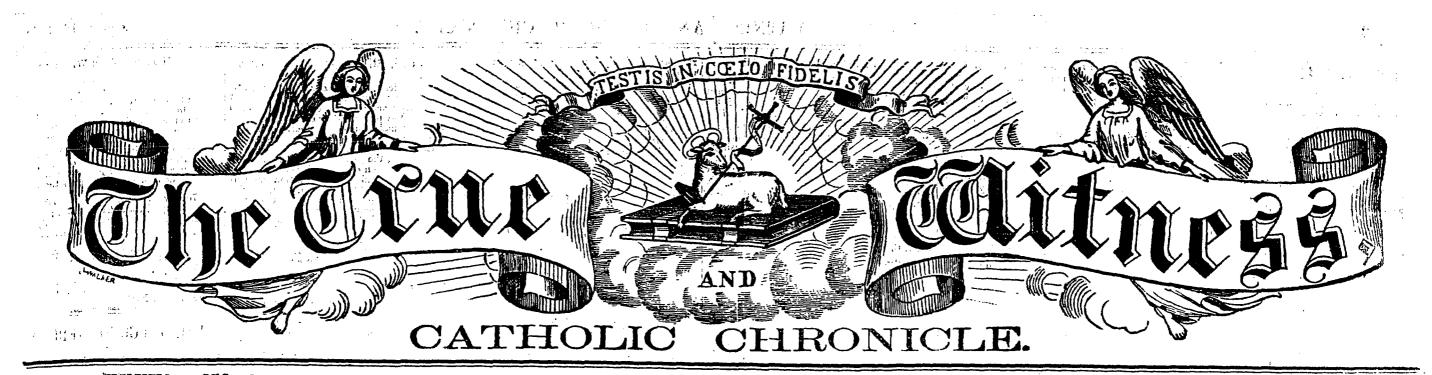
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VOL. XXXVI.-NO. 2.

MONTREAL, WEDNE-DAY, AUGUST 19, 1885.

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS.

IRELAND grow humane; or any other strange and these materials were not to be found in exceedingly unlikely thing might come to the Ireland of the succeeding year. When YOUNCEST STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY.

By JUSTIN BUNTLY M'CARTHY, M.P.

[From United Ireland.]

I am about now to write a little chapter in Irish history---the story of an episode which had one city for its theatre, and which had its fellows and its rivals in other parts of Ireland. One day, in the summer parts of ireland. One way, in the summer of 1848, a group of young men waited about the post-house in Cork for the arrival of the coach which was to bring the news from Dublin. At that time the railway did not a rifle' or a sabre, or a pike; and when run all the way from Dublin to Cork. It '48 failed, these rifles and sabres and pikes and from that point the mail and the passen-und from that point the mail and the passen-buried in back gardens, or stored gers were conveyed by public coach. Presaway in unsuspicious looking barrels, or put out of sight, if not out of mind some-how. The young men who gathered about ently the coach came in, and was surrounded by the waiting group, eager for news. One among them was especially eager. He Joe Brennan, and who looked up to him as hurriedly questioned as to all that had the prophet of a new creed of revolution, He Joe Brennan, and who looked up to him as happened in the Viceregal city within could all, at any moment, have laid their the last few days, and he was told that hands upon a weapon of some kind or John Mitchell had been tried, sentonced and transported. "Was there no attempt at that their desire was not very difficult to rescue ?" asked the young Corkman, impul-sively. "No," was the answer, " none gratify. They did not hope of themselves sively. "No, was the answer," hold to win the freedom of freiand. They only whatever." The young Corkman shrugged his shoulders. "Bravo, my country ! you will be a nation by and by," he said, and so walked off. And from that hour he could t y, and to convince the oppressor of their walked on. And from the hour hour the count never be induced to play any part or evince the slightest interest in Irish politics. To his mind the fact that John Mitchel was earnestness of purpose, and of their hatred of his rule. They set to work with all seri-ousness of purpose, and with a right good will. It was the duty of every one of Joe his mind the lact that some priced was allowed to go into exile without a hand being lifted to save him, was in itself suffi-cient proof of the hopelessness of the Na-tional cause. Happily for Ireland this pes-Brennan's friends to swear in as many recruits as he could, and to get these recruits to bring in others to swell the total of insursimistic mood was not generally shared. There were young men in that city by the Lee who did not think that even because the rection. There were incessant nightly drill. ings in out-of-the-way places. There were incessant meetings of the revolutionary leadmen of '48 had made no attempt to resue John ers and of their followers, organized under Mitchel from his sentence, that therefore the the pretense of temperance meetings, literary fires of patriotism were necessarily extin-guished upon the altars of liberty. Fortyassociations and the like. One spot in especial was a favorite place for secret drilleight had failed; but there was no reason why '49 should fail. In this very year, when the English Queen was in Dublin listening to ings-the place known as Cork Park, in the region where the Cork and Bandon Railway is, then slob land. Here there were continual English Queen was in Duonn incoming to is, then show hand. Here chere were continued to be protests of loyal citizens, and while drillings, where the great object was to get large bodies of men to obey readily the word of command, and to go through military meant nothing, and that Ireland was beart and soul devoted to her service, and to English rule, in that year a young man came down on a special visit from Dublin to Cork. unwelcome persons-police or others-did make their appearance, any body of men The young man hore a name which is de-servedly dear to Irishmen-Joseph Brennan, could immediately and easily disperse and be lost to sight in a few moments. Many better known to his friends, and better men were active in the movement whose known to us to day as Joe Brennan. Those names are still remembered in "rebel who knew Joe Brennan are not likely to forget his wonderful dark eyes, his brilliant a very Hercules in a leather apron, whose talk, and, what was better than either, one of the most National hearts that over beat for Ireland. Joe Brennan was a young Corkman who had gone to Dublin and became a writer on Mitchel's paper, and who, when Mitchel was exiled, had started a paper of his own. He came down to Cork with the deliberate purpose of trying if he could not do something to stir into blaze again the revolutionary fires which seemed to have been extinguished when Meagher and O'Doherty, und Smith O'Brien, and the others were sentenced to transportation. Brennan was a man of many and varied gifts. I have said that he was a brilliant talker. He was also a brilliant writer in prose and in verse. There is one of his early compositions, well remembered by all those who knew him, written on his eighteenth birthday, in which the young Irichman expressed his bitter regret that he has as yet accomplished nothing that is likely to make his name immortal :

the Ireland of the succeding year. When one rising has failed, it is very difficult to rouse popular emotion, or popular passions to the fever-heat of another; inpass. It was the dream of a young man, and his friends were all young men-many of them were young men. For the little group of three had soon increased, had spread in many directions, and had drawn surrection. Still, with all these difficulties in the way, the young men of the new into its charmed orbit many allies and commovement were determined to go on. Anything, they thought, was better than rades, and was widening and extending like a turbid acquiescence in defeat, and so the circles of a pool where a stone has fallen. Soon in Cark alone there were a very large number of generous, high souled. purethey met, and plotted, and planned, and drilled, and armed, and made ready for the hearted young men, whose one dream, hope signal which was to come to them, and which was to be the match which would fire the and ambition was to give their lives for the sake of their country. To do them justice, their scheme was not unpractical, and was flames of the rebellion in many parts of the country at the same moment. Unfortun-ately, the signal was not properly given. It by no means without sense or hope. They had plenty of arms; to begin with. There reached some places and not others. The inwere few young men in Cork in 1848 who would not boast the possession of surrection did not break out simultaneously. There were one or two abortive risings in

there. The police were prepared for their coming. There was a sharp, short exchange of shots, and then Joe Brennan saw that this thing was hopeless. His men dispersed. He himself flung away his revolver and walked quietly from the scene of action and got into hiding, later on mak-ing good his escape to America.

