction and the interesting ceremony came to a close.

All the services were exceedingly hearty and impressive. Several ladies and gentlemen of the Napanee choir assisted in the musical party of the service, the singing being led by Miss Shannon. Miss Walsh, of Napance, presided at the organ.

# ALAS! IT IS PITIFUL.

When one thinks of the thousands suffering from diseases of all kinds, and who are vainly trying to get relief, it is pitiful. On those, however, who are suffering from Liver and Kidney diseases pity is thrown away if they do not use the famous "Kidney Wort," which is the Sovereign Remedy for all such diseases. Sufferers, try it.

THE DOCTRINE OF EVOLUTION. COLUMBUS, S.C., Sept. 20.—Some months ago Rev. Dr. Woodrow, president of the faculty of the Southern Presbyterian Theological Seminary, delivered an address in which he held that Adam was evolved from lower animals. The directors of the seminary by a vote of 8 to 3 have just passed a resolution, declaring there is nothing in Woodrow's doctrine of evolution which appears inconsistent with perfect soundness of faith. The minor ity entered a protest and will carry the matter before the synod.

DIAMOND DYES EXHIBIT. Not vainly did we boast their merit. Nor fear that they would do us credit, For all agree that Diamond Dyes Deserved the medal and first prize.

DAVITT AT CASTLEWELLAN. London, Sept. 22.—At Castlewellan, yesterday, Davitt declared he was second in command of the political army which was in-

vading the Province of Ulster with a fixed purpose and with confident expectation of victory. The Nationalists had now one great and absorbing desire as far as the North of Ireland was concerned, and that was for political unity between the Orangemen and Catholics. Davitt begged his hearers to lay aside their religious differences for the sake of the patriotic duty which is incumbent on Protestants and Catholicsa like. "Let religion give way for once to patriotism," he said, and then only shall we get home rule for Ireland." His speech created a sensation. and the state of the state of

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is very Palatable and Increases fiesh. Dr. F. H. OLEMBRT, Brighton, Ills., says: "Scott's THE CHURCH THE CUSTODIAN OF THE TRUTH.

Mar of Wall of a Polician

DESERONTO DEDICATED WITH IMPOSING A Spirit of Revolution and Unbelief Abrond-Return to the Fold ?--Important address by Cardinal Mannin .

Sunday night, 14th inst, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Kilburn, the Vespers were sung by his Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster, who also preached and gave Benediction. The church was crowded to overflowing, the congregation including a number of non-Catholics. Taking his text from the second chapter of the Second Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians-" Thanks be to God, Who always maketh us to triumple followed his lordship to town, the whole in Christ Jesus, and manifested the odour of this knowledge by us in every place, for we are the good odour of Christ unto God in them that are saved, and in them that perish." His Eminence asked if it ed. Let them look at the present time. Let tem look at Alexandria, at Antioch, at Constantinople, which were once the great lights evergreens had been erected, on front of of the Oriental world, but where now a Mawhich there was displayed in large letters hometon Antichrist dwelt. In the North of Europe, where once Christianity reigned rationalism now abounded; infidelity and revolution was penetrating every where. In Rome itself, the

VICAR OF OUR LORD

was imprisoned in his own palace. It was an imprisonment closer than bars and bolts-it was a moral imprisonment. It was impossi ble for him to set his feet beyond his own threshold: it was an imprisonment more cruel than if there were guards to prevent him coming forth. The Church of God being at this time persecuted from its head down, how could they say that it had the good odour of Christ unto God, and that it was manifested in every place? Well, it can be said still, and with truth. In this nine teenth century, so full of its own light, so confident in its own science, so supreme in its civil power, the Church is robbed, spoiled, scattered, its head dethroned of its crown, so far as the hand of man can take away crown from the Vicar of Our Lord-the Church is threatened beyond any period of its history, and yet it manifests the knowledge of God and the odor of Christ always and in every place. Let them turn their thoughts to this. How can it be true? Well for one reason, and one reason so plain that when they dwelt upon it and mastered it, all other reasons would be needless. It was be cause the Catholic Church was the sole and undying witness for the Incarnation of the Son of God. The Pillar and the Ground of Truth was

THE FOUNDATION

upon which, and upon which alone, the whole Revelation of the day of Pentecost rested. He would ask them how did they know that Jesus Christ ever came into this world if it be not by the living, lineal unbroken witness and testimony of the Universal Church. Perhaps some one might say :- "I know it by history." His answer was:—By whose history? In whose hands is that history? Who is witness of the truth of that history? Is your witness undisputed amongst those who call themselves Christians? There were those who professed to believe in Christianity and yet would tell them that history proves that the apostles did this, did not teach that, so it would not be sufficient. It must be a history that had but one voice, and that was uniform. The two witnesses who bore testimony against Our Lord contradicted one another. Those who profess to tell us what the Christianity of the day of Pentecost was, must go together or they could not believe them, for they concealed each other's testimony. Well where could there be a living lineal and unbroken witness so entirely of one mind, of one speech that there could be found no trace of contradiction in its history: He could answer it in one word. must be the witness of those who saw, and those who heard what they delivered. How were they to say that

THE CHURCH of that age saw and heard the things which it delivered now. For this reason, the spostles saw the word made Flesh. St. John writes the Word was made Flesh, and dwelt amongst us, and we saw His glory. Their Faith rested upon the eye witness of the apostles and that witness which they gave was mul tiplied throughout the whole world and all nations believed in it. That testimony was one and the same without a particle of vari ation, so that the whole Universal Church of God has one testimony that the word was made flesh. That lineal living witness lives to this day. It was not only a world-wide witness, but a Divine witness, and if any man should say if I could hear the apostles speak, I would believe their testi-mony, but that which the Christian world mony, tells me now is only heresy heard from men, let him remember that the Spirit of Truth the Holy Ghost, the third person of the Ever Blessed Trinity, according to the praise of the Son of God before he was betrayed, came down from Heaven to create, and knit together, animate, quicken, guard and guide the end of time, and that witness which at first seems to be human and historical only is a Divine witness; it is the visible manifestathreehundred years. Theold enmittes are dead. tion of the perpetual presence of God the Here and there there was still a prejudiced Holy Chost, whose voice is the voice of the Church. "My Spirit which is in Thee, Church. and My Word which I put into thy mouth, shall never depart out of thy how rare it was! They were now united tomouth, nor out of the mouth of thy seed, nor out of the mouth of thy seed's seed, henceforth and forever," that is, there shall have grieved the Holy Ghost, where was it be in the world unto the end of time a living now? They understood one another; and lineal unbroken witness, which is not a human and historical witness only, but a Divine ples of our Lord Jesus Christ would not con-Witness. Well, that one Witness triumphs tend with one another, but in this age of unalways, everywhere and in every place; no belief stood side by side bearing unitvoice can contradict it, there is no other foundation of the Who is rejected and crucified by the unbelief

FAITH OF CHRISTIAN MEN. They might have a human witness on which to base their Christianity, but it could not be excluded from doubt. Secondly, that Church that witnesses is the only Teacher that never falters. When Our Lord preached in Jerusalem, the people heard Him gladly, because He taught as one having power to teach, and not as the Scribes and Pharisees The people wondered at the words which came out of His mouth, for "He taught as one having the power to teach." He taught with the Authority of God. Now he would ask was not the world full of all manner of Christian opinions and interpretations about Christian ity, and though men did not submit to it and believe, they could not depart from this fact that the same doctrine is tought in every language and in every dialect amongst every people. Once more, there were a number of voices preaching-he thanked God for it-the name of Jesus Christ, for it made known that One whereby men may be saved. In the midst of those voices he meant those sects, unions and churches, as they, called themselves there is one voice that gets through all the confusion, so clear and so absolute, that though men may not believe in it, they cannot account for the fact of that of what the Church taught in every language

and in every place, with what has come down through nincteen centuries. How was that to be accounted for? Wherever men contradict one another, they teach like the Scribes, and they have no Divine guidance; but where Pope Leo's Imprisonment-Will England | the intellects of men are so constrained into unity in all things, it can only be with the illumination of the Holy Chost. If they be-lieved the promise of Our Lord that the Spirit of Truth should abide in the Church for ever, they must believe its interpretations of the Holy Scriptures. There was only one more point which time would permit him to touch. The Church is the sole and only witness in whose testimony there can be found no contradiction. It is the sole and only Church that can say, "It seemeth good to the Holy Ghost and 10 us," as the Apostles said in the beginning, and lastly it is the sole and only Church, when controversery arises, to determine and pronounce whether it be truth or falsehood. Let them consider for a moment. Was it possible for any one to tell a deviation from a straight line unless he had a rule so fine and exact that he could de teet the smallest divergence? A mathematician would at once say no. How could they tell what was falsehood unless they knew what was truth? And was it not plain that it was only that teacher and that witness who knows with certainty and with a Divine certainty that can speak with authority. How did they know what books were inspired: St. Augustine says: "I should not have be-lieved in the Gospels if the Church of God had not told them to me." They had only

### WITNESS OF THE CHURCH

which had run down from the day they were written to this hour. But let them throw that witness aside for a moment. How could t my assure themselves that the Holy Serinture was really from the beginning? They knew it was only the Catholic Church had them from the beginning, and the English people rested unconsciously upon that witness which can never fail. And if they rested upon that witness for the whole book, how in commonsense, or common consistency could they refuse to believe the interpretation put upon that book by the same witness and authority. Any lawyer would know that if there be a question as to the interpretation of an old statute of the time of Edward III., and if there can be found a contemporaneous interpretation that was made in the time of Edward III., every judge on the bench would immediately receive that as an authentic and certain interpretation. Now they had from the writers of the Catholic Church, contemporaneous interpretations of the Scriptures. But more, if there can be found any custom of the time of Edward III. founded upon the statute in question that custom would be taken as a certain proof of its meaning. He asked was not Baptism which had come down from the Apostles a custom or institution which interpreted the New Testament? Was it not the same with every Sacrament of the Church? Once more was not the existence of the Sec of Peter in

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN POPES, who have been railed at by every heretic as nsurpers of spiritual power.—does not that in-terpret the words of the New Testament,

"Thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build My Church ?" If a controversy arose to whom were they to appeal? Some would say, "appeal to Scriptures," but they could not do that if what he had stated was true. Some would say "Appeal to history." would say that the Church was its own his tory. The Church of to-day was the Church of the middle ages, the Church of the first ages. Some might appeal to the civil power, but that would be appealing from the Spirit of God to the spirit of the world. Some might appeal to antiquity -to the first four general councils of the Church of the first six centuries. His answer was that that was a denial of the perpetual presence of the Holy Ghost, and of the promise of our Divine Master that the Spirit of Truth should lead us into all truth, and thereby preserve us from falsehood. They might appeal back from twelve centuries to some supposed unity which could not speak for itself. That was like a man who would say at this day, I apreal from the authority of Queen Victoria to the authority of King Edward, or King Henry, and any man who would so appeal would commit high treason, and the law would make short work of him. More than that, if a man appealed from the sovereign authority to any tribanal whatsoever, i would be an act of treason. If that authority from which the appeal is made be a Divine authority, then our refusal to believe that authority is heresy, it is the resistance to a Divine authority. The Catholic Church at this moment

# TRIUMPHED IN EVERY PLACE,

and perhaps there never was a time since the beginning, when the Church was so wide-spread as it is at this moment; there was never a time when all the Bishops and pastors of the Church were so united to their Head, and there was never a time when the faithful throughout the world were so closely united to their pastors, never was there a time when the unity of the Catholic Church was so manifest than at this date. He believed that some the mystical body of Christ which is the with calm candid hearts would weigh what Universal Church on earth, of which He is he had endeavored to say, and would inquire the head, the right hand of His Father unto into these truths. Well, he had a great joy in looking over the face of England even with the heart, but these were passing to their eternal rest, for they were remnants of old days and kept alive the old feeling of animosity. But gether in charity, and the cursing and swearing against the Catholic Faith, which must they had come to know that the true disciof this age. There was a great reason to re-joice over England. No people more deeply loves the Holy Scripture and makes more of it. They will not have human teachers because they know that every man can err, "and if the blind lead the blind they shall

both fall into the ditch." And if they could only find a voice that never falters, if they could find a Divine teacher, that in-stinct which makes them reject human teachers would make them say Help me, O Lord." At this moment England has a desire to be recognized as a part of the universal Church. Were not those who were not united with them endeavoring in everything to come as close as possible to the Church? Did not all this show that the darkness which had shrouded over the horizon is fading away, and that once more the light of Faith would shine in their land. Might God hasten that day, and if it were not in their time might it soon be? Might their divisions be soon ended, and might their Divine Master reign once more over England.

