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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 proceedings at a Nationalist demonstration in which will probably strike our readers as the most remarkable gathering of Irishmen of which there is any record.

(SPECIAL CABLEGRAM.) (FROM OUR GAZETTE REPORTER.) Boffin, Wednesday, Midnight.

This afternoon, about four o'clock, the Freeman agency, in the island of Boffin, received the following message:—"Send Freeman reporter to Hy-Brazil per boat despatched for that purpose.—Signed, 'THEODORE 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 minutes. In less time than it takes to record 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 loveliest islands which imagination could picture to the most glowing of poetic fancies.

"Whereupon," continued my illustrious guide, "I despatched a boat to Boffin, 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 meeting, and between the charm of listening to the 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.

Just when hearing what appeared to be a wall of gigantic jaspines, I heard the strains of a harp, and a voice in accompaniment reading, "Let Erin Remember."

"That in Ossian in compliment to Moore," said the Governor, "and the next morning I said the 'Honor' barrier, and it stood in presence of the Spirits of Ireland." "Rightly and illustrious Dead,"

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 anterior 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.

"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 speech-making 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" with which the amendment was received showed that the Liberator was held in great esteem by his fellow-immortals.

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

"John Mitchell—"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 inflict 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 (loud cheers), I have long felt how disgraceful it was to our nationality that English tyrants, drunkards, and blackguards should have their names on the walls of Dublin, while names which will live in Irish history and Irish hearts for ever are not deemed worthy of such municipal honor (loud cheers)."

Thomas Davis, whose rising was the signal of great enthusiasm, said—"I 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 a committee of seven, to whom will be delegated 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 resolutions:— Thomas Davis John Mitchell Dean Swift Thomas Moore, and Sir John Gray Governor Wolfe Tone.

The committee had now returned to the meeting, and while Wolfe Tone was reading over the resolutions to O'Connell, Thomas Davis came over to where John O'Mahony and Kickham were conversing with me about certain private matters, and inquired most earnestly why there were no Nationalist leading 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 adopted? Surely a few hundred pounds from the coffers 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 people 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 service in the subjugation and misrule of Ireland, such citizens cannot, in our opinion, be considered in their desire for Legislative Independence.

"3rd.—That we will with delight delimitation 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 nomenclature 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 principles 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 consideration of the City Fathers:— 'All the bridges above Grafton, to and inclusive of King's Bridge, to be called after Irish kings or chieftains. Sackville street to be O'Connell avenue Westmoreland street—' Smith O'Brien street Dame street—' Grafton street Grafton street—' Fitzgerald street Nassau street—' Swift street Capel street—' Father Mathew st. Dorset street—' Silken Thomas street Gardiner street—' Curran street O'lier street—' Flood street Great Brunswick st—' Thomas Davis street Great Britain street—' Wolfe Tone street Rutland square—' Molyneux square Mountjoy square—' Sarsfield square Amiens street—' King Brian parade Talbot street—' Hugh O'Neil street Beresford place—' Butt place Henry street—' Mitchell street Prince's street—' Gray 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 MITCHELL, JOHN MARTIN, JOHN MOORE, JOHN GRAY.'"

The reading of the resolutions and the suggested 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 waited back to Ireland.

IRISH AFFAIRS. IMPORTANT LEAGUE MEETING AT BALLINASCLOE—RIOTING AT NEWRY—THE MAAMTRASNA TRIAL. DUBLIN, Sept. 21.—The National League held a meeting yesterday at Ballinascloe. 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 Charles 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 International Conference to Fix Upon a Prime Meridian—Object of the Assembly—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 of time reckoning throughout the world will meet in Washington on the 1st of October. The question of establishing a zero of longitude and a standard 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 introduced a joint resolution providing for calling a conference. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and favorably reported. In the report accompanying the resolution, which was made by Representative Belmont, 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 meetings 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 movement 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 fix upon and recommend for universal adoption a common prime meridian to be used in the reckoning of longitude and in the regulation of time throughout 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 last 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 Chargés d'Affaires throughout the world, enclosing a copy of the act and instructing our representatives to consult with the several governments to which they were accredited 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 President's invitation to the several governments to name representatives, not exceeding five 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 Grand street, near the Treasury, will probably accommodate the delegates most scarcely more. So brilliant an 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 Chargé d'Affaires representing that nation. Serbia, 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 \$5,000, to be used by the Secretary of State for the printing of the conference, including cost of expense 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 a star 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.