That was the end of insurrection for s time. The little centres of conspiracy that had been waiting for the watchword that was to hurl them into action heard with despair of the disaster at Cappoquin and the failure of their hopes. There was nothing further to be done for the moment. For a time the National cause was defeated; for a time the foreign Dominion was triumphant. Many of those who had been leaders and soldiers in this movement were destined to take part in first one and then snother secret agitation, having an armed rising for its aim. One agitation for liberty in Ireland was no sooner extinguished than another began to burn in its place. Joe Brennan's future career is familiar to all Irishmen. He made his way to America-to New Orleans. There, in that wondersul city on the Mississippi, which is still a marvelous combination of France before the Revolution, of tropical Creole life, and of modern American enter-prise, and which was then still more striking and vivid in its contrast than it now is, he founded a newspaper, and married-but not the love of his youth, not "Mary of the Nation." Ske died unmarried. Bliadness

THE FRENCH ATHEIST AND FREEMASON.

STORY OF THE LIFE OF LEO TAXIL. Now this linter of God and the Church Returned to the Path of Truth-Converted by a study of Jeau of Arc-What he says About Continental Freemason y.

PARIS, Aug. 14 .- The correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes :--

No more signal case of a supernatural change of heart has occurred in these latter is hard to realise that the writer of works, so different parts of the country. Joe Brennan did his part of the business. He rose at Cappoquin. He led his little body of insurgents to take the police barrack life in repentance and reparation. To Catho lics all over the world this conversion must be interesting; and it was no mere feeling of curiosity which led me to 35 Rue des Ecoles, Paris, where Léo Taxil resides, and by the side of which is the impions Librairie Anticlericale, which he has now abandoned for ever. The shelves are still tilled with the too well known scarlet pamphlets and hanging up in the shop is a framed caricature represent-ing the major excommunication issued against the editor. My duties as news paper correspondent often brought me into contact with Loo Taxil in his bad days, and it was not without emotion that we clasped one another's hands and that I congratulated him on his return to the Faith and fear of God. "You

see," said Gabriel Jogand Pagus, for Leo Exil is a literary pseudonym, "that ike the Prodigal I have humbly asked pardon, and hope to try and repair my terrible career. I am pleased that the true account of my conversion should go out to English speaking Catholics, and here it is in plain, unvarnished words. I am now 32 years of age, just that of the great St. Augustice, when he gave himself to God. Age is, alse! our only point of similarity. I began my classical education with the Jesuit Fathers of Mongre. There 1 stadied hard, and above all I remember with

joy now that MADE & HOLY AND FERVENT FIRST COMMUNION

An accident in the shape of a broken leg came upon him, and he wrote source ing was so therough that I was alterwares melancholy, beautiful verses upon the ing was so therough that I was alterwares calamity which darkened his life. That sent to the College of St. Louis at Marseilles life was not long. He died while he without missing a class. At the end of my studies I had typhoid fever, and it was after this that I began to be influenced by my the life was not hanpy in the ordinary sense dearest hapes wers withered, the boon of to my family by my fagrant impley. In youth was darkened, and his life out off in all modesty and humility I think I may say that possibly my father orthily take in his treatment of me. He is still alive, cause at a time when the National cause thank God, and now that his prayers have seemed low indeed, and his name will always been answered. I think he sees it. When he be held is honorable affection by his country- tound me intractable, he used his paternal power and had me sent to Mettray, a kind of reformatory. There my self importance was tickled. N. Naquet in his paper, Le Peuple, of Marseilles, took up my case. I was spken of as a youthful martyr and my father was hooted as a higot. Possibly, if I had been left to myself, my anti Catholic beginnings might have worn themselve-out, and I might have been saved from many of my errors." "How dis the active propaganda against religion begin in your case ? "Well, I will go on with the details of my precious life I joined the Urban Legion when I was 16 years of age. I then entered the army by what may be called patriotic fraud. As I was not 18 years of age 1 altered my certificate of birth. 1 then served in Africa. But the fraud was discovered, I was tried by a military tribunal, and escaped with a stern reproof from General Messia, who, however, shook hands with me ostentatiously after my acquittal. It was short ly after this that Garibaldi arrived in France. I was already notorious, and M. Esquiros presented me to the general. Somehow Garibaldi took a fancy to me and I was, as you know, his intimate friend. The last letter he over wrote was to me. It was soon after that that the anti Clerical League was formed.

no more against religion. If ever Joan of Are be canonised, one of the miracles to be imputed to her intercession will be my con-version." "You have of course been mixed up with Continental secret societies ?" "Yes, and when the spiritual part of my probation is over, I intend to publish a book on Freemasonry. Happily, since the Encyclical of Leo XIII. Continental Masonry is slowly sinking. Even in the lodges there are now scenes of revolt

against anti-religious aggression. The other day a member insisted on keeping the abstinence of Friday. He said he could do as he pleased; but the members of the lodge indignantly placed meat before him and turned him out because he refused to up hit. On another consisten days than the conversion of Leo Taxil. It he refused to touch it. On another occasion is hard to realise that the writer of works, so a member was asked to give a recitation, infamous and sacrilegious that it would be He immediately treated the assembled company to a poem on the Crucifixion, Expulsion followed forth. Poor Free masoury ! There are only 300 lodges in all France. My own impre-sion carefully gathered is that there are not 30,000 downlight atheists from Calais to Marseilles. And how many millions of both sexes are there wio go to Mass and otherwise follow their religion ? French Catholics do not know their own strength. It they did, this tyranny and cruel atheism, which is now the parasite of a spurious Republic, would soon be destroyed. May Heaven help are to do it 1 As, however, I said before, my place is the cloister for the present. Ask the prayers of the faithful Catholics of Ireland and England for me that I may live worthily and die well, and that I who, up to now, have been a blasphemer, may endeavor to in crease the accidental glory of Him Whom have blashemed."

STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

MIRACULOUS CURES.

The pilgrimage of the congregationists of St James parish took place on Saturday to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, The steame Canada left the wharf at 6 o'clock p.m., with about 800 per-sons on board, many of them being from differ-ent parts of t - United States, and returned to

the city yesterday moreing, Amo g those who attended was a young man named Fiset, aged 17, who resides with his father, a shoenaker, at Springfield, Mass The young man for the past twelve years has been suffering from runsing sores, his right leg was drawn up to the thigh and he had but little use of his arms, and for over soven years has always used crutches. Reading in he Montreal papers of the many miracles por-formed at Sto. Anne, he proposed to his father that he should up, but as they were in pror cirthat he should go, but as they were to poor cir-cumstances the son had to go begging through of the great Christian Brother's orphanage out Springfield to procure sufficient money to take him on his voyage. Af er the necessary funds had been obtained he left home and ar-proficiency, discipline, and radiant happiness

TRAINING YOUNG IRELAND

THE SPLENDID WORK OF THE CUBISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS-A DAY ON THE HILL OF HOWTH.

