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ARCHBISHOP LYNGH.

CONTINUATION OF THE LECTURE ON THE CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS.

His Grace commenced by asking the question, Is the prophecy of Malachy to be fulfilled, "That fr in the rising of the sun even to its going down my name is great among the Gentiles, and in every place there issacri fice, and there is offered to my name a clean oblation, for my name is great among the Gentiles, saith the Lord of Hosts." the Gentiles, saith the Lord of Hosts." receive of course greater grace than others. (Mal. lat chap. 11th verse.) Malachias was a The Priests of the new law as the Pricats of true pro, het, and classed as such even in the Protestant Bibles. The prophecy of Mala-chias must be fulfilled daily by offering up the Holy Sacrifice, which is commonly called the Mass. God was worshipped in the beginning of creation by sacrifice. Adam offered sacrifice, so did Nosh, Abraham, Moses and the High Priests of the old law, by the command of God himself. A sacrifice is offered for four ends-lat. A sacrifice of adoration, to give the homage due to Him as God our Creator and Redeemer, on whom we depend for life and everything we enjoy. 2nd. To give him thanks for the numberless favors that we are continually receiving from Him 3rd. As a sin offering to ask pardon for cur sins and many transgressions and to appease His wrath justly enkindled against us. This is also called a propitiatory sacrifice 4th A sacrifice of impetration, to obtain for us the graces and blessings that we stand in need of. These four ends of eacrifice are attained by the Holy Sacrifice of the blass. A sacrifice is accomplished in various ways—an internal sacrifice and an external sacrifice. An internal sacrifice means an offering of the heart to God-a change from sinfulness to contrition and serrow for our sins-as David says, "A merifice to God is a contrite and humble heart, which O God thou wilt not despise." Again. we have a sacrifice of praise-"Offer to God a sacrifice of praise and pay thy vows to the Most High and cell upon me in the day of trouble and I will deliver thee and thou shalt glory in me." (Paalm 49th chap. lith verse) External sacrifice is the offering up of some external thing to God, either by destroying it or by changing it, or by devoting it entirely and exclusively to the service of God. Animals were killed in sacrifice to God to show that one lives are in His hands. God, to show that our lives are in His bands, as the lives of the animals are in ours. A sacrifice of the loaves of proposition that stood on a sacred table in the Tabernacle before the Lord, to show that His people were before Him as that bread on the table. A sacrifice of the emissary goat mentioned in Levitiens 16th chap. 10th verse), where we read that the priest shall present the emissary goat alive before the Lord that he may pour out prayers upon him and let him go into the rilderness. This represented a sin offering, which Christ made of Himself, and hore them into the wilderness of sorrow and suffering la the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass all the elements of a sacrifice are present. We have a High Priest to offer the sacrifice and a victim to be offered. The High Priest is no other than our Lord Jesus Christ himself, wno is a priest forever according to the order of Melchisedech. The victi n is our Lord, who immolated him elf to His eternal Father. Christ in heaven is our victim, as seen by St. John-" And I saw and behold in the midst of the throne a d of the four living creatures and in the midst of the ancients a lamb priest is about to receive the Sacred Host and standing as it were sluin." (Apoc. 16) Christ, our great High Pricet, is always receive Him, striking his breast at the same interceding for us, showing the wounds he received in redeeming us. But there God to purify you and make you less unwor must be an external sacrifice on earth, thy to receive the Bread of Life that came to show forth the death of the down from Heaven to sanctify and nourish Lord till be comes. This Christ provided for our souls with Divine Grace. If you are not after his Last Suppor, as we have seen in the to receive communion, receive it at least last lecture—the immolation or sacrifice of bread and wine, and the giving it to His apostles to eat and drink. This was a sacrifice offered and consumed. But doe not the print and the print and the print and diction of the priest given. The Gospel of St. St. Paul say (Rom. 69), Christ dieth John is read an't mass is finished. This is the and painful death in His flesh, but he can discuss the can dis he can die mystically or seemingly in the days and holidays there is a sermon from the separate consecration of the Bread and Wine. Gospel. We have not time this evening to The blood as it were separate from His Body, as each is consecrated apart to devote the shedding of blood from the Bedy. Christ is whole and entire in His glorified state under the appearance of each, and this is a true rigicule it. The Catholic Church maintains sacrifice offered to God at the consecration of from the Sacred Scriptures that there is a the Mass. This twofold consecration is by priesthood that will last forever. This will the institution of Christ so essential to the be the subject of the next lecture. sacrificial act, that if there were only the consecration of the Bread, or only the consecration of the Wine, our Lord would indeed be present, but not as a sacrifice, as the mystical immolation of the sacrifice of the Cross would not be complete or shown forth. This sacrifice is immolated on an altar, for an altar supposes a sacrifice, and a sacrifice suppricet. Now we have these three things in the new law, we have a sacrifice, a priesthood and an altar. St. Paul says (Heb. 13 10), "We have an altar whereof they have no power to eat who serve the Tahernacle," is different, which is a non-essential. Christ

Kingdom gon earth. When, therefore, the priests are consecrating they do not say, "This is the Body of Christ," or "t This is the Blood of Christ," but they speak in the per-DIFFERENCE OF WORSHIP BETWEEN and "This is my Blood." Angels often thus spoke in the name of God and when an angel gave the commandments to Moses, he said speaking for God, 'I am the Lord thy God who brought thee out of the land of Egypt and out of the house of bondage." Mass being a sacrifice, the renewal in a mystic manner of the death of Christ on he cross, the merits of that death for the salvation of our souls are applied to them daily, according to the fervor and disposition of each. Those who cause the sacrifice of the Mass to be offered for any particular intention the old law have their personal and peculiar graces. This sacrifice does not detract from the great sacrifice of the cross, because it derives all its efficacy from it and honors it by mystically renewing it. It is as it were a conductor to draw from the source of all grace and mercy, grace and mercy to our souls. "As often as you do this you show forth the death of the Lord till he comes," renewing it mystically in remembrance of Christ. This no more detracts from the sacrifice of the cross than that one would offer back to the king, out of love and gratitude, all the treasures that the king bestowed. The best method of assisting at the Holy Sacrifice is first to form the intention of joining our Lord and His minister at the alter in offering up to the eternal Father the victim of our salvation His Son our Lord Jesus Christ. 2nd. To assist at the Mass as you would have assisted with the Blessed Virgin as S: John and the pious women did when standing at the foot of the cross on the Hill of Calvary, and (3rd). To offer it up for the four gr at ends of the sacrifice which we have mentioned above. There are prayers to be said during the mass in all our Catholic prayer books, which if they be followed piously will assist with great profit persons t the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. When the priest stands at the foot of the altar, pray with him that your sine may be forgiven, when he ascende the altar pray again. When he says "Kyrie E esion" cry out, Lord have mercy on me. When he says the Gloria, glorify God with him. When he prays to God through the intercession of the saints, pray with him When he reads the Epistle and Gos pel, read them correspondingly in your prayer books, say the creed with the priest, also offer up the bread and wine with him When he washes his hands pray to God to cleanse and sanctify your soul that you may worthily assist at the Holy Sacrifice. Read the prayers and other acts preceding the consecration, and at that awful moment when the bell rings to give notice prepare for the coming of Christ with contrition and faith in of the bread is complete, and when the priest kneels in reverence to adore the Sacred Host, say in love and faith with St Thomas, "My Lord and my God." You should have the same feelings of reverence and love at the consecration of the Sacred Chalice, and when elevated adore the Sacred Blood in its glorified state, but essentially the same that redeemed the world. Continue then to offer to God the eacrifice of His Divine Son, pray for all those who have gone before you in the sign of salvation and the peace of our Lord. Repeat the Lord's Prayer, the hest and most beauti ful of all prayers, because it was composed by Christ Himself Then pray that the Lamb of God who takest away the sins of the world forgive you your sins also. Then when the Chalice and says to God he is not worthy to time, if you are about to receive pray also to speak on the prie thood of the new law. Except the High Church of England, the low church and other denominations deny that there is a priesthood of the new law, and are quite indignant at the idea of a priesthood and

HICKS-BEACH ON BOYCOTTING.

SIR MICHAEL CONDEMNS THE ESAGGER

ATED REPORTS OF CRIME IN IRELAND. LONDON, Oct. 1 .- Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Salisbury yesterday, said the Government was attempting, in concert with the powers, to circumscribe the area of the existing Roumelian disorders. Referring to meaning the priests of the the alarming increase of boycotting in old law. The Holy Sacrifice of our altars Ireland, he said the Government was prepardoes not differ from the Sacrifice of the Cross; ing to deal with the evil with a strong we have the same victim, but the mode of hand. He believed the Irish people would offering is different (and the same High applaud the action of the Government in re-Pricet). We have said the manner of offering gard to the matter. He denounced Gladstone's manifesto as misleading in its stateoffered Himself on the Cross in person, in ments concerning the occurrences of the past His mortal flesh, in what He, after his accussion, clothed with immortality. In the Mass he offers himself mystically, through His ministers, the priests of the new law. On the Creat Atlanta of the description of the concerning the occurrences of the passion and its promises for the future. He said the reports of crime in Ireland were absurdly overdrawn. Crime in Ireland was now nothing to what it was in 1880 and 1881. On the Cross there was real suffering and real | Boycotting, however, was rife in certain disshedding of blood. In the Mass there is a mystic suffering and death, showing forth the death of the Lord till He comes. For this purpose Christ ordained His apostles after His Lord Christ ordained His apostles after

CHAMBERLAIN'S "NEVER!"

United Ireland's " Slashing Answer to both - Now Four Millions Can Face Thirty Mil-Hank-No Fault of the Irish if they Organize Waterico, to Decide the Issue.

Duelin, Sept. 26, -- The following is the granted to the Irish people. The Irish Monanimy and Limerick extra police tax

National organ writes :-England can get us to draw out our forces in battle array and pull a trigger, is our last. It is because she knows how impregnably she stands intrenched behind her fortresses, ironclads and hundred ton guns, that she is so eager for us to come on with our tin pikeheads and blackthorn aticks. And it is because we nourish no illusions upon the subject, but know perfectly well that numbers, discipline and bullets are overwhelmingly against us, that we decline to end the controversy on the Fifteen Acres and let Irish disaffection sink helplessly into a bloody grave. We know a crick worth ten of that. We cannot right England in the open. We cannot keep her in hot water. We cannot evict our English rulers neck and crop. We can make their rule more insupportable for them even than for us. It may be a more inglorious form of warfare than that which is celebrated to the stirring music of the trumpet and the cannon; but it is no fault of ours if we cannot organize Waterloos to decide our quarrels. We were nine mil-lions, and Eugland has bled us down to four. Our young men have fewer opportunities of learning the use of firearms than of studying Chinese. A man may vory easily lose his life in importing a rifle. He will a suredly lose his liberty if he keep it anywhere that it won't rot. Taking up arms is one thing having no arms to take up is quite another, and is our case. Is Mr. Chamberlain then quite safe, not to say magnanimous, in bragging that England has swollen her own population and depleted ours to the point at which she can sovereignly snap her fingers at our worst? We think his arithmetical mode f reasoning dangerous as well as heartless We expect to find his cruel taunt as to the helplessness of four millions, as against thirty four, quoted with jubilee in the organs of the dynamiters as a complete vindication of their recipe for making up for want of numbers by strength of gun cotton The dynamiters in England probably never numbered a score all told. Yet for several years they kept millions of people on nervous tenter-hooks every time they beard a bang : and it took a legion of special police to protect the Ministers, legislators, palaces, arsenals and monuments of England from the contents of their black bags. The Invincibles vere a band of just twenty-seven; yet who cannot recall with a shudder that they murdered two of the principal governors of the country opposite the Lord Lieutenant's windows, attacked jurors and judges in crowded streets, held a great city for months in a state of chattering terror, and were only finally smashed be muse they failed to remem her that refusing to open their lips in the Castle Star Chamber only involved a week's imprisonment. We recall these things, not but we do not shrink from such mad and sanguinary conspiracies with at least as genuine horror as Mr. Chamberlain does, but because Mr Chamberlain's brute majority acgument, if pushed to extremities, would beyond all doubt produce a crop of s milar c'ubs d s mrages, which are disbanded at present, no: through terror of the rope or the vigilance of the police, but through a conviction that the Irish people are not in a mood for tolerating hem. The argument of numbers might in that event he sardonically retorted; for the more millions of people there were to be terrerized, and the fewer the terrorists, the more rasily they could find victims to practice upon, and could cover up their own tracks. Nor are murder ous clubs of manises or smoldering civil war by any means the only physical discomforts that would attend English rule over a thoroughly exasperated Ireland. England's right band would be tied up from war with l'cance, or Russia, or the United States It is not us in the days when the Franco Dutch armament waited in the Texel for a favoring wind till Tone's heart was sick, or when Hoche's ill starred fleet was blown out of Bantry Bay like a fleet of lefy the winds and evade the world-scattered

His Brute-Majority Argument, to fight every other day than they alept an intention and giving counter guarantees when they had nothing to face but criticism against carrying it out. It is not possible for the human intelligence to forecast the future in Parliament and passive resistance in Ire-land. Will English statesmen over accept such a hell upon earth as a settled form of that, under the 85 last years of her parlia government? Let Mr. Chamberlain proclaim mentary connection with England, Ireland himself our next Chief Secretary and try. has become intensely disloyal and intensely himself our next Chief Secretary and try. has become intensely disloyal and intensely It must be remembered that the resources of disaffected; that, not withstanding the alterpaisive resistance have only just been nate policy of conciliation and coercion, tapped, and will flow in ever-increasing vol- DIAFFECTION HAS BROADENED AND DEEPENED spirited rejoinder of United Ireland to Hon.

Mr. Chamberlain's cowardly threat to let loose England's thirty millions upon Ireland, England in the most sensitive part of her and to his declaration that Home Rule, or imperial anatomy. Then there would be a Legislative Independence, would "never" be general fiscal revolt, as to which the success of the mutiny against the blood-tax and the opens up boundless possibilities of employing Can we hart England? In the sense of smashing her army and navy, indubitably No Under present conditions, the day on which there would be no buyers. Then there is the contingency to which we alluded last week the continued to t boycotting decree against English com-mercial travellers; the boycotting of every English official, soldier and police-man in the island; the boycotting, if needs be, of every steamer, thip, or cocktoat carrying on intercourse between the two islands; for, while all those things would involve : good deat of rea ruin, and the breaking up of laws, will anybody say they are beyond the power of a people ready to face any sea of weltering transles, provided that Mr. Chamberlein shows them that English domination in this island cannot otherwise be overthrown? We have no more love for such a prospect than Mr Chamberlain cas; and we have too much con-fidence that Mr Chamberlain was speaking with his roughe in his cheek to dread that i will come to that; but, if he supposes the argument is concluded because they who are rich and many are in a position to bully us who are poor and fow, we think it well to re mind him that in general it is the earnest minorities that come off best in a game of tormentation, and to exhort him in a triendly manner to " please to moderate the rancor of

THE WICKLOW SPEECH.

his tongue.'

PARNELUS SOUND ARGUMENT FOR IRISH LEGISLATIVE INDE-PENDENCE.

Wicklow, Oct. 6. - The following is a full report of Parnell's speech delivered here yesterday: -"When," he said, "I have expres ed my consistion that in a new parliment we should be able to form our platform on a single plank, and make it a plank of legislative independence, my declaration has been received by the English press and by some, though not by all. English leaders with a storm of disapproval, and that they have told us that yielding an independent parliament to Ireland was a matter of impossibility. But nothing Juring this interval has in the slightest degree diminished my confidence in the near success of our efforts. On the contrary, the English press and Euglish leaders practically admit that the Irich affairs cannot be allowed to continue as they exist, and that it is im; ossible to keep unwilling people and unwilling representatives in forced legisconnection with the other two kingdoms. They admit there must be some change, but that two conditions shall accompany this change: first, that separation of Ireland from England shall be the conse quence of granting legislative independence to Ireland; and, second, that we shall not be allowed to protect our manufactures at the cost of those of England. Mr. Glad tone's manifesto declares that be is willing to consider our demand, provided, it it is granted, that it does not involve sen aration. Mr. Champerlain declares that he is willing to give a legislature of somkind, provided it has not power to protect our manufactures against those of Eagland. I have claimed for Ireland's parliament that it shall have power to protect Irish manufact tures, should that be the will of the Irish party. It is not for me to say before hand what action a freely elected Irish parliament will take, but I have claimed that no padiamentary assembly in Ireland will work satis factorily which has not free power over Islah affairs, which has not free power to raise the revenue for the purpose of our government,

as shall seem fit to the assembly.

PROTECTION OF IRISH INDUSTRIES. I have an opinion that it would be wise to protect certain Irish industries, at all events for a time, in order to make up for the loss at the start which we experienced owing to cockleshells. And of these powers could adverse legislation of times past. Ire land could never be a manufacturing nation English fleet, and fling five or ten thousand of such importance as to be able to comveteran troops, with supplies of rifles, cannon pete with England, but several inustries and officers, upon any given point of the Irish could be made to thrive here, although we coast. And, while an Irish rising with should be compelled to seek other than our scythes and cudgels may seem the best joke supplies from English markets on account of scythes and cuages may seem the best joke supplies from English markets on account of in the world to Mr. Chamberlain, a natural causes, but I claim for Ireland, if an French army in possession of Limerick, with all the hot blooded youth of the country flocking thither to shoulder its hundred thousand French rifles and learn its French drill, coincidently with an them. It is not for me to predict the like the power to protect the like the power to prot Irish conflagration throughout Durham and extent to which that power would be used, Lancashire, and an Irish irruption among the but I tell the English Radicals and Liberals palaces and banking houses of London city, it is uscless to talk of their desire to do would not turnish nearly so cheerful food for | justice to Ireland when, from motives of merriment to a Warrington audience. We selfishness, they refuse to repair the most mention these matters not as threats or manifest inequalities of all, namely, the as a policy, but as matter of fact even- destruction of our manufactures by England tualities that everybody who thinks that in times past, when they refuse to repair the tualities that everybody who thinks that the the Irish four millions can but grind injustice by giving us power to build up those their teeth, however the four-and-thirty comparatively few industries to which millions may choose to hector them, would do well not to overlook. Nor is the physical arm the only arm of the four millions. Mr. Sput. forward that some guarantee Paruell has not fired a shot in angor these should be given that the granting of legislative years past; yet will anybody pretend that

Thoseleb rule conducted under the same condi-

past five years could long be endurable ous to ask England to concede to us an ento English rulers? Either Mr. Forster gine which we announced our intention to or Earl Spencer would have slept use for bringing about separation, but there sounder if there had been pitched battles is a great difference between having such in such matters, but we can point to the fact

> from day to day. Am I not then entitled to assume that the root of disaffection, and of this feeling of disloyatty, is the assumption by England of the management of our own affairs? It is admitted that the present system cannot go on. What are you going to put in its place? My advice to English What are you going to etstesmen in considering this question would be to trust the laish people altograther, or to trust them not at all; give with free and open hand; give our people power to legislate on all domestic concerns, and you may depend on one thing, the desire for separation, at least, will not be increased or intensified. Whatever chance the English rulets may have of drawing to themselves the affection of the Irish people, lies in their vertraying the abominations system of legislative union by conceding fully and freely to fretand the right to manage her own affairs. We can show that power has been freely conceded to great colonies to protect their industries against those of England. In these colonies disaffection has disappeared, and while Irishmen, going to Americe, carry with them a burning hatred against English rule and be-queath it to their children, the Irishman who goes to Australia and finds a different system of English rule becomes a loyal citizen and a strength and prop to the community in which his lot is east. I say it is possible, and it is the duty of the English statesmen of to-day to enquire into and exmine these facts for themselves, and to cease the task which they mimit to be impossible, that of going forward in continued misgovernment. If these lessons can be learned I am power to manage her own domestic concerns, our time, but will certainly find sooner or hater, and it may be sooner than later, an opportunity of revenging itself by the description of the British empire for the opnominated for Longford, while he Justin pression and misgovernment of centuries.

A mighty shout went up as Parnell concluded. Other Home Rule members followed with remarks to favor of independence, and Father Moyan, of Cavan, presented to the great leader a megnificent watch which had been sent to him by American sympathizers. The crowd scattered, hurraling for "Old Ireland."

ANOTHER KAILROAD HORROR.

FIVE KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED. ST PAUL, Minn., Oct. 4 -A terrible accident happened on the Fergus Falls branch of the Northern Pacific railroad, seven miles west of St. Paul, this morning, by which five men lost their lives, and thirty or forty more were more or ters injured. John Robinson's show left Wahpeton Dak., for this place in two sections, and when within seven miles of Pergus Palls, near a small place named French, the head or heggage sections broke in two white going uses heavy grade, and ten or twelve cars went illing back at a terrific rate. On the rear of the trainwere three sleeping cars, occupied by over 200 workmen, all of whom were sharp. The cars, which had broken bear more ased their speed as they appearant the second or eage. section, and probably has run a mile before they struck it. The co. meer of the rear section saw the cars approaching, but only had time to stop his train before it struck him. The brakesmen on the loose cars tried to put on the brakes, but they had difficulty in running from our to car on account of the wagons which impeded their progress. Had the engineer of the rear section had only a moment's more time he could have backed his train and avoided the calamity, but it was too late, and the cars struck his engine with tremendous force, throwing three sleepers from the track and smashing them beyond recognition. More than a hundred men were buried in the debris. The scene can hardly be described. The night was fearfully dark and the groans of the men were appalling. The people in the rear section at once began the work of removing the men from the wreck. Five were found dead, and many others wounded and bleeding. Word was at once despatched to this city, and a train in charge of Superintendent Vining at once hastened to the scene, and the dead and wounded were brought to this place. The work of removing the men from the debris was a sorry task. A man alive and uninjured was taken from beneath the bodies of two dead men. Ten of the injured can hardly recover. One of the mortally wounded is John Eccles, of Nova Scotia.

AN IMMORAL TRAFFIC.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 2.—It has been long known out a chance of escape. Recent police investigations which have been carried on here have His Last Supper, saying to them, "Do this Government would also introduce some in remembrance of Me," and whatever charge of conditions the same power to transmit it to their in the world was able to cope; if these means successors, that there might be a continual failed the government would find other sacrifice in His Holy Church, which is His means. The law must be upheld.

The law must be upheld.

In microns may choose in A claim has been brought to excel in. A claim has been well not to overlook. Nor is the physical to excel in. A claim has been the condition has been the condition against them, "Do this Government would also introduce some well not to overlook. Nor is the physical to excel in. A claim has been brought to diplomatic correspondence propose the result of diplomatic correspondence propose in the result of diplomatic correspondence propose in the result of diplomatic correspondence propose the result of diplomatic correspondence propose in the soft of the sufference in the only arm of the soft of the sufference in the sufference in the only arm of the soft of the sufference in the sufference in the only arm of the soft of the sufference in the only arm of the soft of the soft of the sufference in the sufferen

IRISH CANDIDATES.

Nationalists Preparing for .the Coming Elections.

DURLIN, Oct. 3.—The Irish people of America will no doubt be pleased to hear how the present situation stands with regard to the candidates of the Parnel: party in the coming elections. Many changes in the present constituencies of members of the Parnell party are contemplated, it having been determined to put forward twenty-five candidates of the nationalist interest in the Ulster constituencies, while some ten or twelve of new most active members of the Irish problementary party will be candidates in the northern

Mr. William Redmond is expected to be the cambidate for South Londonderry and Mr. Small for Newry or Mid-Armagh. Mr. O'Brien will stand for one of the Donegal divisions and Mr. Dillon will be one of the candidates for Tyrone. Colonel McLaughlin is nominated as a candidate for Landonderry city. All four divisions of Donegal and Tyrone will be provided with Paraellite candidates, and although it is not yet settled who they will be, two candidates of the party are likely to be nominated for Down and Antrim.

MUNSTER.

Mr. Edward McMahon retires from the city of Limerick, and Mr. Abraham is the popular nominee as his successor. In the county Mr. E. J. Tynan is likely to remain undisturbed, and some ten claimants are cing put forward for Mr. W. H. Sullivan's seat at Waterford. The county is to be would by Mr. Pyne. The O'Gorman Mahon and Mr. Devoy are regarded as the future representatives of Clare, although a strong feeling exists in favor of retaining the services of Capatin W. O'Shea, Mr. Thomas Mayne, Mr J O'Connor and Mr. P. Ryan are at present ertainties for Tipperary. For Cook city Mr. Frank. O'Mahony, a nephew of Father Prout, is to be invited to sit with Mr. Deasy, and crown canconvinced the English statesmen who is didates claim attention for the seven county great enough and who is powerful enough to seats. Four of the most certain of supption carry out these teachings and to enforce them | are Alderman Hooper, Dr. Tanner, Mr. Manon the acceptance of his countrymen, and to rice Healy and Mr. W. J. Lane. No steps give Ireland full legislative liberty and full have yet been taken toward accountending candidates for the four division of the county Kerry, but for each there are several local will be regarded in future by his Kerry, but for each there are several local countrymen as one who has removed claimants. Messrs. Bigger, T. P. O'Connor the greatest peril to the English empire; a and O'Kelly, if not removinated for their peril, I firmly believe, which, if not present seats, will be a really placed else-removed, will find some day, perhaps not in where.

In the midland counties conside

McCarthy will be nominated for a division of Liverpool, and will, perhaps, be succeeded in Longford by his son, the present member for Tyrone. It is at present intended that Mr. Timethy Harrington shall be a candidate for an Ulster constituency, in which case there will be a vacancy in Westmeath. Should Mr. T. D. Sullivan consent to represent one of the Dublin city constituencies, Mr. Googe Henry Kirk will be invited to become a candidate for South Louth, Mr. Philip Callan retaining his seat in the Northern division. Meath will lose the services of Alderman Magher. Mr. Learny is invited to become the candidate for South Kilkenny, and it is deemed probable that Mc John E. Smithwich will return his seat for the city, Mr. Mulhallen Marum atoming for the northern division of the county, Mr. Arthur O'Connor will be transferred from Queen's County to the North. The colleague at present named for Mr. Jomes Leahy at Kildare is Mr. Fenlon, a barge tenant farmer. Mr. J. E Redwood will cetain his present seet and Mr. John Burry will also continue his services on behalf of the constituents of the control Wexford. On Monday next a colleague will be selected for Mr. William J Corbett at Wicklow, and ont of the number named the favorite is Mr. Genen, M. Byra , ex-M.P. for Wexford, who is now thoroughly recovered from the illness which caused his retirement.

CORNAUGHT. No less than eight candidates have to be provided for Galway and Mayo. Colonel Nolen will be nominated for his residential division, and Mr. Marthew Harris is the most popular candidate for the Commemara district. Sligo is likely to lose Mr. Thomas Sexton, who is considered a certain candidate for the Scotla d ward division of Liverpool. Major D'Arcy is named as one of the Mayo candi-

MR. PARNELL.

dates.

Mr. Parnell has to decide for himelf between the selection of four sears, for each of which his services are anxiously sought. They are Wicklow, West Belfast, Dulain county and the College Green division of this city. Contrary to the anticipation generally expressed, comparatively few members of the English branch of the organization will bo candidates.

THE STOCKHOLM CALAMITY.

London, Sept. 29 .- The following are additional particulars of the recent calamity at Stockholm. Mane. Nilsson had just finished a song and was bowing her adieu when the cutbusiastic crrowd began to rush towards Charles II. square. The police vainly tried to check the rush, but the women and children screamed, in police circles here that an interchange of young women, for immoral purposes, takes place between England, Belgium, and this country. Procurers, osten-ibly engaged for the most part as employment agents, carry on the trade in this city, in London and Brussels, and a young girl once in their clutches is a slave with chance of escape. Recent police investigations worked all night caring for the country of the dying, dresses were torn from the women and many persons were trampled under foot while fighting for their lives like maniacs, the air was filled with the groans of the dying, dresses were torn from the women and many persons were trampled under foot while fighting for their lives like the dying, dresses were torn from the women and many persons were trampled under foot while fighting for their lives like the dying that the groans worked all night carring for the dying. the sufferers. Many persons are still missing

Eloquent Lecture

SKETCH OF ENGLAND'S PERSECU TION OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Home Rule the True Remedy for the Irish Difficulty.