OATARRH.—A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter, whether standing one year or forty the years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free or receipt of stamp NA H: DIXON & SON, 805 have King street west, Toronto Canada.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The Limerick pork butchers' strike has

The Dutch budget shows a deficit of 15,000-000 florins. Russia has concluded a treaty of commerce

with Corea. Thieves and burglars have been operating

at Morrisburg. Rindskopf Bros. & Co., clothiers, New

York, have failed. Heavy floods are destroying the crops in many parts of Spain.

The National Telephone Association is in session at Philadelphia.

Lord Dufferin's recent appointment is well received in St. Petersburg. Henry Irving and Ellen Terry have sailed

from Liverpool for Montreal. Sorel is to give a banquet to Sir Hector

Langevin on the 23rd instant. Some \$12,000 is due the Quebee Corporation for uncollected liquor fines.

It is being sought to throw the Bank of Liverpool, N. S., into liquidation.

The Grand Trunk car shops at London, Ont., have been destroyed by fire.

Gen. Wolseley's men are eagerly volunteering for service in the camel corps. The Hadendowas have been again defeated

near Suakim by friendly tribesmen. The large number of sudden deaths at Que-

bee recently is attracting attention. A monster meeting in favor of the franchise bill was held at Dundee on Saturday.

A 12-year-old boy at Worcester has killed a companion while fooling with a pistol.

The steamer Massifkhir has successfully passed the second cataract of the Nile. The South Carolina rice crop has been seri-

ously damaged by heavy rains and floods. Mr. Sexton, M.P., will retire from the representation of Sligo County and seek another

A movement is on foot to form a syndicate to handle all the coal passing through Buffalo.

The commission of internal economy of the local legislature was in session on Satur

day. The new Cunard steamship Etruria, of 1,000 tons, was launched at Glasgow on Sa-

turday. The petition for an order to wind up the Monarch Line Steamship Co. has been with drawn.

The St. Petersburg Journal says the meeting of the Emperors secures lasting peace to Europe. The Emperors will issue a commonique

affirming the pacific character of the late Earl Spencer has proclaimed several national demonstrations announced to be held

A Milwaukee girl has been awarded \$3,000 damages against her recreant lover for breach

of promise. The Molly Maguires have commenced their murderous work in the Pennsylvania coal region once more.

Much attention has been paid in the recent German army manceuvres to the development of cavalry tactics.

The strike of cigar rollers at Binghamton has thrown between 3,000 and 4,000 hands out of employment.

The Oldberg Railway tunnel in Austria was formally opened by the Emperor Francis Joseph on Saturday. A guard has been placed about the Paris

Bourse, the anarchists having threatened to destroy the buildings, Three thousand men will be affected by the

reduction of wages at the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, Pa. Cuban conspirators at Key West, Fla., pre-

tend to have news of much incendiarism in the interior of the island. The anthracite coal combination have ordered another suspension from September

29th, to continue a week. A sad story comes from the Upper Catinean of a four-year-old child wandering in

the woods and perishing. It is stated that the U. S. department of justice will begin the prosecution of civil suits

against the Star Routers. A cable was received in Toronto vesterday announcing the death in England of Mr. John

Riordan, of St. Catharines. It is stated that an unknown donor has given \$50,000 to found a chair of moral philosophy at Cornell University.

The Panama Canal Company has signed a contract providing for the completion of the last section of the canal in 1887.

Two men who had Nihilist proclamations have been arrested at Radomak Station on a train running from Vienna to Warsaw.

The Nova Scotia government invites tenders for the purchase and consolidation of the different roads from Halifax to Yarmouth.

cathedral at Naples on Friday to witness the miraculous liquefying of the blood of San Gennaro. At Constantinople it is reported that Sack-

Ten thousand persons collected at the

ville West, the British Minister at Washington, will succeed Lord Dufferin as ambassador to Turkey.

P. L. E. Lovenora, Secretary of the Danish Legation at St. Petersburg, has been appointed minister resident and consul-general at

The naval court of enquiry has acquitted the officers of the U.S. ship Tallapoosa of blame in connection with the collision by which she was sunk.

The contract for the Indiantown branch of the Intercolonial, fourteen miles, has been signed by J. B. Snowball. The work is to be completed by 31st December.

An order in-council has been passed setting apart the land and buildings in Emerson, Man., occupied by the late boundary com-

mission for a cattle quarantine station. The crew of the steamship Colonsay, at Halifax, who refused to proceed to sea on account of the ship's alleged unseaworthiness, have written to the press giving a statement

of their views. The fast passenger traffic arrangement be tween New York, Boston and St. Louis, by way of the West Shore, Grand Trunk and Wabash, goes into effect this week. Freight

arrangements are likely to follow. The Grand Trunk has given formal notice. that on October 1st it will withdraw the Hoosac Tunnel fast freight line from its road because the road is carrying more freight than its percentage in the pool allows, and is, therefore, subjected to loss.

Commander Wakehan, of the government steamer La Canadienne, telegraphs to the fisheries department that the fisheries on the north side of Anticosti and the north shore of the River St. Lawrence from Sheldrake to 1.1. Natashquan are very poor, and that help will a have to be given to the fishermen.

# HOCHELAGA AGRICULTURAL

The Dinner and Prize List.

When the judges who were appointed to act for the fair of the County of Hochelaga Agricultural Society, held on the Exhibition Grounds on Wednesday, had completed their work, dinner was next in order, and as the hour had already grown late he afternoon, the announcement he afternoon, the announcement by the president, Mr. Brosseau, was received with a good deal of pleasure, especially by those who had had nothing to eat since morning. The dinner was prepared and served by Mr. and Mrs. Wiseman, of Mile End, who deserve credit for the excellent manner in which they provided for the wants of the guests. Mr. Brosseau, president of the society, occupied the chair, and seated at the tables were the director, leading exhibitors and several representatives of the city press. After the many good things had been freely partaken of the chairman proposed the toasts of "The Queen" and "The Governor-General," which were duly honored. The chairman proposed the health of Hon. Louis Beaubien, representative of the County of Hochelaga, which was received with loud applause, and "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow, "by the company. Hon. Mr. Beaubien, in returning thanks, referred to the liberty and freedom incident to the farmer's life. He alluded to the success that had attended the show, and suggested that the Hochelaga Agricultural Society should unite with Jacques Cartier Agricultural Society in having a grand agricultural exhibition annually for the Island of Montreal. (Applause.) The next toast proposed was "The Judges," who were duly honored.
Mr. Louis Brosseau having briefly acknowledged the compliment as a member of the board of judges, Mr. George Graham, who was called for, appropriately returned thanks for the honor paid the judges. He referred to the success of the show, and said he was glad to see that the County of Hochelaga was holding its own. He did not think that it could be beaten by any other county in the Dominion. (Applause.) The exhibits in the several departments had been excellent, the only thing in which they were backward being butter and cheese. He hoped that the society would continue to prosper as it had done. The toast was also briefly acknowleded by Messrs. Andrew Scott and D. J. Rees. The health of the popular secretary, Mr. Hugh Brodie, which was next proposed, was most enthusiastically honoured, those most enthusiastically honoured, those present again singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Mr. Brodie briefly acknowledged the compliment, and concluded by proposing the toast of "The Montreal Hunt Club," referring to the friendly relations that had al ways existed between its members and the farmers. The toast was acknowledged by Mr. T. J. Potter. The toast of the chairman having been enthusiastically honoured and acknowledged by Mr. Brosseau, a most pleasant gathering was brought to a close.

### GENERAL COMPETITION.

Heavy draught imported stallion, 1st, J & S Nesbitt.

Stallion of any breed for general purposes 1st, B Bernard; 2nd, D Benoit; 3rd, Wm McGibbon, jr.

Thoroughbred stallion, 1st, Dr Craik.
Pair of carriage horses, open to City of
Montreal and country, 1st, Robt Elliott; 2nd,

Andrew Kydd. Roadster, (horse, gelding or mare), open to members in the County of Hochelaga only, 1st, Wm McGibbon, jr; 2nd, James Drummond; 3rd, WB Henderson.

Saddle horses, gelding or mare (jumpers), open to the city and county, 1st, J Drummond; 2nd, J G S Nesbitt; 3rd, Dr. Craik. Pair of heavy draught horses, 1,300 lbs each and over, 1st, Geo Kydd; 2nd, John Newman; 3rd, M Jeffrey.

Pair of light draught horses under 1,300 lbs each, 1st, Geo Kydd; 2nd, J Newman; 3rd, H Lapointe.

Pair of pure Clyde draught horses, 1st, T Irving; 2nd, Geo Kydd, jr.

Heavy draught brood mares and foal, 1,300

Ibs and over, 1st, H Lapointe; 2nd, Geo Buchanan : 3rd, J Newman. Light draught brood mares and foals under 1,300 lbs., 1st, Wm. Kerr; 2nd, M. Jeffrey;

3rd, Etienne David. Pure Clyde brood mares and foals, 1st, J. Henderson. Three-years-old stallion, 1st, Andrew Kydd;

2nd, T. Archambault. Two-years-old stallion, 1st, Andrew Kydd 2nd, Wm. Tallsman.

Yearling colt or filly, 1st, J. & S. Nesbitt . 2nd, John Newman; 3rd, E. Desrochers. Two-years-old fillies, pure Clyde, 1st, Geo.

Three-years-old fillies, 1st, Wm Stewart; 2nd, James Jeffrey; 3rd, D Drummond, jr. Two-years-old fillies, 1st, James Roy; 2nd, John Scott; 3rd, G Desfors.

Shetland brood mares and foals, 1st, Wm McGibbon, jr; 2nd, Alex McGibbon. Ayrshire bull, 1st, Thos Irving; 2nd, James Drummond; 3rd, Matthew Jeffrey. Two-years-old Ayrshire bull, 1st, Thomas

Irving. One-year-old Ayrshire bull, 1st, Jas Drum mond; 2nd, Wm McGibbon, jr; 3rd, Hon Louis Beaubien.

Ayrshire bull calf, 1st, James Drummond 2nd, Thos Irving; 3rd, Geo Kydd.

Ayrshire cow, 1st, James Drummond; 2nd,

Thos Irving; 3rd, Jas Henderson; 4th, Thos Brown; 5th, Matthew Jeffrey. Grade cow, 1st, J&S Nesbitt; 2nd, John Newman; 3rd, H Lapointe; 4th, M Jeffrey. Two-years old heifer (grade), 1st, Jas Hen-

derson; 2nd, Hon Louis Beaubien; 3rd, Jas Drummond. One-year old heifer (grade), 1st, Thos Irving; 2nd, Jas Henderson; 3rd, Geo Kydd,

Two years pure Ayrshire heifer, 1st, Ant Lefond; 2nd, John Newman; 3rd, M Jeffrey; 4th, Thos Brown.

One-year pure Ayrshire heifer; 1st, John Newman; 2nd, Matthew Jeffrey; 3rd, H Lapointe. Best Ayrshire heifer calf, 1st, James Drum-

mond; 2nd, Thos Irving; 3rd, Geo Kydd,

### BEST HERD OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE, consisting of one bull and five females, of any

age, owned by exhibitor—lst, James Drummond; 2nd, Thos Irving; 3rd, Thos Brown 4th, Matthew Jeffrey. Rams, aged, 3 premiums, 1st, Hormisdas Lapointe; no competition.

Rams, one shear, let, Godfroi Desfois; 2nd, Thos Irving; 3rd, George Kydd, jr. Ram lamb, 1st, Thos Gagnon; 2nd, Hormisdas Lapointe.

Ewes, aged, 1st, Thos Irving; 2nd, H Lapointe; 3rd, Geo Kydd, jr.
Ewes, one shear, 1st, Godfroi Desfois; 2nd, Geo Kydd, jr; 3rd, H Lapointe. Ewe lambs, 1st, H Lapointe; 2nd, TAr chambault.

Young boars, large breed, 1st, Thos Irving

Sows aged, large breed, 1st, Geo Irving; 2nd, T Irving. Young sows, large breed, lat, Geo. Irving;

2nd, Thos Irving.
Sows aged, small breed, 1st, Hon L Beaubien; 2nd, Thos Irving.

pounds, 1st, Geo Irving .; 2nd, Krancois Minnette; 3rd, Thos Irving.
Fresh butter made in the country this year,
3lbs, in 1 lbs, 1st, Geo Irving; 2nd Achille
Beaudry; 3rd, Thos Irving.
Best cheese, 2,15 lbs each, 1st, Geo Irving.

Canadian cloth made in a family, not less than 15 yards, 1st, Madame Pigeon; 2nd, Theophile Archambault; 3rd, Theophile Collarette. Linen, 15 yards, made in a family, 1st, Jos

Dagenais; 2nd, Francois Monnette; 3rd, Theophile Archambault. Flannel, made in a family, 15 yards, 1st, Theophile Collarette; 2nd, Fra Monnette; 3rd, Mdme Pigeon.