BALBOYLE, July 28 - Americans who take the trouble to visit in succession the beautiful suburbs of Dublin, and principal point along the poighboring sea coust within is radius of twenty miles, cannot won-fer at the indignation felt by Inshmen at the stadied neglest with which the British Government has treated this great city, and its univalled advantages as a great emporium and summer resort. As I looked down yesterday afternoon from the lofty shoulders of the Hill of Howth on the glor ous bay of Dublin spread out at my feet, with its long line of lovely shore from Black rock, Kingstown and Dalkey, nway to Bray Head and bine Wicklow Mountains, enclosing Glendaloughand the Vale of Avosa, 1 wondered that these bright towns and pleasant villages, combining a climate as halmy in summer a Vevey and Lucerno, with endless reaches of white sandy beach more inviting than Newport or Long Branch, and the exquisite rural scenery and grand mountain features behind -did not make of this sunny seacoast the favorito resort of the British public. Wero our New York fortunate enough to possess, within thirty minutes travel by sail, such an admirably situated spot as the Hill of Howth, with its antiquities, its magnificent prospects over sea and land, its winding paths above cliffs 300 and 400 feet high, and the balmy breezes that fan its brows in the hottest July weather, its slopes would soon be transformed into a paradise. As it is, and apart from the absence of indus-trial activity and flourishing commerce-the curse of a landlordism, which will neither improve these advantages nor encourage amelioration-the Hill of Howth overlooks Dublin Bay and the channel beyond like a stupendous monument of selfish stolid ity and judicial blindness.

I had, however, on my way hither a spectacle which raised high my hopes of a near and mighty change. Just as we were enter-ing the railway train to Howth at the Amicus street station 1 beheld a crowd of boys-schoolboys, evidently, young boys, all of them of ages between 9 and 13-who were streaming on to the platform. They were all dressed in a neat uniform of derk blue cloth, with caps of the same color and white downturned collars, looking for all the world like gentlemen's sons going on a holiday excursion.

I soon perceived that they were the pupils ived in town on Saturday in time to attend the impressed me then so deeply. Among other St. James parsh pilgrinage Arriving at Ste. things cultivated in that establishment, as in all the schools conducted by the Brothers, is music, vocal and instrumental, taught by the best masters and after the very best methods. Much as I had been struck at the Industrial school of Artane by the performance of band and orchestra, what I saw and heard at Glasnevin appeared still more wonderful. I came during recreation hours upon an orchestra of some forty performers, the oldest of whom was only 13, and they were excenting "II Trovatore" under the direction of a little Limerick boy of 12, who plied his conductor's baton with an ease and a skill that showed all absence of self-consciousness. The piece over, they played a selection of frish music. the little conductor taking the part of first violin and one of the Brothers conducting, It was like a dream to me, and may appear incretible to more than one of your readers, especially when I tell them that not one of the other essential or important matters of education is in the less saturated here to the cultivation of noise $||\mathbf{I}|| + \alpha$ young, which is so an ting at four to pay as easily as the lack in the four or value

"Eighteen ! why Chatterton was mighty then, And Kents had glimpses into fairy land

And the young poet was almost inclined to regard himself as utterly worthless because he, too, was eighteen, and was not mighty, and had had no glimpacs into fairyland, which the world at large cared anything about. He had, however, no reason to complain. His youth was destined to be better spent than in peering into fairyland, or in writing verses like those of Rowley. He was inspirited by an unconquerable devotion to his country; by an unswerving ambi-tion to serve her; and he did serve her, not ineffectively. One of the most romantic passages in his romantic life is that he was loved by a gentle poetess who is dear to all Irishmen as the "Mary of the Nation."

Brennan came down to Cork, and entered into negotiations with two young men, both young men, and about his own age. One of them is a member of the present Irish Parliamentary party, and his name is not altogether unknown in literature. The other is now the editor of the most influential paper in the South of Ireland. There was, at this time, a kind of eating-house at Cork, in a street off Patrick street, kept by a Mrs. Heron, which was an establishment distinguished for its sanded floors, the simplicity of its appointments, and for the excellence of its cookery. It was a great place for suppers of a simple kind, and it was very popular with the young men of Cork. At Mrs. Heron's Joe Brennan and his two friends often met in conclave. Joe Brennan's plan was simple and not unpractical; and, of course, his purpose was revolutionary. He had, no great hope of a successful revolu tion. His idea was that a number of small risings should take place on the very same day, hour, and minute, in different parts of Ireland, That their suddenness and unanimity might serve to distract authority. That at least there would be a struggle that some brave men would die for Ireland and that something good for the country must happen out of that. "Who knows but the world may end to night," says the lover in Browning's poem. Something of the same desperate mood seemed to possess Joe Breu.

forge was a special centre of disaffec-There was a cobbler with the tion. name of Mountain, a name grintly appropriate for a member of a party which desired to be regarded as the "mountain" of the Irish rebellion, who played a conspicuous part in the organization, and who afterwards, if I remember rightly, underwent his trial for trea son felony. Another man who took a prominent place in the movement was Phil Gray, ostensibly a pedlar by profession, and who was of rare service in conveying messages from one part of the country to another. At the smith's forge, in the cobbler's shop, in Mrs. Heron's supper rooms, at the private dwellings of the youthful rebels, in all sorts of places in the city, the followers of Joe Brennan -who might almost have called themselves Youngest Ireland-met together, and plauned and schemed, and hoped. They had their pass words, of course--their signs and countersigns. If one recruit met another, and wished to be certain of his comradeship and brotherhood, he began by asking him "What's the news?" If the other were one of the Lague, he immediately made answer,

to win the freedom of Ireland. They only

"The harvest is coming?" If this answer was not quite sufficient-if it seemed an answer that might possibly have been made by chance by some uninitiated one, for the harvest was near-he spoke again interrogating thus : "How are we to reap it ?" I the man thus interrogated answered : "We'll reap it with stoel," he was at once recognized as being of the company of the chosen. What Joe Brennan was doing in Cork, John O'Leary was engaged upon elsewhere, and other men were working in other parts of Ireland. Undoubtedly, however, the task that these young men had undertaken was attempted under conditions of more than usual difficulty. The failure of the '48 movement, the imprisonment and exile of its leaders-these in themselves wer sufficient to dishearten a people reduced by famine to the verge of despair. The Young Ireland movement cannot be said to have taken hold of the popular mind. The people, upon whom in the end the success of the

rising must depend, were not as a body prepared for, or even expecting, a rising at all. We are told, for example, that when Smith O'Brien, having at last resolved upon revolu-tion, came in the course of his crusade to a certain village, the people there came out to meet him with chairs and tables, and set about the erection of a sort of platform, under the impression that he was merely going to hold a public meeting. We are told, that at the time when Mitchell was t00, preaching the fiercest principles of insurrec-tion, and was leaving behind him even the most vehement politicians of the Nation-even at this time the large bulk of the Irish peasantry, to whom the rising was most likely to appeal, knew as little of Mitchell as they did of Mahomet. If there were such difficulties in the way of the Young Ireland movement, these difficulties stood ten, ay ! a hundredfold greater in the way of the movement which succeeded to it. The young men who organized it, who took hand in it, who enrolled themselves proudly

But be did a good work He did his best to animate the National men.