LAVAL-VICTORIA.

PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

Decision of the Holy See on the University Question. EDWARD CHARLES FABRE, by the Grace of God and of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Montreal, etc., etc.

A CITY OF PRETTY GIRLS.

THE 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 something 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 elasticity of step. Montreal is full of pretty women, but Quebec can beat her in that respect. Have you noticed how easily 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'll tire you out before you get half way down the 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 brow of Cape Diamond, is crowded with them, strolling in pairs and groups, chatting, laughing, and perhaps flirting a little. You don't mind that, do you? No. Well, look what pleasure ground it is. Two hundred feet above the waters of the St. Lawrence, and facing one of the very finest views in the world, as everybody admits, which extends from Point Levis down the river to Cape Tourment, and from the gorge of Montmorency far back among the Laurentian Mountains. You can't blame us Quebecers for being proud of it. And there's 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 influence 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. 19.—About a quarter to 3 o'clock this morning Rose Tilleman, a domestic 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 basement 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 the 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 Ludden fired again. At this juncture two policemen 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 suppress 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 expressed submission to the Vatican and condemned all the passages in his three latest works, which can be construed as inveighing against the faith, morals, or rights of the Church.

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[Written for the Post and True Witness.]

AVE MARIA.

BY YOLKSKRATH.

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

Ave Maria, we reverent kneel to say, As shining angel said, "Hail, full of Grace, Gracious as blessed guide us on our way..."

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...

"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 ear, And speak to faithful hearts though sore and tired...

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

LOVE AND MONEY

BY CHARLES READE.

Of "It's Never Too Late to Mend," "Griffith's Novel," "The Hand Cash," "Put Yourself in His Place," etc., etc.

CHAPTER XXVI.—Continued.

"Certainly not," said the magistrate; "I shall not disturb the course of justice; there is not even an ex parte case against this gentleman at present. Such an application must be supported by a witness, and a disinterested one." So all the parties retired crest-fallen except Mr. Middleton; as for him, he was imitating a small but ingenious specimen of nature—the cuttle-fish. This little creature, when pursued by its enemies, discharges an inky fluid, which obscures the water all around it, 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 an invalid carriage, or rather omnibus, with a spring-bed and every convenience. The wheels were covered thick with India-rubber; relays had been provided, and Monkton and his party rolled along day and night to Liverpool. The detectives followed, six hours later, and traced them to Liverpool very cleverly, and, with the assistance of the police, raked the town for them, and got all the great steamers 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 us. Let it sleep awhile."

The steambot coasted England in beautiful weather; the sick man began to revive, and to eat a little, and to talk a little, and to suffer a good deal at times. Before they had been long at sea Mr. Middleton had a confidential conversation with Mrs. Monkton. He told her he had been very secret with her for her good. "I saw," said he, "this Monkton had no deep regard for you, and was capable 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 play the villain. But the time is come that I must speak in justice to you both. That estate he left your son half in joke is virtually his. Fourteen years ago, when he last looked into the matter, there were eleven lives between it and him; but, strange to say, whilst he was at Portland the young lives went one after the other, and there were really only five left when he made that will. Now comes the extraordinary part of the credit account: three of those lives perished in a single steambot accident on the Clyde; that left a woman of eighty-two and a man of ninety between your husband and the estate. The lady was related to the persons who were drowned, and she has since died; she had been long ill, and it is believed that the shock was too much for her. The survivor is the actual proprietor, Old Carruthers; but I am the London agent in his solicitor, and he was reported to me to be in extremis the very day before I left London to join you. We shall run into a port near the place, and you will not land; but I shall, and obtain precise information. 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, or as little, as you think proper; if you make any disclosure, give yourself all the credit you can; say you shall take him to his credit 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 disinherited your boy."

To cut short for the present this extraordinary part of our story, Lewis Carruthers, alias Leonard Monkton, entered a fine house and took possession of eleven thousand acres of 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 his best to lie, but his present vein of luck turned 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 personality was very large. The house was full of pictures, china and cabinets, etc. There was a large balance at the banker's, a heavy 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 possession of Carruthers, nobody was surprised, though many were furious. Lucy installed him in a grand suit of apartments as an invalid, and let nobody come near him. Waddy was dismissed 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 on his back.