Home-made blankets, 1st, H. Lapointe 2nd, Mdme. Pigeon; 3rd, Theophile Archambault. Best hank of home spun yarn, 1st, Joseph

Brosseau; 2nd H. Lapointe; 3rd, Joseph Dagenais. Best home-made horse blankets, 1st, God froi Desfois; 2nd, Hormisdas Lapointe; 3rd,

Thomas Irving.

Best hank of linen thread, 1st, Jos. Dage. nais; 2nd, Theophile Archambault. Best home-made muffler, 1st, H Lapointe, 2nd, Theophile Archambault. Best home-made men's socks, 1st, Leon De

lorome; 2nd, Mrs J B Caverhill. Best home-made woman's stockings, 1st, Elizabeth Irving; 2nd, H Lapointe. Best two loaves home-made bread, 1st Elizabeth Irving; 2nd, Mrs J B Caverhill: 3rd, Geo Buchanan.

ROOTS AND GRAINS.

Best 2 bushels of red wheat, 1st, F Monnette; 2nd, H Lapointe; 3rd, Geo Buchanan. Best 2 bushels of white wheat, 1st, Jeremie Gagnon: 2nd, T Irving; 3rd, T Archam-

Best 2 hushels of two-rowed barley, 1st, T Irving; 2nd, Geo Buchanan; 3rd, J Gagnon. Best 2 bushels of four or six-rowed barley, lst, H Lapointe; 2nd, T Archambault. Best 2 bushels of white oats. 1st, T Irving

2nd, T Collarette, 3rd, H Lapointe.

Best 2 bushels of blue peas, 1st, T Archambault; 2nd, G Desfois; 3rd, H Lapointe. Best 2 bushels of peas, 1st, F Monnette; 2nd, G Desfois; 3rd, H Lapointe. Best 2 bushels of horse beans, 1st, T Irv-

Best bushel basket of potatoes of any kind except garnet chilles and early rose, 1st, D Drummond: 2nd, J Jeffrey; 3rd, David

Best bushel basket of garnet chilies, 1st, J Gagnon; 2nd, Jean Larin; 3rd, George Buchanan. Best bushel basket potatoes, early rose, 1st, Geo Kydd, jr; 2nd, Leon, Delorme; 3rd, D

Best 12 red carrots, in bunch, J & S Nesbitt; 2nd, A Lafond; 3rd, Geo Irving. Best 12 white carrots, in bunch, 1st, Wm Kerr; 2nd, Geo Irving; 3rd, T Irving. Best bushel basket onions, 1st, L Delorme;

2nd, J Gagnon; 3rd, J Larin. Best 2 bushels of timothy seed, Euclide Desrochers; 2nd, B Cormier; 3rd; T

Archambault. Best 2 bushels of flax seed, 1st, T Archam-

Best 6 head of winter cabbage, 1st, James Jeffrey; 2nd, Jean Larin; 3rd, A Lafond. Best 2 traces of red Indian corn, 1st, T Irving; 2nd, James Jeffrey; 3rd, Julien Desmarchais.

Best 2 traces white Indian corn, 1st, T Archambault; 2nd, J Desmarchais; 3rd, L Delorme.

Best I dozen long red mangel wurzel, 1st, Thes Irving: 2nd, C Cassidy; 3rd, D Drummond. Best 2 dozen round yellow mangel wurzel, lst, M. Jeffrey; 2nd, D. Drummond; 3rd,

Best 1 dozen of sugar beet, 1st, Geo. Kydd, jr; 2nd, Andrew Kydd; 3rd, —McCuaig. Best 1 dozen of Swedish turnips, 1st, Geo. Kydd, jr; 2nd, Geo. Kydd, sr; 3rd, John

Best 3 lbs of tobacco, cured and grown in the county by the exhibitor (this year's gowth), 1st, Jos Brosseau; 2nd, H Lapointo; 3rd, A Beaudry.

CLASS FOR FRENCH-CANADIANS ONLY. Best grade cow, 1st, H Lapointe; 2nd, J Larin, 3rd, G Desfois; 4th, S Larin. Best 2-year old heifers, 1st, L Delorme 2nd, Etienne David; 3rd G Desfois. Best l-year old heifer, 1st, H Lapointe; 2nd, Thos Gagnon: 3rd, G Desfois.

# SIX GIRLS RESCUED.

A PRIEST AND A LAYMAN, AT THE RISK OF THEIR LIVES, SAVE THE YOUNG LADIES FROM DROWNING.

Brown's Mills, N. J., Sept. 18.-Six young girls, hot one of whom could swim, struggled helplessly and frantically to-day in the beautiful lake here, where the water is twenty feet deep. Rev. Robert Burke, a strong-armed priest of Mount Holly, and E. A. Fairchild, a young Philadelphia merchant, who witnessed the accident from the shore, swam bravely out and rescued the drowning girls. The occasion of the meeting was a picnic at the lake, and the young girls, Laura Prickett, May Kelly, Teresa Cook, Alice and Kate Riley, and Blanche Graham, wandered down from the grounds to the edge of the water. Miss Prickett suggested that it would be great fun to go out in a boat without waiting for the young men to ask them. They were soon embarked, and as none of the girls could row, confusion ensued and soon changed to alarm. The boat had drifted to deep water, and there was no one in sight. Vainly they sought to urge the heavily-laden craft toward the shore. Misses Prickett and Cook having exhausted themselves at the oars, an effort was made to change places, but in doing this the boat capsized, emptying its living freight into the deep lake. Blanche Gra-ham's piercing scream brought Father Burke and Mr. Fairchild to the scene, and the priest was the first to get his heavy outer garments off and go to the rescue. In less than a minute after the boat upset, he and Fairchild had each grasped one of the girls and swam with his burden to the boat, which was floating near, bottom upward. Bidding them hold to it, the two men swam out again, and brought two others safely to the capsized craft. Miss Graham had sunk for the last time, when Father Burke, exhausted and panting, left the boat for the third time to risk his life for another. He dove and brought up Blanche Graham's body. Holding her head above the surface with one arm, he slowly swam to the boat with her and managed to hold on until assistance arrived from the shore. The rescuers were made the lions of the day, but the priest soon withdrew to his house, leaving all the glory

# KILLING A BAILIFF.

ALBANY, Sept. 18 .- Marshal A. Clarke, of the city court, went to the house of John Ahern this afternoon to serve a summons in the alliance of the central empires must, for an action of ejectment for non-payment of rent. Clarke was met at the door by Margaret Ahern, wite of John, who had been there are sufficient elements in the back-drinking. She attempted to prevent Clarke ground to destroy the entire fabric upon

BRITISH AFFAIRS

THE BOERS SAID TO BE PREPARING FOR A WAR -MEETING OF THE EMPERORS PROGRESS.

New York, Sept. 17.—The Sun's special

cable says:—Things continue to look bad all round for England. This state of affairs is aggravated by the fierce outbursts of party spirit. The rabid enemies of Mr. Gladstone advertising the general danger of the country solely as an additional argument for rejecting the Franchise Bill. "Our Ministry of peacemakers," writes the St. James Gazette exultingly, summing up the situation, "while they have made enemies of every strong Government in Europe, have connived at the same time to bring upon us more general and cordial hate among the peoples than was ever known before." On all sides the prospect is gloomy. The Boers, after they had been laboriously praised by Mr. Gladstone and the other Liberal speakers as the highest specimen of Bible Christians, are taking steps that seem to make a war with England inevitable. The French are eagerly buying anti-English newspapers and pamphlets, and a journalist like Gabriel Charms protests indignantly against the suggestion of another writer that privateering should be abolished, on the ground that privateering would be most useful in

THE INEVITABLE CONFLICT WITH ENGLAND He then proceeded to point out how twenty such vessels could destroy all the merchant shipping of England, while a good torpedo service kept her fleet absolutely confined to the ports. The Russian press becomes daily more warlike, and the German people love Prince Rismarck more than ever because of his fierce antagonism to the devouring spirit of English colonization in Africa. Even the Berlin correspondent of the Times acknowledges that the German Chancellor has enormously increased his strength with the electors and declares that if the Liberals persist in their opposition to the subsidy for transoceanic steamers they will be kicked out wholesale at the next general elections. The meeting of the three Emperors under such circumstances

IS VIEWED WITH GENERAL ALARM,

which the frantic attempts to minimize the importance by the Gladstonian organs only increase. The general interpretation is that the three great empires are determined that England is not going to have it all her own is no question now of a formal alliance or of way in Egypt, and the explanation now given special agreement, but this meeting will conof the despatch of Lords Northbrook and Wolseley is, that it was done purely in order to keep off European intervention. Meantime the news from Egypt continues to be far from encouraging. There is a general impression that the route by the Nile will prove far more difficult than anybody anticipated. Sir Samuel Baker, and other professional alarmists are shricking for a second expedition by land, and the sardonic St. James Gazette interprets the general feeling of its followers by scornfully describing the expedition as "Lord Wolseley's water party.'

THE FRANCHISE AGITATION shows no signs of abating on the Liberal side, while on the Tory side it is practically aban-doned. The combined attractions of fireworks, a pic-nic and a balloon ascent, and bands in a nobleman's grounds some days ago, only brought together a few hundred spectators, and the Conservatives who vainly appealed to the democracy, now change their tune and declare that the mob is not to be the final court of appeal in politics. Some Liberal journals and speakers on the other hand are in-creasing the vehemence of their language and one newspaper has gone so far as to say that if the exhibition of force be not efficacious for carrying the Franchise Bill the employment of force will have to follow. Mr. John Morley calls for a dissolution in January on the cry of an attack on the privileges of the House of Lords, and a new danger to the Franchise Bill arises in the threat of the Irish members to vote aming

the bill unless Lord Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan are dismissed. EXCITING ROWING MATCH. London, Sept. 18.—There was an exciting rowing match at Southampton yesterday, between the crew of the cutter Uncle Sam, of the United States flag ship Lancaster, and a local crew. The Uncle Sam had 14 oars, and the rival boat 18. The distance was 5 miles and the stakes \$300. The betting was 4 to 1 in favor of the Americans. The Americans gained slightly, but the local crew soon passed ahead and won by 200 yards; time, 42 minutes 27 seconds. In the evening the amateur club of Southampton entertained both crews. The American Coxswain, in responding to the toast, said the Uncle Sam had never been beaten before. The crew of the Lancaster were prepared to back the Uncle Sam for from \$100 to \$1,000 against any boat in England. The match excited great in-

terest. A MESSAGE FROM GORDON. CAIRO, Sept. 18.—The Khedive, Nubar Pacha and Sir Evelyn Baring have received an identical cipher despatch from Gordon, dated Khartoum, August 26. It reads: "1 am awaiting British forces in order to evacuate the Egyptian garrisons. Send me Zebehr. Pay him a yearly salary of £8,000. I shall sur-render Soudan to the Sultan directly 20,000 Turkish troops arrive. If the rebels kill the Egyptians you are answerable for the bloodshed. I require £300,000 to pay my soldiers, my daily expenses being £1,500. Within a few days I shall take Berber, where I have sent Col. Stewart, Col. Power and the French Consul with troops and Bazi Bazoucks, who, after staying a fortnight, will burn the town and return to Khartoum. Lol. Stewart will then go the Equator via Dongola to bring the garrisons there. I disbelieve the report that the Mahdi is coming. I hope the Soudanese will kill him. If the Turkish troops arrive they should come by Dongola and Kassala. You should give them £300,000."

# AN AQUATIO EARTHQUAKE.

Pensacola, Sept. 17.—The brig Charles Dennis from Maine, reports that he experienced a marine earthquake off the ceast of Virginia on August 15. The appearance of the sky denoted a hurricane, and the brig was put under short sail. The wind verre to every point of the compass and then lulled. Suddenly the roar of the sea, deeper than the loudest thunder, was heard. It boiled like a pot, heaping up great seas that tossed the brig like an eggshell. The earthquake must have had its centre some 400 or 500 miles east of Hatteras.