A JUNILEE ALTAR FOR LEG XIII.

ROME, August 15.-The commission for the Jubilee Celebration of his Holiness Leo XIII. has opened a competition for an altar design to be wrought out and presented to Leo XIII. on the occasion of hissacerdotal jubilee, which will occur in 1887. The altar will comprise predella, mensa and irona, with accesories of ciborium, candelabra, crucinx, altar cards, &c. It is to be in the Italian Gothic style, such as was in vogue in the fourteenth and in the first half of the lifteenth centuries; it will be in carved wood, gilded and painted, and with pictures in harmony with the whole style of the construction. The designs will consist of a plan, front and side views, one tenth of the size intended ; but the details shall be shown full size. The sum of 3 500 francs will be awarded to the attist whose design will be followed ; and 700 francs, 500 and 300 to the next best.

SUICIDE IN LONDON.

LONDON, August 15 .- This morning was committed the seventh suicide within six weeks at Highgate archway. This bridge, spanning the road made many years ago to outflank Highgate hill and save travellers to the north the necessity of climbing that formidable obstacle, is seventy feet above the level, and the parapet on the Hornsey side of the bridge is very low and dangerous. The coroners at provious inquests called attention to the condition of the parapet, but no action has been taken by the local authorities. The suicide this morning was Ann Baxter, a dressmaker's assistant, seventeen years of age. In her pocket was found an open letter, which stated in well obosen diction that she was starving, and that, failing to get work and being undesirous of increasing either the army of vice or mendicancy, she had resolved to take her life. A verdict in accordance with the facts was returned.

A RESULT OF SUPERSTITION.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 14 .- Ambrose Belden, a prosperous negro, was treated for some time by a Voodoo doctor. Becoming wearied by the doctor's demands for money Beiden dismissed him. The conjurer turned upon Belden and shaking his finger at him said, "For this your entrails shall burn, and burn, Next day Belden felt what he and burn. and burn. Next day benden let, what he imagined to be a fire burning fiercely within him. His case baffled the skill of the doc-tors, who say he will die. Many negroes in the vicintity are held under thraldom by Voodoo doctors.

OUT OF HIS COFFIN.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 12 .- Derrick Paughern, a wealthy farmer of Oregon Township, Ind., was taken ill several days ago of pneumonia. Saturday evening the physicians pronounced underste mood seemes to possess Joe Breu-in its ranks, were patriotic, pure men. Gal-nan's men at that time. Let it at least be shown to English dominion that there were young men in Ireland ready to die for their oountry, and then---? Well, the world in the might have been found in the Ireland of '48,

WHAT WAS THE OBJECT?

To bring contempt on the elergy, the religious orders, and upon the Three Persons of the Blessed Trinity-in fact, upon all that constitutes the Kingdom of God and His household upon earth. Do not ask me to say much about this part of my life. Have I been sincerc? I fear I must honestly say not. I have always been wrestling with my conscience, and my remorse has affected my mind and hodily health. Thus I, who never made a sacrilegious Confession or Communion in my life, dured to outrage the Blessed Sacrament. I, who realized the beauty of the Incarnation, insulted its brightest development, devotion to the Sacred Heart. I will only speak for myself, but I fear that there is little good faith amongst these God haters. For the present the less I say the more I shall shine. must repent in silence, and make a long retreat with the Trappists. But afterwards, please God, I will fight on the side of His standard, and my pen shall be a poisoned arrow against the hideous tyranny known as aggressive atheism. You were present last night when hey issued their grotesque "excommunication" against me. I went alone to their assize court. I bore their insalts and their threats. Why? Because they would have accused me of cowardice. I had received the blessing of the Archbishop of Paris. and I felt strong. I resolved to face them and tell them I was a sinner who had repented,

Anne, he received Holy Communion on Surday morting in the charel, but returned from the chu ch without being cured. On going outside he was accosted by a priest who w s acquainted with him, and who inquired as to his sickness, the young man said he felt so improvement and with him, and who seemed discouraged at not being cured. The prest told him not to leave without venerating the relics of Ste. Anne, and imm dintely tool bim to the place. The Rev. Father made him venerate the relic and also applied it to his breast. At the instant be felt an unaccustomed emotion, his I gappeared to straighten and his would close. He got up without the aid of his rutches and left the church happy, and per feet'y cure i. On the return of the pilgrimag to Montreal, the young man went to an aunt's wheresides ever and was subsequently examined by Prs. Bourque and Jacques, who pronounces

the cire as perfect and constant. At a recent pdgrinnase of the parishioners of Mal aie to Ste. Anne d' Beaupré, a poor woman which ad been paralysed for several years at-After Communion she left her crutches in the church and returned h me completely cured. She is at present the same as if she had never een sick.

THE HULL PILORIMAGE.

The pilgrimage which left Hull on Tuesday 11th inst., for Ste Aone de Beaupre, pass c through the city on its way home. Then were about eleven handred pilgring, under the direction of the Rev. Father Gauvin, to gether with many others from different parishes At Ste. Anne there were two miraculous cure performed. A young man named Roy, aged is years, and a citizen of Hull, after being obliged to use cautches for over six years, attended the pigrimage and was very devoit during the voyage. Arriving at the shrine he went to Comminion, a d on getting up from his kneeling posture fult quite cured. He deposited the crutches at the baluster and returned to his seat without aid, where he heard Mass. He was in the city yesterday, and had not the appearance of a man who ever used crutches. Another miracle resulted in the almost complete curing of Mr. F. X. Dumais, aged 30 years, and a citi-zen of Huil. For the past two years Mr. Dumais was unable to walk from the effects of an excess of work; he attended the pilgrimage with the aid of a cane, which he left at the baluster opposite the altar of St. Anne. About fifteen priests took part in the pilgrimage.

DAVITT AND PARNELL.

DUBLIN, August 15.—In a speech at Long-ford to-day, Michael Davittsaid he was quite in accord with Mr. Parnell, and would assist the latter's candidates in their canvass for the coming elections.

A MESSAGE FROM MR. PARNELL.

CHICAGO, August 15 .- The object of the meeting of prominent Irishmen here is to consider the best methods of re-establishing ranged over the blue waters on each side, and the Irish National League on a firm and enduring basis. The session of the Executive Committee of the National League commenced and not a traitor to any convictions, however at 10 o'clock, all the members being present, absurd." "May I ask the immediate cause of your conversion?" "Well, let me be except Mr. Flaherty, of Boston. During the conference a despatch from Charles Stuart truthful. I think that disgust and discour-Parnell was read advising the meeting to fix upon a date subsequent to the English elecagement made up the motive which first impelled me ; but I distinctly heard the voice tions for the holding of the next annual con-

and soar, The little Limerick boy, to resume the thread of my parration, who acted as the orchestral conductor at the time of my visit, ran up smiling to salute me, and there his companions poured past me, all deffing their caps and smiling their bright, sweet, boyish smile. How innocent, how happy, how intelligent these 150 orphan children are made and kept by the tender, loving, and yet firm culture of these devot d men !