The San Francisco Monitor publishes the following full synopsis of Mgr. Capel's mag milicent address on "Ireland's Right to Self-Government" delivered in that city in aid of the Parnell Parliamentary Fund. There is no doubt that the words of this eminent ecclesiastic will have great weight not only on this Continent, but also in Europe, he thought, and also for his splendid powers of OTALDTY.

assemblage, received an enthusiastic and warm reception.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :- I pledged my with politics, I mean never to take part with of vox populi, and that the full, honest examything called a political party. At that time I was Vice Director of a training college in England, and my mind and heart were both wholly absorbed in the question of education, and it seemed to me from the nature of the future I had chosen that there was an obligation on me to evade all questions involving either a Whig or a Tory government. My life in the future was to be identified with the teaching of God's greatness, justice, and truth. I mention this as a prefix to my address, lest I might be accused of inconsistency. At the time your Committee was good enough to wait on meand I am sure they will bear me out in what I say -1 was uncertain as to how it was possible to ustain my own statement and promise made so many years ago, and yet comply with their request.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, the freedom of Ireland is one thing and the means that have to be carried out to attain this object is another. (Applause.) Your committee asked me to speak on the first of these questions, and I have not the smallest hesitation in doing so As to the second I should be on y raising a question in reference to which competent laymen, priests and patriots have spoken and suffered, and it is a cause that is most sacred. I say this to show my consistency, but, in doing so, God forbid you should imagine that I am either a stranger to the question at issue, that I am cold in its in-terest, or that there is on my side anything like indifference to this or any other noble cause that rests upon the ground of justice appealing to every feeling of right and humanity. In deed, it is one of the great questions that must be solved in the very near future-if not immediately-hy greater thought and knowledge than I lay claim to, and thus settle at once and for all that which has been the cause of the sufferings and miseries of the Irish nation. (Cheers.)

In England I have suffered because I was have suffered because I was thought to be an midst of it all one cry seems to arise aloud from and off the lips of the Irish nation, as if I have a mother who is said to be of the purest Irish bood, a Waterford woman, who says her prayers in Irish, and who is blessed with the b essed brogue (laughter) but she with the nessed brogue (laughter) but she never gave me a bit of it, God forgive her; and the other half of me is a father of tension. In this we remark that there is a characteristic about the Irish people for English blood. Somehow or other though, the Irish mother seems to have capthe Irish mather seems to have cap-tured the English father, and the product is the humale servant presented to you just now (great laughter.) And you have to solve the

AM I IRISH OR ENGLISH?

K eping well in mind what O'Connell once said as to a dubious place of birth, "suppose you were born in a stable would you be a donkey or a horse?"

Another thing, ladies and gentlemen, it is never taken anything like what may be called a political part in any question associated | cheering) with politics. I have done so on grounds that might not at first sight present themselves to cerning the Catholic Church. Hence I made the pledge which I have started with, and

Under such circumstances it devolves upon me to be most careful, for I have to do a great deat of missionary work yet, and therefore I am obliged to take a very high power to cast it off and place it in the Position from politics, and though I am a hands of other persons; they have the Cosmopolitan, yet I am above all a Catholic, right to make themselves slaves if they and, as such, my duty, which otherwise in will, but they cannot delegate position this case would appear a very natural one for me to deal with, is to watch and be careful. But this, however, has not prevented me doing my own work in a able right to govern themselves. This is silent and quiet way for the frish race with the declaration which we find placed before which I am identified by blood, and by the the Irish people from the story and suffersufferings which my own family had to en ling of the past. It would please you were I dure. My point of operation, ladies and to enter into the details of the form that govgentlemen, in the beginning of my career rument might take, but this forms not the was to educate the Irish quarter in London, point of my argument. to place there an elementary school, there to instruct and help the Irish children, and to piace within their reach a trade, and to | insisted all along in aid many of them, when so instructed, to go forth icto the world to labor in the British Isles, or to come to your free shores. Mine was a quiet work, unknown, and lasted during a period of ten years. I had, therefore, a perfect right to assert at least that so far as my power and interest is concerned it was directed towards the one great end of sustaining, supporting, and furthering the position of those of the Irish race and blood who had not the means or opportunities of advancing it themselves. (Applause.)

WERE I TO AROUSE YOUR ENTHUSIASM by telling you all of Ireland's grievances, and of her lengthy pages of dark and pain- of their sufferings would have been long since ful history, pages wherein is written the shameful conduct of England towards Ireland, why of course you would laud me to the skies; were I to tell you that no people on the face of the earth were possessed of such virtues as the Irish people, and that there is nothing but saucity and virtue Look, for instance, at what has occurred amought them, and that St. Patrick and since the days of O'Connell. If there be many of the other Irish saints were more one thing more than another that the Irish holy and learned than others, you would no race is characterized by it is its wondrous whole statement. It would be like a bottle lianism had swept over the whole of Europe

BY MGR CAPER

Parnell's Plan Heartily Endorsed. In these few words we have a fremeudous volume whereon to dwell. Is have a fremeudous volume whereon to dwell. In these few words we have a fremeudous volume whereon to dwell. Is have a fremeudous to the first the first term to the first term t

There is a vox populi existing in America, They give expression to wild thoughts, and they have the vanity to imagine that they are able to guide the whole American people. But you will scarcely deem this the von populi, and to talk of such people as the vox populi is a complete mistake. This is not the honest, solid voice of the people. This is not what is meant as the vox populi when I make use of the phrase in its

APPLICATION TO THE IRISH RACE

No; far from it indeed, as we shall see further

Now, ladies and gentlemen, there is this extraordinary point about the voice of the having stready achieved a world wide Irish people that it rests not on the side of reputation for his learning in all lines of demanders nor on the side of politiciaus. It began seven centuries ago, and we have in the day we are now living in, with Monagnor Capel on, rising to address the the same fullness and clearness—its clarion note ringing in our ears. Mark you, we arm reception. crying out to us. And when in the hours self the day I became a priest, under circumstances of a most solemn kind, never to have
anything to do with politics; but when I
pledged myself never to have anything to do know and realize the first dawning of the idea

And, when we look back during the period covering this great length of time, what a painful picture is presented. Whether Eng-land was Catholic or has been Protestant, in the one or either case did she in variably treat Ireland with cruelty and harshness and in a spirit of injustice. She treated Ireland as though the Irish race and people were not worthy of respect or proper government, as if they were not worthy of permission to live in their own land and to worship in the religion that was consument to their own consciences. It is not, therefore, a question of Catholicism; it is not a question of Protestantism; it is a question of race, primarily.

But there also comes in the second difficulty at a later period of Ireland's history. There is the difficulty of religion superadded to the difficulty of race. The scenes of barbarity that transpired in Ireland from the days of Henry II. of England to those of Henry VIII, are familiar to every reader of Irish history.

AND WHEN THE STORY IS TOLD

from Queen Elizabeth to the present day, and of the sufferings and persecutions endured by the Irish people while England was resorting to the most barbarous means for exterminating them, and taking possession of their land, and attempting to bring it to its lowest state, depriving them of all education, putting to death those who would dare to vorship their God, and supplanting Protestants in the place of those whom they banished—then are we able to see that there is not merely the question of race, but we see the question of religion superadded to it for the purpose of destroying and taking away

their vary character.

As to this later period with all its perse cutions, and even to our own time or near it, who can look over it without being struck thought to be an Irishman. In America I by the great and horrible fact that in the it were the voice of a panting bird crying for freedom. Those who were thus depriving them of their power and rights witnessed denied. Their cry and desire was

for perfect freedom; for seven long centuries they never, never, lost for a moment the grand idea of liberation from those acting over them as tyrants, and from those who had destroyed all the right and liberties which the Irish people once possessed. Here, then, ladies and gentlemen, have we the vox populi in a very clear manner. The Irish people had learned that the great and blessed freedom which God had given them was a well that you should know that while I have right to which they were entitled but of never taken anything like what may be called which they had been deprived. (Great

Having reviewed the famine period of '40 and '47, and the terrible misery which peryour view. I was not by my choosing, but vaded the country at that time, and which by Good's design, that I was removed from the aroused the sympathies of all nations includtask of educating the young to that of educating adults, and others in the truths con- and having dwell on the glorious fact that is undeniable, of the faith of the Irish ruce amidst this protonged period of suffering, which I have observed sucredly to the present | hunger and misery, the learned doctor proceeded:

It is the commonest principle of the +rument might take, but this forms not the

What is it, then, that the English government has insisted upon doing? She has

MISGOVERNING THE IRISH PEOPLE and banishing the Irish race. Magna Charta will for ever stand out in the annals of other nations, but excellent as it is in its principles, it is useless to the people best, and your efforts will be of Ireland while England continues to glorious success. (Cheers.) control their destinies with the perverse stupidity which she has shown in her manner of governing that land. England thinks that Ireland should not be treated in the way she treats her own people. This then is the origin and support to the National cause—the Most of all Ireland's misery. Had England yielded Rev. Dr. Walsh. Therefore, you do your to the needs of the Irish race, the long series averted and the country would have been prosperous, contented and happy. But the can show the world that your fight is a great fault is England has repudiated the legitimate one, that the Irish race merely whole race and has deprived them of all their rights, and when the Irish people have called for bread she threw them a stone. (Applause.) doubt greet me with an apotheosis for my leve of learning. Time was when barbar-

followed demonite. I am not going to follow thirston time part of girl children since it and not going to follow the struggled to obtain that learning they craved for it, and, as you would not true it is the cravel for it, and, as you would not true it is the cravel for it, and, as you would not true it is the cravel for it, and, as you would not true it it is, that a dipposed must ultribute it to make the contract of having to preach so often that I have always to start with a text. And that which I start with the vaping is the instructed so that their knowledge would be of such a nature that their position in with the extended to rule them. But also ! it was not so.

The national part of girl children since the contract of the crave of the crave of the crave of the country that presented to rule them. But also! it was not so.

THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION was then introduced, but the religion that has ever been identified with the National

I am told, that is gathered up by a certain spirit, and that has partly sustained and class of citiz ns who consert together in public houses and other places of similar resort that the Government condemned, and it was decreed that religion should form no

part of its studies.

The I ish people then subscribed the magnificent sum of \$50,000 to start a University. tives said that education should not he denominational, but should be free and separate from all religion, and it also said that Ireland should be ruled according to the lands will not forget the suffering ones at wishes of that Government itself. It reaped home. (Applause.) its own reward, however, in a very remarkable way, when it tried the same system with reference to the educa-

tion of the clergy, who were in the habit of going to France and other countries for re ligious education. This sum that was subscribed was then handed over for the foundation of Maynooth, now thestrongest college of Nationalism to be found in Ireland. (Ap-

plause.) : There is another grand characteristic of the Irish race beyond its love of freedom, and that so that you can practically show the truth of is in the strength of its virtue, the Irish your assertion that you will strengthen the is in the strength of its virtue, the Irish people being the

MOST PROLIFIC BACE ON GOD'S EARTH. In Ireland a mother is not ashamed to point to a family of from five to niue children, and this race is grand in its wondrous strength at the present day. True, indeed, a great grandmother of mine was said to be the mother of twenty eight boys and girls.

But has not the time come when we may cite the words of Shakespeare:

"There is a tide in the aff its of men, Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; Omitted, all the voyace of their life. Is bound in shallows and in mis ries. On such a full soa are we now affort; And we must take the current when it serves, Or lose our voature."

It appears that at the present time all the efforts of the Irish race are brought together; are at last finally organized, and that the moment has come when by legitimate means and the exercise of brave energy we may look forward to the resurrection of that poor country which has suffered for so many cen

turies. (Cheers.)
Little by little there has been generated into the Irish people a sense of their own dignity, but this has only been developed within the past few years. I remembe, being invited to one of the Irish towns previous to the passing of the Disestablishmen's Act, and a petty official, a tax collector in that town, was treated as if he were lord and master The people had no personal dignity, no per sonal respect. And a year after the passing of that act I was invited to the same town and the change that had taken place in that period of two years astonished me.

Having referred to the Reform and Emancipation Acts, the learned Moneignor said that with the Disestablishment of the Irish Church the second question srose as to the extension of education among the Irish people and this, too, has made many advances, but yet the present system retains many of the old peculiarities which are offensive to the people. Yet from all this came an honest competition for every service to be found in the broad range of the Civil Service of Eng land, and, citing the words of Lord O'Hagan, "as soon as Irishmen could avail of the edu cation, no less than sixty per cent. of them constituted the winners of the prizes in the Customs of England. (Loud applause.)

A THIRD FACT IS STILL TO BE ADDED.

The spirit of education in Ireland was at the same time running parallel with the spirit of education in England, and the Government thought that such a system might, with the growth of knowledge among the working classes of England, enable those classes to behold the injustice rendered to their sister island. And, indeed, the laws that have enabled Englishmen to work, have at the same time, by the blessing of God, opened the eyes of the English people to the injustice and miserable treatment Ireland has received, and for the first time in history has there been found a sympathetic effort in such great centres of population as London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester, and there appears a wondrous desire of extending justice to Ireland. I call it wondrous because it seems so marvellous it should be brought about to give to Ireland that which she is now demanding.

Having paid a high tribute to the success and standing of Irishmen in America, and spoken of the necessity of unity and advised an appeal to the world without, the Rt Rev. gentleman continued. It is not for me to for the amelioration of Ireland, because lay-men are the better judges of what is best, but one thing is before the public mind and that is that

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL'S LABOR

is bringing forth great fruit. He is an exceedingly wise man. He has been singularly prudent in his language and acts. He has spared himself the use of violent observations, but he has fought in the cause of solemn truth, and the force of his statements and arguments have won for him the position he has earned; and that he is the fittest man for that position no one will advance a denial. The soil is well prepared; no ground is better for the accomplishment of his work. Stand to the front then, and let him see that the Irish race approve of his action, and that what you have been working for for seven centuries we are now able to, and must accomplish. What the Irish race their woo and misery prayed and died for; what Eria's exiled people and priests died for, Roman jurisprudence and be a model for is now about to be accomplished. Now is the tide, take it at the flood. Do your noble best, and your efforts will be crowned with a

God be praised that His Holiness the Pope has, in his wondrous wisdom and prudence, in a moment of this kind, selected as Archbishop of Dublin one who can give assistance part. It is a noble, honorable and rightminded cause, and God will assist you in it. Stand shoulder to shoulder, and you seek the inalienable right to govern themselves. Mr. Parnell has done his work nobly, courageously and weil; he has at this moment an opportunity that he never. never, possessed before. It is yours also. Now avail of it and your efforts for self-gov-

ernment will be at once realized. (Cheors.) . Mr. Parnell, too, is not extravagant in his demands. He merely asks for the same of champagne, there is a great deal of bubbling and fizzing, and some other sort of the blotted out, that Ireland hen given to other parts of the Brunswick, Ga., and embraces about 1,400 thing, but there is certain to be a headache in the morning. You do of wish this line | Europe, and it has ever been the undying ment and it has gone on well; Australia also past 100 years or more

has its home government; the little Island of Malta has its own government, and why should,not Ireland have the right to manage its own affairs and dispose of its own resour-ces and levy the taxes for its own interests? It is only asking that to which you are enti-tled; that which all other countries possess, and so in making an appeal of this kind, the common sense of mankind says what is not an reasonable about this. Why, there is not an American who would not say this is justice. this is right, and then, under such circumstances, who would be your opponents? (Hear, hear.)

STRENGTHEN, THEREFORE, OTHE PATRIOTS that are ready and willing to do this work; they have already put forward their plat-form for action; they are about to make their own Parliament and act according to the vox populi. And, if I rightly understand the appeal it is this: that there shall be on the part of Irishmen all the world over an effort to give all they can so that the Irish race and they asked the English Government to to give all they can so that the Irish race confer degrees on the students. But the shall be represented by true and honest English Government refused. Its representatives in the House of Commons, and as there is an obstacle in the way of money to carry on the work, it is hoped that those who are blessed with wealth in other

Ladies give your bonnets if you will; your gold and your diamonds. Men, stop drinking and cigar smoking, and make one determined effort, and the Irish race-who in their virtue have manifested the power and desire of governing themselves-will be free! Expressions, ladies and gentlemen, of approbation are great and good, but please look at your fingers and see all the gold and diamonds you have there and on your wrists also. Take them off and send them here to the Treasurer. hands of Parnell and his compatriots, that they may strengthen their work. (Ap plause. }

I don't know ; I am afraid I have been converted since I came to America. But I believe that nothing gets on without a little operation of the Golden Calf. Now, self government for Ireland will certainly do un ammensity of good. It will force a number of people to live at home, it will educate the people, and do a great many beneficial acts; but how is this to enrich the men and make the land productive? And here I have my charge. Why don't seme of you rich gentlemen just start two or three little kinds of enterprises in Ireland whereby the people will find labor, you putting a share of your capital into it and make it of some benefit to you and

THE VOLES AT HOME IN IRELAND (Cheers.) There is a large field open for such an enterprise, and you would be repaid good uterest. And the ladies could take part in an undertaking of that kind. You could get good Isisa butter, which in my day was consider does norfect delicacy. There, for instance, is beau uni Mallow. Why, you could start a pace there to supply the country with butter. And why not have all the Cathone books you hay printed in Ireland Now, ju-t look at what a work this would be. Why, if I were no Irish lady I would nave a poplin dress to wear every Sunday. There are resources in Ireland that nothing can touch in the way of water power, slate quarries, marine pottery, and all those should be renewed and brought into operation. Remember there was a time, before Cromwell and William ruined the country by their presence, when the linen and frieze trades were the principal trades of Great Britain. And how comfortable you used to look then with your linen and great frieze coats. Now it is browing money into the country that labor is employed. By doing this you will enble Mr. Parnell to return to the English Parliament a body of men who know the requirements of the people. They will be the mouth-pieces of what the people want, and before a very short time Ireland will have her own self-go ernment. (Cheers.)

I have now spoken for an hour and a half. Your kindness in listening to me encourages me. Some other day I may perhaps be able to lead a party with a green flag to College Green, so that I can say the vow I took is now expired, for there is no further need for it. (Prolonged cheering.)

StOKTING.

The annual athletic contest and lacrosse tournament was held at Alexandria on Tues day, in the presence of some seven or eight thousand spectators. Special trains from O tawa, Cornwall and other towns arrived during the afternoon. Amongst the many prominent gentlemen present from all parts of the eastern district of Ontario were: D. Macmaster, Q.C., M.P., Hon. D. A. Macdonald, ex-Lieut Governor of Ontario, Senator Macmillan, Mesers. P. Purcell, F. McDougall, Mayor of Ottawa, C. Leclaire, A. J. Grant, ex-M.P. The weather was all that could be desired. The athletic contests consisted of throwing the nammer, putting the shot, throwing tifty-six pound hurdle and flat races, tug of war between married and single men, Ga lie singing, criticize any plan that may be carried out | Highland flung, sword dances, etc. Violia and bagpipes players and other Scotch pastimes were on the programme. A leading feature of the day was the contest for the county championship by the various lacrosse clubs of the county of Glengarry. R. R. Maclennan, the renowned athlete and a native of the county, to whom must be awarded the honor of initiating the tournament, offered thirteen valuable gold medals to the winners of the championship and a set of flags to those scoring second place. After a hotiy contested series of games the Olympians, of Williamstown, carried off the medals, the Excelsiors, of Lancaster, ranking next and securing the flags. The tug of war was won by the married team, who, from their superior physique and muscular development, it would be difficult for any county in Untario to produce their equals. Owing to the length of the programme a number of events were postponed until Thursday next, 8th instant, at 3 p.m.

LEADING DRUGGISTS on this continent testify to the large and increasing sales of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and report its beneficent effects upon their customers troubled with Liver Complaint, Constipation, Dyspepsia Impurity of the Blood, and other physical infirmities, and as a female medicine, it has accomplished remarkable cures. *.

The best paved street in Providence, R.I. is in good condition to day after five years' wear and tear—a pavement of granite blocks laid in concrete, the joints filled with a mixture of pea-gravel and asphalt. It cost \$3.22 per yard.

Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve Dunn, writes: "Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery from Mr. Harrison, and I consider it the very best medicine extant for Dyspepsia." This medicine is making marvellous cures in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc., in purifying the blood and restoring man-hood to full vigor.

No white child has ever been born in

CONSUMPTION CURED An old physician having had placed in his hands by returned Medical Mislionary the formula of sample vegetable remedy for this specify and permanent cure of Consumption Ustarrh, Asthma, Bronchitie, etc., after having the wonderful on ative powers in him. testing its wonderful on ative powers in Hunderful on ative powers in Hunderful on ative powers in Hunderful on the Hunderful of the Hunderful

Peter the Great was a glutton and drunkard.

CURED CONSUMPTION

An old physician, retired from practice, haven ghad placed in his hands by an East Indiamissionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Network Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases. wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases has felt it his duty to make it known to his suf has left it his duty to make it known to his suf-fering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full direc-tions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10—19 eow

Mr. Yates says that the American book most likely to be in request in London this autumn is the life of Mr. Longfellow, by his brother, the clergyman, so well known in Philadelphia.

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You are allowed a free trial of therty days of the use of
Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent
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TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT. STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER BUTTER COLOR.

BURLINGTON, VT., May 3d, 1882 I hereby certify that I have examined the Butter Color prepared by Wells Richardson & Co., and that the same is free from alkali or any other substance injurious to health; that I have compared it with some of the best of the other Butter Colors in the market and find it to be more than twenty-five per cont, stronger in from satisfied that it is not libbe to become

rancid, or is any way to injure the butter. I have examined it after two months free exposure to the air in a place liable to large changes of temperature, and found no trace of rancidity, while oher kinds similarly exposed became rancid.

Prof. Chemistry, University of Vermont.

Somebody remembers that Morse once pre dicted that talking through a hundred miles of wire would come common, and that ocean atcamers on a voyage would keep up communication electrically with the shore. The first prediction having come true, the second is hopefully regarded, though regarded as wild when made.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COOLIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHO PHITES is very Palatable and Increases flesh. Dr. F. H. CLEMENT, Brighton, Ills., saye: "Scott's Emulsion is very palatable, easily assimilated and gives strength and fi sh to the patient.

Napoleon was addicted to lying -so much so that the habit became notorious.

So rapidly does long irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. give head to a cough, there is always danger in dehead to a cough, there is always danger in de-lay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases.

English physicians are of opinion that the use of dynamite tends to produce apoplexy.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT FO MONTREAL. Superior Court—Transe Mary Ann Simpkin, wite of Pavid Histor Perguson, Vine Grower, both of the Parish of 6t. Joachim, of La Pointe Claire, District of Montreal, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

aig nuscand. Montreal, 30th September, 1~85. OUIMET, CORNELLIER & LAJOIE, 9-6 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Drovince of Quebec, district of MONTREAL Superior Court. Dame Marle Sophronie Audette dit Lapointe, of the Village of Varennes, District of Montreal, wife of Hubert Fontaine dit Bienvenu, Trader, of the same place, Puintiff, vs. the said linbert Fontaine dit Bienvenu. Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

JODOIN & JOROIN,
Attorneys for Pinintiff.

Montreal, 5th September, 1885.



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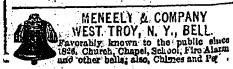
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Written for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. SYDNEY SMITH ON IRELAND

BY ANOTHER CLERGYMAN.

"This, then, he says further, is one of the most striking features in Ireland—that the great mass of the population is completely subjugated and overawed by a handful of comparatively recent settlers, in whom all the power and patroner of the country is vested, who have been minutantly compelled to desist from shill greater apuses of authority. and who look with tremtaing apprehension to the increasing liberalty of the Parliament and persons whom they have always looked upon as their property and their prev.

How nicely the cap fits the present class of Irish landlords! From their moral, intellectual and social physiognomy and their manner of acting towards the unfortunite prople whom they would look upon for an indefinite time as their property and their prey, it is easy to trace their pedigree to the right an estral source. They are, with a few honorable exceptions, the lineal descendants ginning to find out that it is no longer safe cool, clear headed, undauntable patriot, Charles Stuart Parnell, leading them all; with some of the brightest lights of the Irish hierarchy powerfully a conding the all true patriots among them in all their wise plans and discreet movements, warning them at the same time against false steps and all dangers, They would deserve the treatment if they tamely submitted to it.

Oh! where is the slave so lowly, Cond-inned to chains unholy, Who, could be buist His bonds at first Would pine beneath them slowly!

All that is necessary is to keep up the fight and show a hold and united front to the The brave Irish band with Parcell at their head have now advanced too far not so clear and approveable that it needs only the perseverent use of fair and approveable means to at am it. Any other means would be unworthy of that noble purpose, and would only tend to frustrate their hopes. Ireland is only asking for her daily bread. and she should have it. She has a right to it because she has a right to live, but she can not live on stones and serpents-all she received for centuries at the hands of her

Of course, the Irish landlord will continue to "look with trembling apprehension" to every little concession that will be wring by the Irish patriots from the English Govern ment, He will move heaven and cartle to prolong his dynasty. Not a jot or tittle of his "vested rights" will be yield if he can help it. In adversity as in prosperity, his tenants will have to meet his claims and pay the ruinous tent, or else eviction will follow. After he is well paid, or after they have been summarily evicted, they may feed on seaweed or feed on nothing at all, for all he cares. It they are not satisfied with their lot, let them appeal to the charitable world for bread, that they may not starve—in too large numbers! Or again, he will magnanimously allow them to choose between wholesale

emigration or general starvation. The Irish lundlord has yet the prestige of might on his side. This is more than enough to induce the Great Shabby everywhere to fraternize with him as long as he holds the awful inconvenience he is put to by the Irish doomed. The fact is that the Land League has dealt it blows from the effects of which it cannot possibly recover. The only thing that could keep life in it for some years longer is a little hood letting from time to time at the point of the dagger, along with the periodical administration of dynamite or other diffusible

After pointing ou; what he rightly consid ers to be the real cause of Ireland's misfor tunes, and giving his appreciation of Irish landlords in general, Sydney Smith pays his respects to the absentes landlord in particular and shows how much his administration contributes to the welware of the Irish people.

"A landlord in Ireland understands the luxury of carriages and horses, but has no relish for the greater luxury of surrounding himself with a moral and grateful tenantry. The absent proprietor looks only to revenue and cares nothing for the disorder and degradation of a country which he never means to visit. There are very honorable exceptions to this charge, but too many living examples that it is just. rapicity of the Irish landlord induces him to allow of the extreme division of his lands. When the daughter marries, a little portion of the farm is broken off, another corner for Patrick, and another for Dermott, till the land is broken into sections, upon one of which an English cow could not stand. Twenty mansions of misery are thus reared instead of one. A louder cry of oppression is lifted up to heaven, and fresh enemies to the English name and power are multiplied on the earth."

"This absence of great proprietors in Ire land," he continues, "necessarily brings with it the employment of middlemen, which forms

one other Irish grievance." . . "If a poor man is driven by distress of rent from his potato garden, he has no other resourceall is lost. He will do the impossible (as the French say) to retain it, and subscribe any bond and promise any rent. The middleman has no character to lose, and he knew when he took up the occupation that it was one with which pity had nothing to do. On he drives; and backward the poor peasant recedes, losing something at every step, till he comes to the very brink of despair; and then he recoils and murders his oppressor, and ne is a White Boy or a Right Boy;" (a Moonlighter or Irish Invincible)—"the soldier shoots him, and the judge hangs

Of the Irish groaning under such misery, he says :--

"We admire the Irish-feel the most sincere pity for the state of Ireland, and think the conduct of the English to that country to have been a system of cruelty and contempti-ble meanness. With such a climate, such a soil, and such a people, the inferiority of Ire land to the rest of Europe is directly chargeable to the long wickedness of the English Government.

To be sure Sydney Smith does not fail to have a fling at the Catholic Church whenever he thinks he has a favorable occasion. It would not do if he did not ascribe at least a portion of Ireland's misery to its influence upon her. He lustily joins in the usual charges trumped up against it- 'Its debasing superstition (to use his own words), its childish ceremonies, the profound submission Which it teaches to the priesthood,"-and

what not? But we can make ample allowance for all that. He was bound to a creed which appears largely made up of negative factors, the sum of which is batred of the violated rights of his Catholic fellow-subjects, that he might have been signalized as a disguised Papist, had he not now and then given unmistakable proofs of the genuineness of his Protestantism. Indeed, sometimes his allegations are binted with such humor and so adroitly turned to suit the leavings of those who could believe anything told of Papiets; whilst he at the same time disarm them and sooths their more obstructive pre judices, that we rather enjoy what he save."