# TRANSATLANTIC GOSSIP.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—Political interest is centered at Skierniwice, the trysting place of the three Emperors and the three Premiers, Public opinion here recognizes the fact that the present, remain the cardinal principle of the European system, and that although armking: Sne attempted to prevent Clarke ground to destroy the entire, fabric upon tion carefully observed, Professor Containing the persisted, when a struggle ensured and the woman, who was vigorous and prevent entired to the persisted, when a struggle ensured and the woman, who was vigorous and prevent entired to continuance of Europe's the patient, and that the more that is, injection, they have the continuance of Europe's the patient, and that the more that is, injection, they have the continuance of Europe's the patient, and that the more that is, injection, they have the continuance of Europe's the patient, and that the more that is, injection, they have the continuance of Europe's the patient, and that the more that is, injection and bodes no immediate and into the system the greater will be his that the continuance of Europe's the patient, and that the more that is, injection and the continuance of Europe's the patient, and that the more than the continuance of Europe's the patient, and that the more than the continuance of Europe's the patient, and that the more than the continuance of Europe's the patient, and that the more than the continuance of Europe's the patient, and that the more than the continuance of Europe's the patient, and that the more than the continuance of Europe's the patient, and that the more than the patient when the patient is an additional to the continuance of Europe's the patient, and that the patient is an addition to destruct the patient is an addition to destruct the patient in the patient is an addition to destruct the patient is an addition to destruc

reunion at Skierniwice is viewed with satis faction rather than with distrust. \( \frac{1}{2} \)

The Gazette Diplomatique, commenting at length on a rumor lately circulated regarding the possibility of a Franco German alliance, SAID TO BE TO PREVENT ENGLAND'S says that Germany is aiming at bringing about a conflict between France and England, and concludes that the French Government should accept all that Germany is prepared to give; but France should not forget her old

Gambetta's protégé, Joseph Reinach, mar ried his cousin yesterday (Monday). The wedding was attended by the cream of Opportun-

ist society. Rochefort was not present.
Octave Mirbeau, whose ferocious attack on actors made such a stir when it appeared in the Figuro some time ago, has just published another sensational article, scalping and tomahawking French actresses. He denies their talent and their intelligence, and says none of them now living are fit to hold a candle to Rachel, Rose, Cheri and Desclée. Sarah Bernhardt nearly had fits when she read this libel to-day. Several actresses who have been taking fencing lessons lately, now talk of send-

ing their traducer challenges. Miss Cusack, the Nun of Kenmare, has started a conventual establishment at Nottingham for training domestic servants.

Edmund Yates says in the World :- " England would have to undergo a revolution before the Commander-in-Chief of her army could be seen standing by the grave of a war correspondent, as General Sheridan the other day stood by the tomb of poor MacGahan, when his countrymen laid the remains of the brilliant war correspondent in their native soil.'

THE IMPERIAL CONFAB. PARIS, Sept. 16 .- Public interest is centered in the meeting of the emperors. Opinion here recognise the fact that an alliance of the central empires must for the present remain a cardinal principle of the European system, and that although there are sufficient elements in the background to destroy the entire fabric upon which this system rests, yet the imperial conference means the continuance of the present armed truce, and bodes no immediate evil. At Vienna it is reported that the three emperors will consider the advisability of a partial reduction of their standing armies.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 16.—The Journal de St. Petersburg says the events at Skierniwice are dominating the whole political situation. The meeting of three closely united sovereigns accompanied by their confidential statesmen, indicates a policy of peace. There special agreement, but this meeting will confirm the understanding already happily existing on all great questions in order that every question outside the present status quo may find the monarchs acting conjointly where their interests coincide, effecting harmony where they differ, employ-ing their solidity to preserve order, law and peace, and respecting the rights of all, but keeping a watchful eye on those who disturb the existing order of things, the anarchists who prowl about in the dark to destroy

national institutions. London, Sept. 16 .- While the three Emperors were hunting at Skierniwice their three premiers held a private conference, when a triple alliance was probably conclud-

# THE MOWAT DEMONSTRATION.

THE RECEPTION AT TORONTO-PROCESSION TO THE QUEEN'S PARK.

TORONTO, Sept. 16. - The reception to-day to Hon. Mr. Mowat was very satisfactory. Delegates took part from every county of the Province. Special trains conveying Mr. Mowat and friends arrived from Hamilton at 11.30. Previous to that hour, however, the delegates had been marshaled at their respective rallying points in the vicinity of Wellington and Front streets, and as the train arrived the procession started en route for Queen's Park. A large crowd of people had gathered at the Union Station, and Mr. Mowat on alighting was loudly cheered. He looked well and happy. The procession was headed by the young men of Ontario with a banner inscribed, "Honor to the Franchise Champion." Then came the North Oxford delegation, Mr. Mowat's constituency, and Toronto. Amongst the inscriptions were "Mowat and territorial right, no centralization, defender of Ontario's rights;" Welcome to Mowat, Ontario's champion, statesman, and patriot," &c., &c. Following the delegations came a mounted escort of farmers' sons from East York, and then the carriage containing Mr. Mowat, Hon. Alex. Mc-Kenzie, Captain McMaster, chairman of the demonstration committee, and Mr. Douglas, President of the Oxford Reform Association Then another mounted escort and a carriage containing Hon. Ed. Blake, Hon. T. B. Pardee, Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. L. S. Huntington, the procession closing with carriages containing prominent members of the Reform party. The streets along the line of march were crowded with spectators and Mr. Mowat was frequently cheered. It took about 40 minutes to pass a given point, and a fair estimate of the number was between 3,500 and 4,000. On arriving at Queen's Park the procession drew up in line and the carriage bearing Mr. Mowat was driven through the ranks, the hon gentleman being greeted with rounds of cheers. On reaching the platform the band struck up "See the Conquering Hero Comes," amidst deafening cheers. Hon. A. Mackenzie took the chair and made a few remarks of congratulation. Addresses were then presented to Mr. Mowat from the Provincial Reform Association, the young men of Ontario and the different county associations. Mr. Mowat replied in a long speech, referring to the history of the boundary question, concluding by saying that he had loved Ontario always, but to-day would make him love it better than ever. Hon. E. Blake delivered a brief address, and was followed by Mr. Rymal, ex-M.P., which closed the proceedings. To-night a banquet took place at the Granite Rink, where there was a large attendance. Hon. E. Blake presided. Mr. Mowat received an ovation on entering. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Alex. McKenzie, John Charlton, M.P., Hon L. S. Huntington, and others. There was a large number of lady spectators in the gallery. The Rink was brilliantly lighted and profusely decorated. The banquet was a grand success.

A FANCIFUL CURE PROPOSED BY A NAPLES PROFESSOR.

London, Sept. 17.—A wonderfully simple cure for cholera is alleged to have been discovered by Professor Containi, of Naples. This savant asserts that he has saved scores of lives and cured hundreds of cases that would otherwise have resulted fatally, simply by the use of sea water. His method is to get the water from the Bay of Naples, far enough away from the shore to avoid contamination from sewage, etc., and then to administer it by means of subcutaneous injections in the arms of the patient. The only precaution necessary to be observed is that the water must be injected before the turn of the tide from which it is taken. With this precau-tion carefully observed, Professor Containi

TERRIBLE DUEL WITH DERK KNIVES.

ONE OF THE COMBATANTS STABBED TO THE HEART, AND THE OTHER'S CAROTID ARTERY SEVERED. ALTHUR

Waco, Tex., Sept. 17.-News has been received here from Abbott, a station thirty miles north of this city, of a terrible encounter that occurred there - last evening resulting in the loss of two lives. Marion Teague and John Friar, both wellknown stockmen, became embroiled in a difficulty over a division of stock owned jointly.
While sitting at a table discussing the matter,
Friar suddenly attacked Teague with a bowie knife. Teague as quick as a flash drew his dirk, and the two men fought, with the small table between them, scarcely moving from the spot. Several persons witnessed the terrible duel, but dared not interfere. The combatants glared at each other like wild beasts, each watching his opportunity to strike. Friar made several false motions, which Teague successfully parried with his dirk. Finally both men seemed to nerve themselves for the fatal lunge, and each threw himself with terrific force against the other. Teague received a terrible gash in the neck, severing the arteries. Friar was stabbed near the heart. Both men fell to the table, Teague dropping to the floor and expiring instantly from loss of blood. Friar survived nearly an hour with the dirk sticking in his breast. When a physician withdrew the knife a stream of blood spurted several yards, and Friar sank rapidly, scatcely a word escaping him. It is said the men had been warm friends. Both leave families in a distant portion of the state.

A MEDICINE MAN'S TROUBLES. BINGHAMTON, N. Y. Sept. 17.—Some time ago there came to this vicinity a troupe of travelling medicine dealers under the charge of a man calling himself Dr. C. Lockwood, a "Mexican oil magician" and "lightning tooth extractor." The troupe visited all the principal towns in this section of the state and did

a thriving business, some times blocking the streets with people who attended concerts given by them in the evenings in the open air. In the party was a very beautiful woman, who claimed to be the wife of Dr. Lockwood and who sang to admiring crowds. Recently an attaché of "Buffalo Bill's" show, named Dr. Lightfoot, claimed her as his wife. By the aid of an officer Lightfoot caused Lockwood to leave the city, and while the latter was gone, after shipping Lockwood's entire outfit to some western point, Lightfoot took the lady and departed with her yesterday. Lockwood came back to the city and engaged officers to aid him in catching the guilty pair and recovering his property.

THE BELGIAN LIBERALS. BRUSSELS, Sept. 17 .- To-day the Mayors

of Brussels, Ghent, Liege, Mons, Arlon and Antwerp were granted an audience by the King. The Mayor of Brussels, as spokesman, uttered a strong protest against the new education bill. The deputation for which he spoke, he said, represented \$20 communes with a population of 2,800,000. The King said he had received numerous petitions also in favor of the bill. He felt certain it was his duty to comply with the national will as represented by a majority in parliament. He would always scrupulously observe the obligations of a constitutional monarch, and so remain faithful to his oath. He should continue in future, as in the past, to spare no effect necessary to assure the regular working of the parliamentary regime. He would treat all religions alike. In exercising his prerogatives he served belgium—not one political party, but both, and with Belgium the noble cause of liberty, to which he was deeply and steadfastly devoted. Dense crowds collected about the palace and cheered the Mayors as they came out.

FOREIGN WOOLEN AND SUGAR

DUTIES. LONDON, Sept. 17 .- The French government recently received through the Foreign Office a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of Huddersfield, praying that the re-cent order raising the duty on woolen and mixed silk goods from 100 to 300 per cent. might be reconsidered, and in consequence of this memorial decided to rescind the order. There was an interview at Berlin yesterday between the leading German free traders and a delegation of British workmen, in regard to the foreign sugar bounties. The promise was made that the subject should be discussed at the next session of the Reichstag.

MISS ROMA RUNS AWAY TOO.

THE BROTHER OF MILLIONAIRE SICKLES S

SEAMSTRESS MARRIES HIS DAUGHTER. NEW YORK, Sept. 18 .- The theme of conversation in the village of New Rochelle yesterday was the marriage of Miss Roma Sickles, the eldest daughter of aged George G. Sickles, father of General Daniel Sickles. The only person who did not evince public curiosity in the subject was young Cornelius E. Byrne, a dentist, who has been courting Miss Sickles for several years. His apathy is said to be attributed to the fact that he is not the bridegroom. His friends say that he and Miss Sickles fell out about two months ago. They say he evinced a disinclination to marry Miss Sickles, because he was not sure how large her inheritance would be. His dilly-dallying is reported to be the cause of their quarrel. He strode back to his office in the village from the Sickles residence and tried to forget his sweetheart in pulling teeth. Meantime a new seamstress was employed by Mrs. Sickles. The seamstress's brother, William H. Meade, a good-looking, blue-eyed young man, employed as clerk in Cheney Bros. grocery in South Manchester, Conn., visited his sister last August, while on his vacation. The seamstress introduced him to Miss Roma. They were mutually pleased. Mr. and Mrs. Sickles were away, and the young people began courting. Young Meade went southward. On his way back to South Man-chester he stopped at New Rochelle and saw Miss Sickles again. They began a lovers' correspondence afterwards. She wrote him recently that she was going to Brooklyn to visit a friend. Meade also went there. Wednesday evening last they crossed the oridge, rode up to the Cathedral, and were married by Father Kelly. Then they went back to Brooklyn. Mrs. Sickles was notified of the marriage. She was astonished, but not horrified, and accepted the situation and the son-in-law, and discharged the seamstress. Husband, wife, and mother in-law all came to New Rochelle together on Saturday. Mr. Meade left his wife at her home and returned to Connecticut.

Mrs. Sickles was formerly Mr. Sickles's housekeeper. They were married some years ago. The bride is fair, blue-eyed and plump. The young dentist's mother keeps a shoe store in the village. His grief is said to be poignant, mainly owing to the improbability of his ever being able to use some of old Mr. Sickles's gold to fill the teeth, of his cus-

The most common signs of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, are an oppression at the stomach, nauses, flatulency, water-brash heart-burn, womiting, loss of appetite, and constipation. Dyspeptic patients suffer untold miseries, bodily and mental. They should stimulate the digestion, and secure regular daily action of the bowels, by the use of moderate doses of

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Because it cleanses the system of the poison ous humors that develope in Kidney and University Diseases, Elioumness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Engumentism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES.
and RHEUMATISM,
By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs

and functions, thereby CLEANSING the BLOOD THOUSANDS OF CASES

PERFECTLY CURED.