Twice a week the Brothers take them out during vacation to a country house on the beach at Baldoyle, where they bathe, play cricket, run about the smooth sands, their admirable hand discoursing enchanting music in the evening from 6 to 7½ to the delighted inhabitant" and sojourners of Howth, who flock to enjoy the rare spectacle of such rare artistic excellence at so early an age.

The good firothers have lately purchased at Baldovie three houses with their grounds, in order to afford their own hard worked members, and their dear mute pupils at Cabra, as well as the orphan boys at Glasnevin, the advantage of sea bathing and change of air, I was ignorant of these facts when I accepted the invitation of the Rev. Mr. Swan to visit Baldoyle, and explore in his company the scenery and antiquities of the Hill of Howth. The deaf mutes are lodged in a large mansion obtained from the Mahonys of Blarney, the family of "Father Prout." There is a lawn family of "Father Prout." There is a lawn and a large fruit, flower and kitchen garden. As we wandered through the house, situated on the very neck of the peninsula dividing the the brown and purple sides of Howth rising up in the background. Presently one division of the little deaf mutes came in from the beach and their morning bath, dressed in nice linen coats and their bathing dresses on their arms. They recognized us and greeted us warmly. Remember that most of these are waifs from every part of Ireland, who are admirably educated at Cabra, and made here to enjoy in vacation all the comforts and privileger often denied to the ex ; of more

Continuede 11h page.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

1.5

the attention of all those in the United States who have at heart the near and perfect success of the great movement directed by Mr. THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

2

with the radiant loveliness of the country I have passed through from Cavan to this historical old town, situated on an island in Longh Erne, Of the continental surprises array against the Parliamentary party at the and never-ending variedy which that lake November electrons. This is a grave denger. Itself, with its islands and innumerable. November electrons. This is a grave denger. And I rely or rather, some of the purest branches and windings, imparts to the scenery patriots in Ireland rely on the infin nee of the both counties; I must not be tempted to the prevent this denger. speak at length. A most radical and yet perfectly peaceful

revolution is going on in Irelandy_Its progress, if I be not very much mistaken, will be governed by the laws of accelerated motion. The wronps of centuries, affecting the very structure of society, have been accumulating like the waters of the Rhone among the glacier-hound gorges of the Upper Valais till tionary in their tendency by all the educated, heir very accumulation breaks through the classes. I am not called upon to give my ley barrier, and the pent up flood pours own judgment of them. I am merely noting headlong and irresistible toward the Lake of events and submitting to the American pub-Geneva.

In this long suffering country the men who have inherned the responsibilities of inveterate misgovernment are slowly beginning to open their eyes to the imminence of the danger. They-very many of them at least -have been hving all their lives, like their fathers before them, in a fool's paradise. They are beginning to see that what their easte called right was unjustifiably wrong ; that what they had been accustomed to regard as liberty was only the unrighteous and unrestrained exerciso of power. English statesmen, liberalized by travel in the United States and enlightened by the unusers are selves to the Parliamentary party, the unusers are selves to the Parliamentary party, the unusers are selves to the majority of the Irish people. Self-governing colonies of the British Empire, or to the majority of the Irish people. Si Why cannot Mr. Davitt wait till some such is now proposed to joy the same degree of home rule accorded to Canada, Australia, the island of Jersey and the Isle of Man.

The coercive legislation of centuries, instead of onelling the spirit of independence in the downtrodden lrich race, instead of making the majority of Irishmen satisfied with the wrongs they have had rerforce to put up with, has only intensified to tro maneet pitch their sense of rankling injustice, the cesue and the resolve of a sensitive and highly intellectual race to assert and recover their mationality.

Gladstone out of office speaks through his non Herbert, and demands that coercion and elass legislation shall cease in Ireland ; and that the inveterate wrongs of the nation shall be at length remedied effectually. Why not," he asks, "have their Parliament in College Green ?" The Conservative Ministry of the have their Parliament in College hour, clearly seeing that their only chance of retaining power must depend on the eignty members of the Irish Paran secure their support by timely coneession. Thus both political parties profess at present to be anxious to settle the Irisl land difficulty by enacting new laws which will give the country a peasant proprietary while compensating the landholders, and by bestowing on the Irish people the boon of self government. In a word, they are seeking to find a vent for the fierce flood of discontent, lest the waters should burst through every barrier and sweep over the land a devastating and levelling revolutionary tide. The men of both parties who are sincerely

desirous to do justice to Ireland have power ful auxiliaries in Parnell and his followers, and in the Lish Archbishops and Bishops with the great body of the parochial clergy. More than ever the constitutional action which Parnell advocated from the beginning, and which the Irish Bishops and their priests ananimously upheld, is now regarded and praised as the only efficacious means toward obtaining home rule for Ireland, a regular system of peasant proprietors, and security The Midlands had to form the outer part of the for the rights of the farm laborers. It is the certainty that this constitutional little forward in circling around. The lay of It is the certainty that this constitutional action would atone be recommended and ad-hered to by the National party, which won-Leo XIII.'s adhesion. The complete satis-faction given hum by the members of the Irish hierarchy during the late discussion in Rome has bound him firmly to the cause of the Irish people. The most conservative statesmen, the most timorous and hesitating the Irish people. The most conservative statesmen, the most timorous and hesitating politicians, can now conscientiously support the National movement, seeing that the two great leading forces in Irish politics—the elergy and the Parliamentary party—are elergy and the Parliamentary party-are pledged to prevent the movement from deviating at any time from the line of strict constitutional legality. This two-fold assurance sught to recommend the cause of Irish nationality as it now stands, with its aims, its proceedings, and its professions, to the cordial sympathy and active support of all true Americaus. Before coming to Enniskillen, I was warned that the Grand Jury, with whom I was to dime or lunch at the opening of the Assizes, were all Conservatives and Orangemen of the most extreme type. With one of them, in particular, who was represented as the most enlightened and liberal, I had a pretty long conversation in the Grand Jury room, and in presence of several others. I was supprised to find that he refused not only to make the slighest concession to the necessities of the country and the urgency of political circumstances, but that he scouted the idea of England's ever possibly yielding home rule under any form, or compromisdered. ing the interests of the Irish landlord class by further legislation. He adhered to the dictum of Lord Spencer, that the Irish had obtained the utmost of what Eugland was disposed to yield, and that it was idle to expect anything more. Questioning him more closely in a second conversation, I discovered that what had made himself and his class in Ulster less disposed than ever to accept any change in the land laws, or any measure whatever of self-government for Ireland was the agitation just inaugurated by Michael Davitt. And I do not hesitate to say that there is room for serious alarm in the landlord mind at Mr. Davitt's recent utterances, and at his determination to devote all his time and energy to indectrinating the people with his peculiar views. Considered as a mere theory, the nationalization of the lands of Ireland has much in the remote past that appeals to the Celtic soul. The ancient Celtic clans were the sole proprietors of their respective territories. All the land within its boundaries was held in common by each Sept. But Plantagenets, Tudors, and Stuarts, as well as the common wealth and the succeeding Governments, all vied in exterminating the Septs, and in dispersing their feeble remnants over the surface of Ireland. To nationalize the land at present, in the sense of restoring it to the possession of the Septs, is manifestly impossible. To nationalize it as Mr. Davitt proposes, would be to ignore altogether the rights of the present proprietors, and to open the door to the unbridled cupidity of every rapscallion in