But in the fifth month of his residence local pains seized him, and he began to waste. For some time the precise nature of his disorder was obscure; but at last a rising surfeit declared it to be an abscess in the intestines (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 guinea, he presented a pitiable spectacle, and would gladly have exchanged this fine house and pictures, his

bleahy hills dotted with sheep, and his leathery lake full of spotted trout, for a ragged Irishman's bowl of potatoes and his mug of buttermilk, and his stomach.

CHAPTER XXVII.—CERTAIN.

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 reader 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 ambitious. He began to rise in the world, whilst our younger characters, content with their happiness and position, remained stationary. Master of a great mine, able now to carry out his 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 work a single electric light. But he goes further than that. He ridicules the idea that it is beyond the resources of science to utilize thousands of millions of tons of water that are misad twenty-one feet twice in every twenty-four hours by the tides. It is the skill to apply the force that is needed; not the force itself, which exceeds that of all the steam-engines in the nation. And he says that the great scientific failure of the day is the neglect of natural forces, which are cheap and inexhaustible, and the mania for steam engines and gas, which are expensive, and for coal, which is not to last forever. He implies capital and science to work in this question. His various schemes for using the tides in the creation of motive power will doubtless come before the world in a more appropriate channel than a work of fiction. If he succeeds it will be a glorious, as it must be a difficult achievement.

His society is valued on social grounds; his well-stored mind, his powers of conversation, and his fine appearance make him extremely welcome at all the tables in the county; he also accompanies his daughter with the violin, and as they play beauties together, not difficulties, they ravish the soul and interrupt the torture, whose instrument the pianoforte generally is.

Barley is a man with beautiful silvery hair and beard; he cultivates nurses and tends fruit trees and flowers with a love little short of paternal. This sentiment, and the contemplation of nature, have changed the whole expression of his face; it is wonderfully benevolent and sweet, but with a touch of weakness about the lips. Some of the rough fellows about the place call him a "softy," but that is much too strong a word; no doubt he is confused in his ideas, but he reads all the great American publications about fruit and flowers, and executes their instructions with tact and skill. Where he breaks down—and who would believe this?—is in the trade department. Let him succeed in growing apple trees and pear trees weighed down to the ground with choice fruit; let him produce enormous cherries by grafting, and gigantic nectarines upon his sunny wall, and acres of strawberries too large for the mouth. After that they may all rot where they grow; he troubles his head no more. This is more than his old friend Hope can stand; he interferes, and sends the fruit to market, and fills great casks with superlative cider and perry, and keeps the account square, with a little help from Mrs. Baston, who has returned to her old master, and is a firm but kind mother to him.

Grace Clifford for some time could not get to visit him. Perhaps she is one of those ladies who cannot get over personal violence: he had 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 go near him for months; but when she did go with her father—and he had to use all his influence to take her there—the rupture and the tears of joy with which the poor old fellow met her, had dissolved 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 far as his nature could love at that time.

Percy Fitzroy 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 both hands in it, if you like," said he, "for I am at my w-w-wits' end."

So these two conspired. Miss Fitzroy was invited to Percy's house, and played the mistress. 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 round 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 to speak.

"What a lovely girl!" said Grace.

"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 fellow."

"She will not have him without your consent, dear."

And this set Julia thinking.

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

"Give 'em hell," said he.

Miss Fitzroy and her brother gave a ball. Percy, duly instructed by his sister, wrote to Julia as much as Moses, and said he was in a great difficulty. If he invited her, it would, of course, seem presumptuous, considering the poor opinion she had of him; if he passed her

overland invited, Walter Clifford and Mrs. Clifford, he should be unjust to his own feelings, and seem disrespectful.

Julia's reply: "DEAR MR. FITZROY—I am not at all fond of jealousy, but I am very fond of dancing. I shall come. Yours sincerely, JULIA CLIFFORD."

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

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 intolerably.

"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 eagerly.

Julia smiled.

"My necklace?"

"Here."

"My charms?"

"Here."

"My specimens of your spelling? Love spells, eh?"

"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 you you promise to give your faith where you give your love."

"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."

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

"Never, Colonel, never. And so will you."

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 your 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."

"I shall marry 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 has only been here six months, and now I'm afraid she'll make me love her more than I do you.'"

"Why, of course she will," said Mr. Walter.

"Why, I love her better than I do myself, and you've got to follow suit, or else I'll murder you."

So that question was settled.

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

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 Monkton.

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.

Cornis cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble.

Petroleum 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 Corn Cure.

Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap is highly recommended for all humors and skin diseases.

Riots, hangings, conflagrations and political 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. Lydia E. Pinkham's pamphlet "Guide to Health," by sending a stamp to Lynn, Mass.