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Send stamp for Disry Almanac for 1884.

of the worst forms of these terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in a short tir

BREVITIES.

The new Duke of Wellington is the greatgrandson of Sarah Hoggins.

Harry Courtaine, not long ago a popular American actor, is a ragged beggar in London. Rum ruined him. The French are talking of holding a congress in Paris to forever settle the important

question of what offences demand a challenge to fight a duel. According to the latest results of the finest instrumental tests, as to the propagation of

electricity, an electric signal travels at the rate of 16,000 miles per second. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe diversifies her social, literary and artistic duties at Newport by preaching in some pulpit there or in neigh-

boring towns nearly every Sunday. A clergyman of one of the midland counties of Eagland recently served out a sentence of penal servitude, and on his liberation at once obtained clerical employ-

ment. Of all countries Germany is the one where suicide is most frequent; and in Germany, again, Saxony takes the lead, though the peo-ple are considered remarkable for good spirits.

ble prejudice against petroleum. When they first began using it they had several explosions and destructive conflagrations, and are deathly afraid of the oil. In the Empire of Morecco there is only

The Chinese have an apparently unaltera-

one subscriber to a newspaper. He is the Emperor. As soon as there are two or three more it is likely some Yankee will happen along and start a paper. The Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, seventy-five years old, is the oldest theatre

in America. It was originally built in an outskirt; it is now in the centre of wealth,

life and fashion. The building of the theatre was begun in 1808. A philanthrophic London lady has bought land in Manitoba of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is to establish a colony of deaf mutes. She will provide an instructor in farming, and is to expend a considerable sum

of money in that experiment. Miss Laura Shelnut, of Walnut Grove, Ga., dreamed three times of a handsome young man with a red necktie, who pointed out to her the spot where a treasure was buried. She found the place, and dug up a tin box

full of gold coins. So 'tis said. El Mehdi's flag, captured at the battle of Tamanieb. has reached England. The groundwork is red, the lettering is worked in with blue, and two crescents and two stars are on the side nearest the staft. The inscription, in Arabic characters, which read from left to right, consists of praises to God and Mahomet as his messenger and apostle.

It has been discovered that there was another Benjamin F. Butler years ago. He was a law partner of Martin Van Buren, an office-holder, and joined Samuel J. Tilden and others in bolting the Democratic ticket in 1848. This destroys the common illusion that nature never possessed the materials out of which to make two Ben Butlers.

"The leper quarter of Jerusalem," says traveler, "is just outside of Zion Gate. We first saw a woman without any nose, who was hanging clothes upon a line in her back yard. Going a little further, we came upon sights that beggar description. Stumps of arms were held up to us, hands from which fingers were dropping away, faces wrapped about with cloths to keep the parts together. Mute appeals for charity gurgled through throats without palates."

The comprehensiveness of the German tyranny in Alsace-Lorraine is illustrated in the promulgation of a law intended to prevent the increase of French families in that Sickles's gold to fill the teeth of his customers.

The managers of Inlu Hurts have received news by way of a spirit medium that her wonderful powers will be taken from her when she is twenty years old.

Sickles's gold to fill the teeth of his customers, and obliging adult sons either to become neutralized Germans or quit the country. Unmarried, men of French nationality are under the law allowed to remain anity married, when, if they refuse to become she is twenty years old.

Sold new the increase of French families in that country, and obliging adult sons either to become neutralized Germans or quit the country. Unmarried, men of French families in that country, and obliging adult sons either to become neutralized Germans or quit the country. Unmarried, men of French nationality is under the law allowed to remain an interest the law allowed to remain any or married men of French nationality is under the law allowed to remain any or married men of French nationality. It is not to be come neutralized Germans or quit the country. Unmarried men of French nationality is under the law allowed to remain any or married men of French nationality is not provided the law allowed to remain any or married men of French nationality is under the law allowed to remain any or married men of French nationality is not provided the law allowed to remain any or married men of French nationality is not provided the law allowed to remain any or married men of French nationality is not provided the law allowed to remain any or married men of French nationality and the law allowed to remain any or married men of French nationality and the law allowed to remain any or married men of French nationality and the law allowed to remain any or married men or ma

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A Great Medical Work on Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physica Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Exhausted Vitarity, Nervous and a space bility, Premaçure Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician, 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for \$2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only \$1.00 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

refers.

This book should be read by the young for nstruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

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There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—Aryonaut.

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These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confideatly recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

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Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, london, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1dd., 2s. 6d., 4. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medi-tine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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PREPARE FOR THE ENEMY.

CHOLERA

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Believe me, dear sirs, gratefully and faithfully

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. Ask

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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S

\* VEGETABLE COMPOUND \*

\* \* \* \* \* <u>IS A POSITIVE CURE</u> \* \* \* \*

For all of those Painful Complaints and

\* \* Weakuesses so common to our best \* \*

\* <sub>\*</sub> \* <sub>\*</sub> \* FEMALE POPULATION.\* <sub>\*</sub> \* <sub>\*</sub> \*

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FE-

MALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, IN-PLANMATION AND ULCERATION. FALLING AND DIS-PLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAK-

UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE

TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THERE IS CHECKED

VERY SPEEDIN BY ITS USE. \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS

ALL CRAVING FORSTIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAK-NESS OF THE STOKACH. IT GURES BLOATING, HEAD-

ACHE, NEWYOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBUSTY,

Depression and Inducestion. \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* That feeling of Bearing Down, causing Pain,

WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE. # \* \* \* \* \* \*

HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELLEF OF PAIN, AND

THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIUS CAN GLADLY TESTIFY, "63 \* \* \* \*

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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a billions state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark.

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Efficiently you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and her to get it without extra dexpense. WELLS, RICHARDSON ", CO., Burlington, Vt.

# CONSUMPTION: I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by; use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of loss and upper the control of the worst kind and of loss and upper the control of the worst kind and of loss and upper the control of the worst kind and of loss and upper the control of the worst kind and of loss and upper the control of the worst kind and upper the control of the

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, Montreal. No. 2732. Dame Vitaline Prévost, wife of Pierre Delorme, of the City and District of Montreal, trader, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to proporty. Montreal, 5th July, 1884.

E. N. ST. JEAN,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colborne street. 13 G

**D**<sup>R. J. L. LEPROHON.</sup>

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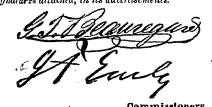


Itching Piles-Symptoms and Cure The symptoms are moisture, like perspira-tion, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S QINTMENT" is nay follow. SWAYNES OffSTARM is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

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A SPLENDIO OPPORTINITY TO WIN A FORTINE. TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS M. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, October 14th, 1884—173rd Monthly

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each

	LCHASTION	10, 111	Enten	W IN I			
		LIS	T OF I	RIZES.			
1	CAPITAL	L PRIZ	Œ.				875,000
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. 9	do	) in	do	500	-		4,600
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	31.		1.00	reserve to		23	

1,967 Prizes, amounting to - \$265,500 Application for rates to clube should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans, the first office of the Company in New Orleans, the first office of the Company in New Orleans, the first office of the Company of the first office of the Company of the first office of the Company of the first office of the first office of the Company of the first office of the Company of the Compa

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CRIMINAL BANK DIRECTORS.

Talmage Fiercely Attacks Wall Street Business Methods. BROOKLYN, Sept. 15. - Dr. Talmage, speak-

ing from the text "In one hour so great "The columns of our Custom Houses," said the preacher, "and of the National and State Capitols are swathed in black, and all the flags are at half-mast for the dead Secrethe fings are at half-mast for the dead Secretary of the Treasury. At the age of 66 he died, without a spot on his reputation, although most of his life was spent among temptations that have flung multitudes into the dast. For three years he held the purse of the nation, but not a half-penny stuck to his hands. In his dying hour he asked his attendant to take a check from the left worker of his certain.

hock from the left pocket of his coat and have it cashed immediately, so that he might pay the expenses of his obsequies. After paying his way through life he paid his admission fee at the door of the sepulchre. Square with his fellow men, square with the Government-square. I hope, with the Ruler of all Governments and of all men.

"What a glorious background this is to The countries where Cholera prevails, as in the epidemic of fraud that prevails through India, China and Africa, Pain-Killer is conall the land. This unroofing of banks, this disappearance of administrators with the estates they have been appointed to administer, this disorder in post office accounts sidered the surest and sufest of all known remedies, and the natives place the most perfecmakes a pestilence of crime, and leads every Christian to ask how it can be stopped. It is a simoon, a typhoon, a siroceo of crime. I have often thought if it wouldn't be better

DEAR Sits:—I ought to have acknowledged long ago the box of Pain-Killer you had the goodness to send me last year. Its coming was most providential. I believe hundreds of lives were saved, under God, by it. The Cholera appeared here soon after we received it. We resorted at once to the PAIN-KILLER, using as directed for Cholera. A list was kept of all to whom the Pain-Killer was given, and our native assistants assured us that eight out of every ten to whom it was prescribed, recovered Believe me, dear sirs, gratefully and faithfully compromised with hiscreditors and paid then up in regrets. I have noticed that nine out of ten failures, so-called, result in making men richer after than they were before the failure, and that their published reverse is only a cover under which to introduce some

more stupendous fraud.
"I blame directors of banks for laxity in permitting cashiers and bookkeepers to go on stealing year after year. They are either partners in infamy or else are guilty of negli-gence, for which God will hold them responsi-tle. Men in high standing allow their names to be used as directors, and on the strength of their names many people of small means place their hard-earned money in their charge. When the bank goes under, and the small earnings of widows and orphans and of the helpless aged go with them, the Directors stand by with idiotic stare, and when an outraged community assails them, the Directors say: 'I thought it was all right; I didn't know there was anything wrong.' But they ought to know; they are in a position to know. They are advertised as Directors, but they don't direct. All they care to know is what their dividends amount to. They are guilty either of complicity or wilful negligence. They allow themselves to be used as decoy ducks to attract an unsuspecting public to ruin. A pressing need is that 5,000 Directors of banking, insurance, mining and rail-road corporations shall either resign or attend to their business. Just so long as fraud is so easy in business life there will be plenty of When you arrest the President or cashier of a bank you should also provide enough Sheriffs for the same day to arrest all the

Directors. "Some one says. 'Why don't you preach the Gospel and let business alone.' your Gospel means that crooked business methods shall be condoned, then you had better sink it to the bottom of the sea. An orthodox swindler is far worse than a beterodox swindler. You may subscribe to all the creeds, and take a sup out of all the chalices in Cristendom, but that will not help you unless your business life is consistent with the simple rules of honesty and fair dealing. Some of the greatest scoundrels in the world are members of the church. The time ought to pass away forever when men can steal for six days in the week and get fat on sermons about Heaven on the seventh. Either they should be forced to see and follow the straight road to salvation or thundered out of the Christian church.

"Every week brings new revelations of business crime. It's an epidemic. How many more bank presidents and cashiers are gambling with other people's money, and how many directors are sitting in imbecile silence letting perfidy progress under their noses, a great and patient God only knows. I think we have nearly touched bottom. The summer passed has been a great one. The wind has been kicked out of the bubble of American speculation. People who thought Judgment Day to be 5,000 years off found it last spring. Others have learned that it is better to keep their hands out of their neighbor's pockets. Great fortunes have been obliterated, and men who had nothing to lose lost all they had. (Laughter.) "On the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday in November this country will enter on an unexampled career of prosperity, if-

Here the congregation laughed in anticipation of the preacher's taking up the claims of the campaign orators, as to what would re-sult if Butler, Blaine or Cleveland won. But

he went on to say: "If business men will stop speculating with other people's money. They have no business to take the property of others and turn it into kites to fly and soap bubbles to blow about. There is one word responsible for all this peculation, embezzlement and consternation, and it is 'borrow.' When a cashier takes the bank funds he does not purloin; he only borrows. What we want is some man of strong limb to stand at the head of Wall street and when this term 'borrow comes along kick it clean down to Wall Street Ferry, and even to Brooklyn Heights or Hill. Never speculate on borrowed money!

"Ninety per cent of those who speculate in Wall street lose all. The Bible says that 'Faith without works is dead,' which being literally translated means that if your business life does not correspond with your pro-fessions your religion is a humbug. Live within your means. I have the highest commercial authority for saying that when the trouble broke out in Wall street last spring there were \$225,000,000 in suspense which had been already expended. Some people think that religion is a delicate thingaromatic ambrosia, a sugar-coated peppermint, a sanctified gumdrop, a holy caramel. But it is a serious thing. You can't hide your samples of ten, sugar and coffee if they are false, under the cloth of the communion " a following of

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

Rome, Sept. 16.—The cholers bulletin for the past twenty four hours, is as follows:
Bergamo Province, 14 cases and 13 deaths;
Caserto Province, 21 cases and 1 deaths;
I cases and 7 deaths;
Cases and 7 deaths;
Cases Province, 28 cases and 14 deaths;
Naples Province, 44 cases and 13 deaths;
Naples City, 470 cases and 167 deaths;
Seven other provinces, 22 cases and 24 deaths;
Seven other provinces, 25 cases and 25 deaths;
Seven other provinces and 25 deaths;
Seven cases and 2 deaths a Confidence is reviving in Naples



Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Barres, Scalds, Front Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES,
Sold b Druggists and Deakers everywhere. Fifty Centra bottle.