REV. DR. O'RIELLY'S LETTER Content of the sense in the cities of the dis-theory speaks to the appetites of the dis-content of the speaks to the appetites of the dis-content of the speaks to the appetites of the dis-content of the speaks to the cities to the dis-content of the speaks to the cities to the dis-content of the speaks to the cities to the dis-content of the speaks to the cities to the dis-content of the speaks to the cities to the dis-content of the speaks to the speak

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whom Mr. Davitt's agitation threatens to Atlantic to prevent this danger by timely warning and by an earnest appeal to 'Mr. Davitt's well known love of country. Certain it is that his theories are distasteful

to all that is most sensible and respectable in the tenant farmer class in, Ireland. It is equally certain that his latest pronouncements are looked upon as communistic- and revolulic the observations which I am making on men around me, and on the grave tendency of certain opinions passionately discussed

here. There is danger-imminent danger-of a collision between Davitt and Parnell. This would be deplorable at the very crisis of the fate of Ireland. True, Mr. Parnell has made it a rule in his policy to decline the aid of no man who can help him towards achieving full justice for Ireland. The Land League, founded by Michael Davitt, has been, in the hands of Parnell, a most potent weapon for achieving his grand purpose. But the princi-ples of the founder do not commend them-

bring forward has obtained the sanction of the Crown ? It is the purpose of the framers to create a peasant proprietary for all Ire-land. This very night the Irish Lord Chancellor is to bring in the bill into the House of Lords. It would be premature to discuss its provision u till it has passed through both Houses of P .. liament. It is, at any rate, a great step in the right direction. Introduced by a Conservative Irish landlord as a bid for Irish support, we can hope that it will be a liberal measure. The Commons can make it more liberal still.

I have heard this projected law most favorably discussed by Orange landlords in the North. It would, under the workings of home rule, effect a peaceful revolution in the holding of property. But in opposition to this comes the cry: "Do not buy the land at any price. Wait and it will be yours in good time." Whose will it be? And when ! God give sense and concord to the leaders,

patience and moderation to the people !

THE BATTIF OF BATOCHE.

ENERAL MIDDLETON GIVES WHAT HE TERMS A TRUE STORY OF THE ENGAGE-MENT-THE GALLANT ADVANCE OF THE TROOPS.

OTTAWA, Aug. 14.-At the banquet given last night by the citizens of Ottawa to the volun-teers who served in the North-West, General Middleton, in response to the toast of ' Our Guests," said, during the course of his remarks, that he believed this or portunity a fitting one to take the public into his confidence and tell the true story of the battle of Batoche. He said the many discrepancies in the various accounts were more apparent than real. dinned into his ers that in his own be-His description of this fight was, in loved Republic there is a party constantly substance, as follows :- On the after-noon of the tweifth he t ld Colonel petuity of American institutions? Hence we Straubenzie, his second in command, that he need not wonder that this unpatriotic persethis movement the men were obeying orders given them by their officers and the officers were all in their places leading the men as British officers always do. In that position they gradually forced their way from the bluffs or woods until they came into the plains, where there was a general rush made with a cheer that put quicksilver into the less of the half-breeds and Indians. It was a general advance, in which each man vied with his neighbor. As to the fact of one regiment being before another they were all only in their proper positions, and simply doing gallantly as ordered. There was no hanging bick, every man doing his duty, and although to each regiment it might appear as if they alone were driving the enemy such was not the case. Having made the above statement very emphatically, the general be-stowed the highest praise on all the volunteers and allirmed that at any time he would command them with as great confidence as regulars. He said he had within a few days received a second letter from General Lord Wolsciey and one from the Duke of Cambridge, highly compli-menticg the volunteers for the services ren-

THE EPIDEMIC OF, CRIME: D Whence comes this epidemic of suidles and which is a provide the subscription of suidles and toward God, its neighbor and its country. murders Becent discussions have named is worked in the subscription of the subscription of the subscription of the subscription of the subscription that hopelessness of a future state of the subscription of the subscription. Shell teaches that the function of the subscription of the subscription of the subscription. Shell the subscription of the subscription of the subscription of the subscription. Shell teaches that the function of the subscription of the subscription of the subscription. Shell the subscription of the subscription of the subscription of the subscription. Shell teaches that the function of the subscription of the subscription of the subscription. Shell teaches that the function of the subscription of the subscription of the subscription of the subscription. Shell teaches that the function of the subscription of the subscription of the subscription. Shell teaches that the function of the subscription of the subscription of the subscription of the subscription. Shell teaches that the function of the subscription of the subscription of the subscription of the subscription. Shell teaches the strength and perpetuity of all so have orthol

taken their life. Insanity and dissipation have preceded sui

ides and family murders.

One feature common to almost every such crime challenges attention. Well nigh every report of suidide and family murder mentions the perpetrator as having "for some time been subject to melancholy." Whence comee this? All recognized medical authorities tell us that the fire which consumes the brain is that good digestion is impossible without pure blood, and pure blood is never known when the liver and kinneys are out of order. Under such circumstances, a preventive should - be sought, and for this Warner's Safe, Gure is sovereign -- a fact conceded by the best authorities in the land, and it is especially commended by the celebrated Dr. Dio Lewis .--Rochester Democrat.

MONSIGNOR CAPEL. SPLENDID LECTURE

The Catholic Church the Mainstay of American Institutions."

More than two thousand people assembled n the large hall annexed to St. Ignatius Church, San Francisco, to listen to Monsignor Capel's lecture on "The Catholic Church the Mainstay of American Institutions.

ties which is commanded by Divine law. To Upon his appearance on the stage Mgr. war against the growing disrespect for paren-Capel was received with raptuous applause, tal authority was the duty of every citizen, at the conclusion of which the elequent Preand, in her efforts for the amelioration of this late commenced his lecture by a humorous allusion to his recent course of sermons, and evil, the Catholic Church again proved herself the mainstay of the American Republic then he made a very pathetic allusion to the and of that morality which should be the patriotism manifested by all classes of the corner stone of all Christian governments. American people in the mourning emblems which decorated the buildings in every portion of the city in memory of the death of a great and a true American citiz n. This naturally led the speaker into a discertation ferred the power which comes from God to the people. But we must not be deceived by the people assertions of such transposers of on patriots and patriotism, in which he gave truth. Every man-from the humblest parent an analysis of the character of the " bottle patriot" as distinguished from the sterling to the President-derives whatever power he possesses in the family or the nation from Almighty God, and to Him must he render patriot who does not require that his love of country should be steeped in alcohol in order an account of his stewardship. to pressive it.