Antimony and asbestos have been discovered in the San Eufrido 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 Sarsaparilla 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 thirty-six apples, weighing in the aggregate fifty-one 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 of worms from children or adults.

An English scientist has discovered an animal 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' Electric 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 have failed. We consider it the best medicine 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 Lantz Bros., Buffalo, N. Y., says he had a swelling on his foot which he attributed to chilblains. He used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and is troubled no longer. Dr. Thomas' Electric 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 dollars 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: "I 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 GREEKS 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, Constipation 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 Executive 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. I 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 generations.

SCOTCH.

REMARKABLY LOW DEATH.—During the week which ended last only three deaths were recorded in Perth, being the lowest week since the institution of the office, nearly 30 years ago.

REPRESENTATION OF BUTE.—At a meeting of the Liberal Committee for Bute, Saturday, Mr. Robert A. McLean, London, was unanimously chosen as the Lib. candidate to contest the county at the next election. Mr. McLean is a Butehire man.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARVEST FIELD.—On a farm of Couparangra, near Coupar-Angus, little boy, named Gardner, wandered among the standing corn in front of the reaping machine, by which he was knocked down, his body being fearfully lacerated by the knife as it passed over him.

PARITY 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 stones. 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, £100,069 10s 8d; Dame Jessie June Montgomery Cuninghame or Boswell of Auchinleck, Bart., £795 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 fungus 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 diseased.

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, 1 1/2 mile 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, Broomhouse, was accidentally killed by a fall from the roof in the main coal seam, No. 2 Dallovie 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 completely covered him, the result being that death was instantaneous.

STELLING AND GLASSON'S PUBLIC LIBRARY.—A meeting of the Management Committee was held in the Library on Tuesday. Mr. Wm. McKim in the chair. The Librarian'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 department 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 donations were mentioned.

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., 141; law, politics, and commerce, 284; arts and sciences, 176; poetry and drama, 448; language, 219; prose fiction, 717; miscellaneous literature, 2278—total, 7783. Daily average, 1296; corresponding week last year, 1179. Issued to ladies, 14. Total from commencement (3th November, 1877), 2,410,750.

An action at the instance of Charles Wm. Ferguson, 14 Aiton 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 Blair. 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 erected round a piece of ground off Paisley 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 Blair 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.

EPHRA'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 Coconos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which will save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up, and the sum of ailments to which we are so liable may be avoided. It is a most valuable and agreeable food, and is especially adapted to the young, the infirm, and the debilitated. It is sold in packets and tins, (3s and 12s) by Grocers, and is also sold in bulk by Messrs. Epps & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE.—All mankind being a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected, is a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McAlister's Compound Butternut Pills will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system. Generally made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (3s and 12s) by Grocers, and is also sold in bulk by Messrs. Epps & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

WHEN THE SWALLOWS HOMEWARD FLY.

At the approach of autumn it is the proper time to consider one's finances and to resolve to more closely observe the dates appointed for, and to be constantly represented more or less in every grand monthly drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, which next (the 17th), will take place October 14th, 1884, of which all information can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., on application.

Almost everybody in China smokes 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 teaspoonful of Acid Phosphate; add sugar to the taste.

Baltimore shipped 64,000 barrels of oysters to Europe last year. The foreign demand for oyster bivalves is constantly increasing.

A STRONG ENDORSEMENT. The Medical Faculty, the Press and the People all endorse Burdock Blood Bitters as the best system renovating blood tonic known. Its work bears out their best recommendation.

China imports 10,000,000 feet of lumber from Oregon every year.

A RARE PLANT. The Wild Strawberry Plant possesses rare virtue as a cleanser, cooling, astringent, antiseptic, and healthful vegetable extract, as in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, it is an unfailing remedy in all Bowel complaints.

It is related that at Bowling Green, Ky., a man ninety years old drove fifteen miles to see a circus, and enjoyed it.

EX-ALDERMAN TRIED IT. An Alderman Taylor, of Toronto, tried Hagyard's Yellow Oil for Rheumatism. It cured him after all other remedies had failed.

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

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

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

CONTINENTAL EVENTS.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The Catholic and Independent parties in Belgium...

THE DOMINION AT THE DUBLIN (IRELAND) SHOW.

The London, Eng., Canadian Gazette of 4th inst. says:—The Canadian Government...

THE VIA D'ALPARGATORIO—a man whom they doctored.