Directions in Il Languages. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Bultimare, Rd., U.S.A.

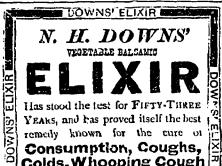
THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE Dyspupsia,

Loss of appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habituai Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price, 25, per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

# ARNICA & OII LINIMENT.

The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases Instantaneous.

Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction, Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE,



Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases in young or old. Sold Everywhere. Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle. DOWNS' ELIXIR MANAGE



PREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

St. Marys Carriage Man'f g Co'y, (INCORPORATED )
Capital, \$18,000.

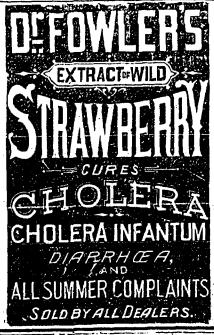
A Division o Surplus Stock will take place OCTOBER 22nd, 1884.

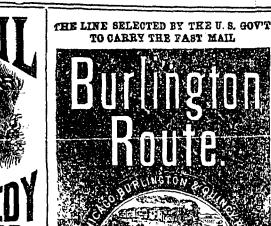
SUBSCRIBE NOW SHARES FOR SALE \$2 EACH This is the best investment in the Country. Send to

prospectus and full particulars to JAS. THOMPSON, H. A L. WHITE,
President. Sec. Treas

Marya, Ont ACENTS WANTED BIG COMMISSION.

WANTED-Two female school teachers, holding elementary diplomas, with good references; duties to commence about the first of September next. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM HART, Sec. Treas., St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains P.Q. 52-8





GOING WEST. ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS,

Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Omaha to or via Kansas City and Atchson to Denver, con-mediagin Union Depots at Kansas City, Mchason, Omean and Denver with through trabs for SAN FRANCISCO.

And all points in the Far West. Shortest Line to KANSAS CITY,
And all points in the South-West.
TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS

Should not forget the fact that Round Trip tlekets at reduced rates can be purchased via this Great Through Line, to all the It aith and Plensure Resorts of the West and South-West, Including the Mountains of COLORADO, the Valley of the Yosemite, the

CITY OF MEXICO,

and all points in the Mexican Republic.

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Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the tovernment and Radroad Lands in Nebruska, Kausas, Texas, Colorado and Washington Territory.
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Imperial Austrian Vienna City Bond. ' hese bonds are shares in a loan, the interest thich is paid out in premiums four times yearly. Every bond is entitled to

FOUR DRAWINGS ANNUALLY, until each and every bond is redeemed with a arger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST draw one of the following premiums, as there

4 Bonds @ 200,000 florins. - 800,000 fl. 1 Bond @ 50,000 " — 50,000 " 1 Bond @ 30,000 " — 30,000 " 2 Bonds (a: 20,000 " — 40,000 "
2 Bonds (a: 10,000 " — 20,000 "
2 Bonds (a: 5,000 " — 10,000 "
20 Bonds (a: 1,000 " — 20,000 "
12 Bonds (a: 400 " — 4,800 "
12 Bonds (a: 300 " — 3,600 "

24 Bonds (a 250 - 6,000 \*\*
2560 Bonds (a 140 - 358,400 \*\*
2360 Bonds (a 130 \*\* - 306,800 \*\*

Together 5,000 bonds amounting to 1,619,600 florins. The next Redemption takes
place on the

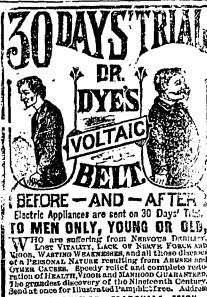
FIRST OF OCTOBER.

And every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of October is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Outof-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will seeme one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly in-talments. For orders, circulars, or any other nformation, address

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., Patton St., cor. Broadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874. As The above Covernment Bonds are not t be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, a lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and deof conflict with any of the laws of the United

N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw is in the TRUE WITNESS.

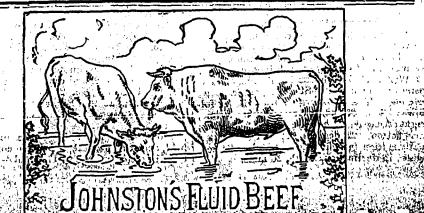


PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—Superior Court. No. 203. Dame Eugenie Perreault, of the City of Montreal, wife of Pierre aux liens Marien, of the same place, trader, duly authorized a estér en justice against her said husband, Detendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

VOLTAIG BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

Montreal, 23rd August, 1884. T. & C. C. DELORIMIER,





SICK valuable in Constitution, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the atomach, alimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured Is the bane of so many lives that here 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 easy to take. One on two pills make a dose. They are strictly regetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1 bold by druggists everywhere; of sent by mail and

November 29th, 1881. Sir,-It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

St. Mary street, Peterborough,

I am, Sir, yours truly, Mr. A. J. White. William Brent. September 8th, 1833,

Dear Sir, -I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours, (Signed) Vincent A. Wills, Chemist-Dentist, Morthyr Tydvil.

To Mr. A. J. White Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have been in fair request at \$2.90 to \$3 for and corn, 70c. The demand for flour assumed have much faith in it '

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. Bowker.

To A. J. White, Esq.

Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies. Oct.

24, 1882. Dear Sir,-I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigel's Syrup. For some years I have suffered from liver complaint, with its many and varied concomitant evils, so that my life was a perpetual misery. Twelve months ago I was induced to try Seigel's Syrup, and although rather sceptical, having tried so many reputed infallible remedies, I determined to give it at least a tair trial. In two or three days I felt considerably better, and now at the end of twelve months (having continued taking it) I am glad to say that I am a different being altogether. It is said of certain pens that they amaica, 113c to 10c, as to 53.60. Spices have have no reason to doubt the truthfulness of been quiet and steady. Black pepper, 17c to the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a blessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing complaint, and their testimony is quite in accordance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation, prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited testimonial.

I am, dear Sir, Yours ever gratefully.
(Signed) Carey B. Berry,
A. J. White, Esq. Baptist Missionary.
Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16, 1882. Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I re-

main, yours respectfully,
(Signed) John H. Lightfoot.
Address A. J. WHITE (Limited), 67 St. James street, Montreal.

CIVIL SERVICE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

The Preliminary or lower grade examination, will commence on Tuesday the 11th November next, and the qualifying, or higher grade, on Wednesday the 12th. Candidates for the higher need not pass the lower grade examination. The examinations will be held at the places at which they were held in May last. Applications for admission must be made not ater than the 15th October.

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 satisfactor.

Boston, Sept. 21.—A cable message re-ceived at Harvard College Observatory from the European Association of Astronomy announces the discovery of a bright comet, by DeWolfe, of Zurich, on the 17th inst. The DeWolfe, of Zurioh, on the 17th inst. The comet was observed at Strasburg on Saturday evening. The Strasburg position is as follows:—Sept. 20, 44.67 Green which meant time right ascension, 21 hours, 15 mins, 22 degrees, 22 mins, 54 secs.; dealy motion in right ascension, plus-20 see led, and the general supplying not heavy, onds; in declination, north, 26 mins.

At 1.40 p.m., in New York, stocks were weaker and 11 to 2 points down from opening

Rates of discount here are unchanged at 7 to 8 per cent., call loans 4 to 5 per cent. Sterling exchange is nominal, with light offerings at 87-16 to 8½ prem. for 60-day bills, 8½ to 9 prem. for demand bills between banks, 8g prem. for 60's, 9g prem. for demand bills over the counter. Drafts on New York are

dealt in at par to k prem.

There was a bad break in local stocks this morning. Bank of Montreal sold at 184, a is the sharp advance of 2c to 3c on linseed oil, drop of 3 per cent. from yesterday's close and prices of which have ruled very strong, sales of 5½ from the highest point yesterday. Merchants, which sold yesterday at 110, sold today at 107½. Both these banks, as well as the Bank of Commerce, are said to be interested in the London, Ont., private bank failure reported elsewhere. Gas sold at 184 as compared with 186¾ yesterday, and Richelieu sold at 52, having only yesterday changed hands at 55c cash. We quote:—lieu sold at 52, having only yesterday changed hands at 55c cash. We quote:—lieu sold at 52, having only yesterday changed hands at 55c cash. We quote:—lieu sold at 52, having only yesterday changed hands at 55c cash. We quote:—lieu sold at 52, having only yesterday changed hands at 55c cash. We quote:—lieu sold at 52, having only yesterday changed hands at 55c cash. We quote:—lieu sold at 52, having only yesterday changed hands at 55c cash. The whole liet at 50c to 51c. S1. Petroleum—The late lieu sold at 52, having only yesterday changed hands at 53\(\frac{3}{2}\). The whole list also broke.

Stock sales. —70 Montreal 185; 225 do 184\(\frac{1}{2}\);

125 do 184 ; 15 do 1841 ; 25 do 1847 ; 115 do 1841; 25 do 185; 20 Merchants 1091; 240 do 107½; 25 do 108½; 175 do 108; 50 Toronto 172; 21 Peoples 38½; 150 Commerce 115; 100 do 115½; 240 do 116; 25 do 115½; 50 do 115¾; 375 Richelieu 52; 225 Gas 184; 350 do 1844; 75 l'assenger 117; 25 do 1163; 175 do 117; 100 Telegraph 1081; 100 Canada Pacific 43.

Pacific 43.

New York, Sept. 23, 1 p. m.—Stocks opened weak; now firm. Am Ex, 92; C S, 31\(\frac{7}{2}\); I) & H, 108; D & L, 10\(\frac{7}{2}\); Erie, 12\(\frac{1}{2}\); pfd, 28; L S, 76\(\frac{7}{2}\); M C 64; Mo Pac, 90\(\frac{1}{4}\); N P, 18\(\frac{7}{2}\); pfd, 44\(\frac{1}{2}\); N W, 89\(\frac{2}{3}\); pfd, 123; N Y C, 98\(\frac{1}{2}\); R I, 112\(\frac{7}{4}\); St P, 79\(\frac{7}{2}\); pfd, 107; Tex Pac, 10\(\frac{7}{2}\); U P, 50\(\frac{1}{4}\); Wah, 4\(\frac{7}{2}\); nfd, 12\(\frac{7}{2}\); W I G? pfd, 12; W U, 63.

# COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW-WHOLESALE MARKETS.

There has been nothing to attract particular attention this week, and a quiet tone is reported on all sides. We have been again during the week, but business has footed up free from mercantile collapses, but a number a very fair aggregate. Country orders have have occurred in the United States, and the future state of things is not brilliant there. The wheat crop is coming slowly to market is no change to be made in prices. Opium is on account of the low prices, and quoted at \$4.25 to 4.40. Quinine has been the upward flurry in corn has given dealt in at \$1.75 for Howard's, and \$1.50 to rise to even greater uncertainty and distrust than before as producers are naturally inclined to be more obstinate in holding their stuff. The anomaly was presented at Chicago of 80 cent corn and 75 cent wheat, due to corn will not be graded for several weeks, and in the meantime contract deliveries have to be made of old corn, which is scarce.

We have omitted mention of the leather and boot and shoe trade as there is no change in either.

IRON AND HARDWARE—A moderate move ment has progressed in pig iron on about the same basis as formerly. The feature in the States is the fact that makers are being undersold with their own brands by merchants, which shows a disposition to bear the market on the part of the latter. Warrants are cabled strong at 41s Sd. We hear of transactions in leading brands at the following figures: Coltness, \$19.50; Langloan, \$19; Calder, Gartsherrie and Summerlee, \$18; Dalmellington, \$17.25; and Eglinton, \$16.50 per ton. For finished iron a fair demand has been experienced at steady values. Bars are quoted at \$1.75 to 1.80; sheets at \$2.40 to 2.60, Penn and equal. Ingot tin is unc 213c for Straits and 224c for Lamb and Flag; ingot copper is weak and depressed, sales having been made at 153c. which is a decline of \$c\$ to \$c\$, Lead is quiet at \$3 25. London cables are: Ingot tin quiet at £SI 15s, and lest selected copper, £59.