Mgr. Capel then gave a very graphic picture of the glow of patriotism which ani nated the breasts of the American passengers on board the steamship which cou-veyed him to this country a couple of years since, and the delight they manifested as they peered through the mist in order to get a glimpse of the shores where the star spangled banner sported in the breeze. A comparison was next drawn between the patriotism of those disturbers of the public peace who are constantly endeavoring to stir up religious of liberty and right. And, even at this day, the Catholic element is most prominent strife between fellow citizens who do their duty nobly and who deserve to live in the bonds of brotherhood with all men irresin the military defenders of this country. At pective of creed or birth place. What, said every military post Catholics are found who Mgr. Capel, must be the indignation of that American patriot who has it constantly foreign or domestic. petuity of American institutions ? Hence we

SKILFUL SUBGICAL OPERATION

SKILFUL SUBGICAL OPERATION The American Ambassdor at Vienna, Mr Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderfulto tell, consisted in the femoval of a performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderfulto tell, consisted in the femoval of a performed by Professor successful operation of the human stomach, involving marie-one third of the urgard-and, strage to say, the patient recovered the only, successful operation of the stomach, strended with the following symptoms:- The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribed at stress in the stomadil, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all soond" sensation : a sticky slime collects about the toeth, especially in the morri-ng, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation ; but, of the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The operation. The sufferent field and sticky -a cold perspiration. The sufferent field and sticky -a cold perspiration. The sufferent field in each irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil fore-ir odings. When rising suddenly from a recum-bent position there is a dizziness, a whistling semanor, and he isonalized to grant something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot at times : the blood become by Almighty God, and "what He have to by Almighty God, and "what He has joined together let no man put sended." Such is the teaching of the Chnich, and in thus in-stilling into the minds of the youth of America a love for God; a friendship for their fellow citizens and a patrictic ardor for American principles-the Catholic Church proves herself to be the mainstay of American institutions. DIVORCE AND OTHER DANGEROUS EVILS. firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot at times : the blood becom Church ? No man can travel over this coun-try and not be alarmed at the extent which divorce-has-damaged the family life of the land. So ready are divorces granted that in cities like Chicago the conductors on trains passing through are accredited with calling out : "twenty minutes for dinner, twenty minutos for divorce." And this evil would be even far more extensive than it is were, it not for the vast religious and moral influence which the Catholic Church exercises in every community as the preserver of the family and the deadly and determined enemy of divorce.

ing thick and stagmant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after cating, gometimes in a sour and fer-mented condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. "Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable, to retain may food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes closed, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, suffer ers with the above-named symptoms should not is a particular of the patient of the should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but sumcases out of a thousand have no cancer, but sim-ply dyspepsia, a discase easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, (Limited), 17, Farringdon-road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. St. Mary street. Paterborough.

St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881

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

I am, Sir, yours truly, ite. William Brent. Mr. A. J. White.

September 8th, 1883. Dear Sir,-I find the sale of Seigel's Syrun steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues: one cus tomer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic

people." I always recommend it with confidence. Faithfully yours, (Signed) Vincent A. Wills, Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil.

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

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still

they are the best family medicines possible. The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" has saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it. The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup the demand is so constant and the satis

fact on so great. I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) W. Bowker To A. J. White, Esq. Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24, 1889

1882.

AUGUST 19, 1885

[FOR THE TELE WITNESS.] LIFE. In this life are strangely blended,

1999 - Barris Barris (B. 1997) 1997 - Barris Barris (B. 1997) 1997 - Barris Barris (B. 1997) 1997 - Ba

In this life are strangely olended, Joy and sorrow, care and p.in; Ere the song of mirth is ended, Slowly comes the and refrain. Every heart that how plottendness . Every heart that how plottendness . Every heart that how of care : When each note of joy or gladness. When each note of joy or gladness. Wakens naught but c hoes there. Joynby grief is quickly followed. Every pleasure has its pain ; Bliss h wever pare and hallowed. Soon dissolves and faces again. Dream not then of lasting gayness, Notof pleasure's ceaseless flow; Waiting elysium here i madness, Man's grim heritage is woe, J. J. GALLAGHER, Woodstock, N.B.

THE FLOGGED MERCHANT.

THE STORY OF HIS VICTIM'S RUIN

CONFINED IN A MAD HOUSE AFTER THE WEALTHY LIBERTINE TIRED OF HER.

The man who wielled the stick is a Glag. gow gentleman named Francis, and the victim of the 'flagellation' is Mr. Pearce, the chief of the great Glasgow shipbuilding firm of John Elder & Brothers, a married man and a member of Lord Iddesleigh's new royal commission on the depression of trade. Mr. Francis told the story of his wir ugs as follows :--

"This man Pearce was once my most trusted friend, and our intimacy was of many years' atanding. Five years ago, when my daughter was a very beautiful girl of 17, this villain took advantage of his familiar acquain. tance at my house to accomplish her ruin, He persuaded her to secretly leave the school near Glasgow which she was attending, took her to London, and established her in a hand. some private lodging. At first he surrounded her with every luxury and gave her a regular allowance of \$75 a week. All this time I was in ignorance of the fate or hiding place of my daughter. and, after a the rough search, aided by detectives, I at last gave up all hope of finding her and mourned for her as dead. "But the libertime gradually tired of his

victim, and her allowances dwindled down to nothing. She managed to live for some time by pawning or selling her jewelry and wardrobe, but finally she appealed to him in desperation to give her at least the means to keep herself alive until she could procure employment. Her appeals became trouble some, and he proceeded to get rid of her in the brutal and ou rageous way which the English lunacy laws make only too easy for any rich ruffian. By frand and orce she was removed to a private mad house and confined there as an insone woman.

" It was while she was in this Bedlam that I learned her fate, and I obtained her release. The doctors admitted to me that she was not mad, and had not been mad, but had been laboring under terrible mental excitement, amounting to hysteria, when brought to the asylum. Afterward she had lapsed into a state of listless, despairing apathy, and as the doctors did not know that she had any friends except the man who had had her confined there, and, as her board was regularly paid,

they had kept her at the asylum. "To day," continued Mr. Francis, "I met that man accidentally in London. My wrong rushed upon my mind and almost blinded me 1882. Dear Sir, —I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigel's Syrup." For some years I have suffered from liver com-plaint, with its many and varied concomitant evils, so that my life was a perpetual misery. Twelve months ago I was induced to try Seigel's Syrup, and although rather sceptical, having tried so many reputed infallible remedies, I determined to give it at least a fair trial. In tow or three days I felt considerably better, and now at the end of twelve months (having continued Mr. Pearce, who is a muscular, handsome man of middle age, and fu'ly six feet high, was afterward seen. He did not suffer any serious or rermanent injury by the assault. He refused to say anything about the origin of the trouble beyond admitting that it was on account of Mr. Francis's daughter, and denying that he had misled the girl.

the community. But, setting aside for a moment the right or the wrong in this Utopian scheme of confiscation, there is one aspect of the agitation different person," at least so they all say, Innugurated by Mr. Davitt to which I call and their husbands say so too ! a a i

A FRENCH JOURNALIST EXPELLED

PARIS, August 14 .-- Charles Berger has arrived in Marseilles and reports he was expelled from Egypt for announcing his intention of publishing a Frei ch newspaper. The matter is likely to lead to trouble similar to that caused by the suppression of the Bosphore Equptien.

MORE SYMPATHY.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., Aug. 12 .- A public meeting was hold here to take action in connection with the death of Gen. Grant. It was attended by the Governor and many other prominent men. Resolutions were presented expressing sympathy with the American people in their loss, and condolence with the Grant family, and unanimously adopted.