To calm the fexts which the "rich Easlishmen" should the prople to entertain a out and the country towards the unfortunate the P pe's active medding in Irish affairs, he invented a smaller Pope in Ireland more earthly than the Pope of Rome, one who would not give them the nightmare, and whom they could put into bilboes any time that public safety might so request. He en-lightens their minds on the subject in the following humorous strain :--

"Let that eminent Protestant, Lord Bathurst, state any one instance where, for the last century, the Pope has interfered of the old "hard, bigoted, domineering We can mention, and his lordship will retyrants of Ireland." They are, however, be member, innumerable instances with the temporal concerns of Great Britain. might have done so if such were the modern to perpetuate the Cromwellian traditions in habit and policy of the court of Rome. But the their midst The Irish people will not allow, fact is there is no court of Rome. There is a themselves any longer to be treated as slaves. wax-work pope and a wax work court of No! they will not allow it. With the gallant | Rome. But Popes of flesh and blood have leaders they have now in the field; with the long since disappeared: and, in the same cool. clear headed, undanutable patriot, way, those great giants of the city exist no more, but the truenlent images arefat Guildhall. We doubt if there is in the treasury of the Pope change for a guinea. We are sure there is not in his armory one gun that will go off. We believe, if he attempted to bless any body whom Dr. Doyle cursed, or to curse they need not allow it, they must not allow any body whom Dr. Doyle blessed, that his blessing and curses would be as power-less as his artiflery. Dr. Doyre is the Pope of Ireland, and the ablest ecclesiastic of that country will always be its Pope-and that Lord Bathurst ought to know -most likely does know. But what a waste of life and time to combat such arguments? Can my Lord Bathurst be ignorant? Can any nan who has the slightest knowledge of Ireland be ignorant that the portmanteau to push on till they reach the goal. Their which sets out every quarter for Rome, and cause is just. The end they are aiming at is returns from it, is a heap of ecclesiastical matters which have no more to do with the safety of the country than they have to do with the safety of the moon-and which, but for the respect to individual feelings, might all be published at Charing Cross? Mrs. Flunagan, tatimidated by stomach complaints, water a dispensation for eating flesh. Corne lins Oh Bowel has intermarried by accident with his grandmother, and finding that she is really his grandmother, his conscience is a little uneasy. Mr. Mac Tooley, the priest, is discovered to be married and to have two sous, Castor and Pollux Mac Tooley. Three or four schools tull of little boys have been cursed for going to hear a Methodist preacher. Bargains for shirts and to enails of deceased saints—su plices and trencher caps olessed by the Pope. These are the fruits of double

> tolly 🌥 It makes no odds if the contents of the papal portmanteau did not exactly bear out Sydney Smith's description of them. It was not precisely what he simed at either.

allegiance - the objects of our incredible

In his first letter to his "Brother Abraham he writes :-

"In the first place, my sweet Abraham, the Pope is not landed-nor are there any curates sent out after him-nor has he been hid at St. Alban's by the Dowager Lady Spenser-nor dined privately at Holland House-por been seen near Dropmore. . . . By this time the best informed clergy in the neighborhood of the metropolis are convinced castle, and to sympathize with him in the that the rumor is without foundation, and, though the Pope is probably hovering about agitators But the whole concern seems in a fishing smack, it is most likely he will very badly shaken and is, to all appearance, fall a prey to the vigilance of our cruisers. and it is certain he has not yet polluted the Protestanism of our soil.

Although it is beside my purpose to illustrate the "humorous vein and the pleasing folly" running through Sydney Smith's writings, I shall give by the way another sample of his humorous sketches. It is on a quite different subject, showing how the bodily dispositions react upon the mind, favorably or unfavorably, according as they are normal or disordered, and describing in particular the occasional distressing effects produced upon the moral constitution by such complaints as poor Mrs. Flanagan labored under. He says :-

"Happiness is not impossible without health, but it is of very difficult attainment. I do not mean by health merely an absence of dangerous complaints, but that the body should be in perfect tune—full of vigor and alacrey. The longer I live the more I am convinced that the apothecary is of more im portance than Seneca; and that halt the unhappiness in the world proceeds from little stoppages, from a duct choked up, from food pressing in the wrong place, from a vexed duodenum, or an agitated pylorus.

"The deception, as practised upon human cre tures, is curious and entertain ug. My friend sups late; he eats some strong soup, then a lobster, then some tart, and he dime : these esculent varieties with wine. The next day I call upon him He is going to sell his house in London and to retire in the country. He is alarmed for his etdest daughter's health His expenses are hourly increasing, and nothing but a timely retreat can save him from ruin. All this is the lobster : and when over-excited nature has had time to manage this testaceous incumbrance, the daughter re covers, the finances are in good order, and every rural idea effectively excluded from the mind.

"In the same manner, old friendships are destroyed by toasted cheese, and hard salten meat has led to suicide. Unpleasant feelings of the body produce correspondent sensations in the mind, and a great sense of wretched ness is sketched out by a morsel of indigestion and misguided food. Of such infinite consequence to happiness is it to study the -(A Memoir of the Rev. Sidney Smith, by Lady Holland.)

In a letter addressed to the electors relative to the claims of Catholic Ireland, he presses those claims with his characteristic force and manner of reasoning.

"Some people talk," he says, "as if they were quite teased and worried by the eternal clamors of the Catholics (now Irish agitators): but if you are eternally unjust, can you ex pect anything more than to be eternally vexed by the victims of your injustice? You want all the luxury of oppression without any of its inconvenience. I should think the Catholics very much to blame if they ever ceased to importune the legislature for justice so long as they could find one single member of Parliament who would advocate their cause.' . . . "If you think the thing must be done at some time or other, do it when you

are calm and powerful, and when you need not do it." He takes up the rallying cries of the English priests, and on their strength presses the

argument against them with irresistable

Catholics, that they may not join with for-eign Papists in time of war. Church for ever; therefore emancipate the Catholics, that they may not help to pull it down. King for ever; Catholic Church. So bravely, too, did he therefore emancipate the Catholics, that they rush and keep in the thick of the fight for the may become his loyal subjects. Great Britain for ever; therefore emancipate the Catholics. that they may not put an end to its perpetuity. Our Government is essentially Protestant; therefore, by emancipating the Catholics, give up a few circumstances which have nothing to do with the essence. The Catholics are disquised enemies; therefore, by emancipation, turn them into open friends. They have a double allegiance; therefore, by emancipation, make their allegiance to the king ao grateful that they will never confound it with the spiritual allegiance to the Pope."

Deriding the idea that they had anything to fear on the ground that the Irish might try and recover the land from which they had been evicted, he says :--

"A great deal of time would be spared if gentlemen, before they order their post chaises for a No Popery meeting, would read the most elementary defense of there people, and inform themselves even of the rudiments of the question." . "But, atterall, who are the descendants of the rightful possessions? The estate belonged to the O'Rourkes, who were hanged, drawn and quartered in the time of Cromwell; true, but before that it belonged to the O'Connors, who were drawn, hanged and quarrered in the time of Henry VII. The O'Sullivans have a still carlier plea of suspension, evisceration and division. Who is the rightful possessor of the estate? We forget that Catholic Ireland has been murdered three times over by its Protestant musters."

He puts the case of an insurrection; what

"Suppose after a severe struggle you put the Irish down, if they are mad and foolish enough to recur to open violence; yet are the retaided industry and the misapplied energies if so many million of men to go for nothing? Is it possible to forget all the wealth, peace and happiness which are to be sacrified for twenty years to come, to these pestilential and disgraceful squabbles? Is there no horror in looking forward to a long period in which men, instead of ploughing and spinning, will curse and hate and burn and murder ?'

Further, he says :--

"You are shocked by the present violence and abuse used by the Irish Association; by whom are they driven to it? and whom are you to thank for it? Is there a hope left to them? Is any term of endurance attnded to? any scope or boundary to their patience? have they reason to believe that they are wished well to by the greatest of the great? Have they brighter hopes in an other reign? Is there one clear spot in the horizon? Anything that you have left to them, but that linguet, hatred and dispair, which, breaking into wild eloquence, and acting upon a people wild with rage, are preparing every day a muss of treason and disaffection which pary shake this empire to its very centre? You may laugh at Daniel O'Connell and treat him with contempt, and turn his metaphors into ridicule; but Daniel has, after al , a grew dal of real and powerful eloquence; and a strange sort of misgiving sometimes comes across me that Daniel and the doctor are not quite so great fools as many most respectable country clergymen believe them to be !"

In the sixth letter he wrote, under the nom le plume of Peter Plymley, and andressed to my Brother Abraham who lives in the country" (letters which had an immense circulation at the time), he forcibly reminds has countrymen of the real causes of Irish agita-

"Why, he asks, will you attribute the turbulence of this people to any cause but the right-to any cause but your own scan dalous oppression? If you tie your horse up to a gate, and heat him cruelly, is he victors because he kicks you? If you have playucci and worried a mastiff dog for years, is he mad because he flies at you whenever he recs Hatred is an active, trouble some pas-THEIR HATRED. Before you refer the turbulence of the Irish to incurable defects in their character, tell me if you have treated them as friends and equals ! Have you protected their commerce? Have you respected their religion? Have you been as anxious for their treedom as your own? Nothing of all this. What then?—Why, you have confiscated the territorial surface of the country twice over; you have massacred and exported her inhabitants; you have deprived four-lifths of them of every civil privilege; you have at every period made her commerce and manufactores shevishly subordinate to your own and yet the hatred which the Irish bear to you is the result of an original turbulance of character, and of a primitive, obdurate wild

ness, utterly incapable of civilization!"
"In the six hundredth year of our empire over Ireland, he el quently asks in the preeding letter, have we any memorial of ancient hindness to refer to? Any people, any zea!, any country on which we can depend? Have any hope but in the winds of heaven and the tides of the sea? Any prayer to prefer to the Irish but that they should forget and forgive their oppressors, who in the very moment they are calling upon them for their exertions, solemnty assure them that the oppression shall still

"If the Irish," he says, in another place, were a rash, violent and intemperate race. are they to be created with rushness, violence and intemperance? If they were addicted to fraud and falsehood, are they to be treated by those who rule them with fraud and falsehood? Are there to be perpetual races in error and vice between the people and the lords of the people? Is the supreme power always to find virtues rebellion, the Irish, example, or improve them by laws and insti-

will indeed disarm them; rescue them from the degraded servitude in which they are held by a handful of their own countrymen and you will add four millions of brave and affectionate men to your strength."

What! Has England done nothing towards improving the miserable condition of the Irish people? Think of the penal laws she has abolished (how generous and how magnanimous!) and ALL the concessions she has made to them in seven hundred years! Sydney Smith leaves her little to brag of as regards what she may have done in her favor at any time. This is how he puts it in his sixth letter to his "Brother Abraham":--

"You parade a great deal upon the vast concessions made by this country to the Irish before the union. I deny that any voluntary concession was ever made by England to Ireland. What did Ireland ever ask that was granted? What did she ever demand that was not refused? How did she get her mutiny bill a limited parliament, the refears. When Ireland asked for all those things her petitions were rejected with Persevalism and contempt. When she demanded them with the voice of 70,000 armed, they were granted with every sign of consternation

and dismay, Petitions, mild expestulation, forbearance—

England when the welfare of Ireland is concerned? About as much effect as the friction of water, or India rubber balls upon her iron-clads. It is not recorded that England ever entertained the idea of fulfilling serious obligations when not moved thereto by the fear of more serious consequences. It takes the sharpness of steel and the eloquence of the cannon's mouth to keen her sense of duty with respect to her obligations towards her neighbors.

Wanting the suggestive appearance of 70,000 armed men, "as much atubornness and stoutness as the law permits" is the next best weapon the brave Irish voluneser, now in the field can employ to arrest her attention. The struggle will be long and hard, and jus-tice and liberty will come slowly, but they will come at last. Fight to the last and you cannot be slaves, sang Thomas Davis.

One or two more notations from the pleadings of the most powerful and eloquent advocate the Irish ever had out of their own

In a speech on the "Catholic Claims," he addresses his countrymen in the following manner on the effects of England's policy towards Ireland :-

"We preach to our congregations that a tree is known by ite fruits. By the fruits it produces I will judge your system. What signed by King John, is said to be shamefully has it done for Ireland? New Zealand is negrected, and the spot will soon be sold unemerging, Otaheite is emerging; Ireland is der the hammer.
not emerging. She is still veiled in darkness.

The total number. Her children, safe under no law, live in the very shadow of death. Has your system of exclusion made Ireland rich? Has it made Ireland loyal? Has it made Ireland free! Has it made Ireland buppy? In what does the loyalty of Ireland consist? Is it in the eagerness with which they would range themselves under the hostile banner of any invader, for your distinction and for your distress? Is it liberty when men breathe and move among the bayonets of English soldiers? Is their happiness, and their history anything but such a tissue of murders, | dangerous to human life has yet been disburning, hanging, famme and disease, as never existed in the annals of the world?"

The succession of dark events chronicled in the history of Ireland since Sydney Smith goese during the Revolutionary W.c. The stated her case so ably and stood aimost alone among his countrymen in her defense, more than warrant us in recalling his scathing denunciations of the English Government. Famine and wholesale evictions, marder and hanging, trial by packed jury and by no jury, is blus. an atmosphere of English bayonets and a chain of coercion acts, scarcely less barbarous than the old penal laws—these are still the fruits by which England's system of governing in Ireland may be judged.

Now, as of old, with respect to Irchad, England is always first to provoke an attack, and always last to desist from written on this side. So much fun was inflicting injury. The perpetuation of made of this pulpable untruth that Uncle her misgovernment of the country Sam changed the new cards, and they now toward Ireland. And so jealous is she of this side." this position that she will not consent to be quiet with her for a single moment. For preacher, telling of the travels from which every blow, provoked by herself, she returns he has returned, "heve attained a wooderful two. Ill-neured and irresponsible men state of development, both mental and phyong standing provocations, resort to mad attempts and outrageous deeds to avenge her own numberless unstored outrages and free their country from the clutches of her galling threldom. Forthwith England proceeds to punish the punishment inflicted upon her, not only by dooming the criminals according to their descrie, but by coining new chains in the shape of coercion acts and other acts, wherewith to reduce the whole people more under subjection and at Harriet Beecher Stowe, speaking of the her mercy. By wholesale reprisals she length of her residence in that city, said; creates new inecutives to the commission "I don't remember when I came; I do not this to be administrating retributive justice | lector would adopt that principle." and acting in self-defence, and she is revenging revenges.

Reporation and conciliation, net retaliation Or course the ireland. sion. Depend upon it, WHOLE NATIONS of ribute the "turbulence of the Irish to any HAVE ALWAYS SOME REASON FOR cause but the right," but until she has removed all causes or dissatisfaction from them and conceded all their rights, the impartial public would attribute to "her own scanpublic would stribute to dalous oppression," and continue to consider the unhappiness and misery of Ireland as of the English Government."

Referring in another place to the point of Irish history alluded to in one of my cita tions, Sydney Smith says :-

"In April, 1782, 70,000 Irish volunteers wer under arms; the representatives of 170 armed corps met in Ulster, and the English parlia ment (the Lords and Commons, both on the some day, and with only one discentient voice, the Minister moving the question) were compelled, in the most disgraceful and precipitate manner, to acknowledge the complete independence of the Irish nation, and nothing but the good serve and moderation of Grattan prevented the separation of the two crowns.

If the same golden opportunity again off rec the Irish might not be easily restrained by the "good sense and moderation" of anyone from going the whole way! As som as the " Volunteers of '82" had consented to disband and lay down their arms, the grandsons of the faithful executors of the Limerich treaty soon found efficient means for a storing the old order of things. The Irish tried to rally and regain their position, but the abortive effort of '98 showed that the opportunity for a successful rise had passed. The same dis-astrons effects which tollowed this attempt would doubtless mark a like event should unwise counsels prevail and they ventured upon the same daring experiment

Yet, if over a people had a just cause for "ill treated and infaamong the people; never to teach them by mously governed as they have been," are that example, or improve them by laws and insti- people. Nations have rebelled for much less reason than they have, and the victorious?"

"Be kind and be just to the Irish, and you rious leaders are accounted heroes in every land. That the Irish have a sufficient every land. That the Irish have a sufficient cause to strike for independence no one can, the land of the rest deny. The difficulty or uncertainty lies not there. Such an attempt on their part, even with ten times more reasons than they have impelling them in that direction, would be wholly unjustifiable, because, under the pro-sent circumstances, it could lead to nothing else but bloodshed and the most discatrous consequences Ireland's treasury and armory answer pretty well the description Sydney Smith gives of Pope's, and as for active help from outside, there is a physical impossibility in the way; a lody cannot act where it is not, and the vigilance of England's sten cruisers would, in all probability, provent it from reaching a spot where it could act efficiently against her. Therefore, "no treason, no rebellion, but as much stubbornness and stoutness as the law permits."

Oh! if Ireland was only strong crough * In that case, it's the curve peal of Poyning's law, a constitution? Not by the concessions of England but by the concessions of England but by the come aware of this in due time, and she would make herself as sweet and amiable as ever she in her nature could be towards the sister isle, leaving no stone unturned to conciliate her and enlist her friendship and goodwill.
And then? Well, the sister isle, unable to
forget the past and not unmindful of the
future, would scarcely feel disposed to reci-No Papacy; therefore emancipate the what effect could such proceeding have upon precate Albion's graces, and, cause or no ease

cause, she would in all likelihood hasten to raise the green flag and fling its folds to the breeze of a free Irish sky!

Could the chain for an instant be riven Which tyrauny flung-round us then, Oh! 'its not in man, nor in heaven, To let tyranny blad it again!

Erin i O Eriu i the long in the shade, Thy star will shine out when the prodest shall fade i and the slaverys cloud o'er thy morning had hung, The full noon of freedom shall beam round thee yet; THE END.

BREVITIES.

The Czar's two sons are slight and gentle youths, resembling their mother. A Voodoo woman in North Carolina actually frightened four negroes to death by put-

ting the "evil eye" on them. A consideration of the highest importance in artificial illumination is that rooms should be lighted only by means of indirect rays or diffused light.

That most sullen and sulphuric grapple of grand armies in the Wilderness is to be told f by General Grant in a forthcoming number of the Century.

Runnymede, where Magna Charta was The total number of flowering plants now

known in British North America may be estimated at about 3,000 species against 10,000 in the United States. In the trial of a case about a hog in Cobb County, Georgie, lately, the Justice took the

hog for his costs and the lawyer had to content himself with gairing the case as his fee. Although a variety of microscopic forms of plants have been found on bank notes and coins in circulation, none known to be

covered. A lady of Brunswick, Go., has a bed the feathers of which were picked from a flock of

eathers are just as sort and downy as ever. The observations of Professor C. P. Langlev have convinced him that there has been i mistaken conception of the sunlight. It has been supposed to be white, while in reality it

The firm of detectives from whom Brainerd, the Vermont bank detaulter, escaped, is now offering a reward of \$10,000 for his recovery, and are coefident that the min is near St. Paul and has not gone tack to Canada.

The old postal cards bore on the front the legend "Nothing but the address can be written on this side." So much fun was places her in a perpetuel aggressive attitude reed: "Nothing but the address to be on

> " The German race," said Mr. Talmage, the sical. You can talk with a cab driver on scientific sal just and net intelligent answers."

The word "S. Ich," which often occurs in the Psalms, is one of doubtful meaning. It is supposed by some Bible scholars to signify silence, or pulse in the musical performance of the ascred song. Others again claim that it is intended to indicate special attention to the subject.

They tell a funny story in Hartford, Mrs. creates new incentives to the commission "I don't remember when I came; I do not of new crimes and the triumphanely regains live by years." This being repeated to Mark her aggressive attitude. She pretends in all I'wain, "I wish," he coserved, "the tax col-

The Duke of Devanshire has at Holker Hall a notable herd of shorthorn cattle. He paid for the stock, in all, since 1851, the sum England should be ergoged in with regard to in the same time smooth to \$464,665. Out of the difference between these paid all expenses of management, feeding, etc., and laid away a bun 'some not profit.

WEDDING.

The marriage of Mr. Dwyer, merchant, of facilion, to Miss Katie Kelly, daughter of directly chargeable to the long wickedness John Kelly, Esq., a prominent resident of Carillon, took place on the 28th Sept. The bride was richly attired. She was attended by her cousin, Miss Kelly of Grenville. The groom was supported by Mr. T. P. Kelly, a brother of the bride, as best man. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion. High Mass was celebrated, which was very imposing; the music and singing rendered by the choir was highly appreciated. The happy couple took their departure by the steame Prince of Wales, with her colors flying at full mast. They were accommunied as far as Rigand by a number of their friends, who, on leaving, gave there a hearty send-off on their trip to New England, where they in tend visiting the principal cities, also New York. The bride was the recipient of many

A CATHOLIC AUTHOR HONORED BY

nandsome presents,

THE POPE. Cur Most Holy Farmer, Pope Leo XIII., es been generously pleased to impart his Apostolic Benedictio., for the second time, to Mr. James J. Treas, author of "Tributes of Protestant Writers to the Truth and Beauty of Catholicity;" and to signify his high appreciation of "Tributes" and of Catholic Flower from Protestant Gar His Holiness has also deigned to dens." honor Mr. Treacy with the present of an aquisitely executed cameo, representing St. loseph and the Infant Saviour, the work of a of-tinguished Roman artist .- Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

in mer, that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, &c., should try

Farmer Pershing, of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, has about 1,000 bushess of apples in his orchard, which he recently offered for \$10 to any one who would take them away. The crop in Western Pennsylvania is the largest in many years.

NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgative, acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstruc-

Sixty thousand books and pamphlets have been published by Congress since 1776.

Freeman's Worm Powders are agreeable to take, and expel all kinds of worms from children or adults.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN are made pallid and unattractive by function al irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

The deaths in Europe from smallpox are said to be 60,000 annually. The mortality is almost wholly confined to civilians, as owing to constant vaccination and revaccination the armies are almost wholly free from the dis ា **ខ្មែរ ខែ**ក្រុម ស្រាស់ ស្រាស់ ស្រាស់

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US.

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us una-Like a thief at night it steals in upon us una-wares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime, collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish coloured experience. it is attended with a greenish coloured expectora-tion. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, gloony, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-coloured, depositing a wediment after standing. There is frequently a apitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste: this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease it some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others or kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield :- I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suf-fering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale

is increasing wonderfully.

Jeo. A. Webb, 141, York Street, Belfast:—I have seld a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it. J. S. Metcalfe' 55, Highgate, Kenda :- I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never kin with a case in which it has not relieved or cored, and I have

sold many grosses.
Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover:—I have always taken a great interest in your medihave always taken a great interest in your medi-zines and I have recommended them as t have found numerous cases of cure from their use. Thomas Chapman, West Auckland is I find that the trude steadily increases. I sell more of your medicine than any other kind. N. Darroll, Chin, Salop :—All who buy it ar pleased, and recommend it Jos. Balkwill, A.P.S., King-bridge :—The

public seem to appreciate their great value. A. Armsterd, Market Street. Old or in-Fur ness: -It is needless for me to say that your raluable medicines have great sale in this district greater than any other I know of, giving great

atisfaction.
Robt. Laine, Melksham:— 1 on well recommend the Curative Syrup from beying proved its efficacy for indigestion my-clf. Frieckheim, Arbroath, Forfarshire, Sept. 23, 1832

Dear Sir,—Last year I sent you a letter tecoin mending Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have very much pleasure in still bearing testimony to the very satisfactory results of the famed Syrap and Pills. Most patent medicales die out with me but Mother Seigel has had a stooly saw ever since I commenced, and a still in as a great de mand as when I first began to sell the medicine. The cures which have come under my notice are chiefly those of liver complaint and general debility

A certain minister in me neighborhood says it is the only thing which care emedied him and restored him to his normal on it was of health after being unable to preach to associal brable after being unable to preach to increase formula length of time. I could mean to an arguest many other cases, but space were more additive. A near friend of mine, who is very much addited to costiveness, or constipation, under that Mother Seigals Pills are the only pills which are ivided complaint. All other pills cause a reaction which is very annoying. Motaer Seig I's Pills do not leave a bad after-effect. I have much pleasure in commending again to suffering lumanity Mother Seigel's metic. c. was are If this letter is of any service you can publish it.

Yours very truly.

Ginst

(Signed) William S. Giass, Chemist. A. J. White, Esq.

15th August, 1883. Dear Sir .- I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that be suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of dector's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from

medicine clares Mother Seiger — me has saved his life.

Yours truly,

(Signed) N. Webb,

Chemist Calne.

S. James Stris A. J. White, (Limited) 67 St. James Street, Montreal
For s. le by all druggists, and by A. J. White limited), 67 St. James street cory.

 $THS = \{OLONIAL \mid EXHIBITIAN,$

CIRCULAR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURF.

Mr. John Lowe, Secretary of the li ment of Agriculture, has issued a circular at connection with the proposed Colonial and Indian Exhibition, to be held on the late of May next. In it he says: The very large space of 54,000 square feet has been allotted to the Dominion of Canada, by command of the Provident, His Royal Highness. A great opportunity is, therefore, afforded to Canada to show the distinguished place she occupies, by the progress she has made in Agriculture, in horticulture, in industrial and fine arts, in the manuf during industries, in the newest There are many forms of nervous debility improvements in manufacturin machinery and implements, in public works by models and designer; also in an adequate mapley of her vast resources in the fracties, and in forest and mineral wealth, and also in shipping. It is, therefore, desired that Canedians of all parties and classes should come forward and vie with one another in endeavoring on this great occasion to put Canada in her true place as the premier colony of the British Empire, and to establish her preper position before the world. Every farmer, every prolucer and every manufacturer has interest in assisting, it having been already demonstrated that extension of trade always follows such

DO NOT WAIT UNTIL CHILL WINTER is here.

The Summer is over-Autumn brings forcibly to mind the necessity of fixing the revenue for the winter's supply of the requirements of life-and the sanguine man turns naturally to making a small sacrifice of a dollar or more (as he can afford) upon the altar of Fortune, by sending to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, by sending to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., for a ticket or a fraction of one in the 185th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, at noon, on Tuesday, (always Tuesday) Oct 13th, when \$285,500 will be scattered broadcast in sums from \$250,000 downwards. So prepared for sintage \$75,000 downwards. So prepare for Winterby investing at once.

Garfield was bald and his hair of a semiblonde color,

STATISTICS IN 66 FINE TRUE WITNESS',

The Pest Printing & Publishing Co. AT THEIR OFFICES:

IN PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISERS.

A itmited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" at 15e per line (agate), first insertion, 10e per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices 20e per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, information Wanted, &c., 50e per neersion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of "Births. Deaths and Marriages 50e cach insertion.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the ""est advertising medium in Canada

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in the country should always give the ame of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office. Bemittances can be safely made by Registered Letter Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attacked to ranger. Subscribers will see by date on the militarse lamber opies sent free on application expires. Sample copies sent free on application derties wishing to become subscribers can do so raugh any responsible news agent, when there is it not our local agents in their locality. Address all munications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

ME NO DISCOUNT FROM THE BEOU -CAR 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 STRNCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 7, 1885

MR CHAMBERTAIN has just intimated to the gentlemen who constitute the British House of Lords that they must go-that is, contactly. He tells them that the Liberals of all smades of opinion are united on the re essity of doing away with "this obstruction, -a nice name for the Upper Chamber. The Lords, however, can breathe easily for some time to come, as Mr. Chamberlain was kind enough to add that the Liberals were not yet decided as to how and when their Lordships would be reduced to democrate.

MASTERN Roumelia, the scene of the new movement on the chess board of European politics, is a province created by the Congress d Berlin in 1878. It was autonomic until the recent change in government, though, under the provisions of the treaty, it formed an integral part of the Turkish Empire, and was governed by a Christian appointed by the Porte, subject to the approval of the powers. The province is bounted on the north by the Balkans, on the east by the Red Sea, on the south by old Roumelia, and on the west by Balgaria. The area is 13,603 square miles and the nopulation 750,000.

THE volunteers who halted opposite a certain building at 2 o'clock this morning and ly to defend their lives when they are imperstruck up "tied save the Queen," and gave rilled by brutal and bloodthirsty thugs. * three cheers with great vigor" for certain | Nothing strikes terror more rapidly into a people therein, did a very unwise thing under gang of midnight marauders than the sight the circumstances. The volunteers are for of a mounted policeman. The very clatter of the moment 'me guardians of the civic peace, his charger's heels is deadly music to the ears and in that carractly impartiality as well as of the prowlers, and sends them a flying in all conrace should mark their conduct. To directions. Let us have the mounted police betray one's sympathies in so forcible and and we will have no need of the troops. public a manner is as dangerous as it was ancalled for. A volunteer's first duty is to avoid every act or demonstration which might tend to arouse, in the least, hestility of any description.