GROCEHIES.—Round lots of granulated have been placed at 6½c, and smaller lots up to 6½c. Yellows range from 4½c to 5½c as to quality. Syrup ranges from 25c to 50c per gallon as to quality. Molasses is quiet but firmly held. We quote:—Barbadoes, 331c to 35c: Porto Rico, 26c to 274c: Cienfuegos, Cuba and sugar-house, 25c. The tea market has continued firm under a fair enquiry, but buyers' views are too low to admit of much business. Low grades are very scarce. Fruit has been quiet. Old Valencia raisins have sold at 41c, and currants at 3/c to 44. The first lot of new cur-rants was placed at 64c. Coffee has been for the rest of the make of a few favorite feeslow, with jobbing sales only. We quote:—Mocha, 25c to 27½c; Java, 19c to 23½c, and Jamuica, 111c to 18c, as to sample. Rice is 19c; white, 26c to 27c; nutmegs, 50c to 70c; cloves, 15c to 18c; ginger, 124c to 18c; cassis, 10c to 11c, and pimento, 6c to 64.

LUMBER. - Demand though quiet shows some improvement. The assortment offered, while not so full as at this date last year, is quite ample for requirements. The recently quoted line of cost is well preserved and we have no change to note. The export movement of deals has been fair. Freights are quoted at 40s to 50s as to port. Last Liver-pool engagements were at 45s. The following are the prices at the yards, large quantities being quoted lower:—Pine, lat quality, per M, \$35 to \$40; 2nd quality, per M, \$35 to \$40; 2nd quality, per M, \$14 to \$24; do., shipping culls, per M, \$14 to \$16; do., 4th quality deals, per M, \$10 to \$12; do., mill culls, per M, \$8 to \$9; apruce, per M, \$10 to \$13; hemlock, per M, \$9 to \$10; ash, run of log, culls out, per M, \$15 to \$18 asn, run of log, cuils out, per M, \$15 to \$18; bass, run of log, culls out, per M, \$15 to \$20; oak, per M, \$40 to \$50; walnut, \$60 to \$100; cherry, per M, \$60 to \$80; butternut, \$25 to \$35; birch, per M, \$20 to \$25; hard maple, per M, \$20 to \$25; laths, \$1.75; shingles, \$2.00 to \$3.25; do cedar, \$1.60 to \$3.00.

CANNED GOODS .- The demand for canned goods has been moderate, but the amount of stock held here is light. Lobsters are scarce and have advanced. Canners have already sold largely, and hold the remainder of the production at fancy prices. The supply is not likely to become plentiful this season. Prices are quoted at \$5.50 to 5.75 per case of four dozen. Mackerel are steady at \$4 25 to \$4 50 per case of four dozen. Canned meats have been in moderate request. Corned beef in 2-lb tins sells at \$3 50 per dozen roast beef in 2-1b tins at \$4 25 to 4 50 per dozen; dried beef in 1-1b time at \$2 80 per dozen; and lunch tongues in 2-lb tins at \$6.60 per

HIDES-Western buff hides have changed hands at 9½c to 9½c for No. 1 and 8c to 8½c for No. 2. Toronto hides are—No. 1, 9½c; No. 2, 9c. Hamilton—No. 1, 9½, and No. 2, 8½c. Dry hides are quoted at 15c for No. 1 and 13c for No. 2; and dry fints at 16c for No. 2 Green butchers.

Consols in London sold at 101 1-16 and 101; Eric 131; Illinois Central 1261; bec for Toronto account at 21c. Small sales have been made here at about the sale of 25 foot to 30; bec for Toronto account at 21c. Small sales have been made here at about the sale of 25 foot to 30; bec for Toronto account at 21c. Small sales have been made here at about the sale of 25 foot to 30; bec for Toronto account at 21c. Small sales have been made here at about the sale of 25 foot to 30; bec for Toronto account at 21c. Small sales have been made here at about the sale of 25 foot to 30; bec for Toronto account at 21c. Small sales have been made here at about the sale of 25 foot to 30; bec for Toronto account at 21c. Small sales have been made here at about the sale of 25 foot to 30; bec for Toronto account at 21c. Small sales have been made here at about the sale of 25 foot to 30; bec for Toronto account at 21c. Small sales have been made here at about the sale of 25 foot to 30; bec for Toronto account at 21c. Small sales have been made here at about the sale of 25 foot to 30; bec for Toronto account at 21c. Small sales have been made here at about the sale of 25 foot to 30; bec for Toronto account at 21c. Small sales have been made here at about the sale of 25 foot to 30; become the sale of 30; become t prices:—A supers, 27c to 28c; B, 22c to 23c; and unassorted, 20c to 21c.

Fish—British Columbia salmon has de-

clined to \$13 to \$14 per bri, and North Shore is offered at \$16, \$15 and \$14 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. A small trade has been done in Cape Breton, herrings at \$5 to \$5:10 per brl. Gaspe dry cod has been dealt in at \$4 25 to \$4 50. Trout are quoted at \$4 50, and whitefish at \$4.25 per half brl. No. 3 mackerel sold at \$7 to \$7 50 per brl.

OILS-The feature in the market this week having been made at 55c to 56c for raw, and 59c to 60c for boiled. Seal oil has been quiet olive oil, 95c to \$1. Petroleum—The late advance, caused by higher freights, is maintained, and the tone of the market is firm. A good consumptive demand has been experienced, and dealers report a fairly active business. We quote:—Car lots, 164c; broken lots, 164c; and single barrels, 17c to 174c.

SALT. - The Market has been quiet and prices have not varied. An average movement, chiefly in small lots, has taken place. We quote; -Elevens, 40 to 421c; twelves, 35 to 37½, and factory filled, \$1 10 to 1 15 per bag. Higgins' Eureka remains at \$2.40 for sacks; 1 20 for halves, and 60c for quarters.

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS. -The market has been without special change, but shows more or less firmness all round, with a fair volume of trade in progress. We quote:—Bleaching powder, \$2.40 to \$2.50; bleach, soda, \$2.30 to \$2.50; sal soda, \$1.12½ to \$1.25; caustic soda, \$2.20 to \$2.30; soda ash, \$1.50 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to \$1.85; sulphate of copper, \$4.75 to \$5.00 for American and \$5.50 to \$5.75 for English. Drugs,-There have been no changes in drugs been of satisfactory proportions for the season, and cover a general assortment. There 160 for German in bulk. Morphia is at \$220 to 2 30, and iodide potas, at \$1 75 to 180.

NAVAL STORES-Trade has ruled quiet all round, the movement being solely in small lots. Turpentine is steady at 50c to 524c. the efforts of the shorts to cover. The new Pine pitch is weak and lower at \$2 50 to \$2 70. Pine tar remains at \$3 25 to \$3 50. Rosins have been dull at from \$2.50 for common up to \$5 for fine clear white. A fair business has been done in cakum at 6c to 10c

as to quality. CEMENT AND FIREBRICKS. - Stocks of both articles are heavy and prices rather unsteady Importers are well filled up, and demand is small. We quote cement \$2.75 to 3.00 per barrel, as to size of lot, and firebricks \$20 to \$21 per 1,000

CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRODUCE

AND PROVISIONS. Ocean freights are quoted at 2s asked Liver pool; no engagements at that figure. Wheat is dull, with car lot transactions at 86c to 90c as to quality. Peas are dull and weak, with few buyers above 80c. Oats are easyand tend lower. Rye is offered at 65c, with 60c bid. We quote: - Canada red winter wheat, 87e to and plates at \$2 50 to 2 75. Tin plates have been quiet and steady at \$4 60 for I. C. Charcoals and \$4 20 for Cokes. Canada plates Charcoals and \$4 20 for Cokes. Canada plates 34 to 35c; rye, 63 to 65c; barley, 55c to 674c; 34 to 35c; rye, 63 to 65c; barley, 55c to 674c; a little better form, and the market was rather more active. Receipts were moderate and changed hands to a fair extent at \$4.25, and extras at \$4.10 to \$4.15. The following sales were reported on Change: 125 brls superior at \$4.25; 125 brls extra at \$4.15; 50 do at \$4.15; 250 do at \$4.10; 120 do at \$4.10; and 500 medium Ontario bags at \$2.15. Pro-VISIONS-Pork has sold below \$20, but the advance of 50c in cash pork at Chicago causes a steady feeling. Lard quiet at 11c for Western and 10th asked for Canada. Butter - Creamery is firm and held with confidence, but no sales have been made here at over 24c. That figure, however, has been for thorest of the make of a few favorite factories. In Townships there is not much business. The bulk of the make of Morrisburgs and Brockvilles is still held in the country. Creamery 23c to 24c; Townships, fall, 21c to 211c; Townships, early, 17c to 20c; Morrisburg, 16c to 20c; Brockville, 16c to 20c; Western, 14c to 17c. Cheese-The market here continues unchanged. Some pretty large transaction are said to have taken place on private terms. We repeat our quotations: Sic to 9ic for July make, 9ic to 10c for August makes, and from 10c to 101c for small lots of faultless August makes. Ashes-Receipts have been light and the market for pots stronger, being subject to artificial treatment.
A round lot of choice sold recently at \$4.10. We quote \$4 to 4.10 as to tares. Pearls remain nominal at \$4.50 to \$4.55. Eggs—Demand for eggs continues very dull, and the market easy under ample supplies We quote

14 to 151c per dozen as to quality, with good stock offered at 15c.
LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., Sept. 22.— Cheese sales to day were 100 boxes at 104c, 125 at 101c, 123 at 101c, 4,700 at 11c, 1,650 at 111c, 200 at 111c; 1,000 sold on commission, and 1,240 fair dairy at 9c to 111c; 52 packages fair dairy butter sold at 24c, and 34 packages

creamery sold at 27c to 28c. Utica, N.Y., Sept. 22.—At the cheese market to day there were full offerings; August was ic higher and all was taken; no other kind was sold. The make has shrunk worse than last year at this time. Sales were 1,275 boxes at  $9_{8}^{2}$ c, 300 at 103c, 2,490 at 103c, 1,090 at 11c, 1,160 at 114c, 280 at 114c, 150 at 111, 400 on private terms and 675 on com

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

Trade in shipping cattle was quiet and un-changed at Point St. Charles, and prices were steady. Good stock brought a figure near 51c,

all round. Sheep sold at \$4 to \$6 each and lambs \$2.50 to \$4.00 each as to quality, choice bringing the top figures. The state of

HAY AND STRAW MARKET. There was a light supply of hay offered at the College street market, with prices steady at \$6 to \$9.50 per hundred bundles as to quality, the top figure for choice. Straw was quiet and firm at \$4 to \$6 per hundred bundles according to quality.

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

The receipts of grain were only moderate and prices steady. About 500 bushels of wheat offered, and sold at 80 to 83c for fall, 83 to 87c for spring, 95c for a load of Fyfe, and 65 to 68c for goose. Barley stendy, there being sales of 1,000 bushels at 55 to 691c. Oats sold to extent of 400 bushels at 35 to 36c. One load of peas sold at 66c, and rye is nominal at 62 to 66c. Hay in small supply, and prices steady; about twenty loads sold at \$9.50 to \$14 a ton. Four loads of straw sold at \$8.50 to \$10 a ton. Hogs steady at \$7.50. Beef, forequarters, \$4.50 to \$6.50: hindquarters, \$7 to \$9; mutton, carcase, \$6 to \$6.50; lamb, \$6.50 to \$7.50. St. Lawrence Market-The receipts of vegetables and dairy produce were good, and prices generally ruled steady. Beef, roust, Il to 14c; sirloin steak, 13 to 14c; round steak, 10 to 11c; mutton, legs and chops, 10 to 13c; inferior cuts, 7 to Sc; lamb per lb, 10 to 16c: do forequarters, 6 to 8c; venl, best joints, 13 to 14c; do inferior cuts, 8 to 10c; pork, chops and roast, 11 to 12c; butter, pound rolls, 23 to 25c; do large rolls, 18 to 20c; do cooking, 14 to 15c; lard, 11 to 12c; cheese, 12 to 14c; bacon, 12 to 15c; cggs, 16 to 18c; turkeys, \$1.50 to \$2; chickens, per pair, 35 to 50c; geese, 85 to \$1.50; ducks, 20c to 70c; potatoes, per bag, 45 to 50c; cabbages, per bag, 20 to 30c; onious, doz, 15 to 20; apples, per brl, \$1 to \$2.40; beets, doz, 15 to 20c; carrots, doz, 15 to 20c; turnips, bag, 45 to 50c; tomatoes, bush, 25 to 30c; cauliflower, doz, 60 to 70c.

THE QUEBEC MARKET.