Some cakes exposed for sale on the piazza, and the owner interfered in self-defence.

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.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

LECTURE AT ST. MICHAEL'S BY THE ARCHBISHOP.

What the Faithful Do and Do Not Believe.—The First of a Series of Lectures on the Doctrines of the Church.

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

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 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 saddest pain which fear begets As we saw their depart.

Thy stay beyond the sea mid youth's dear scene Has brought to thee again The strength of earlier days, refreshed mien, 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, Didst hear thy children's prayer; Thy vigil over our father from afar, Secure 'neath thy sweet care.

Again, oh! 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 land; But one day thou shalt greet us to the clime Of climes—the Doctor Land!

Mount St. Mary Convent, Sept. 11, 1884. B. I. C.

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...

EN-CABINET OFFICERS.

THOSE WHO ARE LIVING AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING. George Bancroft is probably the oldest ex-officio cabinet secretary living.

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 Vancouver island.

IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking taint of Scrofula about you, or any other skin eruption, it will drive it from your system.

ULCEROUS SORES WITH ULCEROUS RANING SORES ON THE FACE AND NECK.

At the age of two years one of my children was terribly afflicted with these sores. Physicians told us that a powerful alterative medicine must be employed.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

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 Catholics whose behavior was extremely edifying and devotional.

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 Ebersdorf.

SCENES IN NAPLES.

THE DEAD UNBURIED IN THE STREETS.—BRAVERY OF KING HUMBERT ENTHUSIASTICALLY PRAISED. LONDON, Sept. 16.—The exodus from Naples during the past week has been great.

A FARMER STABBED TO DEATH AND TWO OTHERS INJURED.

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 18.—On Tuesday night a murderous affray took place near Williams-town, 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 McNulty.

A MURDEROUS AFFRAY.

Some genuine without a bunch of green hops on the whip. Sun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

"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 nun.

To explain.—A nun (Sanctimonialis Monialis), 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 observance of enclosure, is the differential point, and constitutes the Monialis, the nun strictly spoken.

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To explain.—A nun (Sanctimonialis Monialis), 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 observance of enclosure, is the differential point, and constitutes the Monialis, the nun strictly spoken.

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THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

What the Faithful Do and Do Not Believe.—The First of a Series of Lectures on the Doctrines of the Church.

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 manner began 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 bear many things against their alleged faith; now, 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 intelligence 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, he 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 power of Jesus Christ, our holy Redeemer, can save anyone. The saints can help us by their prayers. Catholics do not adore the saints. 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 the priest and say: "Father, I am a great sinner, forgive me" and that the priest can say: "Yes, I forgive you." This is an erroneous idea; God must pardon sin. Catholics do not believe that an indulgence means power to commit sin, or remission of past sins. Indulgences are a continuation 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 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 Catholics because they would gain anything, on the contrary they lost a great deal. No man knows who is lost and who is saved. Catholics do not believe that the Pope is impeccable—that he cannot sin. He can sin like any other child of Adam. Catholics do not believe that he is infallible 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 in God—three persons in God—God the Father, 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 were to preach the glad tidings of redemption. Those who believed were to be baptised. Baptism, 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." Catholics believe that there is a tran- sitory 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, but 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 who 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 purpose of inquiry into the doctrines of the old church. The next lecture will deal with the subject of the "forgiveness of sins."

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

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 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 saddest pain which fear begets As we saw their depart.

Thy stay beyond the sea mid youth's dear scene Has brought to thee again The strength of earlier days, refreshed mien, 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, Didst hear thy children's prayer; Thy vigil over our father from afar, Secure 'neath thy sweet care.

Again, oh! 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 land; But one day thou shalt greet us to the clime Of climes—the Doctor Land!

Mount St. Mary Convent, Sept. 11, 1884. B. I. C.

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...

EN-CABINET OFFICERS.

THOSE WHO ARE LIVING AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING. George Bancroft is probably the oldest ex-officio cabinet secretary living.

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 Vancouver island.

IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking taint of Scrofula about you, or any other skin eruption, it will drive it from your system.

ULCEROUS SORES WITH ULCEROUS RANING SORES ON THE FACE AND NECK.

At the age of two years one of my children was terribly afflicted with these sores. Physicians told us that a powerful alterative medicine must be employed.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

A TERRIBLE SUICIDE.