A PRW weeks ago two little boys were sent for a term of years to the Reformatory for the crime of stealing apples out of an orchard. The Pest drew attention to the severity of the sentence, and urged the authorities to investigate the case and see if there was no room for elemency. Aldermen Strond and Dafresne, with the Rev. Pather Filiatrault, interested the medves in the case, and we are happy to see that their intervention has resulted in the liberation of one of the boys, who was returned yesterday to the arms of his heartbroken mother. Our courts of justice should not earn the reputation of punishing little sins with big penalties and monetrous orimes with light sentences.

An evening contemporary reports Major-General Sir Frederick Middleton, the hero of the Northwest rebellion, as hurriedly arriving in the city to take charge of the volunteers called out to sup ress the mob. We do not believe that the gallant General is in town for any such purpose. He wasn't asked to come and he isn't wanted. The local militia officers are quite competent to carry out the instructions that may be given them by the civic authorities. The idea of bringing in the commander-in-chief of all the forces of the Dominion of Canada to chase a few unruly youths and street arabs to their beds, is rather ludicrous.

THE Ontario papers comment very favorably on Major Dugas' letter, declining to be "feasted" in honor of his victory over Mr. Sheppard, of the Toronto News, in the recent libel suit tried in this city. Our Western contemporaries say they cannot admire too much the good sense and gentlemanly spirit exhibited by Major Dugas. But we have failed to see in their columns any word of disapproval of the brans band music and addresses presented by the people of Ontario | denunciation of it. Since the earlier cento the libeller of the 65th, as a protest against turies the Church has always ranged itself on his conviction. If Major Dugas was to be the the power against the people. Now that the power of kings is giving way and popular majorities are assuming the reins of the banquet, as it would be repugnant to tyranny, the Ohurch paints her face anew to right feeling "to rejoice publicly over the gain a new ascendancy." fact that a citizen, whoever he may be, had The Witness must be very malicious or very question. The question could not be ignored

fraction of our laws," it is olear that Shep pard's duty would have been to modestly de, prompted by race prejudices or antipathies.

ANOTHER policeman has had his skull masked in while in the performance of his duty. Seven young men were disturbing the peace at the early hour of three o'clock in the morning, on a leading thoroughfare, when they were accosted by two constables, who invited them to go home. This mild request was followed by a furious and brutal onslaught on the part of the roughs. Constable Hotte was knocked insensible and kicked to a jelly. His comrade, Constable Favreau, fought the seven as best he could until assistance arrived, when four of the brutes were arrest ed. It will be interesting to note what punishment will be meted out to those policealayers.

OUR evening contemporaries have been finding fault with the ecclesiastical authorities for holding religious processions through the streets of the city during the enidemic. We are airaid that their criticism is altogether captious, for we find them puffing and advertizing a grand church parade of the city corps of the Fifth Military district, which is to take place to-morrow, from the Champ de Mars to Christ Church Cathedral. If it is dangerous to hold a procession for the purpose of influencing Divine Providence to dispel the epidemic, we fail to see where the danger is less in a military parade, which is held for no other purpose than to "show off" and attract crowds. The fact of the matter is that the most of certain newspaper talk about emailpox, and about precautions against it, has been, from the start, pure, unmitigated

THE temperance convention held on Sunday afternoon was one that reflected credit on the Irish Catholic societies taking part in it. 1: was a grand living protest against the crying evils of intemperance. The reunion was one full of significance, and the sermon was worthy of the occasion. It was an eloquent and exhaustive treatment of the subject from a Christian standpoint, and an carnest appeal to all that is noble in the human heart and hopeful in the soul to rise above the degrading and debasing habits of intemperance. It cannut but have made a deep impression and produced a most salutary effect on all those who had the happiness of hearing it.

THE suggestion to strengthen the police force by a squad of twenty five mounted constables, or more if necessary, is one which we highly commend. Montreal enjoys a reputation for rowdvism and lawlessness as unsavory as her reputation for smallpox, and she owes it to herself to see to it that the rowdy element shall not be allowed to destroy property and sacrifice the lives of our police men or citizens without feeling that the hand of authority will fall hard and heavy upon them. Our police force should be allowed the use of firearms and taught how to use them. so that they may be able justly and judicious-

WE recently expressed our regret that the

Irish Canadian should have so far forgotten itself as to denounce the conduct of the officers of the 65th in prosecuting Sheppard, of the News, " is an unmitigated attempt at persecution." Our est emed contemporary has ventured to assert that we were not sincere in the expression of our regret, which wis "merely simulated," Our confrere does us an injustice, for The Post is always sincere in what it says and never simulates anything. If we did not experience a sense of regret, we would not have expressed any We utterly fail to see how our contemporary makes out that what we were really after was "the scalp of the Irish Canadian." We can assure it that our disposition is far from being so sanguinary. The Irish Canadian did not do itself honor, nor did it do the gallant 65th and the French Canadians justice when it walked arm in arm with a man branded as a "public calummiator," and when it denied to the officers of the 65th the right to wipe out the slander by legal process. The Canadian says it is entitled to its opinions and has a right to discuss the topics of the day. We never questioned the title or the right. But when a man informs you at noon that the "sun is set," one is neither "captious," nor "arrogant" in telling the man that he is wrong.

The fact that a person is entitled to hold his opinions does not destroy the right of another to point out when those opinions are wrong or false. That is all we pretended to do, when we informed the Canadian that its charge of "unmitigated persecution" against the 65th was neither warranted nor just.

Says the Montreal Daily Witness :-

The attitude of Archbishop Walsh in openly espausing the "revolution" is a new one for the Church of Rome. The "revolution" has long been placed, even before Freemasonry, as the arch enemy of the Church. The syllabus of Pius Ninth and the Vatican Council occupied themselves chiefly with the

med the state of the letter of redwine. as the revocation with the Arian National pard's duty would have been to modestly de movement. The object of the revolution cline all ovations and addresses, which were is to upset all right and justice, prompted by race prejudices or antipathies. while Iraland's aim is to secure justice and right, This is what Archbishop Walsh has espoused, and not, as the Daily Witness falsely states, the "revolution." If His Grace was guilty of that with , which be is charged, his attitude would certainly be "a new one" Our contemporary misstates history when it says that the church has always ranged itself on the side of power against the people. The poor, the lowly and the slave have been raised up by the church, while the insolent haughty and tyrannical monarchs of past ages had to bend to the Holy See and give up their evil ways. The church, which is the most democratic institution in the world, has always stood by the people, and been a staunch, fearless champion of their best and dearest nterests. The Church does not need "to paint her face anew to gain a new ascendancy." She is to-day what she has been and always will be-the protector of the weak and humble, the defender of all right.

GRINDING OUT "IRISH OUTRAGES."

There is always a ready and open market in the British Press for reports of "Irish outrages." The thicker the paint and the blacker the color, the better. Every parish feud, every drunken brawl, is magnified a hundredfold and spread far and wide over the world through the means of correspondents, cable and news agencies, which are all under English control. The object is to raise domestic hostility to and take foreign sympathy from the Irish cause. While the English papers give columns to the blood andling yarns from the fertile imaginations and sanguinary pens of anti-Irish news agencies, they quietly ignore the great orderly mass meetings of the people which are daily taking place, which testify to the peace and union of the country as they do to the quiet but firm determination of the people to ceasa their struggle only when they are allowed to govern themselves as we do here n Canada.

These English papers which grind out Lish outrages" to order have been roundly condemned by no less a personage than Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the leader of the Tory party in the House, for their partizan and exaggerated accounts of occurrences in Ireland, He said the reports of crime in that country were absurdly overdrawn, and that the true state of affairs was far from what it was represented. But when we come to think, the Irish people will live down misrepresentation and defamation as they have lived down a good many other things. The Irish are a very hopeful and buoyant people.

VERY MUCH HUFFED.

The Hon, Peter Mitchell is greatly huffed because he was not selected by Sir John to fill the vacancy in the Federal Cabinet. In his capacity as a "right thinking person," Mr. Mitchell condemns the transfer of Judge Thompson from the bench of the Supreme of Justice. The disappointed aspirant, through the columns of his paper, says the selection of Judge Thompson was a decided siap in the face to the Nova Scotia members of the party, and considers there was no excuse for it, as it was quite easy for Sir John to secure the necessary talent for the Cabinet vacancy from amongst those who were already eligible for

Those are the sentiments of frustrated amition and are to be weighed as such. Approval of even the best and wisest acts is not to be expected from such an embittered source. If we look to the people of the pro viuce interested in the appointment, we find Judge Thompson's acceptance of the portfolio has given general satisfaction irrespective of narty. One of the leading Grit organs of the province endorses the appointment in the warmest terms. It says :-" We " are intimately acquainted with Mr. Toompeon, and it was our lot to meet him often during four years of legislation in the local house, and we can say a more thorough ' gentleman we never met with in an official capacity. We congratulate the people of Nova Scotia in having in the Dominion Cabinet a gentleman of Mr. Thompson's " ability and untiring energy. He is an ex-" cellent speaker, a clear-headed lawyer, and " will undoubtedly fill the office to the satis-" faction of the country."

The appointment has evidently pleased and satisfied the country, and we do not see why the Hon. Peter should kick so much about Government at Ottawa should be run so as to please and satisfy him? When men are not wanted they ought to take a back seat.

"I AM NO HANGMAN." Ar an agricultural fair, held yesterday at Bell's Corners, in Carleton County, a scene occurred which was not down on the citement. Sir John Macdonald was delivering a speech, when the crowd divided into heads are said to have been broken. The trouble originated in a discussion over Riel's fate. Some said he should be hanged, others maintained that he should not, and to settle the difference the disputants had recourse to an exhibition of fisticuffs which developed into a riot. One of the rioters rushed up to Sir John and demanded in a most peremptory manner "whether the Premier was going to hang Riel or not," Most men would have been cornered by such a pointed

not remain "silent," he could not shake his head and say "he did not know;" he could not say "yes," nor he could say "no. To have treated the question with silent contempt might have cost him serious bodily injury, if not his life; to have given an inde cisive answer would have left him at the mercy of both sides; to have said either yes or no would have set not only Bell's Corners but the entire country ablaze. Most men would have died on the horns of the dilemma, but Sir Jonn sprang from them with ease and grace. His ready wit came to his rescue when it was probably needed most in the history of his career. His answer to the ticklish question of whether he was going to hang Riel or not was effective as it was brief. He replied to the rioter: "I am no bangman," and the mob was satisfied.

We do not believe that Sir John, in his forty-one years of active political life, was ever stumped for an answer under such trying circumstances. Not one statesman in a hundred would, on the spot, have given a reply that could have so brilliantly and thoroughly saved the situation, which was worth either his own life, the following and support of his party, or the peace and union of the country.

"I am not a hangman" is destined to become historic.

THE REPORTER VS. THE EDITOR.

The reporters and the news columns of the Daily Witness are evidently much more honest than its editorial writers and columns. Fur some weeks past the only religious daily has been engaged editorially in a crusade gainst the Sisters of Charity. It has likened them to "the daughters of the horse leech." It has painted them as greedy grabbers, who profit of Montreal's distress to seize upon the civic tressury. It has told its readers that they were constantly planning how they can further tax the citizens. It has even charged them with taking advantage of the smallpox epidemic to demand new concessions from the city which will give them forever a new hold on the body poli

All these heartless and lying accusations the Daily Witness has brought against the Sisters of Charity, and repeated them from day to day

And for what's

Because it was proposed to give them the free use of water in their work of charity. But now the Witness reporter turns up to make a common liar and a slanderer of the Witness editor. In the news columns of last evening's issue we find the Witness reporter

stating the facts as follows :- "It would appear that the demand of the Minerce for "the exemption of conventual institutions by 'the City Corporation, from payment of the " water tax, has been entirely gratuitous on " its part, as. so far, no official request has been made by the nons for a remission of

Here we are told by the Witness reporter that the Sisters have made no request for a remission of the tax. How is that etatement of the facts to be conciliated with the odious assertion of the Witness editor that the Sisters took advantage of the epidemic to demand a remission of the tax, which would give them forever a new hold on the hody politic? There is no conciliation possible. The "only religious daily " stand's self-convicted of a deliberate attempt to falsify the record, and to create prejudice and hatred of the Sisters, to whom the city is so much indebted. Our esteemed contemporary deserves nothing but the reprobation which should attend all base

NO VIRTUE IN COMPULSION. PEOPLE do not like to be bulldozed into

doing a thing, even when it may prove of

great benefit to them. A man will listen to,

and will in the long run follow good advice; mperious command of "You've got to do it," then obstinacy takes the place of docility and pliableness, and the man becomes as stubborn as the ass, and is liable to kick as viciously as the mule. We consider it is a most excellent thing to invite and persuade people to get vaccinated; but it is a most improper course to pursue to tell them that they will have to do it. Thus free vaccination is most desirable and advisable, but compulsory vaccination is most vitude and to the gallows. repulsive. We believe that incalculable harm has been done to the cause of "vaccination" hy yoking it with that odious epithet "compulsory." The Montreal Daily Star's advocacy of "compulsory vaccination" was enough to defeat the good work that had been accomplished in bringing the population to comprehend and realize the benefits to be derived from the use of vaccine. It was almost a criminal blunder to discuss "compulsion," in astonishing, and something more than senit. He surely does not pretend that the | for there was and is no virtue in it, but much evil. The talk of compulsory vaccination in the English press was as misplaced as it was ill-timed. It was looked upon as "dictation" by a large and respectable section of the community in a matter of opinion, and as such was not to be submitted to. In fact that Another romancier has caused to be published word "compulsory" is responsible for the in several quarters a story to the effect that riots which have created so much commotion so great is the excitement and anti-vacin the city. Our French coutemporaries cination sentiment that one person bill and which created for the time great ex. speak out in no uncertain tone, and plainly poisoned herself sooner than submit to say that moral sussion will be acceptable, but compulsion, never. La Presse, which strong- sible for the statement that His Worship two factions and started a lively row. Many ly favors vaccination, gives the Star to under- the Mayor had been arrested for taking posstand that the French people want none session of the hospital grounds. The New of its dictation and will take none of it. It | York Post, Times and Sun have day by day says :-- " Now that the Star has exhausted its | been charged with more or less harrowing tales i sensationalism in the way of creating a telegraphed from this city. It would occupy denounced by the English merchants and "author of the decision of the Health Com- the New York Evening Post, a paper which, so acted as to render himself guilty of an in- ignorant to confound what is known in Europe under the circumstances. The Premier could "mittee in regard to its adoption, we may remark by the way, is the first even. want to tie the hands of public charity be.

against the advice of such experienced men selled means of persuasion. It must not be " lost sight of that it is the Star which has dene the harm, and that now, in wishing "to repair it, brings to its work all the zeal " of a new convert, which threatens to be as disastrous as the results of its first cam paign. The Star is like an incendiary who wants to become a fireman."

BOYCOTTING AN INFORMER.

England can give her "informers" position and wealth, but she cannot give them peace hard one to travel. During the ever memor. able reign of Spencer, a Westmeath farmer with a number of others, was charged with conspiracy to murder, in what is known as the famous Barbarilla murder case, but having turned approver at the trial, and procured the conviction of some twelve persons, his alleged fellow conspirators, he obtain d on his farm, with a large money sible interest they can have in magnifying reward given to him by the Crown. constables, who reside with him and suffer. The falsification to which we refer is accempany him everywhere he goes. Some months ago he made a public statement to his parish priest, the Rev. Mr. Curry, which he subsequently put in writing and signed, and which was brought before the House of Commons at the time by Mr. T D. Sullivan, M.P., declaring that he had no personal knowledge whatever of the said murder or conspiracy, and that all he had sworn work again. Seeing that Ireland is on the against the parties convicted was a concoction to save himself; and that he was then anxious to make any reparation in his power to those who were suffering through him.

This confession only embittered the popular feeling against him. The people would have. no dealings with a man who had so basely served the infamous purposes of the English Government. He was boy cotted on all sides. traders would not touch a head of his live; stock. Thinking to escape hostility, he passed over the channel to England to dis Daily Post tells us what kind of a reception he met with on English soil. It says that when he landed in Liverpool on Sunday with his body guard of Royal Irish constables his reputation seems to have got before him, and he found unmistakable proof of this when the cattle drovers who await the arrival of the steamers in quest of a sb no only refused with a unanimity which evidenced a previous understanding to drive his cattle to market, but addressed the owner in constables endeavored as best they could to regime. Other methods must be tried and conduct the cattle to the railway depot, en other plans adopted. The echo of the bugle other cattle dealers who had got their cattle | the world, and has struck terror into the the boycotted animals were accepted, so | Hinc illae lacrymae. that the boycotted farmer had to procced under increasing difficulties towards wealthier Ireland—the free Ireland on this Old Swan, where he found shelter for side of the Atlantic -is watching the home himself and his cattle at the Stanley Hotel. Even here they were not to rest in peace, for the Irish dealers who were staying at the hotel for the following day's market strengthen Pernell's hands, is a proof informed their host that they would retire en masse if the "informer" was allowed to remain, and, as the landlord had to consider his own interests, he was obliged to sak his unpopular visitors to retire. They next sought shelter at the Old Swan police station, and were taken to a rather obscure lodging-house, where they at at last were allowed to stretch their weary limbs, but on the landlady, who was an Irish woman, learning the character of her visitors, she at once obliged them to rise and quit her but when that advice takes the form of an premises at midnight, and they were obliged to return to the police station for shelter. In the market the same hostility was shown, and the boycotted farmer failed to sell his stock in the usual way, and was obliged to sell by private contract to a Manchester butcher at a loss of £3 per head to get them off his hands." The life of an approver is a hard one, but it is no harder than he deserves for aiding the Crown to send innocent people to penal ser-

MONTREAL DEFAMED BY HER OWN. THE citizens, as a rule, do not see the American papers, but if they had the opportunity of reading the despatches that appear the dying hands of O Connell and in them, purporting to be sent from Montreal, they would be not a little surprised. The New York journals are particularly rich sational, paragraphs. As was pointed out the other day in these columns, the readers of the New York Sun were seriously told that Col. Ouimet, M.P., "colonel of the 65th and a Public Prosecutor," had alleged that a war of races was inevitable. the operation. The same genius is responpanic, and after having been discovned and too much of our space to give many extracts from the mass of systematic untruth-telling the enlightened English population, we find which appears to the detriment of Montreal in it straddling another Rossinant; it must the foreign press. The reason of its being "have vaccioation whether we will it or not, sent is inexplicable. For example, here "Not only does it extol compulsory vaccina- is the "narrative" of the recent riot, as "tion, but its proprietor is the principal dreamed by the Montreal correspondent of religious duily." The rev. gentleman, in a

ing paper in that city, circulating among the as Ald. Gray, Dr. Lachapelle and Mr. haut ton, the very classes whose travelling Shorey, who opposed this measure and coun- and purchasing is annually of some service to Montreal :-

"The active ringleaders were four French Communists, who led the mob on, shouting, Vive la France! Vive la Commune! Bravo Riel? Down with the English and vaccination!" " Among the rioters last night were many of the Sixty Fifth French Canadian Regiment : 600 quarrymen, from Cotean S. Louis, promise to join the rioters to-night.

This will favorably impress the readers of the New York Evening Post with the condition of the city, and doubtless have some influence on those who periodically travel to or rest. A curse follows the receiver of blood Canada. The extract is only a fair sample money, and his path through life is a sore and of the extravagant nonsense that idle or malicious people send about for the edification of outside readers. It is, of course, hard to prevent the mischief being done. The authorities cannot act as censors, and the evil has to go unchecked. But there is a dark side to the picture which makes it the more disgusting. It is no scoret that the correspondents of the New York papers are mainly his liberty and went back to reside reporters on the city papers What posthe evils existing, and inventing others that The local feeling was so strong against him have happily no existence, is hard to see that he was allowed a guard of two Their own interests may be among the first to neither patriotic, respectable or politic. We refrain from commenting on the question of

MENDACIOUS ENGLISH SCRIBBLERS. THE Hibernophobes, who manipulate the

cablegrams from London in the interest of their Euglish paymasters, are at their dirty eve of obtaining the right of which she has been so long deprived, the right which was wrenched from her by means as infamous as any known in history, the right possessed. unquestioned and ungrudged, by a l civilized peoples-that of making their own laws and of governing themselves-seeing the inevitable recovery by Ireland of this lest right in the near future, these lovers of justice and He was shunned by everyone, and the cattle | praters about "British fair play" are putting forth almost superhuman efforts to belittle the Irish cause and blacken Ireland's people in the eyes of the world. We are told from pose of his herd of cattle. The Liverpool day to day that boycotting and agrarian outrages have never before reached such a pitch of terror in Ireland as at present. Some of the weak-kneed organs of public opinion in England, writing on the strength of those "thumping English lies," are auggesting that Ireland should be denied representation and be governed by shot and shell as a province in revolt. This is the fierce grin of the old canine who fain would show his teeth, but is powerless to bite. But it is too late in the day to pro very uncomplimentary terms while he and the ject a renewal of the Buckehot Forster route to Manchester. Arrived at the railway note sounded by Parnell on the Liffey a yet another difficulty presented itself. The couple of weeks ago has been heard around boxed" threatened to withdraw them if hearts of Ireland's enemies on the Thames.

> The bigger, the more powerful and struggle with the intensest interest and warm. est sympathy. Their pledge to raise \$225,-000 within the coming year, to that they are determined to do semething more than remain idle spectators of this last and final struggle for Ireland's rights.

> The latest fiction manufactured out of whole cloth by the veracious cableman comes from the correspondent of the London Standard at Rome. This orthodox news gatherer tells us that "the Popo engerly reads the " reports of the electoral chances in Ireland. 'He unceasingly admonishes the Irish Bishops to prevent their flocks from supporting the Nationalists."

> The writer of that morceau must consider his readers a supremely gullible set of nincompoons if he expects them to swallow such unmitigated rubbish. Why, it is not much more than a month ago since the Very Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dablia, in a personal interview with the Pope at the Vatican, was told by His Holiness to continue agitating in a constitutional way for Ireland's rights, and that Ireland would have his warmest sympathy until full justice would be rendered her; and on Dr. Walsh's return from Rome, as soon as he put his foot ashore, he proclaimed himself a Home Ruler and a Nationalist. He even expressed the hope that the flag that fell from had been taken up by his successor would never be unfurled until Ircland's stolen rights had been restored to her. And since then His Grace has sent a circular to all the clergy in Ireland, telling them to attend the political conventions, to look out for surprises that may be sought to be sprung upon them, and to make sure that none but true and trusted men be put forward as candidates. Now, which will the world believe? the pious, the learned and the patriotic Archbishop of Dublin or the mendacions English scribbler of the Errington type? I won't work; it is too transparent. Cis-Atlantic and trans-Atlantic Ireland are more united to-day than ever before and both are marching on to final victory. And the prayer of every free people, of every nation that loveth justice and hateth iniquity is that God may speed them on their journey and crown their efforts with success.

SHALL THE CITY SUPPORT ITS OWN POOR, OR TAX OTHERS FOR DOING IT?

An eminent Protestant divine of this city, the Rev. Mr. Nortor, has, it seems, incurred the very serious displeasure of "the only recent sermon, rebuked those bigots who 1000

cause it happens to be exercised by Catholics. Tan Post, in conjunction with several of its esteemed French contemporaries, urged the corporation to cease collecting the water tax from the Sisters of Charity, who use the liquid to wash the city's poor and keep them in a state of cleanliness. The Daily Witness. with that keenness of sight which distin guishes it, saw the gramping hand of the Pope in this request; and, like a disturbed lion in its lair, it gave a mighty roar to frighten us off. But the roar did not frighten worth a cent. We did not see what the Pope of Rome had to gain by a remission of a water tax to the Sisters of Charity, or how his er grasping hand" came to figure in the matter at all, and of course we let the Daily Witness roar away. It has been on the rampage ever since, and, as we perceive, it has been attempt ing to devour Rev. Mr. Norton, who could not see nor understand why a person, or persons, should be taxed for rendering a public service and doing general good to the community, when, if such service was not so gratuitously performed, the city would have to pay for it, not only with water, but with large drafts on the public treasury. Our the car and tells him that he does not know what he is talking about and to keep his mouth closed until he condescends to think and talk like the "only religious daily." It, for instance, tells him to always bear in mind that those Sisters of Charity are. to use its own words, "constantly planning "how they can further tax the citizens. "They have taken advantage of this small-"pox movement, and of certain complaints "made by their clergy against the hired unurses of the Civic Hospital, to make a "demand for new concessions, which will " give them forever a new hold on the body " politic."

We hope Rev. Mr. Norton will bear with the pain in his ear before he accepts such as. estimate of the services and such an appre ciation of the Sisters as being just or true. We ask the rev. gentleman if it is a plan to further tax the citizens to teach the illiterate for nothing, to feed the hungry for nothing. to clothe the naked for nothing, to house. care and protect the aged, infirm and destitute for nothing, to visit the sick, attend the dying and bring up innumerable waifs anorphans, all for nothing? We imagine that if the Sisters had a plan to tax the citizens they would throw the burden of maintaining this army of the city's poor upon the shoul ders of the Corporation, which would be forced to perform this duty if the Sisters die not voluntarily and gratuitously undertak. the task.

We also imagine that if the Corporation had to fill the place of the Sisters it would cost them more than a paltry water tax to provide for the army of the poor. Other cities which are not favored with religioucommunities and charitable societies have to provide for the support of that army.

If we thought that the views of the Witness in this matter were also those of the Protestant community, and that the latter were really convinced that as injustice was being done to them by exemp tions from taxation on the ground of charity. we would at once urge all the religious communities, asylums, charitable societies. such as the St. Vincent de Paul Associations, to hand over to the city corporation all the orphans, poor, sick and destitute who are at present supported by those religious communities and societies. But we do not think that the Daily Witness voices the sentiment of intelligent Protestants in this matter; and we are sure if the alternative was left to th. Corporation of remitting the water tax, or any other tax, or of finding lodgings, cloth ing, food and servants for the army of the poor, it would not be the remission of the tax that would be refused.

The Corporation musn't mind The Daily Wilness. Let the City Fathers be wise in their generation, and follow the dictates of common sense and justice, otherwise their error may become a costly pill for the Corpo

FATAL SHOOTING ACUIDENT. A SENTRY AT THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED. About half-past seven o'clock Saturday night a report was brought to the camp or the Exhibition Grounds that four hundred men were marching from St. Henri to attack the building; Cal. Crawford thought it advisable to increase the sentries, which was done. Through Capt. Radiger, the officer of the night, he transmitted orders for all sentries to loosen their ammunition in their pouches, but not to load. Sergeant-Major Sims, hearing that some sentries had mistaken the order, went round to investigate the matter. On coming to Private Rodden, who was on duty at one of the buildings, the latter said his rifle was loaded, and was at once ordered to unload. The night was very dark and wet; and when raising the hammer to open the breech, it slipped and the rifle went off, the ball striking Private John H. Samuel, who was also doing sentry duty a short distance off. Mr. Samuel fell to the ground, and the alarm being given, he was carried into the guard room, and Dr. Sutherland, the regimental surgeon, was at once in attendance, but seeing that it was a dangerous case, he telephoned for the Montreal General Hospital ambulance and had the wounded man taken to the hospital. Drs. Fenwick, Roddick and Bell were sent for, and on arrival found that the bullet had struck Mr. Samuel on the hip joint, smashing the bone and penetrating to the abdomen. They saw at once that the wound was fatal, and his friends were sent for. Gradually he grew weaker and weaker, and passed away, without any apparent pain, about 3 30 o'clock Sunday morning.

At the coroner's inquest held on Monday a

HIS LAST MOMENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 2 — Lord Shaftesbury's last moments were peaceful. Immediately before death he dictated two letters for his daughters, and conversed choerfully with all farewell shortly before the dying struggle. He was conscious and preserved his mental are forcibly hurried from the theatre of the same preserved his mental are forcibly hurried from the theatre of the same preserved his mental world and doomed to an ignominious grave.

verdict of acoidental death was returned.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

PROCESSION OF THE SUCIETIES OF THE TRISH CATHOLIC CONVENTION -SERMON BY THE REV. MARTIN CALLAGHAN OF ST. PATRICK'S.