Beef, 1st quality dressed, per 100 lbs, \$10 to \$10; mutton per 1h, 10c to 15c; spring lambs, each, \$3 to \$4; fresh pork, per 100 lbs \$9 to \$10; do per lb lle to l2e; salt do do, l2e; fresh hams, per lb, lle; smoked do do 14 to 15e; flour, Hungarian roller process, per brl, \$5.50 to \$7.00; superior extra, \$4.75 to \$5.00; per brl.; extra, do \$4.50 to \$4.60; strong bakers, do \$5 40 to \$6 00; spring extra, do \$4 35 to \$4 50; superfine, do \$3 70 to \$3 80; fine, do \$3 50 to \$3 60; bag flour, 100 lbs., \$2.00 to \$2.40; oatmeal, per barrel, \$5.25 to \$5 30; cornmeal, white per brl, \$3 80; cornmeal, yellow, do, \$3.35 to \$3.50; salmon, No.1, per brl., of 200 lbs., \$16 50 to \$17. salmon, per lb., 12c to 12c; codfish, green per brl. \$450 to \$450; do do in draft, \$4.75 do per lb, 3c to 4c; dry codfish, per quintal, \$4 00 to \$4 50; cod oil, per gallon, 5Sc to 60c: Labrador herrings, No 1 per brl., \$4 to \$5.50: potatoes, per bushel, 35c to 40c; oats, per bushel, 34 lbs. 44c to 45c; salt butter, per lb., 17c to 18c; fresh do do, 18c to 20c do do do (prints) 22c to 25c; cheese, per lb., 11c to 11½c; eggs. per dozen, 20c to 22c; maple sugar, per lb., Sc to 9c; apples, per brl., \$2 50 to \$3.25; lemons, per box, \$4.50 to \$5; onions, per case, \$250; hay, per 100 bdls., \$5 to \$8; straw, per 100 bdls., \$3 to \$4; wood, per cord (2 ft. 6 in.) \$2.20 to \$4.00; wood, per cord, (3 feet) \$2.20 to \$4.75.

THE OTTAWA MARKET. Flour-No. 1. brand per barrel \$5.25 to 5.50; strong bakers \$5.75; double extra, \$6: patent, do, \$6.75; buckwheat flour, \$5.50 to 6; oatmeal, \$5 to 5.25; cornmeal, \$3.50 to 3 75; cracked wheat, \$6; provender, per cwt, \$1 to 1.50; bran, 90c; canaille, per cwt, \$1.20; spring wheat per bus., \$1.00 to 1.25; fall do, \$1 to 1.10; Scotch do, \$1.10 to 1.25; oats, beans, \$1.75 to 2.00; buckwheat, 65c receivers claim are not likely to increase in view of the low prices current. The low grades are understood to be in light supply, but there is little movement. Good spring extra has been dealt in at \$4. Superior has left been dealt in at \$4. Superior 15c to 16c; smoked bacon, per lb., 14c to 15c; potatoes per bush, 30c to 35c; turnips per bunch, ac; carrots per doz, 2ac; calibage per doz heads, 40c to 60c; cauliflowers do, \$1.25 to 1.50; celery do, 75c; onions per doz, 18c to 29c; green tomatoes per bush, 75; corn per doz, 8c to 10c; cucumbers per doz, 10c; tomatoes per bush, 60c to 80c; butter in pails, per lb., 19c to 2ic; do firkins, 18c to 19c; do fresh print, 22c to 24c; do roll, 21c to 22c; cheese, 12c to 15c; eggs, per doz, 18 to 20c.

CHEAP WHEAT AND DEAR BREAD. As the Globe has before stated, wheat is now cheaper in the great markets of the world than it has ever been before. The price of bread has not declined in proportion, and the consequence is that the farmer is discontented because he has to sell the best wheat he ever raised at a price below the cost of production, and the consumer is angry because he thinks he does not get the full benefit from the farmer's loss. On the theory that the bakers are robbing the public, good deal of indiscriminate abuse is being indulged in by our contemporaries on both sides of the Atlantic.

A little consideration will show that it is not reasonable to expect the price of bread to fall in strict conformity with the price of wheat. The cost of the wheat from which the flour in a loaf of bread is made is probably not one-half of the whole cost of the loaf. The other half of the cost is composed of items which do not decrease when the price of wheat falls, or increase when it rises. The cost of delivering bread, for instance, which is about one cent per loaf, is the same whether wheat is eighty cents or \$1.50 per bushel. So with the baker's rent, his labor, fuel, and all other expenses-and so with his profits.

So also with the miller's profits and costs-

the expense of grinding a bushel of eighty cent wheat is as great as that of grinding wheat at \$1 50 per bushel. A baker sells no greater number of loaves when wheat is cheap than when it is dear, for there is this anomaly about the consumption of bread, that by large classes of the community more bread is eaten in times of dear wheat than in times of cheap wheat. The explanation of this anomaly is that there is at all times their poverty, have to live principally upon bread. Whon bread is dear there is so little money left to these poor people for expenditure upon other food that they are compelled, in order to keep themselves alive, to eat nothing but the cheapest food-that is while lower grades sold from 5c per lb. live they must buy more bread, for practically weight upwards. Shipping sheep were in that article is, notwithstanding all that is about the same condition as cattle, prices said on the subject, the cheapest form of ranging from 4c to 44c per lb. live weight as to quality, the top figure for choice. Live hogs range from 6c to 64c per lb. according to quality. There was very little doing meal, palatable. There are, even in this in butchers' cattle and the bulk of the receipts favored city, many families who can spend

FINANCE AND COMMERCE, at 19c to 30c as to quality. There has been a ferior grades at prices ranging from 21c to 31c loaf can be obtained for ten cents, there is a fair inquiry for domestic stock. Lambs, wool, per lb live weight as to quality. There were, small surplus left with which to purchase a list in demand, but business is restricted owing about 1,000 sheep and lambs on the market bit of meat, and the meat being eaten there is to the light supply. Assale of 25,000 to 30; and trade was dull with prices rather lower a smaller consumption of bread. In a similar bit of meat, and the meat being eaten there is a smaller consumption of bread. In a similar way the average well-off artisan or mechanic unconsciously increases his meat bill when bread is cheap, and because he eats more meat has need of a smaller quantity of bread. Hence it is that a rapid rise in the price of meat is sure to follow shortly after a fall in the price of wheat, and hence it is that the baker sells no greater, but rather a less quantity of bread in times of cheap wheat than in times of dear wheat.

The baker has to make as much profit from nine cent loaf as from a fifteen cent loaf. The nine cent loaf costs him as much to make and as much to deliver as the other, and he makes just as many bad debts (a heavy item in the baker's business) at one time as the other. It might also be hinted that when wheat flour is cheap it does not pay to mix with it barley or pea flour or potatoes, or any other of the substances which in times of scarcity are consumed under the delusion that they are the product of wheat.

As to the statement that the bakers by combination keep up prices, it may be true that occasionally and in small places bakers do manage for a short time successfully to run a "corner." It is, however, manifestly impossible for a ring long to be maintained in a trade which is so easily embarked upon. Common observation teaches us that in no business is there fiercer competition than in the baker's trade, and this disposes at once of the theory that the bakers are now becoming rich by pocketing the money which the farmer is losing .-- Toronto Globe.

### TO FARMERS.

Farmers generally come to Montreal at this time of the year for the purchase of their Win-

ter Gnods. Those who wish to practise economy must look out for the store where they can buy the best goods at the lowest prices. As we import all goods direct from Europe, we retail them as cheap as any other merchant

can buy in wholesale houses. We keep open accounts for farmers or others whom we can consider as safe customers, and our prices are always the same, either for cash sales or on terms.

Do not forget that we have One Price only, and that all goods are retailed at Wholesale

Prices. DUPUIS FRÈRES. Corner St. Catherine and St. André streets.

### BIRTH.

CLORAN.—On Saturday, 13th inst., at 235 St. Antoine street, the wife of H. J. Cloran, of MURPHY.—On the 15th inst., at 175 Commissioner street, the wife of James Murphy, of a son.

### MARRIED.

BENNET-DOHERTY.—At St. Anthony's Parish, by the Rev. Father McCarthy, James Bennet to Sarah Doherty, daughter of Edward Doherty, of Co. Donegal, Ireland. [Irish papers places on 1] nlease copy.]

### DIED.

HURLEY.—In this city, on the 15th inst., Mary Hurley, wife of the late James Hurley, a native of County Limerick, Ireland, aged 89

KILLEN.—On the 16th inst., Patrick Killen, of Balleykindlar Clough, County Down, Ireland. MOORE.—At Point St. Charles, on the 17th inst., Cornelius George, aged 3 months and 13 days, youngest son of William Moore.

McCORMACK.—On Tuesday, the 16th, John, youngest son of James and Norah McCormack, aged 2 months and 2 weeks. HEALY.—In this city, September 17th, after a long illness, Elizabeth, only daughter of Patrick Healy, aged 37 years.

McGRATH.—In this city on the 17th inst., William Walter, aged 11 months and 17 days, youngest son of John McGrath.

FERON.—In this city, Septomber 18th, 1884, Arthur Feron, aged 70 years, a native of the County Armagh, Ireland. LEONARD-In this city, on the 20th inst. Hugh, aged 6 years 10 months and 17 days, youngest son of Michael Leonard.

(†RIFFIN.—At Rigaud, P.Q., on the 12th inst., William Henry, aged 1 year and 7 months, beloved son of Henry Thomas Griffin and Elizabeth Mullhall.

Earth contained no fairer flower,
Parents no deaver son;
But angels came at midnight,
And claimed him as their own.—R.I.P. [Michigan and Boston papers please copy.

# S. Carsley's

# MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS!

On Tuesday next we shall exhibit in our new show room a magnificent stock of Fall Millinery of the richest character and the most Novel

LADIES TRIMMED HATS AND

DARIS PATTERN BONNET.

CHILDREN'S VELVET AND PLUSH BONNETS, HOODS, Etc.

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S. CARSLEY, NOTRE DAME STREET.

MBRELLA

UMBRELLAS! —— UMBRELLAS! TIMBRELLAS "The rain it raineth every day."

Now that we are commencing the rainy season Now that we are commoncing the rainy season, S. OARSLEY has provided to meet the requirements of every customer by putting to stock every description of Umbrella from 250 to \$25 each. Every Umbrella S. CARSLEY sells he guarantees it to be exactly what it is sold for, and all his best Umbrellas being manufactured on the premises he can speak with confidence as to the mechanical portion of the work being perfect.

feet.

Every Umbrella from the lowest price to the best quality is examined and pronounced perfect before being wich.

Umbrellas .nace to order. Umbrellas re-covered. Umbrellas repaired.

S. CARSLEY, Umbrella Manufacturer, Norre Dame street.

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# Allan Line



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# 1884—Summer Arrangements—1884

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

Vessels. Tonnage. Command Numidian....6,100.....Building. Polynesian . . . 4,100 Capt R Brown. Sarmatian ... 3,600 Capt J Graham. Circassian ... 4,000 Capt W Richardson. .3,400 Capt J Ritchie. Nova Scotian . 3,300 Capt Hugh Wylie. Caspian . . . 3,200 Lt R Barrett, R N R Hanoverian ...4,000 Lt B Thompson, R N R Siberian ....4,600 Capt R P Moore. Norwegian ... 3,531 Capt J G Stephen, Hibernian ... 3,440 Capt A Macnicol. Canadian ....2,500 Capt John Brown.
Waldensian ...2,600 Capt W Dalziell.
Lucerne ....2,200 Capt W S Main.
Newfoundland 1,500 Capt John Mylins.

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The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Quebec Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Labout and Sceledard. from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be dispatched

# FROM QUEBEC:

Peruvian	Saturday, Sept. 13					
Sarmatian	Saturday " 20					
Sardinian	Saturday, " 27					
Parisian	Saturday, Oct. 4					
Ulrcassian	Saturday. " II					
Polynesian	Saturday, " 18					
Peruvian	Saturday, " 25					
Rates of Passage from Quebec:						
Cabin						
Steerage	At lowest rates.					
<del></del>						

The Steamers of the Glasgow and Quebec Service are intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow

as follows:—
Buenos Ayrean.....about Sept. 8 Manitoban....."
Corean Corean..... Grecian .....

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Qucenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows:— FROM HALIFAX: Caspian Monday, Oct. 6
Nova Scotian Monday, Oct. 20 Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's: 

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

FROM BOSTON: 
 Scandinavian
 " 20

 Prussian
 " 27

 Hibernian
 " 0ct. 11

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow—

FROM PHILADELPHIA: Phonician.....about Sept. 17 Canudian .....about Oct. 8 The Steamers of the London and Montreal

Service are intended to be despached from Quebec for London as follows:— FROM QUEBEC: Norwegian ......about Sept. 27

Pessons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at Lowest Rates. An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Mon-treal, and from all Railway Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, in Baltimore, Battern Charles, and Manual and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

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