PITTSBURGH, 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 telegraph to her father in New York for money. She 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 in the negative. She then walked out to the track just as the express 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 motive out of her head and arms, 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 unknown and she took to drinking. Her relatives have been telegraphed to. Her father's name is John Conlon, of Elmira, N. Y.

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co. MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

THURSDAY, 25.—Holy Name of Mary, (Sept. 14th). Rosati, St. Louis, died, 43. FRIDAY, 26.—Cyprian and Justina, Martyrs. Bp. Fenwick, Cincinnati, died, 1882.

NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGULAR 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 yet.

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 other demonstrations in connection therewith.

THERE was almost a riot in 1855 when Castle Garden was first proposed as the landing place for immigrants in New York.

THE fame of the miraculous shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaurup, 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 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 deposits in the Postal Savings Bank during the month of August amounted to \$538,969, and the withdrawals to \$386,851.

T. M. HEALY, M. P., strongly recommends 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."

THE funeral of Dennis Duggan, who was prominently connected with the Fenian movement in Ireland, was made the occasion of a national demonstration in Dublin.

THE corporation of Toronto issued the usual invitation to the Marquis of Londonderry to visit the Provincial Exhibition, and to be the guest of the city during his stay there.

A SPECIAL cable despatch says that Lord Spencer's eulogy 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.

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.

MR. WILLIAM REDMOND, M. P. for Wexford borough, made a rattling speech in Dublin, which has caused great excitement in government circles.

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 Holy See.

POPE 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 that plague breaking out in the Eternal city.

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.

THE progress and development of railway travel in the United Kingdom have been quite remarkable during the past decade.

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.

A NATIONAL CANAL POLICY. The scarcity of grain freights is again making itself felt, and the trade of the St. Lawrence appears to be entering another period of demoralization.

THE fact of the matter is that if the trade of the St. Lawrence is to be preserved and developed, we must have absolutely free water route. All canal tolls, wharfage dues and other charges should be abolished.

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 a branch of Canadian commerce for the sake of saving a few thousand dollars to the exchequer.

THE VOYAGEURS SENT OFF DRUNK. The Canadian voyageurs are now on their way to Egypt. According to all accounts their departure was marked by boisterous excesses which were a positive scandal.

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.

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.

of fourteen years, Ontario has progressed, and prospered, and has become the foremost province in the Canadian Confederation. All these considerations make it plain that the honors conferred upon the Premier are fully deserved.

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.

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.

came the hewer of wood and the drawer of water to the Saxon, as the London Times exultingly remarked when it contemplated the ruins.

Table with 2 columns: Industry and Value. Includes Master woollen manufacturers (1800), Hands employed (91), Master wool-combers (4018), etc.

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?

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.

From the tone of the general discussion which has been going on since the scheme was first mentioned, and from the general line of argument which has been advanced pro and con, it is no difficult matter to foresee that union with Jamaica would be disagreeable to the people of Canada and injurious to the varied interests of the country.

HOCHELAGA AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

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 in the 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 toast 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 (Appause.) 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. (Appause.) 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 acknowledged by Messrs. Andrew Scott and J. J. Ross. The health of the popular secretary, Mr. Hugh Brodie, which was next proposed, was most enthusiastically honored, 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 always existed between its members and the farmers. The toast was acknowledged by Mr. T. J. Potter. The toast of the chairman having been enthusiastically honored 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, W. B. 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 bred mares and foal, 1,300 lbs and over, 1st, H. Lapointe; 2nd, Geo. Buchanan; 3rd, J. Newman. Light draught bred 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. Kydd, jr. 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. Desfor. Shetland brood mares and foals, 1st, Wm. McGibbon, jr.; 2nd, Alex. McEobon. 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 Drummond; 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 Henderson; 2nd, Hon. Louis Beaubien; 3rd, Jas Drummond. One-year old heifer (grade), 1st, Thos Irving; 2nd, Jas Henderson; 3rd, Geo. Kydd, jr. Two years pure Ayrshire heifer, 1st, Ant. Lafond; 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 Drummond; 2nd, Thos Irving; 3rd, Geo. Kydd, jr. BEST HERD OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE, consisting of one bull and five females, of any age, owned by exhibitor—1st, James Drummond; 2nd, Thos Irving; 3rd, Thos Brown; 4th, Matthew Jeffrey. Rams, aged, 3 premiums, 1st, Hormidas Lapointe; no competition. Rams, one shear, 1st, Godfroi Desfois; 2nd, Thos Irving; 3rd, George Kydd, jr. Ram lamb, 1st, Thos Gagnon; 2nd, Hormidas 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 lamb, 1st, H. Lapointe; 2nd, T. Archambault. Young boars, large breed, 1st, Thos Irving; no competition. Sows aged, large breed, 1st, Geo. Irving; 2nd, T. Irving. Young sows, large breed, 1st, Geo. Irving; 2nd, Thos Irving. Sows aged, small breed, 1st, Hon. L. Beaubien; 2nd, Thos Irving. Sows aged, small breed, 1st, Hon. L. Beaubien; 2nd, Thos Irving. Sows aged, small breed, 1st, Hon. L. Beaubien; 2nd, Thos Irving. Salt butter, best tinnet, not less than 28