The first religious cetebration of the Irish Catholic Temperance convention in St Mary's parish, which took place yesterday, was a most successful one. The societies forming the convention met at their various halls and proceeded to the corner of St. Alexander and Craig street, arriving there about 3 p. m.; after a short delay they formed in line and marched in procession in the following order:

St. Gabriel's brass band.
St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. soc ety. John U'Neill, vice-president, J. Nweeney secretary.
St. Bridget's T. A. & B. society, Thomas Heffernan vice president, J. J. Moran secretary.
St. Ann's T. A. & B. society, P. Kennedy vice-president, P. Rielly secretary.
St. Parick's T. A. & B. society, Edward Murphy, vice-president, J. J. Costigan secretary.

The following rev. gentlemen took part in the procession :- Rev. Martin Callaghan, St. Patrick's, Rev J. Fahey, St. Gabriel's, Rev. M. Archambault, St. Aan's. The route taken was by way of Craig street to St. Mary's church. Arrived at the church the societies were received by the pastor of St. Mary's, Rev. S. P. Lonergan, and the officers of the St. Bridget's T. A. & B. society. The sacred edifice was tastefully deesteemed contemporary takes Mr. Norton by corated for the occasion, the three elegant marble altars which adorn the sanctuary were resplendant with lighted tapers and choice plants. The following occupied seats of honor at the foot of the alter rails : -Messrs. John Coogan, Vice President of the Convention; Edward Murphy, Vice President of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society; P. Kennedy, Vice-President St. Ann's T. A. & B Society; Thos. Heffernan, Vice-President of St. Bridget's T. A. & B. Society; John O'Niel, Vice-President St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society; James J. Costigan, Secretary of the Convention; Dugeld MacDonald, ex-Vice President of the Convention; F. C. Lawlor, 2nd Vice President St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, and the office bearers of the cocieties present. The services were opened by the Rev. S. P. Lonergan with prayers The Rev. Martin Callaghan, of St. Patrick's,

preached the surmon. He said :-You present, dear brethren, upon this occasion an impressive and gratitying spectacle. This day will not fail to be chronicled in Heaven and registered to your credit in the Book of Life. God looks down approvingly upon your celebration, which largely contributes to the advancement of His glory The angels and saints rejice at the grand object which you have in contemplation, and cannot refrain from admiring the intelligence, prudence and generosity which you display in its realization. The cau-e which you have sponsed enlists the sympathy and claims the illegance of all that is truly great upon earth. It wields a most beneficial and comprehensive aflaence. Its action proves an invaluable factor in the furtherance of man's temporal welfare and in the moulding of his eternal destiny. You feel proud and happy in being nrolled under the banner of You have learned to prize its manifold advan tages. Its heauties have singularly fascinated vou, and its glories have filled you with a sweet, calm and deep enthusiasm. Your presence in this sanctuary assumes the char acter of a duty which you have cheerfully acepted and deem a signal privilege to discharge. You are gathered at the foot of the altar to profess solemply your cordial adhesion to the principle which you have adopted, to propagate and universalize if possible a devotion to the virtue which you make a special study of cultivating, and rublicly denounce the vice to which it is opposed

Already, dear brethren, you have accomplished much good, and won praise for yourselves in the field of labor which you have chosen. Religion has raised her hand to bless your noble and brave endeavors. Under her of usefulness upon which you have embarked. Her treasury is overflowing with all the resources you may require in order to execute whatever projects you may devise. The Catholic Church is recognized to be the warmest friend, the most zealous advocate, and the most influential patron of the cause which has convened within the precincts of this sacred and beautiful edifice this large and imposing assembly. What she has most at heart is the interest of the human race. She knows best what it is and how to promote it. Its promotion constitutes the pacticaines, serve as so many illustrations of principal purpose of her existence, the tac mental wreck which prevails. The torch chiefest goal of her ambition, the ultimate term of ner most ardent desires, the amplest recompense for all her exertions, and the most consoling compensation for all her sacrifices. She is neither blind por insensible to the fatal empire which intemperance is exercising in the world. She is irrevocably bent upon its utter destruction. Her weapons are the doubliest batred and the most relentless antagonism. I now stand in your midst as her moister, nursing a hope that from the escription I shall give of the deleterious fleets which this vice is calculated to produce,

you will always prove faithful to the mission with which you have been entrusted by Divine Providence. You cannot, dear brethren, deplore too bitterly the injury which intemperance inflicts upon the human individual, and which may be considered as affecting both his body and soul. Health figures at the head of all the physical endowments with which we are enriched The non-prevalence of its just and practical appreciation appears a startling and mysterious phenomenou. Its preservation demands the most constant watchfulness and the most timely precautions. We may not be always held responsible for its loss, yet there are many who incur this responsibility and vainly seek to recover the gift which they deliberately forfeited. Bodily health is incompatible with intemperance. It dreads its prejudicial contact and cannot withstand its destructive agency. It declines in proportion to the extent this vice is indulged. Excess in drinking is the parent of multitudinous evils that may affect the human body. It generates unwelcome sensations, cumbrous indispositions, chronic silments and inveterate complaints. It gradually undermines the cried out the spectators. It has the figure of most robust constitutions, shatters the nervous system, makes the heart palpitate or suspend its pulsations, paralyzes the limbs and organs of speech, draves the blood to the brain human grandeur rests. Its victim is hurled with the most disastrous impetuosity. It from his throne, his diadem dragged into the supplies no small contingent to the number of mire and his sceptre broke into a thousand accidents which take place and furnish pieces. Moreover, this vice, in eliminating such an abundance of investigation matter for grace from the human soul, assails and impairs the coroner and his jury. At times we hear of people being mangled, mutilated and killed by railway engines, drowned, burned alive or frozen to death, and on inquiry we discover, not unfrequently, that they had been drinking immoderately. Intemperance is regardless of persons in the choice ot its victims. It remorselessly, nay, exultingly, sacrifices at its unhallowed shrine the mendicant and the millionaire. the haughtiest severeign and his lowliest subject. Life even the longest is like a dream. It lasts an instant and then most like a dream. dreum. It lasts an instant and then vanishes. All who are addicted to liquor shorten the period of their existence and never reach the sarily presupposes that they grievously

faces of those with whom you were acqualited and who are now lying in their final resting place, you will readily confess that some of these acquaintances should be still alive and if they are reckoned among the dead, it is because they would not impose any restraint upon themselves and imbibed too freely. Should the virtue of temperance flourish on all sides an incredible amount of illness and disease would be prevented, hospitals would be less frequented, doctors, would have notably less to do, less patients to visit, less prescriptions to write and less consultations to suggest, the mostality list would be considerably curtailed, and undertakers would not ply such a brisk and lucrative trade. Let sobriety expand its sphere and the infallible result will be that 60 000 burials less will take place every year, and that during this space of time there will be 60 000 persons less preparing for themselves an early tomo. The drunkard is a self murderer. The suicide which he commits is far from being on the decrease, and unfortunately the liquor dealer often co-operates in his crime. In this city there lived a tavernkeeper whose daughter fell seriously ill and was advised to take a little brancy at stated intervals. I need not to prevent, check and expicts the sin of in-remark that he had a sufficient quantity of temperance. All the occasions of this sin was good enough to offer to his customers and to all who occasionally dropped into his bar. But it was hardly good enough for his daughter. He was afraid to let her use it and forthwith sent for the best cognac that could be had at the nearest hotel. Doubtless he was a kind father. He would not bring himself to give his child anything but the best material which he could procure. But he did not scruple in the least to give all other people whatever sort of liquor he bad in his decanter. An adulterated beverage would suit them, but by no means the one whom he cherished as his offspring. Intoxicating drink, such as is generally used, may be justly called poison and formidable is its victimizing power. Its action upon the human hody is indeed deserving of our attention but its effect upon the human soul should vividly impress us and make us shudder with horror a whole lifetime. The dignity of the latter entitles it to our profoundest respect. while its beauty is most enrapturing. The grandour with which nature has clothed us forms a legitimate theme for astonishment and self-congratulation. The secret lies in the possession of a faculty which we should ascribe to the author of all good, and for which we should intertain the liveliess sense of gratitude. This faculty is reason. To not elevate us? Dien it not invest us with a kind of royalty and pontificate by placing at our feet all he visible creations? Does it not anridge the distance between us and the angels-may

dione us to associate with the very Divinity? Reason encirdes the blow of humanity with an aureole of surpassing brilliancy. It proceeds from the cosom of eternal Wisdom, and emanates from the fountainhead of all light. It should converge towards the end for which it was created. It should tend to God as the needle points to the pole or the heliotrope opens towards the sun. Intemparance deals most perniciously with human reason. It by lowering, degrading and vilifying. Is di Amen. vests them of all title to pre-eminence and despoils them of the quality which exalts and enobles them. They are obliged to descend from the lufty summits which they were occupying, and seem no longer to rank among rational beings. Does not a cloud of darkness invade and envelop their minds? Is it not wrapped in the gloomy pall of death? What remains to indicate that they are still in the enjoyment of any intellectual power! Mark their language and their conduct. They do not know either what they say How silly, abourd and uniutelligible in their urterances! Their lips are not scaled with circumspection. They disclose secrets and materially compromise themselves. Their threats vomit torrents of insult blasphency and scandal. Strangely and disgracefully do they comfort them selves. Now they play the re'e of comedian at the expense of their reputation. Now they engage in a tragedy which may involve the loss of life. Sad and huministing are the hours spent in drunkenness! Consciousness is lubbed into a lethargic sleep, mem ay ren-

of reason should be always shining. We need it to illumine the pathway u on which we should tread, and warn us of the dangers which await us on the journey of life. It is extinguished by the blast of intoxication, and then the reign of fully is inaugurated. Thanks to his in tellect, man is raised above the animal. When he is intoxicated he abdicates his superiority, and redu es himself to the level of this irrational creature. "When, says the royal psalmist, he was in honor he did not understand; he is compared to the semeciess beasts and is become like to them." His reason is incapable of directing him, and he plunges headlong into all manner of extravagabes. He tramples his manhood under foot and sinks beneath the less favored beings of ereation. They are guided by instinct Under its guidance they will take us much drink as they require, and obstinately refuse to trespass this limit. He will drink and not desist from drinking until his passion is satiated, until he is restrained by the lack of pecuniary means, by the insuperable adverseness of circumstancess, by im prisonment or the threatened and inevitable stroke of death. Who will be surprised if St.

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transpires, and the future absolutely no ten-

insbellity, incoherency, unsoundness and im-

p acticalnes, serve as so many illustrations of

Thought may be still possible Busits

John Chrysostum should style the drunkard 'the opprobrium of the human race ?" Who will not feel justified in concluding with St. Augustine that all who imitate him should looked upon as worse than animals? Formerly at Sparta the magistrates exposed on a public square a slave that was dead drunk, for the purpose of disgusting the youth of the city with his base and shameful condition. "Wheace this monster? From what quarter does it issue? a man but less sense than the brute. temperance is detrimental to reason, and consequently saps the foundation upon which human grandeur rests. Its victim is hurled

its beauty. Nothing is more lovely than the soul, which is embellished with sanctifying grace. It becomes an object of special delight and interest for the adorable Trinity and .for all the celestial court. How it alters when it contracts the guilt of mortal sin. It is shorn of supernatural loveliness by being deprived of its essential ingredient. Grace and mortal sin cannot coexist; the former must disappear

If, dear Brethren, you look upon the past in the morning to follow drunkenness." Woe which you have witnessed and recall the is a term employed in Scripture to denote the consequence of a serious crime. Intemperance introduces sin into the soul, thus sullying it and provoking God's aversion, wrath and execration. It also opens the door to the aeglect of every duty and the violation of every virtue. Under its influence eternal salvation is jeopardized, the interests of Christianity and Catholicity suffer on an ex-tensive scale, Satin is indefatigable in his activity, and hell's jaws widen to devour its prey. I have, dear brethren, said enough convince you that the intemperate ruin in their mandlin orgies their health, min their reason, and ruin the grace of God, which they should prefer to all earthly goods. I shall add only a few recommendations whereby this triple ruin may be averted. When you are tempted to sin by drink awake the recollection of Christ's passion; imagine yourselves at the foot of the cross, meditate chiefly upon the pang of thirst which He endured, which compelled Him to ask for a cooling draught, and which was aggravated by the vinegar and gall which were offered Him. Ask why this peculiar suf fering on the part of Our Divine Saviour, and you will hear that it was experienced in order this liquid always on hand. He thought it should be avoided. What precautions are not taken to guard against an epidemic which, at the utmost, can only harm the body, and can you be too prudent when there is question of an evil that may injure your soul and your eternity? If you would sin through intemperance, shun the places where you may have fallen, and hold no intercourse with persons that may be stumbling blocks to you in the ways of righteousness. Lend a willing ear to to the Holy Ghost, who exhorts you in the book of proverbs " not to be in the feast of great drinkers nor in their The pledge, dear brethren, is a revellings," singularly efficacious means of preserving people from the crime of intemperance. If you have it not, take it without delay, before you leave this church or before you reach your homes. It will enable you to ignore the dearly bought experiences of the drunkard and help you to escape his death. If you have the pleige, keep it. Your word ought to be something sacred and inviolable. Once you engage it, you should not retract it for every trivial consideration. The pledge is your word, and honor obliges you to keep it. At all times | sided over by His Lordship Boshop Gravel and in all countries there have been men who were exemplary in keeping their pleage. Never idash, rether glory, in walking closely in their footsteps. As men, Christians and what a pinnacle of dazzling splendor does it Cuthodes, you should be faithful to your promise. You should fulfil it in youth and old age. In whatever circumstances your lot may be east you should be loyal to your engagement. By your ficiety to the pledge you will find God's yoke sweet and His burden light, you will show vourselves useful and honorable members of society and in the country in which you live you will perpetuate the lives of your dear

ures upon treasures of merit and share for prides in a host of votaries, whom it rewards | ever in the ineffable fellowship of God's elect Rev. S. P. Lonergan administered the pledge of total abstinence to a large number The celebration was brought to a close by solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Rev. Father Archambault, C S.S.R., of St Aun's, officiating, assisted by the Revs. J. Fahey and J. Kiernan as deacon and subdeacon respectively. The choir, under the direction of its very efficient leader, Mr. Le-Brun, rendered excellent assistance in the

and noble and stors, lives shining with un-

blemished fame, replete with the unction of

divine grace and breathing the perfume of

every Christain virtue; you will heap troas

The convention, and the socie ies compris ing it, have reason to be congratulated on the success of the celebration.

musical portion of the celebration.

The many friends of Mr. Christopher Massiah will learn with regret that he died on Friday morning from an attack of small pox from which he had been for some time suffering. The melancholy event took place at his residence in which he and his family have been isolated since the appearance of this disease within its walls. The deceased gentleman was 36 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children, one of whom, an infant abour ten days old, has also contracted the disease. The late Mr. Massiah was well known in journalistic circles, he having been at one time connected with the Morning Chronicle of Quebec, and previous to his sad douth the a sistant editor of the Times of this city. He will also be remembered as the agent of Crown Lands which position beheld for a considerable length of time. His interment took place al most immediately after his dem se. It may

be mentioned that he was not vaccinated. RESOLUTIONS OF CONDULENCE. A meeting of the Press men of the city was held on Saturday at the Times office, to pass resolutions of condolence on the dearn of Mr. C W Massich, late assistant editor of the Times. Among those present were noticed Messrs. J. Lesperance, R. White, H. Stafford, H. J. Cloran, A. P. Millar, E. J. Chambers, J. Harper, P. Crosby, H. Stewart C. Stewart, W. Jarvis, C. G. George, W. H. Hamphrey, E. de Lorimier and others. Mr. Lesperance occupied the chair and Mr. H. J. Cloran acted as secretary, when the

following resolutions of condolence were adopted:—
Resolved, That the members of the press of Mostreed have earned, with deep regret, of the death of their confrere, Christopher W. Massiah, a gentleman of large-he rtedness, kindly instincts and true friendliness, and whose caree

aptitude and ability; That they desire to record their unfeigned sorrow at his early demise, and to tender the sincerest condolence to the bereaved family; That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased and to the Press.

in journalism has been marked with assiduity,

SOMEBODY'S CHILD.

Somebody's child is dying-dying with the flush of hope on his young face, and some-body's mother thinking of the time when that dear face will be hidden where no ray of hope can brighten it-because there was no cure for consumption. Reader, if the child be your neighbor's, take this comforting word to the mother's heart before it is too late. Tell her that consumption is curable; that men are living to day whom the physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung had been almost destroyed by the disease. Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds; surpasses cod liver oil, hypophosphites, and other medicines in curing this disease, Sold by druggists.

ST. THUMAS, ONT.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Sept. 30.—Colin Fraser, a young son of J. E. Fraser, while jumping into a waggon while in motion, last night, was caught in the wheels and instantly killed.

READ THIS

from heaven. Such an exclusion neces-For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothin equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can therefore be returned if not found satisRELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Rev. Father J U. Charbonneau has been appointed onte of the parish of St. Cecile

Prayers of the Forty Hours devotion will commence on Monday, October 5th, at St. Thomas, on Wednesday, 7th, at St. Eustache, and on Friday, 9th, at St. Jetome.

Tie R. v. Father P. Cardin, who passed a part of the year at Sorel College, left on S nday last, Sept. 27th, for St. Alexander, where he will remain as curate at that parish.

A Confirmation service will be held at the cathedral to-morrow (Sunday, Oct. 4tb), at 7 30 o'clock a.m. His Lordship Bishop Fabre will preside.

On Tuesday, Oct. 6th at 8 30 a.m., a Mass of the Holy Shoat will be said by His Lordship Fabre, the occasion being the opening of the Laval University course.

To-morrow (Sunday, Oct. 4,) is the feast o the patron saint of the parish church of St Francois d'Assise at Longue Pointe; also the parish churches of St. Jerome, St. Sophie, St. Remi) and St. Anges of Lachine.

The Rev. Mr. Gosselin, curé of St. Rochs, who has just been transferred to St. Joseph Beauce, is the recipient from his parishioners of a purse containing \$750, a horse and buggy, a fur coat and set of furs and household furniture.

The procession in honor of the Holy Rosary is to take place on Sunday afternoon, from the Church of Notre Dame along Notre Dame, Bonsecours, St. Paul and St. pice streets, back to the Church of Notre Dame. Vespear will be chanted during the march, and the statue of the blessed Virgin will be carried by young girls. Mgr. Fabre will preside.

His Lordship Bishop Gravel, of Nicolet, next week visits the new parish of St. Au-toine du Richelieu. His Lordship will arrive on Tuesday, Oct. 6, when a grand solemn re ception will be held. On Wednesday, Oct. 7, a Grand Mas will be celebrated and a sermon delivered by His Lordship, after which the parishioners will make a presentation ac companied by an address.

On Sunday last, Sept. 27th, at the Seminary of Neolet, the ordination of Mr. Lucien Lavalice took place. The ceremony was pre-At the same time Mr. Roberge, brother of the curé of Yamaska, was ordained priest. The Rev. Father Livallée said his first Mass at Nicolet on Thursday, Oct. 1st. He will pass his year at the Nicolet Seminary as Professor

The following were ordained on Saturday last at Rimouski: Tonsures—Joseph Timotobe, J. Lebel Jos Alph Belles Isles, Jos. David Lebel, Jos. Fé ex G Romeau, F bien Gauthier and Afred Boullon, Milor orders—Js Dubé Astoine Poirir, Joseph suchet, Ls. I Théodre Landry, Fallèse Elz. P Hetier, F. X. Dunais George Gaguon, J. Frs. Adelinvo Lavoie and Charles Wiffred Cullen. At the cathedral of Seturday—Sub-Deacon: Mr. Joseph England Ma-tin. De con: Joseph Raym, Roy, Joseph Real, Alphonse Cayonette and Simon Fraser.

The following were ordained sub-deacons on Sunday last at Q elec Messrs. Philippe Gar nean, Jean-Baptiste Ruel, Joseph Langlois, Jos Galarreau, Achille Fisch, Thomas Marc ux, Tancrede Paquet, André Nadeau, Louis Olivier, Théodule Blais Adolphe Grenier Ls. Caron, Joseph Laberge, Pierre Plante, Franc. is Xavier Casgrain, Aristide Magnan, Charles Emile Laboursoire, joseph Lavoie, tous de l'archidiocése de Québec, MM. Des ré Léger, St. Lore, N. R. Angue Charlette, Archet Loseph diocése de Qwebec; MM. Des re Loger, Jean, N.B., Angus Chisolm, Arichat; Joseph McLean, Charlottet wn; Patrick Reardon, Portland.

BLESSING A BELL.

On Tuesday last, Sept. 29th, a grand re ligious coremony was held at St. Audrée Sutton, the occasion being the benediction of bell for the parish church. His Lordship Antoine Racine, Bishop of Sherbrooke, wa present.

on was delivered by the R Ablé Emard, of Montreal Episcopal Palace, The bell was ble sed under the names of Maria, Antoine, Georgians. The sponsers were numerous, and among them a large number of clergy. After the ceremony a benquet was given in the presbytery of the

GRAND FEAST AT LACHINE. SILVER WEDDING OF THE REV. FATHER PICHE.

The 25th anniversary of the nomination of the Rev. Father Piché, curé of Lachine, took place on the 29th ult. By nine the spacious church was over-crowded with the faithful, all eager to participate in the ceremony. Among the many ecclesiastics present in the choir were remarked the Rev. Father Geoffrion, S. C. S., Superior of St. Laurent College; Ray, Father Levelvre, O. M. J., Superior of the Orlat Fathers; Rev. Father Borrounnic, director of the noviciale of Oblat rathers at Lachine, Rev. Fithers Decary, curé of St. Joseph of Southam; Decary, curé of St. Henri; Leclere, curé of St. Joseph; Brissette, of St. Joseph's; F. X Martin, curé of Isle Bizare; Burtin, of Caughnawaga; Seers, of St. Jean Chrysostome; Lofontaine, chaplain of Lachine convent; Rousein, curate of St. Henri; Per result, curate of St. Cunegonde, and many

The rev. Sisters of St. Anne. of Lachine, to the number of about 400, were also present with their pupils. The church was beautifully decorated and several appropriate inscriptions were noticed around the altar. A grand choir had been organized and sang splendidly under the direction of the Mesers. E. H. Quellet and F. Picard. Mr. Samuel Mitchell presided at the organ. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Piché himself, assisted by the Rev. Father Auery, formerly curate of Lachine, as deacon, and Robert, O.M.J., as sub-deacon. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Father Scers, of St. Jean Chrysostôme, formerly curé of Lachine, during the tour of Father Piché to Rome. After Mass the presentation took place, and was made by the Mayor. Mr. Alex. Robert read the address in French and Mr. Chapman in English, to which the Kev. Father responded in warm and glowing terms, after which he distributed to each family a souvenir of the

Last evening the village was splendidly illuminated. The St. Jean Baptiste Association presented an adaress about 8 o'clock p.m. This evening a grand entertainment will be held in the St. Joseph's Hall, which will have been previously inaugurated.

OBITUALY.

The death is announced at Knowlton of Mrs. C. Lynch, mother of Hon. W. W. Lynch, Commissioner of Crown Lands for this province. The sad event took place yesterday afternoon. The venerable lady, who was in her eighty-first year, had resided for many years in the Eastern Townships, where she was known and respected by a wide

TRICKS ON THE TRACKS!

DANGERS FROM WILICH ENGINEERS SAVE THE PUBLIC AND THEMSELVES.

The Railway Age. One who is accustomed to railway traveling can scarcely realize how much he is depen deut for safety upon the engineer. Added to the responsibility of their station, engineers are also in constant danger of accidents caused by the tricks of jealous rivals.

This rivalry, it is said, sometimes prompts to the doing of utterly mean tricks. Nickle Plate engineer after his very first trip was laid off because he had "cut out" all the bearings of hi engine. He was re-instated, however, after he proved that some rival had filled his oiling can with emery. Another new engineer was suspended for burning out the flues of his boiler. Through grief at the less of his position he died, and then a conscience stricken rival confessed that he had put oil in the tank so that it foamed and showed water at the top gauge, when in reality there was scarcely a quart in the boiler t

These intense jealousies, together with the terrible anxiety incident to their work, has a terribly straining effect on the nerve, and statistics tell us that, though Lecomotive Engineers may look strong and vigorous, they arenot all a hearty class. Ex Chief Engineer A. S. Hampton, Indianapolis, Ind., (Div. 143) was one of those apparently hearty men, but he says: "The anxiety, strain and jolt-ing came near finishing me." His sufferings localized in catarrh of the bladder, but he used Warner's safe cure faithfully for twenty weeks and now exclaims, "I am a well man. T. S. Ingraham, of Cleveland, Ohio, assistant Chief engineer, and other prominent members are also emphatic in its praise.

The Locomotive Engineers' Brotherhood has 17,000 members and 240 divisions. Its headquarters is in Cleveland, Onio, where Chief Engineer Arthur for twenty years has exercised almost dictatorial away. It was organized in August, 1863, by the employés of the Michigan Central. It has given nearly two million dollars to the widows and or phans of deceased members.

MORE ORANGE FANATICISM. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR, -Some time ago the Orange centinel treated its readers to an extract from a speech lelivered in Bradford, England, by a Mr. Mahan. It was one of those periodical outbursts of milevolence and bigotry, one of hose rigmaroles of lies which flow so easily from the foul, flippant tongues of Orange demagogues. He said: "Whenever the Government of Great Britain conferred additional favors upon Romanism is invariably seized the first opportunity of promoting rebellion. It is a restless spirit, that partial legislation never has, nor never can satisfy. It aims at the destruction of "Protestants and true religion. Meyenoth

"and kindred endowments in England and

' Ireland," etc. When, where, and in what way, did ever the British Government confer one lavor on Romanism? Never! I presume that by favors Mr. Mahan means the repeal of the hateful penal laws, of which Montesquie said, "Such laws could only have been "made by fiends, and the only place to register them is hell!" Maynooth and kindred endowments were no favors. These were at best a partial restoration to the Catholics of England and Ireland of what was unjustly taken from them centuries past by the godly Reformers to build up Mr. Mahan's State church, and to defray the expenses of enforcing its creed at the bayonet's point. No, the Catholic Church does not reeive any favors, nor does she ask any, from any Government, much loss from the British. The most she asked is what the

"Spare me thy vengeance, in quiet let me live— I ask no kindness at thy hands, for thou hast none to

As to the remainder of the paragraph quoted, it is so notoriously false-such a perversion of history-that it is not worthy of an answer; in fact, such reckless assertions are beneath coatempt. It is of men of the tamp of Mr. Mahan that Moore speaks: Who armed at once with proyer-books and with whips, Blood on their hands, and Scripture on their lips."

met Burns asked of Lord Gallaway :

This reverend rowdy also claims to be somewhat of a poet, and in the same speech ives a specimen of his composition, the last four lines of which are as follows:-"The system of Popery I terribly hate, Yet the hishops and priests will stand up and prate, That the dowerment a leasy favor their conse, Though they violate truth, honor and haws."

He hates Popery, of course, for he, as an

Orangeman, has taken an oath to this effect. But Mr. Mahan and his co-religionists should be the last, and the very last, people on earth to reproach their neighbors with the valition of "truth, honor and law," even if the charge were true, which, in the pres at case,

it is not. Again, why is all this fuss alout Willim's matchless laws, and what he done for his subjects and mankind generally? He began by robbing the Stewart family of their erown and kingdom. He ranctioned the hor-rible massacre of Glencoe. He broke the treaty of Limerick, etc. Nothing very virtu-ous in any of these, "In the folly of fools and the drunkness of faction," said D'Arey McGee, " he is styled the deliverer. What did he deliver? He delivered Londonderry and bound up Ireland,"

TOLERATION. Ennismore, 14th Septomber, 1885.