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

THE BOERS SAID TO BE PREPARING FOR A WAR—MEETING OF THE EMPERORS—SAID TO BE TO PREVENT ENGLAND'S 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 peace-makers," 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 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 privatizing should be abolished, on the ground that privatizing 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 Bismarck 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, which the frantic attempts to minimize the importance of the Gladstone organ only increased. The general interpretation is that the three great empires are determined that England is not going to have it all her own way in Egypt, and the explanation now given of the despatch of Lord Northbrook and Wolsey 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 shrieking 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 Wolsey's water party."

THE IMPERIAL CONFAB.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Public interest is centered in the meeting of the emperors. Opinion here recognises 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 Skirniwice are dominating the whole political situation. The meeting of three closely united sovereigns accompanied by their confidential statesmen, indicates a policy of peace. 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 deputations for which he spoke, he said, represented 220 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 effort 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 recent 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 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 could convince 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 Manchester 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. On Wednesday evening last they crossed the bridge, rode up to the Cathedral, and were married by Father Kelly. Then they went back to Brooklyn. Mrs. Sickles was not 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 customers. The managers of Lulu 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.

A TERRIBLE DUEL WITH DARK KNIVES.

ONE OF THE COMBATANTS STABBED TO THE HEART, AND THE OTHER'S CAROTID ARTERY SEVERED. 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 well-known 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, 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 feet, and Friar sank rapidly, scarcely a word escaping him. It is said the men had been warm friends. Both leave families in a distant portion of the state.

THE MOWAT DEMONSTRATION.

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, "Honour to the Franchise Champion." Then came the North Oxford delegation. Mr. Mowat's constituency, and Toronto. Amongst the inscriptions were "Mowat and territorial rights," "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. McKenzie, 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 greeted everywhere by a never-ending stream of "well-wishers," 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. Ed. 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. Ed. 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 Contini, of Naples. This agent 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 precaution carefully observed, Professor Contini says that too much water cannot be given to the patient, and that the more that is injected into the system the greater will be the chance of recovery.

To Dyspeptics.

Advertisement for Ayer's Pills, describing symptoms like indigestion and constipation, and stating that the pills are a safe and reliable medicine for all disorders of the stomach and bowels.

Advertisement for Kidney-Wort, claiming to be a cure for various kidney diseases and liver complaints, and mentioning testimonials and a list of agents.

BREVITIES. The new Duke of Wellington is the grandson 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 pulpits there or in neighboring towns nearly every Sunday. A clergyman of one of the midland counties of England recently served out a sentence of penal servitude, and on his liberation at once obtained clerical employment. Of all countries Germany is the one where suicide is most frequent; and in Germany, again, Saxony takes the lead, though the people are considered remarkable for good spirits. The Chinese have an apparently unalterable 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 Morocco there is only 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 philanthropic 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 it said. El Mehdi's flag, captured at the battle of Tarnah, 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 staff. 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 holding 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 a 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 country, and obliging adult sons either to become neutralized German or quit the country. Unmarried men of French nationality are, under the law, allowed to remain single, provided they refuse to become citizens. If they refuse to be notified that their sons are liable to conscription or expulsion."

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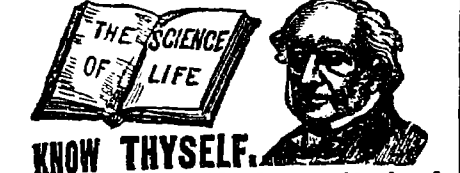
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Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, Superior Court, Montreal, No. 2732. Dame Eugenie Prevost, wife of Pierre Delorme, of the City and District of Montreal, trader, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

DR. KANNON C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colborne street. 13 G

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Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, sores as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected.

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CRIMINAL BANK DIRECTORS.