OF THE MANY responsible firms whose business advertisements appear regularly in our columns, is the PAMOUS BELL FOUNDRY of HENRY MCSHANE & Co., of Baltimore, Md., U.S. Their work is recognized as ranking with the BEST IN THE WORLD IN EVERY PAR-TICULAR. Among their orders at present are FIVE CHIMES going to as many different places—from New Brunswick, Canada, to Nobraska, U.S., and aggregating 46 bells, and weighing 62,000 pounds. Besides these they have orders for Peals and Single Bells to the number of 76, and aggregating very nearly 80,000 pounds. Since January 1st, 1885, to July 1st, 1885, they have received orders for 492 church bells, which fairly indi-cates 1,000 bells for 1885. One of the reasons of the success attending the above firm is the extensive advertising of their business in the hest class of newspapers. Business men should note.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

OTTAWA, Sept. 30. - As the mixed train was nearing Belleville on Monday night it ran into a freight train which was standing on the track. The ourine of the mixed burst into the van of the freight and telescoped it into a bux-car the freight and telescoped it into a bux-car of barrels, just in fr. nt of it. Two flat cars were broken to pieces and a tank car was turaed crossways on the traca. When the driver on the mixed train saw the danger he reversed his engine and both he and the freman jumped. After the collision the engine rebounded, and being reversed ran back a couple of miles towards Bell's Corners, taking the telescoped cars along. Conductor King, who had charge of the train, telegraphed to this city, and an engine and wrecking crew were sent out. she was known and respected by a wide and an engine and wrecking crew were sent out, and an engine and wrecking crew were sent out, and an engine and wrecking crew were sent out, and soon succeeded in clearing the track. The whom general sympathy will be felt for Mr. engine of the mixed train was badly damaged. Lynch and his family in their bereavement, No person was hurt.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF JRISH CITI ZEN'S-FORMATION OF A BRANCH-ADDRESS BY MR. SUTTON AND BLECTION OF OFFICERS.

TORONTO, Sept. 30 .- A meeting of Irishmen, called for the purpose of expressing sympathy with Mr. Parnell and his colleagues, and to establish a branch of the Irish National League in Toronto, was held in the Albert hall last evening. There was a good attend Among those present were :-- Mr. John P. Satton, of Quebec, organizer of the League in Canada; Mr. Patrick Boyle, editor of the Irish Canadian; C. Burns, Phillips Thompson, J. A Donovan, Chas MaManus, P. Curran, B Lynch, M. Tracy, and others. On motion, Mr. Boyle was elected chairman, and Mr. Jas. Mulligan recre-

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said the meeting had been called for the pur pose of enlisting the sympathies of the Irish men of Toronto on behalf of the movement now so happily progressing in Ireland. Their countrymen in other parts of the world were taking active measures to show their practical sympathy for the men who were in the gap at home, and were subscribing handsome sums in order to atrengthen their hands and carry on the war. (Cheers.) He felt satisfied that there was not an Irishman in the city who would not contribute his mite to help the movement on, and give the branch of the League in Toronto, which it was proposed to form that evening, his cardial co-ope ation and support. (Cheers.) He had pleasure in introducing Mr. Sutton to the meeting.

MR. SUTTON'S ADDRESS. Mr. J. P. Sutton, in coming forward, received a hearty greeting. He commenced his address by giving a brief sketch of Irish history, depicting in eloquent terms the course which her sons had pursued in the early centuries of the Christian era. He reminded his hearers that the Irish were not they even gave their scholars free food and raiment. They sent out their missionaries to all parts of Europe, and in the words of Moore, "The light that came from Rome was flashed back to her agry gates." The causes of the expatriation of so many Irishmen during the past fifty years were referred to at some length. The Irish race in America, in Australia, and in New Zealand had progressed at such a rate that terror had come over the British Government of late years. The Irish Land League became so formidable that sops had been thrown out to the Irian people. A land bill was introduced and placed in charge of the stupid Yorkshire clown, "Buckshot" Forster (hisses), but at the same time the Curfew law had been put into force again, while a band of janissaries, the Royal Irish constabulary, had attempted to terrorize the people. But these terrorizings and bad laws had been of no avail, thanks to the courage and determination of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues (Cheers.) The Irish people would not be driven into revolt, they resolved to maintain their passive obedience. A day came when thirty seven Irish members crossed the floor of the House and the greatest government the world had ever seen fell, and the "Rei Earl" Spencer and his uncle and hen hinen were driven into the Red sea of political oblivion, never more to annoy the world with the stench of their crime. (Applause.) in spite of famine and sword and pes tilence, notwithstanding the imposition of laws for their destruction, Irishmen stood to day erect, unconquered and unsubdued. (Applause.) Now was the time for Irishm n to act in harmony with their fellow countrymen all over the world. Every Irish man must stand on one side or the other. He respected the Britisher, sltbough he did not admire him, but he had the most complete contempt for the British Irishman. (Ap plause) Union and organization are necessary to achieve success. Imbued with this truth Mr. Parnell had gathered the friends of Ireland under the banner of the League By its means the Irish people had been drilled into a state of efficiency equal to that of a Macedonian pholanx. As representing the Irish National League he invited the co

operation of Irish-Canadians to assist them in the object they had at heart. THOSE OBJECTS WERE. as laid down at the Boston meeting last year 1. Eurnestly and actively to sustain the Irish Nationa! League in Ireland, with moral and material aid in achieving self government for Ireland. 2 To procure a clearer and more accurate understanding by the American people of the political, industrial and social condition of Ireland, that they may see for themselves that her poverty is the result of centuries of brute force and destructive legislat on, and that, if permitted to make her own laws on her own soil, she will demonstrate the possession of all the essentials, natural and ideal for political autonomy, beneficial slike to Ireland and the United States. 3. To promote the develop ment of Irish manufartures by encouraging their import into the United States, to promote the study of Irish history, past present and to circulate carefully prepared literature, in schools and societies, that the justice of the cause may be thoroughly defended against ignorance, malice and murrepresentation. 4. To encourage the study of the Irish language, the cultivation of Irish music, and an enlightered love of art, characteristics which made the past of our race bright amid darkness, and have always secured for the Celt success and renown in every country in which he has had an equal opportunity with his fellows. 5. To hur the enemy where he will feel it most, by re fusing to purchase any article of English manufacture, and by using all legitimate i ... fluences to discourage tradesmen from keeping English manufactures on sale. That of course could only be done in certain places, in some places it could not. Listly they sought to abolish sectional reeling, to destroy those baleful animosities of province and creed which have been insidiously handed down by the enemy; to weave a closer bond of racial pride and affection, and to keep alive the holy flame of Irish nationality, while performing faithfully the duties of American citizenship. The Irish National League would never call upon them in letter or TO DREAK THE LAWS

of the Dominion. They knew no such thing as religious differences in the League. Divines and laymen of every creed, and men of every political view were connected with it. All had one common object in view, and that was the restoration of Ireland's National Parliament. (Applause.) Quebec had hitherto tried to uphold alone the Irish cause in Canada, but they thought the time had now come when some other city should take a hand. Toronto was the second city in the Dominion, and he believed her Irish citizens were as devoted to their country's cause as those who could be found in any other city of Canada. He trusted, therefore, that the friends in Toronto would give their earnest support to the cause. Explaining the institu-of the fund for paying members of Parliament he said he had received the greatest encouragement from his Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, who at the same time had given a liberal donation to the movement. If they

only gave Mr. Parnell and his followers support the restoration of Gratian's Parliament might be obtained, and if not, party govern-ment by either Whig or lory would be rendered impossible, "If they only gave generously to this movement, before long they might hope to see their "iste of destiny" prowned once more with the diadem of nationhood. (Applause.)

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Mr. Chas. Burns moved, seconded by J. M. Duggan, "Whereas we as Irishmen and citizens of this Dominion of Canada, recognize no authority as just which does not spring from the elective choice of the people, and because the present system of government in Ireland is contrary to all the privileges that we enjoy in this Dominion; be it resolved that we, the Irishmen of Toronto, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby extend to our fellow-subjects in Ireland our heartfelt sympathy and material support in every legitimate effort to obtain for Ireland such a Government as we have in this Dominion of Canada, a government of the people, for the people, and by the people."

The motion was adopted unanimously. Mr. Phillips Thompson moved, "Whereas the constitutional policy pursued by the Irish people under the leadership of Charles Stewart Parnell has been eminently wise and successful; and whereas the Irish National League of America is pledged to support that policy; be it resolved that we, the Irishmen of Toronto, do now form a branch of the Irish National League in this city and that all Irishmen, regardless of creed, be invited to enroll themselves therein."

Mr. Bryan Lynch seconded the motion, which was agreed to nem. con. Mr. Chas. McManus moved : "Whereas it is a recognized principle in this Dominion of Canada that in order to prevent the legislative power of the State from falling into the hands of a class, that all representatives of the people should be paid for their services, as such, from the public funds; and whereas in Ireland a contrary principle is maintained by an alien government, and because only the first to institute free schools, but the Irish people are too poor to bear the

expense of paying their representatives in addition to their already heavy burthens; be it resolved that we, the Irishmen of Toronto, do hereby pledge ourselves to contribute according to our means for the sup port of the Parliamentary Fund inaugurated by the Irish National League of America. Mr M. Tracy, jr., seconded the motion, which was adopted.

A number of names were handed in of those lesirous of joining the league, and subscriptions amounting to \$80 were raised.

The following officers were elected protein.:—President, Mr. P. Boyle; Vice Presi dent, Mr. D. Kelly; Tressurer, Mr. R. B. Teefy; Secretary, Mr. Jas. Mulligan. Com mittee, Messre. M. J Tracy, jr., B. Lynch, and Joseph Thornton.

Votes of thanks to Mr. Sutton, the chair man, and the I.C.B U. band, were adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—the original "Little Liver Pills" (sugar-coated)—cure sick and bilious headache, sour stomach and bilious attacks. By druggists.

NORTH-WEST NEWS.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION - LORD LANSDOWNE'S RECEPTION.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 30 .- The tenth annual provincial exhibition for Manitoba was pened in the beautiful new grounds at St. Boniface to-day by Mr. C J. Brydges, presi Jent of the Board of Agriculture. Speeches were made by His Honor Lieut. Governor Aikens, Hon. Thomas White, minister of the interior. and Hon. A. A. C. Lariviere, pro-vincial minister of agriculture. Fully 10,000 people visited the grounds to day, all parts of the province being represented. Exhibits in all departments were fully rep those of cattle, horses, grain and vegetables

are very good. The Dominion Government has reserved a large quantity of land near Whitewood, in the district of Assiniboia, for the settlement f a certain number of Swiss families, who will enter upon the manufacture of cheese. The leader, Dr. Myers, is to expend not less than \$3 000 in the establishment of a delay on the Swiss method. Operations will be begun in the spring of 1886.

A SPEEDY CURE.

As a speedy cure for Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea Colie, Cramps, Sick Stomach, Canker of the stomach and Bowels, and all forms of Summer Complaints, there s no remedy more reliable than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Dealers who ell it and those who buy it are on mutual grounds in confidence of its merits.

There are on the retired list of the Boston police force about sixty five patrolmen, who eccive a pension of S1 a day.

HIGHEST PRAISE.

The well known drug store of N. C. Polson Co., of Kingston, writes that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has long been considered the best remedy for summer com plaints in the market, and adds that their ustomers speak in the highest terms of its merits. Wild Strawberry is the best known remedy for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, and Il Bowel Complaints.

The salaries of the British Cabinet are : Secretary Foreign Affairs and Lord of the Freasury, \$50,000; Chancellor of the Ex hequer, \$25,000; Lord High Chancellor, \$50,000; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, \$100, 000; Lord President of Privy Council, \$20,000; Secretary for Colonies, \$25,000; Home Secretary, \$25,000; Secretary of War, \$25, 000 : Secretary of India, \$25,000 ; First Lord of the Admiralty, \$22,500; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, \$30,000; President Board of Trade \$10,000.

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

A party of workmen engaged in blasting for a railroad in the mountains of Siberia have come upon a rich vein of amethyst.

A SAD CASE.

The poor victim of Chronic Dyspepsia apparently suffers all the ills of life, living in continual terture. Regulate the Liver and the Bawels and tone the Stomach with Burdock Blood Bitters and the dyspeptic'strouble is soon gone.

It is General Custer's widow's written opinion that the wife of Mark Twain is young and pretty, with lustrous black eyes, and a pervading air of delicate refinement.

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.

Georgia has voted \$500 for a portrait of her revolutionary Governor, John Milledge, who helped to capture the powder in Savannah that was used in the battle of Bunker Hill,

GRANT'S.

AN OLD LANDMARK OF MONTREAL

The Scotch House.

By JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL.

No. 8. "Walk about Zion, tell the towers thereof mark ye all her bulwarks, consider her palaces, that ye may tell it to the genera-tion following:" Such was the command to preserve and hold in everlusting remembrance the landmarks of Jerusalem.

Let us attempt to follow in the footsteps of old and restore or point out from among the ruins of time and the wreck of surrounding matter the whereabouts of some 'old spots in our own city now nearly forgotten.

John Grant's "Inn" or "Tavern"-the name "Hotel" was not known in those early days. This old house is still standing, and hears the number "47 St. Henry street." Fifty years ago this house was a noted place. It was then the Scotch head centre of Lower Canada. There was not a Scotonman or Scotch family then living within a radius of one hundred miles, embracing the Scotch counties of Glengarry and Argenteuil and the Scotch settled parts of Chateauguay, but had at one time or another slept within its walls or had partaken of its old time hospitalities.

Not to have known John Grant, or not to have been known by him, was ignorance which no Scotchman of that day would like to acknowledge. Those now living who know him will never forget his kindly smile and the true Highland greeting of our old host. The old hostess, Mrs. Grant, died in this city during the month of August, 1885, in her ninety-first year.

"We shall meet at Grants," was an appointment often made by parties then living at the extremes of the Scotch counties. This old house was well known in the Scotch Highlands, and it was a common practice in those early days for friends in Scotland having relatives living in Canada to address letters for them .o "John Grant's, Montreal." Such letters never failed to reach their destination. The home or the whereabouts of nearly every Scotch Highlander or Scotch family settled in the Scotch Canadian counties, or serving in the Hudson Bay Company, was known at this oid house.

During the troubles of 1837 and 1838, "John Grant's" was the Montreal head-quarters of the two Glengarry regiments then serving on the Phillipsburg and Napierville frontier, and also of the Lachine Brigade, and during the winter of ISIS it was the most noted military resort in Montreal. The writer recalls one night, it was, he believes. the 13th of February, 1838, during the illumination to celebrate the installation of Sir John Colborne as Governor-General. About midnight, just as the members of the Lachine troop were leaving for home, an order reached Grant's for ten of the troop to start immediately for St. Johns. Within an hour they were on the ice, to cross to Laprairie, to be stationed by twos, every nine miles, to carry despatches. The last two reached the fort at "Isle aux Noix" the same evening by six o'clock. This was quick work and a hard cold ride, the thermomoter being below zero and the roads heavy with This old house was the town meeting place

of the gentlemen of the Hudson Bay Company, and old Sir George Simpson's gig, or calcche, during his stay at Lachine, could be seen twice a week, Tuesdays and Fridays, entering the "Inn yard" regularly at ten, and leaving punctually at three. This was also the Montreal headquarters or meeting place of the Scotch lumberers from the Ottawa. They were noisy boys, and made priests. This speech created a sensation, things lively on their annual escape from their and was heartily applauded. backwoods to civilized life. known fo those early days as the "Graud River Roarers."

On the opposite side of the street, on the corner of St. Maurice, a noted and rising young Glengarian had his Montreal headquarters for many years, in the front room, in the second storey, just above the present number "36," St. Henry street. The place was then known as "Anderson's place was then known as "Anderson's grocery." This was John Sandfield Macdonald's "club room" or meeting place for his political friends in Lower Canada, and many a deep subject in politics was discussed in that room. Sandfield afterwards, in later years, transferred his quarters to the St. James' club, but the old room and his favorte arm chair were held sacred for him by Mrs. Auderson until his death, which she always called "Sandfield's room." Some of our older politicians may remember this place.

Time has changed everything inand around that old house. The dignity and the military hearing of the veteran officers of the Glen garry Higlanders, the dash and the awagger of the young bloods of the Lucnine troop cavalry, with their fierce looking bearskin helmets, and the noisy but innocent revelries of the Scotch lumberers, fresh from their backwoods, are not now heard or seen there. Those days are gone and have passed away

How changed is all around! This old house, for several years past, until very lately, was the resort and the headquarters of horsdealers. The Canadian trader in horses and the American buyer met there. The language in around the old "inn yard" was changed? A frequenter of that old place of fifty years ago, were he to have stepped in there on one of those busy days during the horse trading season, would hardly have appreciated the 'horse slang phrases" that would have fallen on his ear. And should we visit that eld house at the present day :--

"Its echoes and its empty tread Would sound like voices from the dead."

This short sketch may meet the eye of many old Scotchmen, now scattered far and wide apart, over the whole Dominion of Canada, who, perhaps, will heave a sigh while they call to mind the times of old and the days of other years when they and we were young! Let us close this by adding :-Peace to the memory of John Grant! was a good man, a good man of the old time! a true Highlander, a loyal subject, and a staunch supporter of the "Auld Kirk" of Scotland!

PLEASE TRY NOT BE LEFT THIS TIME.

To keep alive the great Industrial Exposition at New Orleans, La., the immense expenditure of brains, money and labor has been utilized by a thorough reorganization. and many thousands of pleasure and health seekers will go to the Crescent City between now and Mardi Gras, when the great event of Southern life occurs. But monthly Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., supervise solely the drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery, and scatter some \$265,500 to holders of tickets or fifths thereof, costing from \$1 to \$5 each. Any information can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Recollect that October 13th next will be the 185th recurrence of the event and do not be left this time,

CABLE DESPATCHES.

THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF

:51:

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TIE PROTECTION OF YOUNG GIRLS. AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30 .- England and Belgium entertain favorably Holland's proposal for a treaty of mutual prevention of the traffic in young girls for immoral purposes. Holland has notified Germany that a number of German agents are endeavoring to recruit young girls in Germany for keepers of Dutch

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN SWITZER. LAND.

BERNE, Sept. 30 .- Heavy floods are re ported throughout the eastern portion of Switzerland. The Tomba bridge near Thusis was destroyed; at Tardis the bridge was badly damaged. The whole of the Upper Rhine valley has been inundated. Horses, cattle and other live stock have been swept away and the harvest destroyed. The Splugen pass is blocked by snow.

IRISH EVICTIONS.

London, Sept. 30 - A parliamentary re turn of Irish statistics shows that 15.873 county court evictions were entered and lodged on the records during the past twelve months, irrespective of those in large cases which were issued from the High court.

EMMA NEVADA'S WEDDING.

Paris, Oct. 1.-Mme. J. Emma Nevada was married to-day to Dr. Raymond Palmer, of Birmingham, Eng. The civil service took place at the English embatsy, and the religious ceremony at the church of the Passionate Fathers. The attendance was large, American, English and Parisian fashionable society being well represented. The occasion was marked by much enthusi asm, and the display of flowers and elegant costumes lent an air of gaiety to the scene. The whole of the American colony and a large number of notability attended the ceremonies. Rev. Father Kussell, of the Passionate Order, rector of St. Joseph's Retreat, Highgate Hill, London, delivered an eloquent oration. A band furnished music for the occasion. Miss Laurie Moore sang a solo with harp accompaniment. The wedding breakfast was served at the hotel Athene to the bridal party and guests.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injure the complexion, induce pimples. sallow skin, etc. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose.

UNITED STATES.

CONNECTICUT FRENCH CANADIANS. WILLIMANTIC, Ct., Sept. 30 .- About 100 French-Canadians, representing communities all over Connecticut, met, under the auspices of St. Jean Baptiste Societies, in convention, at Willimanti:, yesterday evening The speakers generally urged the education of children in the French lenguage for its preservation in family and social affairs; also the preservation of French names, but also education in English, as necessary in business, to enable French-Canadians to take an equal chance with Americans, and to secure proper political and social representation in American institutions. In furtherance of their ends, they also urged the formation of naturalization clubs for sef-government and self-protection. The formation of benevolent societies was also urged to keep the ing these ideas. It was proposed to take the census of French Canadians in Connecticut. The next annual convention will probably be in Meriden. This evening H. A. Dubuque, of Fall River, made an elaborate speech, demanding that the Catholic Church supply French churches in America with French

COMPLAINING AGAINST THE PRESS. CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 30.—A well attended public meeting of French Canadians was held last night, at which resolutions were adopted strongly protesting against the abu-sive treatment of their brethren in the Dominion by the Anglo-Canadian press.

A WESTERN JUDGE KEPI URDER IN HIS COURT. WOB

SANTA CRUZ, Oct. 1. - While Judge Roun tree was muking out the commitment of John Kennedy yesterday the prisoner attempted to clean out the court. He was seized by a con stable and a desperate struggle ensued. Ken nedy was getting the better of the officer, when the Judge descended from the bench and removing his coat took a hand in the row. Judge Rountree is noted for his physical prowess, and soon succeeded in doubling the prisoner, who at the end of the meles was in the condition of a knocked out pugifist. The Judge then reascended the bench and im posed an additional sentence of thirty days imprisonment on Kennedy for contempt.

YOUTHFUL ELOPERS.

GREENSBURG, Pa, Oct. 1 - Willie J Coshey, lately a message boy for the punkers and Merchants Telegraph company, and the son of H. J Coshey, a wealthy livery man. -loped on Tuesday with the only daughter of G. W. Laird, editor of the Greensburg Argus and the adopted daughter of the Tenth regi ment N. G. P. She is the young lady for whom the men of that regiment nearly lynched a man at the late encampment a Conneaut lake for insulting her. A strict license law went into effect here to day, and the couple concluding to take advantage of the two days' grace allowed before the law was operative went to Pittsburg and were married. The combined ages of the couple hardly reach thirty years.

A LADY LAWYER.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 1.-Miss Alice B. Jordan, of Coldwater, Mich., a graduate of the academic and law department of the University of Michigan, entered the Yale law chool to day. She is the first lady ever entered in any department of Yale outside of the art achool

REFRACTORY SALVATIONISTS.

THEY CREATE A RIOT AND RESIST THE POLICE --- TROUBLE EXPECTED.

WILKESBARRE, Pa, Oct. 1.-The town of Nanticoke, near here, was the scene of a lively riot last evening, in which the Salvation Army suffered. A quack doctor named P. D. Rogers obtained a license to lecture and his goods on the market place. The Salvation Army organized an open air meeting a few yards from his stand and inter-fered with his business. He appealed to the police, who ordered the Salvationists to move of Canada, and that it is the unanimous opinion on. They refused, and the police proceeded to of this medical and surgical college that science arrest the leaders. They were resisted, and they and experience has established in an incontest-appealed to the citizens. Some took up one side and some the other, and a general row ensued. the whole market place being filled with a periodic visit of smallpox; that the epidemic is struggling mob. The officers arrested five Salvationists, but two were soon after rescued by the crowd. The other three were finally fection, vaccination and re-vaccination, and orlo lged in the lockup. The officers had also
been roughly handled, and the lockup was
besieged by a howling mob who threatened to

tear it down.

LATER.—Officers of the Salvation army of Mother Hutther tide.

Nanticooke, who were arrested on Tuesday lastif Georgia railway station.

had a further hearing this afternoon. were fined \$2 each for obstructing the highway, and as they refused to pay their fine were sent to juil for six hours. A howling mob surrounded the prison and endeavored to tear it down. The whole police force was called out and with dif-ficulty, saved the building and dispersed the cr. wd. The Salvationists were released this evening and paraded the town with nearly a thousand followers.

CANADIAN NEWS.

FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, October 1 .- The Government steamer Napoleon III will leave Quebec on Monday with supplies for the lighthouses in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. She will take Bishop Bosse and a number of Sisters of Charity to Point aux Escoumains to administer to the wants of the distressed fishermen on the coast. There has been a great deal of enffering caused by the failure of the fisheries. Some of the sufferers were brought to Gaspé by La Canadierne on her last trip and their wants attended to.

FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, Oct. 1 .- At the Civil assizes today Edith Hibbart sued Francis Cransberry, a farmer, of Georgi na, for damages for malicious arrest. Some months ago defendant had plaintiff, who was in his employ, arrested for an alleged threat to burn his buildings if his son Richard, whom she claimed had seduced her under promise of marriage, did not marry her. Plaintiff denied making such threat. A sensation was caused in court by Richard while under crossexamination fainting in the witness box. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for \$400 and cost.

THE ARTILLERY MEETING.

TORONTO, Oct. 1 .- The Dominion Artillery Association matches were continued at Wood-bine track to-day. The London and Welland canal batteries completed their competitions. in the preliminary the London battery scored 245, and in the final 147; the individual scores in the latter being Corp. Taylor 2, Corp. Lily 23, Corp. Dempsey 27, Bomb. Rankin 26. Gunner Barrett 25, Gunner Robinson 5, Bornb. Bradley 24. Gunner Keilor 15 In the preliminary the Welland canal scored 223, and in the final 119; the individual cores being Sergt. Major Meslar 2, Gunner Clifford 14, Gunner Gander 9. Corp. Brad 27, Gunner Gibson 26, Sergt. King 6, Sergt. Hodgins 18, Gunner Robinson 19. The Kingston and Gananoque hatteries then commenced firing, and completed their preliminary, the former, however, being one man short. Kingston scored 239 and Gananoque 265. They will fire off their final to-morrov morning. In the shifting ordnance competi tion for the Gzowski cup, Kingston's time was two minutes two seconds Gananoque withdrew from this competition. The London and Welland canal batteries left for home this afternoon.

THE MILITIA.

INSPECTION OF THE LAPRAIRIE CAMP. The troops in the camp at Laprairie were yesterday reviewed by the Major-General Commanding, who was accompanied by Lieut. Col. Worseley, the Brigade Major. On arriving at the village the inspecting officer was received by Brigade Major Hughes,

poor and sick from becoming a public who rode with them to the camp. Lieut, charge; also for promotion of temperance and Col Harwood, D.A.G., accompanied the morality. Resolutions were passed embody-general during his close inspection of the camp, which was found to be in good order. Lunch was then served in the headquarter mess, the 84th rifle band playing in a very efficient manner. The troops were meantime taking up their positions for the inepection, and the officers having taken post in review order, the general rode on the ground and was received with the usual salute. Each battalion then underwent a minute inpection. which, however, islied any serious faults. The arms and accoutre ments were bright and clean, and generally in good order. The brigade marched past in the following order: 85th, 80th, 84th and 86th battalions of infantry, the rear being brought up by the 64th Rifles. The 84th, 85th and 86th were headed by their bands, and the 85th carried with them the colors which were presented to the corps by the ladies of the village on Sunday last. The march past was fairly executed. Owing to the limited time at the General's disposal the only other movements gone through were wheeling into line of columns and de ploying to the left. In this last movement the 86:h and the 64th got mixed up owing to the latter having left too little room and the confusion thus caused completely spoiled the leffect. Sir Frederick then addressed the commanding officers, expressing his satisfaction with what he had seen. Lieut. Colonel Harwood congratulated the men on the efficiency they had attained, and the brigade then marched off through the village. The camp breaks up to day, the quartermaster of the camp and a quartermaster and four men from each battalion will be kept a week later to disinfect the tents, blankets, etc. The bahaviour and health of the men has been exreptionally good. They have also shown a great aptitude for drill and have picked up

> Holloways's Ointment and Pills .-- Autumnal Remedies .- Towards the fall of the year countless causes are at work to lower the tone of the nervous system, which will be followed by i'll health unless proper means be employed to avert that evil. Holloway's far famed preparations supply a faultless remedy for both external and internal complaints con nected with changes of season. All affections of the skin, roughness, blotches pimples, supericial and deeper-seated inflammation, erysipelas, rheumatic pains, and gouty pange alike succumb to the exalted virtues of Holloway's Ointment and Pills; which will effect a happy revolution in the patient's condition, though the symptoms of his disorder are legion, and have obstinately withstood the best efforts of science to subdue

the work very creditably. As usual there is

a great deal for the officers to learn.

THE PROVINCIAL BOARD.

QUEBEC, Oct. 1 .- The Provincial Medical Board was convened yesterday at Laval Univerboard was convened yesterday it havar University. The Montreal physicians present were lies. Kennedy, Howard, Leprohon, Durocher, Ross and Rodger; Drs. Hart of Bedford, Prevot of St. Jerone, Mignault of St. Denis, and Islands. Ladouceur of Serel. It was unanimously re-solved, that the College place on record their opinion on the subject of the actual state of the public health of this province, and of the virulent able manner that vaccination and re-vaccina-tion is the only means to prevent the so largely developed now that concerted action is necessary; perfect isolation, scientific disin-

Mother Hullwrd lile" is the name of a

Scalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Swelling of the ankles?
Vague feelings of unrest?
Trothy or brick-dust fluids?
Loid stomach? Aching loins?
Tramps, growing nervousness?
Itrange soreness of the bowels?
Inaccountable languid feelings?
Inort breath and pleuritic pains?
Ine-side headsche? Backache?
Trequent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the

Albumen and tube casts in the Fittul rheumatic pains and neu-

ralgia? Loss of appetite, flesh and Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels?

Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night? Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning ratches of skin? Then

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhora, bloodlessness, heart disease, apopley, paralysis or convusions evaue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease not a rare one—it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other complaint.

plaint.
It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. Warmer's SAFE Cure has cured thousands of cases of the worst kind, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

CANADA.

INDEPENDENCE FIRST, FEDERATION AFTER-WARDS.

Letter 3.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. Sir,—Amongst progressive peoples the "divine rights of kings" are happily being superseded by the diviner rights of human-

The evolutionary status of a people determined its form of government and the character of its administration.

The best elements of Democracy and of

Constitutional Monarchy are more and more being crystallized into Republicanism. Great Britain itself is but a "crowned" Republic. The status, environment and aspirations of

Canada unmistakably indicate her capability to become the model Republic of the world. The lessons of ages, the experiences of other free and progressive peoples, will instruct and guide Canada in the crection of rer national superstructure of Republican

An international alliance being the Independent Republic of Canada and the United Kingdom, -the United States, -and other enlightened sovereign nations, would, in all respects, be the best conceivable.

sovereignty.

The present constitution of the Dominion has all but fulfilled its interim mission. The patriotic heartbears of a higher and a nobler destiny are everywhere distinctly

audible. All, except the pessimistic, are longing for the realization and of their national birth-

rights. If "Partyism" obstruct, let it be set aside. The new and grander issue will gather around its standard the patriotic of every name, kindred and tongue, and "the shibboleth" of each will be swallowed up in love of country. honored mother rightly interpret the favorable "auspices," and rejoice in the future promise of her offspring.

Yours truly,
John H. GRAHAM. Richmond, Que., Sept. 24th, 1885.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN STARVING

DESTITUTION AND MISERY AMONG THE HALF-BREEDS OF THE NORTH WEST TERRITORY.

QUEBEC, Oct. 1, 1885.—A letter from Father Fourmand, director of the St. Caurent Mission, on the Saskutchewan River, to Riel's counsel in this city, is published. The writer draws a harrowing the strength of the same of th published. The writer draws a harrowing picture of the terrible destitution and suffering of the two hundred and sixty half-breed women and children in his mission in consequence of the burning of their houses and the plut dering of their property during the late rebellion, and also in consequence of the killing, flight or imprisonment of the male population.

He furnishes the following figures:—"Men

killed in different battles, 19; crossed the American boundary since spring, 33; fled recently, frightened by the police and by news from Regina, 23; prisoners, 16." Father Fourmand states the women and children are obliged to shelter themselves in rude hits open to every wind; that they are almost naked in the daytime and with ut covernaked in the daytime and with ut covernaked. ing at night to protect them from the cold , that they are without even the simple t articles of furn ture; that their principal food just now is nuts, as the miserable half rations with which th-y were supplied are exhausted, and that to crown all their misery tue; have been told by the government agents that there are no

more provisions to give them.

He adds that if this is the last word of charity the Canadian government has to say it is equivalent to a death warrant, not only for these unfortunate people, but for the missionaries as well, as they have already shared their last bag of flour with the hungry women and children, al of whom will be dead from starvation before long nuless promptly relieved. In conclusion he makes an imploring, desperate appeal to pri-vate charity for aid.

HARCOURT SPEAKS OUT.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The election campaign began in dead earnest last night with speeches at various places by Lord Rosebery, Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, and Lord Dunraven. The first said that in spite of the reproaches which had been brought upon his head he still clung firmly to the handle of the Liberal umbrells. The real umbrella had now been unfurled in Mr. Gladstone's manifesto, and it was on that the Liberals were going to the country. Referring to recent events, he said that Roumelia, the main achievement of Lord Beaconsfield, had faded away like snow before the sun, and the establishment of a united Bulgaria had realized the best hopes for liberty and the best security against Russian aggression in that quarter. Sir William Harcourt said he regarded the government of Ireland as dangerous, and feared it was getting as bad as ever. Lord Salisbury has seen the Berlin treaty "go to smash;" in fact, it had received such a fall as had not occurred since the days of Humpty Dumpty. A conference was suggested to give the agreement with Turkey a Christian burial, but if there was to be a European sorumble for the territory he hoped England would have nothing to do with it, mad on the same

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to begin an sticle in an elegant, interesting style,

"Then run it into some advertisement, "And simply call attention" to the merits of Hop Bitters n as plain, honest terms as

possible. " To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything ajse. "

"THE REMEDY SO favorably noticed in all the papers galidous and secular, is "Having a large saic, and is supplanting all other abdona. adicines.

There is no denying the virtues of the hop plant, and the proprietors of tho Bitters have shown great shrewmers and ability in compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.

Did She Die?

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years."

"The doctors doing her no good;" "And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

" Indeed! Indeed!" "How thankful we should be for that

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery. of of misery.
"From a complication of kidney, liver, menuatic trouble and Nervous debility, "Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names, "But no relief,
"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bisters, that we had shunned for years before using THE PARENTS.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Sann all 'he vile, poisonous stuff with "Hops or " Hops" in their ne.

The house in which Handel was born in Halle 200 years ago still stands in a narrow street carled the Grosser Schlamm. It is a two story building with a high roof, and bears the name and effigy of the "Yellow Stag."

A CERTAIN RESULT.

In all disturbed action of the Stomach, the Bowels the Liver or the Kidneys the result of taking Burdock Blood Bitters is certain to afferd prompt benefit to the sufferer Burdock Blood Bitters cure when other remedies fail.

Tiger-plush was the tabric of a traveling gown wern by a fair Russian, and in her lap taliather throat.

FATAL ATTACKS.

Among the most prevalent tatal and sudden attacks of diseases, are those incident to the Summer and Fall, such as Cholera Morbus, Bilious Colic, Diarrhea, Dysentery, etc. that often prove fatal in a few hours. That ever reliable remedy, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, should be at hand, for use and emergency.

It is noted that the bodies of Chinese soldiers in Tonquin were left untouched by the valtures, and were completely mummified. Opium pickle did it.

A SURE INDICATION.

Whenever there are testering sores, blotches, pimples and boils appearing, it indicates an extremely bad condition of the blood which should be speedily cleansed by at best of all medicines, Burdock Blood

A colored woman at Adairsville, Ga., imagines herself bewitched, and thinks her mission is to find out who broke the law in Eden and took the first bite of apple.

PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. Children and persons with weak constitutions have always found great difficulty in taking Cod Liver Uii, and from this fact it has not been universally used, but with Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, this prejudice is removed. It is so thoroughly disguised that you cannot detect the Cod Liver Oil. One physician writes that it is used almost as a beverage in his family; another person informs us that he had to hide the bottle from his children. For Coughs and Colds, broken down constitutions, and all Lung Discases, it has no equal.

There are four wonderful fur seals now on exhibition in Paris. They are trained by a Dane, taught to fire a gun, lie on their backs and smoke a pipe, play a violin, and fire a

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DELICATE disorders to which females are subject, no remedy has been devised that can be compared with Hanington's Quinine wine and Iron. It renovates the entire system, animates the despondent, restores the bloom of health to the sallow cheek, and replaces melancholy with vivaciousness of youth. See that you get "Hanagton's," the original and genuine.

A black pilgrim of the Hebrew faith was seen in Jerusalem recently. He was from Cochin, in India.

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure.

Tiny white tombstones were the table decorations at the last dinner of the Thirteen Club in New York.

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of

The classic Tiber is once more to become a

commercial highway, a line of steamers haring been built to run between Rome and "My daughter has taken the medicine faithfully, according to directions, and her health and spirits are now perfect. The humor is all gone from her face. I wish every anxious mother would know what a blessing Ayer's Sarsaparilla is it such cases."

Sheridan was never able to give up the

bottle and the gaming table.

Sufferers from the effects of quinine, used as a remedy for chills and fever, will appreciate Ayer's Ague Onre, a powerful tonic bitter, composed wholly of vegetrble substances, without a pacticle of any noxious drug. 'Its action is peculiar, itompt, and powerful, breaking up the chill, dring the fever, and expelling the poison from the system, yet leaving no harmful or unpleasant effect upon the patient.

His Majesty Massale, King of the Congo,

JIUTING A YOUNG MILLIONAIRE.

Elopement of the Beautiful Daughter of an Epheopal Clergymun.

ROMANGE WITHIN A ROVANCE—ALL ARRANGE MENTS PERFECTED FOR HER MARKINGE TO WEALTHY NEW YORKER-SENDING THE MAIL RIAGE CERTIFICATE TO PAPA-FLUTTER IN SOCIAL CIRCLES.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 2 .- No event has agitated New Haven, Oct. 2.—100 event has agreed an New Haven society for many years to such an extent as the etopement of Miss Henora I. Harwood, youngest de ghter of the Rev. Dr. E win. Harwood, rector of Trinito church in this city and Truman Heninway of New Y rk. The news of the affair reached he city this morning and smidtly carried about town. At first the and rapidly spreas about town. At first the report was not one lited by friends of the samily, but confirmation of the story was made and i was learned for a certainty that this Harwood had up et all the arrangements made for a brilliant w ddinz with Mr. Pruyne, of Alba y, and had e oped with another man. This morning the following marriage notice was sent to the newspapers :---

"MARRIED-In Jersey City, September 29, by the Rev. Frederick E. Mortimer, of St. Mark's Church. Truman Hemitaway, of New York, and Honora 1., daughter of the Rev. Dr. Harwood, of this city.

The story of the love affair which culminated in this elopement would furnish a theme for a society novelist. A year ago last summer Miss Harwood visited at Mt. D-sert, stopping at Southwest harbo- with other members of the fam ly While there she made many new acquaintances among the young man who acquaintances among the young men who frequented the place. Among them two paid her distinguished attention. They were Mr. Heminway, of New York, and Mr. Pruyne of Albany. They were both young and gifted with many attractive qualities. Pruyne was immensely wealthy, being reported to have an even million in his big over right head even. his own right, besides a very well-b-sed expectation for considerable more. Heminway, on the other hand, was poor. Being thus unfortunately circumstanced it is probable that he did not press his suit as ardently as his more favored rival. The latter was certainly not an indifferent suitor. He became Miss Har-wood's constant companion and pronounced adonier. As a result their engagement wa-announced. But Mr. Pruyne, with all his riches, did not find favor in D. Ha-wood's eyes, and it was through his in fluence that the match was broken off Why this was done is only whispered in society circles, but it is said to be because the young man's habits of life were not such as the clery-man could approve or desire in his daughter's husband. Miss Harwood appeared to assent to the dissolution of the engagement. The family went to Europe on an extended tour, hoping to cure the young people of their regard for eac other. But persistent Mr. Pruyne did not be lieve in being baffled by the interposition of the parents, and followed his love to Europe. There he found and courted her among the continenta capital. He seemed to have reformed his h bits, and was finally accepted as Mi-Honora's betrothed. The match seemed to be satisfactory to all parties.
Great preparations were made for the wedding,

which was to have taken place at Trinity church next W-dnesday. The invitations were issued, the ushers were selected, the wedding coatumes in do. The wedding promised to be the most brilliant and notable that has taken place in this

c ty for years.
The bride's dress was an elegant affair. I was trimmed with a quantity of rare old lace which had been worn by the mother of the groom-elect upon her wedding day, a present from Mr. Pruyne to his affianced. He also had given her valuable diamonds and other rich treasures which had been in his family for years. He visited here often in making preparations for the event, and both of the contracting parties seemed to look forward to the wedding with the most pleasurable anti-

A few days ago Miss Houors went to New York to visit friends and arrange some further details of her bridal trousseau. While there she met her former suitor of the summer at Mt. Desert. As far as her friends know, she had not seen him or corresponded know, she had not seen him or corresponded with him for seme ime and had apparently forgotten all about him. They met several times and yesterday were quietly married at the residence of the episcopal clergyman named in the marriae notice in Jersey City. The bide then dispatched copies of her matriage certificate to her father in this city and her betrothed in Albany, together with the announcement that she and her husband were to sail for Europe on the steamer Werra of the Bremen in the family here and among their friends. It in the family here and among their friends. It seemed to them at first like a crue; joke, but proved to be too true.

Mess Honora's sudden and strange move is

Mess Honora's sudden and strange move is soming except that which includes any action whatever on the part of any women in leve as perfectly natural. It is thought that she level Heminway when she met him at Mount Desert and that his appearance in New York renewed the fascination he had for her. renewed the fasculation he had for her; But little is known of the young man in this city. He was formerly in ordinary circumstances, but is said to have inherited a former of \$300,000 recently. His bride had but a small allowance of dresses with her, and of course left her wedding trousseau at home. The young lady is 22 years of age and has been a favorite in New Haven society. At the promenades and germans given by the students in the city she was prominent and always received a great dea of attention. Her elder sis er is now here with her parents. The elopement is a g cat blow to

THE PENALTIES OF CRIME.

A MURDERER SENTENCED TO DEATH-HEAVY SENTENCE ON A BURGLAR AT THE WELLAND ASSIZES.

Welland, Oct. 2—At the Welland assizes to day John alias Clutch Donohue was charged with burglarizing the premises of Wm. Goldstein, in Quebec, in February, 1882, and stealing therefrom meerechaum pipes, cigar holders, etc., to a large amount. The principal witness was Wm. Hampton, who gave evidence yesterday in the civil suit of the United States Express Company against Donohue, and who was Donohue's pal in the crime. The jury took only fifteen minutes to find him guilty, and the judge immediately sentenced him to seven years in Kingsten Penitentiary. The grand jury has brought in three other indictments against John Donohue for receiving a large amount of property, knowing it to have been stolen. John Esterbee, charged with the murder of his brother, Alex. Esterbee, and his sister-in-law, Leafy Esterbee, was tried here to-day. The particulars of this case are still fresh in the mind of the public, and is one of the most horrible crimes on the pages of the history of our country. The families of both the murdered man and woman were in court and seemed to take the affair in a matter of fact way. A great deal of evidence was taken tending to bring the crime home to the prisoner, and the jury retired at 11 p.m. At 11.45 they returned into court and rendered a verdict of guilty. The judge sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on the 30th day of November, 1885. The prisoner

received the sentence unmoved. The other indictments against Clutch Donohoo have been postponed until next court, which practically means they will not be pressed, he having already been sentenced to seven years' penitentiary.

Forewarned Forearmed

of danger by the condition of your blood, with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, there need be us shown in pimples, blotches, boils, or no fear of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neudiscolorations of the skin; or by a feeling ralgia, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Eczema, of languor, induced, perhaps, by inactivity Catarrh, Liver troubles, or any of the of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, you diseases arising from Scrofulous caints in should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will the blood. Geo. Garwood. Big Springs. renew and invigorate your blood, and Ohio, writes: "Aver's Sarsaparilla has cause the vital organs to properly perform been used in my family for a number of years. I was a constant sufferer from their functions. If you suffer from

Rheumatism,

Rhenmatism as in

or Neuralgia, a few bottles of Ayer's Sar- but Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected a permasaparilla will relieve and cure you. Alice nent cure. Seven years ago my wife was Kendall, 218 Tremont st., Boston, Mass., troubled with Goitre: two bottles of writes: "I have been troubled with Neu- Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured her, and she has ralgia, pain in the side, and weakness, and never had any return of the disease. I rehave found greater relief from Ayer's gard this preparation as the best medicine Sarsaparilla than from any other remedy." in use for the blood." B. Barnard Wair, J. C. Tolman, 336 Merrimack st., Lowell, 75 Adams st., Lynn, Mass., writes: "For Mass., writes: "In no other remedy have many years I suffered terribly from Indi-I ever found such a happy relief from gestion, Dyspepsia, and Scrofula. Almost hopeless, I took Ayer's Sur-

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economical blood purifier.

saparilla." It instils new life into the and am a well man to-day." Be sure and blood, and imparts vitality and strength. get Aver's Sarsaparilla, the most thorough Being highly concentrated, it is the most and effective blood purifier. The best is the cheapest.

Dyspepsia,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5.



Curcs Dizziness, Lose of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Biotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Doubles.



A TEXAS TRAGEDY.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 29, -An Austin pecial says that a tragedy was enacted there on Sunday night, in which a negro man and three negro women were brutally murdered w having their skulls crushed with an axe. They were servants in the family of W. B. Dunham, editor of the Texas Court Reporter. and occupied a hanty in the rear of his premises. The names of the victims are sam Washington, his wife (known as Grace Vance). Patty Gibson and Lucinda Boddy. It appears that the assassin entered the room of the sleeping occupants through a window, and before any of them awoke succeeded in striking all four of them on the head with an axe. Seizing Grace Vance he dragged her through the window, threw her over the fence, then pulled her through the weeds across the vacant lot to a stable seventy-five yards from the shanty, where he knocked her senseless. She must have recovered consciousness, as evidences of a death struggle are abundant. He, however, overpowered her and battered her to a jelly with a brick, and apparently while she was struggling between life and death outraged her. While the fiend was committing the horror Lucinda Boddy having recovered somewhat from the blow she had received regained strength sufficient to get up and light a lamp. The assassin seeing the light returned and sticking his head in the window cursed the woman and ordered her to put out the light. On seeing him the woman screamed, and ran from the building. He leaped through the window, put the light out and followed and overtook he ficeing woman just as she got to the front gate, where another desperate struggle cosued, during which Mr. Dunham, who was awakened by the woman's screams, threw open his front door. Not knowing that murder had been committed, and thinking the disturbance was simply a row, he levelled his gun at them without intention of shooting and ordered them to cease their noise. The woman, after a desporate struggle, freed herself from the assassin, and run ning to Mr. Dunham, threw her arms around him and implored his protection, saying that the m in had murdered everyone in the shanty. The murderer fled, and Mr. Danham called neighbors to assist him in catching the murderer, who was in a thicket a few blocks back of the house. He was followed by several persons and a number of shots were fired at him without effect. Grace Vance was dead when found. Sam Washington died in the hospital this morning. Patty Gibson and Lucinia Beddy are in the hospital. There are hopes that Lucinda will recover, but none for Patty. All the victims were terribly gashed in the head and face. The details of the crime resembles closely those of the murder of Mary Roiney and her daughter a few weeks ago, and it is generally believed that the same fiend committed both acts. Intense excitement prevails among the whites and blacks at the repeated crimes in the capitol city, which seem to be directed against white and colored servants. The jury at the inquest rendered a verdict against a negro named Dockwood. He was captured last night eight miles from town. Blcod was

CHAMBERLAIN ON REFORM.

found on his clothing.

LONDON, Oct. 2.-Mr. Chamberlain addressed a Laberal meeting at Bradford last evening. He dwelt at considerable length on the attitude of the House of Lords in obstructing legislation and refusing to give their assent to measures passed in the House of Commons. Upon the general principles of the necessity of doing away with the obstruction, Mr. Chamberlain declared that Liberals of all shades of opinion were united. When, however, it was proposed to name a definite time for effecting this reform, or when the question of expediency of permitting the popular members of Parliament to take the peers in hand, was mooted, then the Liberals were at once split up into numerous and conflicting camps. Some were in favor of most radical measures; others were content to await the slow progress of events to furnish a solution to the problem. Further resistance on the part of the peers to the will of the people, as expressed by the House of Commons, could not be tolerated. Such a course, Mr. Cham-In Le l'acht, the French authority in sea berlain believed, would result in the Speaker sports, a writer declares that the perfected of the House of Commons being made a virtual is said to have received a proposal of marriage aports, a writer declares that the perfected of the House that the perfect of the House that t which he declines, having a large number of the Puriton, is the true type for builders of chable him to deal effectively with all cases of native wive already.

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the adorde the transfer state favor Pans are equally successed in cloust pation, curing and preventing falls among the group such while they also correct all disorders of the stomest, attendants the liver and regulate the towes. Even if they only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodless does not end here, and those who once try them will find those little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to so many ways that they all sick head

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Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and carry are to ake. One of two pills make a dose.

very sky to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grips or page, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In visit at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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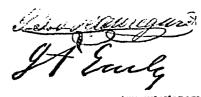
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1	1	do	do			10.00
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1	5	do	2000		*********	10.00
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١	100	do	200		•••••	20.00
	300	do	100			30.00
	500	do	50			25 00
ı	1,000	do			*********	25,00
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	.0	Approxim	antion Priz	es of 2	750	0.75
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Circassian Saturcay, 24

Sardinian Saturcay, 24

Sardinian Saturcay, 37

Parisian Saturcay, 21

Sarmatian Saturcay, 21

Sarmatian Saturcay, 21

Sarmatian Saturcay, 32

Saturcay, 32

Saturcay, 32

Saturcay, 33

Saturcay, 34

Saturcay, 35

Saturcay, 37

Saturcay, 3

The Steamers of the Glasgow and Montreal Service are intended to sail from Montreal for Glasgow as follows: Ruenos Ayrean.....About Oct. Ruenos Ayrean. About Oct. 5
Greetan Alout 12
Carthaghi an About 12
Semolinavian About 226
Norwegian About 226
Ruenos Ayrean About 29
Ruenos Ayrean About 29
The Steamers of the London, Plymouth and Montreal
Lite are intended to sail from Montreal for London as
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Corean About 28
Nestorian About 18
Restorian About 18
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About Oct. 16
Prussian.

About Nov. 4

Prussian.

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An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.

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H. & A. Aldan, 80 State Street, Boston, and 25 Common Street, Montreal. June 4, 1885.

YEW BOOK "MISTAKES OF MOD-ERN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evi-dences of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving favorable reception and patronage and warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London, Ont., 424 pages; paper, 75 cents; cloth. \$1.25. Sent on receipt of price. Active canvassers

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it is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

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A Fatal Belier Explosion in Pennsylvania

TWO MEN KILLED AND THREE FATALLY INJURED-FOURTEEN OTHERS SERIOUSLY BURNED-HEARTRENDING SCENES.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 2.—Shortly after 3 o'clock this morning a battery of boilers at the Solar Iron works of Clarke & Co., on Thirty-sixth street, exploded with disastrous effects. The turn had just been relieved by the day force when the explosion occurred, and that pertion of the works in the vicinity of the boilers was filled with a cloud of steam. Through the dense mist came shricks and groans which told the employes beyond the reach of danger that a frightful calamity had overtaken a number of their fellow-workmen. As soon as the steam had cleared away a rush was made for the spot where the explosion occurred, when it was ascertained that the mud drum of the boilers had exploded and that the escaping steam had scalded seventeen men. Close investigation showed that of this number fourteen were badly burned and that three were fatally injured; of the three, two have since died. Thomas Cattois and John Murray and three or four others are not expected to recover. Cattois was terribly burned and his skull crushed by a piece of flying iron. Murray was badly scaled and fearfully crushed under a mass of iron. The defeat of the Opportunists to their extravagance in colonial adventures, their war against religion and their ill treatment of the magistracy.

Martin, fatally scaled; F. Thomas, boy, badly scaled; F. Thomas, boy, scaled and injured by flying debris; David Richards, boy, scaled and arms broken; Wm. Orth, badly scaled; F. The proprietors of the Gaulois, in order to broken; Wm. Orth, badly scaled; F. Goode, boy, badly cut on the head; Patrick Henderson, shearsman, seriouly scaled and The invertible of the Opportunists to their extravagance in colonial adventures, their war against religion and their ill treatment of the magistracy.

A RIOT IN PARIE.

The proprietors of the Gaulois, in order to signalize the Conservative successes, illuminated the front of their office this evening. burned and his skull crushed by a piece of broken; Wm. Orth, badly scalded; F. Soode, boy, badly cut on the head; Patrick Henderson, shearsman, seriouly scalded and injured by flying debris; David Smith, shearsman, badly scalded; Joseph Getze, boy, scalded, but not seriously; Wm. Simpon, boy, scalded and injured by debris; M. Meyer made an attempt to leave the son, boy, scalded and injured by debris; M. Meyer made an attempt to leave the mobilities and meaning the proprietors of the Cauchy, in order to signalize the Conservative successes, illuminated the front of their office this evening. The inscriptions, "175 Conservatives Electrical Conservatives and the front of their office this evening. The inscriptions, "175 Conservatives Electrical Conservatives and the front of their office this evening. The inscriptions, "175 Conservatives Electrical Conservatives and the front of their office this evening. The inscriptions, "175 Conservatives Electrical boy, scalded, but not seriously; Wm. Simpson, boy, scalded and injured by debris; Chas. Heywood, seriously hurt by flying debris; Joseph Steiner, assistant engineer, badly bruised and slightly cut; Joseph Neff, boy, badly scalded; Frank Neff, badly scalded, and Birth. Anderson, gauger, terribly burned, will probably not recover. Scarcely had the hills along the Alleghany ceased to

THE TONES OF THE EXPLOSION

when frenzied, frightened wives, mothers and children began to rush upon the scene and peer anxiously into the faces of the gasping, dying men, seeking to identify their loved ones or enquiring in agonized tones if they had escaped. Women, half dressed, others putting on their clothing as they ran, children almost nude and screaming at the top of their voices, crowded and jostled each other in the mad rush for the mill. Arriving there, there was silence for a moment, and then a woman's wail was heard and another and another, until there was nothing but a discordant chorus of feminine shricks and moans and cries of anguish. The cries and groans of the parboiled men would occasionally rise above the women's voices.

IT WAS AN AWPUL SCENE,

and the physicians, who arrived at this time. said they were almost unnerved at the sight and in the presence of so much human suffering, physical and mental. The injured were found lying in all positions; some were so far away from the battery that it seemed impossible they could have been struck by the explosion. The large number of boys hurt is accounted for by the fact that they were employed to handle the hoop iron which was rolled in the mill near the boilers. Those most severely hurt were taken to the hospital, while the others were removed to their homes. The interior of the finishing mill

A TERRIBLE SIGHT OF DESOLATION after the accident, things being badly wrecked. The boilers, six in number, form a bat tery which is located in the extreme southwest corner of the mills. The mud drum runs lengthwise under the six boilers; it was the end of this which blew eut. With such fearful force did it explode as to scatter destruction on all sides. All the boilers were unseated, two of them were tilted back and some of them were on end. In the rear the whole wall of masonry was moved

A VERY REMARKABLE FRATURE

was the jamming of the mud drum's head against one of the engines. This engine was herself. The unfortunate girl, who lived situated a few yards north of the boilers. The wich her brother, a grocer, has had, for a burst irou was below directly against the cylinder head of the engine, smasning it to pieces and hlowing the whole head in. From this the steam rushed out with a loud hissing sound. Large stacks of hoop iron were blown all over the mill, machines were upset, rolls turned over, and, in one instance, a wheelbarrow was tumbled through a door. The iron machines and benches were all

THEOWN TOGETHER IN INEXTRIDABLE MASSES, under which several of the men were buried. Accidents of this nature have occurred at this mill before, the first one five years ago, when no one was killed; the second one happened eighteen months ago, when, although several persons were scalded, no one was fatally hurt. On the last occasion two men were arrested for tampering with the boiler, out there was no proof on which to convict them. This morning's explosion was caused by mud cating through the covering of the mud drum. Pieces of the drum were picked up which were not more than the thirty second part of an inch thick.

Five of the victims are pronounced fatally injured and their deaths are momenturily ex pected. Their names are Chas H. Heywood, Jos. Gets, P. Henderson, Thos. Stein and W. Daniels. The others will, no doubt, recover, The coroner has adjourned his investigation till to morrow.

CANNIBALS DEFEATED.
BRUSSELS, Oct. 3.—Defatches just received here from the Congo bring further details of the discoveries made by Lieutenant Wissman, who found the banks of the Kasai river. down to its junction with the Congo, more thickly populated than any other portion of Africa. For twenty four hours Lieutenant-Wishmann had to navigate between crowds of ferocious cannibals belonging to the Bakoutous tribe. Men and women gathered in thousands on the river banks shouting, yelling and gesticulating turiously. The women were more ferocious than the men, and finally the Bakourous attacked the expedition in fleets of canoes, the women beating their breasts and throwing spears. Lieut. Wissmann and his men repulsed them after a hard fought battle, which lasted six hours, killing hundreds of men and women. The entire region traversed was found to be very rich in ivory and was covered with vast forests of India vabler trees. In shooting a catarac one of Wissmann's canoes was wrecked and a dozen of his blacks were drowned. The Kuisa is a noble river, being in some places hold a meeting, I cast aside my uniform, ten theusand yards wide. In many parts donned a civilian's suit, and presented myself pavigation was blocked by the thousands of at the portals of the lodge. I knocked and gave hippopotami bathing in the river bed. Wissmann determined astronomically that the point where the Kaisa flows into the Congo a seat. I was probably the most familiar and is nearly four hundred miles below the point the most talked of personage in New Orleans indicard on the maps of Mr. Stanley and at the time, and I could plainly see that my

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

great conservative gains throughout THE COUNTRY.