Talmage Fiercely Attacks Wall Street Business Methods.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 15.—Dr. Talmage, speaking from the text "In one hour so great riches are come to naught," said:—"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 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 millions into the dust.

What a glorious background this is to the epidemic of fraud that prevails through all the land. This swooping of banks, this disappearance of administrators with the estates they have been appointed to administer, this disorder in most offices, every Christian to ask how it can be stopped. It is a sin, a typhoon, a sirocco of crime. I have often thought if it wouldn't be better for men making wills to bequeath all to executors and officials of courts, making the widows and orphans a committee to see that the others get all that don't belong to them.

There are men sailing yachts, driving fast horses, gambling away thousands every night and wallowing in wine who would not have a dollar if they paid what they owed. A man is crushed in business or speculation. After awhile he blossoms forth again having compromised with his creditors and paid them up in regrets. I have noticed that nine out of ten richer after than they were before the failure, and that their published reverses 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 negligence, for which God will hold them responsible. 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 railroad 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 it. 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." Well, if you preach the Gospel and let business alone, the methods shall be condemned, then you had better sink it to the bottom of the sea. An orthodox swindler is far worse than a heterodox swindler. You may subscribe to all the creeds, and take a sup out of all the chalices in Christendom, 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 gauding with other people's money, and how many directors are sitting in imbecile silence letting parties 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—if—if—"

Here the congregation laughed in anticipation of the preacher's taking up the claims of the campaign orators, as to what would result 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 speculation, 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 professions 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 thing—an aromatic ambrosia, a sugar-coated peppermint, a sanctified gundrop, a holy caramel. But it is a serious thing. You can't hide your samples of tea, sugar and coffee if they are false, under the cloth of the communion table."

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC. ROME, Sept. 16.—The cholera bulletin for the past twenty-four hours, is as follows: Bergamo Province, 14 cases and 13 deaths; Caserta Province, 21 cases and 1 death; Cremona Province, 7 cases; Cuneo Province, 17 cases and 7 deaths; Genoa Province, 28 cases and 14 deaths; Naples Province, 44 cases and 113 deaths; Naples City, 470 cases and 167 deaths; seven other provinces, 22 cases and 52 deaths. Confidence is reviving in Naples.

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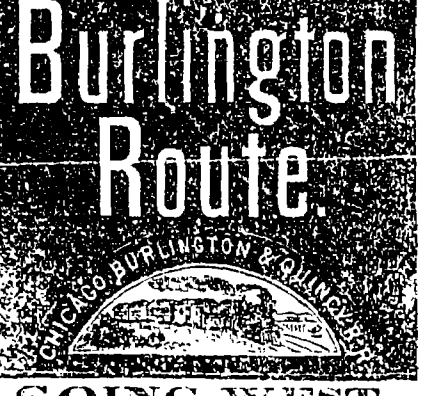
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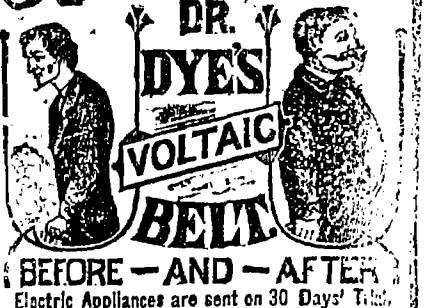
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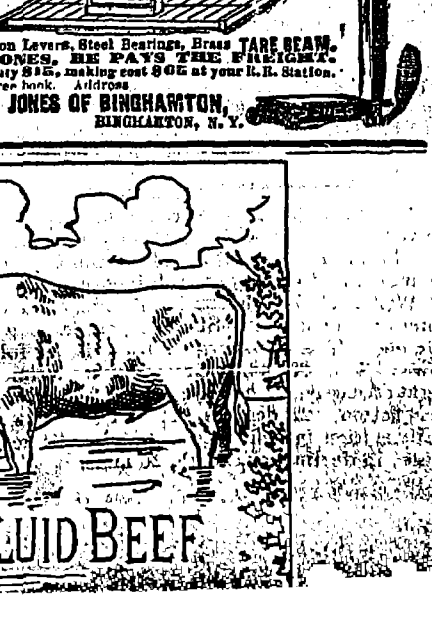
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 293. Dame Eugenie Ferrenault, of the City of Montreal, wife of Pierre Louis Marier, of the same place, trader, duly authorized a ceter in justice against her said husband, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 23rd August, 1884. T. & C. G. DELORMIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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