Paris, October 5 .- M. Goblet, minister of public instruction, and M. Herve Magnon, minister of commerce, are the cabinet officers who have been defeated by the Conservatives. The Opportunists have lost many seats, which have been gained by either the Radicals or the Conservatives. The elections in Paris resulted as follows: M. Brisson, the premier, and M. Allain-Targe, minister of the interior, head the list with 10,000 votes each ; MM. Floquet, Lockroy, Barodil, Delafosse, Clemenceau, and Paul Bert received from 7,000 to 9,000 each, and MM. de Cassagnac and Herve, editor of Le Solcil, 6,000. In forty-nine departments, including the Nord, the Conservatives have gained thirty-six seats and lost four.

CAUSE OF THE REACTION.

Paris, Oct. 5, midnight.—In 81 depart ments 165 Conservatives and 141 Republicans have been elected. The Conservatives have gained 93 seats and lost 5. It will be necessary to have 202 second ballots. The Orleanists elected were chosen on the basis of promises of protection against American cereals and bacon. It is said the loss of friends and relatives in Tonquin immensely influenced the provincial elections in favor of the reac-

building, and was warned by the commissary of police to abandon the idea of leaving, but he was arrested. The staff of the Gauloithen made a sortie and rescued M. Meyer. who was severely bruised in the scuffle Meanwhile the crowd increased and the ex citem nt became intense. The police were reinforced, and the prefect of police ordered them to clear the streets. After the greatest efforts the police succeeded in dispersing the mob. During the melée two revolvers were fired at the window of the Gaulois office.

FEELING AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, Oct. 5 -The bourse was dull today, consequent upon the gains of the Con servatives in the French elections, which is not regarded in a favorable light on the ex

LONDON. Oct. 6 -The Paris correspondent of the I aily News forecasts the election of 200 Royalists and 160 Radicals, the remainder being Moderate Republicans. He adds : Olemenceau is leading the solid Radicals and becomes a political power of the first magnitude. No Republican Government is possible without him

A DASTARDLY ACT.

A MOTHER BAKES HER CHILD TO DEATH IN A COOKING STOVE.

OTTAWA, Oct. 3 -An unmarried woman named Paquette, about 30 years of age, waplaced under arrest this morning charged with the cruel and diabolical crime of burn ing to death her infant, a male child, one day old. The woman resides at No. 3 Clar ence street, where she yesterday gave birth to an illegit mate child and in order to get rid of the fruits of her ain placed the child in a cooking stove, where it was partially consumed before being discovered. The police were notified of the occurrence and repairing at once to the premises arrested the woman, and a guard was placed over the remains of the child. Dr. Stephen Wright held an inquest on the remains, when the jury, after viewing them, adjourned until Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The body of the infant is burned to such an extent as to render it impossible to say whether it was born alive or not. Nothing is left but a portion of the charred trunk and the brains. The prisoner to day was able to sit up, but in a very violent mood. The constable who is in charge of her had twice to use force to prevent her from laying violent hands on herself. The unfortunate girl, who lived considerable time past, a light name among the gossips of the place, but no proof of misconduct was brought home to her. She is a tall, sinewy girl, with dark hair, large brown eyes and o pleasing face. She tooks far older than she is, and a few, seeing her for the first timb, would place her at much less that forty, though as a fast she is more than ten years younger.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE GRAND ARMY

A RESOLUTION THAT THE GENERAL HAS KEPT FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS

Lowell, Oat 2 -In a day or two General Benjamin F. Butler will become a com ade in the Grand Army of the Republic. It has long been a matter of speculation why he has never allied himself with the famous brotherhood of war veterans. In Lowell there is a Grand Army post with the title of "B. F. Bost, No. 42." It was organized in 1868, and has a membership of over 350. When it was organized it was confidently expected that len. Butler would become a member, but he did not. He has been asked, probably. hundreds if not thousands of times why he did not join, and his arswer invariably has been to insure the inquirer that his heart was all right.

About two months ago B. F. Butler Post moved into new quarters, and Gen. Butler made an address, in which he cologized the Grand Army. Afterward two members of the post called on the General, at his residence in Belvidere, one of the suburbs of the city, and used every argument to induce him to join the post, but they were unsuccessful. Finally they asked him for the reason of his refusal, and his reply was substantially as follows:
"I have no faith in secret societies," he

said. "I loss contidence in them when I was in command at New Orleans. I had issued a proclamation forbidding all secret conferences among citizens, for they were merely meetings of conspirators. I had succeeded in a tolerable degree in abolishing many of the rectings, although not without the application of strong measures, when I received information that the members of a lodge of Free Masons, under the guise of ordinary meeting, were conspiring to do harm to the Government. I am a Free Mason myself, and one evening when I knew the conspirators were going to the proper passwords and signs. Admission could not be refused, and I entered and took

said : Brethren, I have positive proof that you have been holding meetings to devise plans to injure my Government and myself. I assure you that as a brother Mason'I have the kindliest feelings toward you and yours, but I warn you that you must hold meetings for

no such purposes in the future." no suon purposes in the inture.

Then addressing his callers, Gen. Butler said: "I reasoned with the members and told them that the order of Masonry was not instituted for hatching conspiracies. I boldly expressed the utmost abhorrence of their conduct, and firmly but kindly gave them a proper warning. Some of the members exproper warning. Some of the members ex-pressed regret at their course, and declared that they would not conspire further.

I never heard of another Masonic conspiracy while I was in New Orleans. But when I left that lodge room it was with a sad and heavy heart, and I made a solemn resolution that if the high aims of secret societies could be thus perverted I would never enter the portals of one again, and I have kept that resolution, although more tian twenty years have passed. That, o ntlemen, is the reason why I have never j ined the Grand Army.".

THE CONGREGATION OF THE HOLY CROSS.

THE ONLY RELIGIOUS ORDER WHOSE MOTHER-HOUSE HAS BEEN CANONICALLY TRANSFERRED FROM EUROPE TO THE

A pleasant ride from Buffalo over the Lake Shore railway brought me to the flourishing city of South Bend, with its millionaire carriage, wagon and plough manufacturers—the Coquillard, Studebakers and Olivers. But, on taking up one of the three daily papers of the city, I became interested in the report of a most elequent address detivered the evining before by the eminent tawyer and brilliant orator, Emory A. Storrs. I found that this distinguished jurist did not consider that South Bend owed its fame to its great material developments. Mr. Storrs, alluding to the University of Notre Dame,

This noble Institution is famous-and famous all around the world. South Bend is famous, not because of any natural advantages, but because of Notre Dame and St Mary's-because of Father Sorin. And Notre Dame will be glorious in its future, as it has been honored in its past."

As a Catholic, this interested me, and I determined to go out to the University—a drive of two miles—and spend a day or two in visiting this renowned Institution, or, I should say, cluster of Institutions for, though separate, yet in close proximity are, the University, under the Fathers of the Holy Cross, the Industrial Schools conducted by the brothers of the same order; beyond the lakes, on the banks of the St. Joseph River, St. Mary's Academy, and the Mother House of the Sisters of the Holy Cross; and many other imposing buildings, of which I will make mention farther or.

Forty four years ago, the present venerable Superior General, Father Sorin, came from France with six Brothers of the Order, and on the banks of the two picturesque lakes-St. Mary's and St. Joseph's-laid the foundation of what is now a village in itself of over a thousand souls, comprising the University of Notre Dame, with its ample accommodation for five hundred students. The grand main building, surmounted by its -plendid Dome, two hundred feet from the ground, seems a fitting throne for Our Blessed Mother, whose burnished statue, sixteen feet high, crowned by an aureole of electric lights, is gracefully poised upon it, as ontstretched hands, she is ever, by day inanimate nature. which nearly a score years ago were solemnly conserrated to her by the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding, surrounded by many other prelates priests, and thousands of devout Cutholics gathered from many states to assist at the memorable crowning of the statue on the Dome of Our Blessed Lady, To the left of the University stands the

beautiful Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, 275 feet in length, with nineteen altars, built at the cost of over a hundred and fifty thousand dollars—mostly the Holy Father, Pius IX., who encouraged the contributions of the devout clients work, assigned the Sta. Brightta in Rome. contributions of the devout clients and children of Mary throughout the United States. But the real beauty is within. The paintings with which it is adorned, and the frescoing of its grained arches have not their equal in the United States. This chef d'œuvre is the work of the celebrated artist, Gregori, who was brought from Rome in 1873 by Father Sorin for this purpose, and has since been retained as Director of the Art Schools in the University and at St. Mary's. The towers of the church contain a chime of twenty three bells; the principal one-the great Bourdon-is the largest bell in the United States.

The Conservatory of Music, or Oleon. including also the reading rooms and the Exhibicion Hall, is another large and imposing structure, to the right of the University, and ny its side another splendid building-Science Hall-with its lecture rooms, mureums, laboratories, etc., and as pendant to it, there will be erected a large Library, giving a regular frontage of 800 teet.

In the rear are situated the long range of buildings for kitchen, laundry, and other domestic purposes; the printing office of The Are Maria and Scholastic, with its fine steam presses, and its book publishing departments. And last, but not least, or the University proper buildings is St. Eiward's Hall, the gem of the domain. It is fitted up with elegance, and furnished with every advantage as a primary school for young boys from six to twelve years of age. It is popularly called "The

Palace of the young Prince." On another portion of Notre Dame's domain is the Manual Labor School, where, under the oirection of the brothers, a large number of boys, from fourteen to twenty years, are taught a variety of trades. On the border of l St. and Scholasticate Houses of the Order; and on the margin of St. Mary's Lake the Petit Semmaire for the training of young hoys who evince a vocation for the priest-

Between the two lakes is the Home of the Professed Brothers, with its lovely chapel, draws every year, on the 2nd of August, crowds of pilgrims from far and near. Then-the most important of all, when we consider its moral and religious influence ex-Holy Cross. Here resides the venerable Superior-General, the Very Rev. Father Order.

Notre Dame comprises an area of 800 acres. Six miles distant the order has a stock farm

good of the order was called, I arose and grass waving like the billows of the ocean, as said: Brethren, I have positive proof that stirred by the pleasant breeze that was making sweet "Pentocostal music in the leafy trees" on that bright June day.
On the farm, as in the University, I was

surprised to find that a large number of those engaged in both places were seculars. On expressing my astoniahment, the Rev. Father who accompanied me said that, although the sociemistics and brothers engaged in the offices and duties of the ensemble of Natre Dame numbered over one hundred, yet they were not sufficient to meet the mands of the institution, and that among the forty Professors in the University, nearly a dozen are secular gentlemen of marked learning and ability. In the manual employments of the University and farm duties, between twenty-five and forty hired men, and in certain seasons about one hundred are employed. Imagine, good reader, the heavy amount that must be paid out annually for salaries of professors and the wages of laborers, and you will be Tin is very firm and low in supply puzzled, as I am, as to how an un quote:—Gartsherrie and Summerles Si endowed Institution can meet such a heavy demand, and yet do all the grand work it is now doing for the intellectual and religious needs of the day, as Notre Dame most certainly does in the most brilliant and effi certainly does in the most brilliant and effi \$17.50 to \$00; bar i.on, \$1 625 to \$1 65; heat cient manner. And if it is enabled to do so refined, \$1 90; Siemens bar, \$2.10; Canada much under such an immense financial drain, what could not this noble and zealous religious Order do were it able to command professed members to fili all the places now occupied by salaried professors and hired laborers?

I pray God that what I am now writing may attract the attention of the Catholic young men of the day; I am in earnest, speaking of their temporal and eternal inter-

In God's holy designs, higher vocations than for mere worldly pursuits should be as many now as in the ages of faith ;--and, the spirit of the age to the contrary, why are not \$2.75. to \$3; tire, \$2.50 to \$2.75; sleigh shoe, these vocations developed and acted out in \$2 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, \$1c per the great work of training youth for lb.; ingot tin, 23c to 24c; bar tin, 26c; ingot sternity as well as for fleeting time? copper, 12½c to 14c; sheet zinc, \$4.50 to To this large class of young men I address \$4.60; spelter, \$4 to \$4.50; bright from wire, these few lines, and pray that many will heed them. To the talented and educated what nobler life can be proposed than that of a religious priest or brother, consecrating of the lines are ample We quote: - Spanish the intellectual gifts bestowed upon them by sole B A No 1, 24 to 25c; do No 2 B A, 21 to the good God, filling the places of accular professors, thus relieving unendowed colleges from the immense expense of salaries now disbursed? To young, vigorous and 23.; do, No 2 191 to 21c; hemlock slaughter, robust laborers, what more envisible position No 1, 25 to 27c; oak sole, 45 to 50c; waxed upcan be offered than that of siding, by their willing hands, those devoted priests and brothers engaged in the weary work of teach-

ing? After paying all the employes on the large farm of Notre Dame, but a very small surplus russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c; harness, remains. If this work could be all done by brothers, a large yearly revenue could be secured as a material resource for the deve-lopment of the University of Notre Dame and its branch schools and colleges.

To the youth acsumed to this work I would propose the grand promises given, not by a lying and deceitful world, but by God Himself—He who instructs others unto justice shall rhine as a star through all eternity. He who leaves father and mother and lands and pos sensions for My sake shall possess a hundred fold in this life, and eternal happiness in the life to come.

How many thousand honest, innocent young hearts in America, now unsettled and seriously exposed to misery and ruin, could at once secure here blessings for this life and for eternity!

If we can judge from what we see, I declare never saw a happier lot of men than I did at Notre Dame. Nor is it so very difficult to account for this; on the centrary, it is quite reasonable. The Order is not severe; all it requires is good if midway between heaven and earth; with will, good health, and devotedness to duty. Even with these qualifications, many will and by night, blessing the broad acres fail in the world; here they will succeed and with all their wealth of animate and mense steam apparatus, with its five huge boilers, and other multiplied interior employments in the colleges, refectories, dormitories, &c., will utilize to mutual advantage every good will, every natural ability; and, when the race is run, heaven will open its gates to the faithful servant more readily than to the poor wretch coming from a world

of maserable infidelity.

The Rules and Constitutions of this new Order in the Church were submitted to the for the residence of its Procurator General, and, on the 13th of May, 1857, the Holy See solemnly approved those Ruics and Constitu-

The Very Rev. Father Soria, Founder of the Order in America, who had long filled the office of Provincial, was elected Superiorneral at the General Chapter held in Roma 1. 1868. Five years ago, permissu of the Holy See, the Mother-House of the Order was canonically transferred to Notre Dame, Laians.

A prominent feature in this young and vigorous order is the union of priests and nothers under a common rule. This a feature peculiar to this order, and gives it a remark thle strength and power for development. By it the Fathers have the aid of Religious of their own family, not only for the insunal employments, but also as assistants, teachers and prefects in colleges; and the Brothers in their schools have the direction and spiritual assistance of the ecclesisatical authorities, and in their asylums and indus trial establishments toey are directed by their own religious fathers.

A FRIEND OF EDUCATION,

THE MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.

PARIS, Sept. 29 .- The details of the terrible massacre of Catholic Christians in An-

nam are stirring the religious world to its very heart. The infuriated heathens respected neither age nor sex; the fact of the victims being Christians was a sufficient warrant for their death, administered according to the ingenuity and brutality of their assailants. Women, and even chilht a variety of trades. On the border of dren, were as ruthlessly slaughtered Joseph's Lake are the Novitiate as the men, and neither the vestments of the priest nor the garb of the nuns gave immunity from staughter. The vast majority were brutally hacked to death, but "Carrier's Republican Marriages," which were in vogue during our first terrible Revolution, were rudely imitated, and hundreds of Christian men and women were tied together by their with its levely chapel, the Portinneela, that | hands and feet and thrown into the sea. In connection with this terrible outpouring of Christian blood a very grave charge is brought | way:against Gen. de Courcy. The Vicar Apostolic of Cochin Chian, Mgr. Van Camelbeke, sent tending over all the houses and members of a missionary to the general with the sad the Order in America and Europe—the tidings of the massacres, and imploring aid. Mother-House of time Congregation of the The missionary, it is reported, experienced great difficulties in breaking through the ridiculous red tape that prevented his seeing Sorin. with the Assistants-General of the the general, but at last he succeeded in oh taining an interview, and a gun-boat was promised, but this did not reach Quinhon until the place had been burned down, and of 1,500 acres. I also visited this farm, and then the commander of the boat refused to made my adoration of the Blessed Sacrament fire a shot, so that its presence only exasperin the n at, pretty chapel connected with the ated the natives without affording any pro-Brothers house. I then passed several hours tention to the Chaistians. The olerical press dressmaker in Paris fashionable circles, and proposed in the United States tibe 626, wandering around those immense fields of insists upon a Government investigation. Worth new playing second soissors. presence was causing a sensation. When the | wanderlog around those immense fields of insists upon a Government investigation.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIG TRADE

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

The movemement in groceries is well maintained; drugs, wool and hardware are fair, but in metals there is a falling off. Payments are fair on the whole, but there are still some complaints in the dry goods trade.

Wool .- There is still a good business being done. Canadian A supers 27c to 28s; B ditro 22a to 23s; unassorted 21c to 22c; black 20 to 21c; cape 16c to 18c.

METALS AND HABDWARE -In pig iron and metals business showed a falling off since a week ago, in hardware a fair trade is report. ed. Tin plates in Britain are reported in small stock. Canada plates are no stronger. quote :- Gartsherrie and Summerlee \$16 50 to \$17; Langloan and Coltness, \$17 to \$17.50; Shott, \$17 to \$00.00; Egiinton and Damellington, \$16; Calder, \$16.50 to \$17; Hematite, \$17 to \$20; Stemens, No. 1 plates, Bisins, \$2.40; Fenn &c., \$2.50 to \$2.60. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$5.75 to \$6; Charcoal I.C., \$4.35 to \$4.75; do 1.X., \$6 to \$6.25; Ccke I.C., \$3 75 to \$4; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 54 to 7c, according to brand; Tinned Sheets, coke, No. 24, 61c; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 the \$1.90 to 2; boiler plate, per 100 lbs. Staffordshire, \$2.25; common sheet iron, \$2 to \$2.10; steel boiler plate, \$2.50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4; Russian sheet fron, 10 to 11c Lead, per 100 lbs :- Pig, \$3 50 to \$4; aheet, \$4 to \$4 25; ahot, \$8 to \$6 50; heat cast steel, 11 to 13c. firm; apring, copper, 121c to 140; sheet zinc, \$4.50 to \$4.60; spelter, \$4 to \$4.50; bright from wire, Nos. 0 to 6 \$2.75 per 100 lbs.

LEATER AND SHOES—Trade has assumed

rather a quieter phase locally. Stocks in most sole B A No 1, 24 to 25c; do No 2 B A, 21 to 240; No 1, ordinary Spanish, 24 to 250; No No 2, do, 22 to 230; No 1 China, 23 to 24: No 2, 22 to 23c; do, buffslo sole, No 1, 21 to 23s; do, No 2 19j to 21c; hemlock slaughter, per, light and medium, 33 to 390; do heavy, 32 to 360; grained, 34 to 37c; splits, sarge, 22 to 280; do, small, 16 to 24c; calf splits, 28 to 32c; calfskins (35 to 46 lbs), 70 765- 1767, 1769. 1771. 1773, 1775, 1777. to 800; imitation French calfakina 80 to 85 24 to 33c; buffed cow, 121 to 16c; pebbled cow, 11 to 15c; rough, 23 to 28c; russet and

bridle, 45 to 55c.

DRY GOODS.—The retail trade of the city is fairly good. Wholesale firms whose repreentatives are out on the sorting trip are re ceiving tolerably satisfactory orders. Cotton goods are held firmly. As far as the millinery trade is concerned, business is not so brisk as should be. After all, a fair season's business as expected, as travellers report that the sortong trip will be very good.

GROCERIES.—Orders, though moderate in

amount, have reached a fair aggregate. Fruit. -The market will soon be fairly supplied with fruit by a steamer direct from from the Mediterranean, Sugar, The market here has been without feature. Yellows are re ported steady. Tea.-The local market has been only moderately active, and there is no change of importance.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. There is no particular change noticed in

the market since our report of last week. GRAIN-We hear of very few transactions Augustus Gillman, son of the late William Alfred Gillman, of Clinton, Ont., to Miss Sarah Ann Woods, daughter of Mr. John Woods, of St. 2, 87c to 88c; No. 2, 89c to 89c; No. 3, 84c to 85c. Spring, No. 1, 91c to 92c; No. 2, 89c to 90c; No. 3, 87c to 88c. Barley has just beginn to make the control of the co but not in sufficient quantities to establish a

GROCERIES -Nothing of marked interest has occurred in this department of trade since our last report. Sugars continue firm and very steady. A fair quantity of teas and coffees is selling. New figs and Malaga rai sins are expected in a few days. HARDWARE-A marked improvement in re-

mittances has been experienced during the past week or two. Materia:s for use in milding are in demand and the tone of prices netter Prices of metal are, as a rule, firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Considerably more activity is reported in the market during the east day or two. Superior extra flour is now worth \$3 95 to \$4; extra, \$3.80 to \$3.85; strong bakers, \$4 to \$1.25; spring wheat, extra, \$3 75 to \$3 80, and superfine, \$3.60 to \$3 70. Oatmeal cornmeal and bran are unchanged.

Provisions.—An excited market is reported in cheese, the cable to day quoting 42s, an advance of at least 3s. The jubbing trade remains as before. Choice butter is still in good demand, but poor is neglected. There only a small trade doing in hog products. dices are unchanged from our last.

Wook.-The demand for fleece wool noted last week seems to have dropped oif. There is a very fair enquiry for pulled wool from he factories. Boors AND Shoes .- During the past week

or so the hands in the various factories have been very busy in shipping orders left during exhibition week. They are now nearly all despatched.

LOCAL HORSE MARKET.

Business in the horse market is very dull. The best of horses are scarce and it is generally carriage horses which illicit any demand. Traders are scarce, and the only trade transacted is among the bayers. Mr. Maguire, of College street, has several orders for good teams of carriage horses, but they are unpro curable, and in consequence is a lull in the trade. During the past week Mr. Maguire sold the following, which are mostly working horses : One chestnut mare, five years old, \$150; one grey horse, ten years, \$160; one hay mare, eight years, \$135; one brown mare, five years, \$220; one do, nine years, \$150; one bay mare, ten years, \$125; one bay mare, five years, \$140. There was not one animal sold during the week for shipment.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Churles by the Grand Trunk rail-Cattle. Sheep. Calves. Hogs.

Week ended Oot. 3. . . . 1,742 870 25 Prov. week. . . 5,564 1.076 40 Since May 1 . 58,877 40,834 4,475 The receipts by the Canadian Pacific rail-

Hogs

wav wore :---Cattle Week ended Oct 3 900 Previous week... 660 Since August 9.. 5.071... 5.032

Monsieur Pingat is considered the artistic Worth now playing second solssors.

. 265

OHEAP LACES!

A large stock of Oriental Laces to be offered next week at desperately low prices, from 5c per yard.

ALL-OVERS!

Just received, a new stock of All-Over Yak Laces, Note and Flommings, in Browns, Asy), Bronsea, Black, Greenat, Green and other new colors, from low prices up to \$8 per yard. S. CARSLEY.

BEFORE TAKING DOWN YOUR OUTSIDE SHADES. CALL AT S. CARSLEY'S

and select from an immense assortment of beauti-fully decorated WINDOW SHADES.

These shades are now selling extensively, adding greatly to the appearance of both interior and exterior of residences, and as fixed on our guaranteed SPRING ROLLERS, they give, in addition to an artistic effect, the greatest

Estimates given for large or small quantities At S. CARSLEY'S.

THE ADMIRATION OF ALL VISITORS TO S. CARSLEY'S

Is the show of New Cretounes. Comprising the latest novelties in designs and colors, of both French and English producers.

YOU CAN SECURE AT

S. CARSLEY'S

During the coming week, the best value ever offered In Maitresses, In Blankets.

In White Quille, In Colored Quilts. In Bed Comforters. Large Size and splendid value from 65c.

EM The great sale of DOWN QUILTS still continues? At S. CARSLEY'S.

BLACK DRESS GOODS!

We are now showing the largest stock of ALL-WOOL BLACK PRENCH CASHMERE in the city at extraordinarity low figures. New All-Wool BLACK PRENCH CASHMERE from Sec per yard. S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY'S,

Notre Dame Stree .

MONTREAL.

BIRTH.

LOYE.—On the lst inst., at 121 St. George street, the wife of Sergeant Francis Loye, of a 79-1

CALLAHAN .- In this city, on the 25th of September, at 42 St C natant atreet, the wife of P. J. Callah in, of a laughter. FITZG RALD .- In this city, on September 25th, at 61 Anderson street, Mrs. T. Fitzgerald of a son. 76.1

MARRIED.

of a son.

DWYER-KELLY,—At Carillon, on the 28th September, by the Rev. F ther Archambault. M. Dwyer, merchant, to Kate, danghter of John Kelly, Esq.

GILLMAN—WOODS.—At the Parish Church, St. Gabriel of Mont eal, Sept. 30 b, by the Rev. T. Fahey, Vicar, Mr. William Augustus Gillman, son of the late William Alfred

DIED.

MURPHY.-At Quebec, on the 30th September, Henry A. Myrphy, Railway Mail Conductor, aged 53 years. 79-1

COURTNEY.—At Quebec, on September 30th, John Courtney, after a long and painful FLYNN.—At Quebee, on the 29th September, Jane Blackburn, widow of the late Edward Flynn, aged 38 years.

79.1

NELIGAN.—In this city, on the 2nd inst., Ann, ag-d eight months, beloved daughter of Patrick Neligan.

LYNCH.—In this city, on the 3rd inst., at 276 William street, Patrick, aged 17 years, son of Michael Lynch. MASSIAH.—On the 2nd inst., at No. 29 Donegana street, Christopher W. Massiah, aced 36 years and 7 months 79.2

KELLY .- In this city, on the 4th instant,

James, aged 22 years and 10 months, eldest son of Thomas Kelly.

FERNANDEZ.—In this city, on Wednesday, the 30 h inst, Johana Murphy, aged 28 years, 11 months and 19 days, believed wife of John Fernandez. B! ESSING .- In this city, on the 29th inst.

Sarah Blessing, aged 86 years, a native of the County Leiteim, Ireland, elect of the late John Flynn, and beloved mother of John McEvoy. CRONSHAW-At Point St. Charles on the 1st inst., of bronchitis, Marion Teresa, youngest and beloved daughter of Melville and Maggie

Cronshaw. SHANAHAN,-In this city, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, Margaret Mary Shanahan, aged 4 years and 9 mouths, beloved daughter of John

SAMUEL—In this city, on the morning of the 4th inst., from a gun shot wound, acsidentally received while on duty on the evening of the 3rd inst., at Mount Royal Hospital grounds. Joun Henderson Samuel, L.D.S., a member of the Victoria Rifles, and eldest son of Mr. Thomas Samuel, of Montreal, aged 25 years and 11 months.

CHEESE MARKETS.

and 11 months.

UTICA, N. Y .- Sales on the cheese market to-day were 1,000 boxes at 91c, 5,000 at 81c, 850 at 83c, 2,950 at 9c, 475 at 84c, 860 at 94c 200 at 98c, and 1,100 sent on commission. The market was active and firm.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y .- The sales of cheese to-day were 280 boxes at 84c, 1,000 82c, 2,850 at 9c, 150 at 94c, 539 commission and 675 dairy at 84c to 9c; also 100 tubs dairy butter at 15c to 18c, and 22 packages creamery at 18c to 18 c.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—The Railway Agt says:—A surprising awakening of activity in regard to railway building has become evident! The year opened with gloom and depression in business circles, but confidence has already been so far restored that many are buginning to seek with eagerness investment in railway building. In the Southern States no less than 1/8 lines,—the responsed aggregate of 9 000 miles, have with a proposed aggregate of 9,000 miles, have been reported in the States east of the Mississippi, commonly included in the Souh. An immense mileage of new roads is called for thrughout the country, and it is certain to be built. A detailed record of the past sixmonths shows the total number of new roads in progress