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

Perfection is attained in Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS are safe, sure and speedy to remove worms from children or adults.

Pittsburg is to have a national convention of string bands next month.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak with any form of government so long as and nervous and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she such civil rule is not antagonistic to the cannot be, for they make her "feel like a

verance on the part of certain malcontents against the Catholic Church should prejudice many ignorant or unreflecting people against her, but the very malicious inventions of such enemics of the Church proved them to be the worst encnies of the American Repub-

There are at the lowest calculation from eight to twelve millions of Catholics in this land who are as true to American principles as the needle is to the pole, and who are daily increasing in number and in influence, and to say that the teaching of the Catholic Church to such people is dangerous to the American republic is a declaration so false that he who makes it should be branded as a public endmy, a disturber of that peace which should be the bond of union in American so cietv.

The teaching of the millions of Catholics in America-so far from being dangerous to the integrity of American institutions, or their preservation—is the firmest chain that can link American citizens together, and thus the Catholic Church becomes at once the strongest mainstay of the American Republic.

CATHOLICITY NOT A FOREIGN RELIGION.

The enemies of the Church and of American autenomy are constantly crying out that Catholicity is a forcign religion for the reason that Catholics render obedience to the Pope. But who can tell the world what religion is peculiarly American in its invention ?

Spiritualism is about the only form of religious phrensy which America has developed thus far-Episcopalianism, Methodism and all other "isms" having been imported into this country from England or some other portion of Europe, hence all forps of religion are alike foreign, and thus the charge against Catholicism-as being alone foreign-is as false as it is fraudulent.

Our Blessed Redeemer cannot be called a foreigner in any portion of the world formed out of nothing by the hand of God. Nor can the religion He formed be called foreign except by those fanatics who are ignorant of her teachings and her history. The twelve Apostles were not looked upon as foreigners

by the natives of the lands they visited, nor was the Catholic Church which they represented thus rebuked by the people among whom they were called to preach God's truth. The Church was com-manded to teach "all nations," hence her home is in all lands, as she represents God's kingdom is every clime comprised within the entire universe.

THE CHURCH THE FRIEND OF REPUBLICS. Long before the caravel of Columbus touched the shores of America, and long before Protestantism was known in the world, Republics had existed in Europe and were never monaced in their principles or disturbed in their progress by the presence of the Catholic Church in their midst. The Church of God is consonant with all kinds of governments ; she can exist under monarchy or republicanism, and so long as she can exercise her religious mission she heeds not what form of civil organism surrounds her. In the opinion of the spoaker the best forms of government were a limited monarchy and a republic, with a preference for the latter, but Popes and priests have nought to do divine law.

HOW THE CHURCH TRAINS CITIZENS. The moment an American Catholic child

and the second second

of every child in her schools with a love for virtue and hatred of vice. The old Republic of Rome fell through the vicious customs of their citizens, and if we in America are not careful, history will repeat itself in our downfall just as it did in the dissolution of other governments even in modern days. Ill-gotten wealth, nulimited luxury and unbridled sensuality aro the worst foes of Christian governments in these times, and the countries that are honey-combed by such vices are on the verge of that precipice down which other nations as great as ours have fallen. The Catholic Church, therefore, again proves herself the truest friend of this republic by constantly raising her voice in the schoolroom, the pulpit, the press and on the platform-teaching the youth and the adult alike the grand lessons of Christian virtue, pure patriotism and morality, by which alone mankind can transmit to posterity the civil power of Christian government.

DISBESPECT FOR PARENTAL AUTHORITY.

mind of every child under her maternal care,

that, next to God, their duty is to render reverence and obedience to their parents.

Both the child and the parents have duties

which have been defined by Almighty God, but alas ! in America respect for parents does

not seem to have attained that prominent

position in society which it deserves as the

design of Providence for the preservation of

the family tie, and the promotive towards

preserving in society those Christian ameni-

GOD THE SOURCE OF ALL POWER.

CATHOLICS OFFOSED TO TYRANNY.

There were fully forty thousand Catholics in

America during its struggle for independence,

and-to a man-they were found on the side of American liberty. Catholic France, Ire-land and Poland sent their sons to help in

the holy cause of this nation's freedom.

Washington, the Father of his Country, had

so high an opinion of Catholic aid and valor

in that memorable struggle that he highly eulogized the Catholic element for its essist-

ance both by land and sea, in the cause

are ready to imperil their lives in the defence

of liberty's flag against any foeman whether

THE DANGER ARISING FROM VICE.

The Catholic church impregnates the mind

The infidel element of our day has trans-

The Catholic Churchainculeates into the

For performing this grand duty the church is assailed by bigots and traduced by thinly disguised traitors. But, notwithstanding the slurs and slanders cast against her, the Catholic Church will continue to teach her children their duties as Christians and as citizens, so as to preserve and propagate those clorious republican principles under which she has kept pace with the progress of this

country. Neither Pope nor Prelate nor Priest ever meddle in the political arena. They one and all advice all citizens to do their duty conscientiously under whatever form of government their lot may be cast. The Church influences no political convention nor does she side with any political party. Good Catholics are found in both the Republican and Democratic parties, and if they are practical in their faith it makes them all the better citizens.

In conclusion Mgr. Capel thanked the au-dience for the regularity with which they attended his recent sermons, and then invited them to inspect the scientific apparatus provided by the Jesuit Fathers for the teaching of that branch of learning which some enemies declared the Church opposed.

During the rendition of his able discourse, Mgr. Capel was frequently applauned, and all who heard it pronounced it a masterly production.

A woman carried enough blueberries to a store in Salisbury, N.H., one day last week to buy a barrel of flour and other supplies. They are bought by weight, fifty pounds to the bushel.

The Austrian authorities have established ffices where all patent medicines intended to be offered for sale in the country must be tested.

CONSUMPTION CURED

An old physician, retired from practice, hav ng had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a similar nissionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent care of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all has felt 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 cow

at the end of twelve months (having continued taking it) I am glad to say that I am a different being altogether. It is said of certain pens that they "come as a boon and a blessing to men" they "come as a boon and a blessing to men and I have no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a there are a boon and a blessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing complaint, and their testimony is quite in accordance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited estimonial.

testimonial. I am, dear Sir, Yours very gratefully, (Signod) Carey B. Berry, A. J. White, Esq. Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16, 1882 Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mathem Science Summa trial which I did. I Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am how happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.--I remain, yours respect fully, (Signed) John H. Lightfoot. A. J. WHITE, (Limited), 67 St. James street,

Montreal For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White (L'd.), 67 St. James street, City.

According to a hygicnic article just pub-lished in the London Lancet the app tite is a misleading sensation, only remotely related to the actual demands of the organism. If we only ate more deliberately we should find half our accustomed quantity of food sufficient to satisfy the most enger cravings of hunger, and hence save ourselves from

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a *free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dyo's Celebrated Voltale Bolt with Electric Suspon-sory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous behility, loss of Vitality and Manbood, and all kitadred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood funr-anteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphict, with full information, etc., malled free by addressing Voltaic Boit Co., Marshall, Mich. G

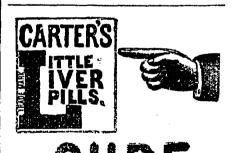
Nearly all the aged inhabitants of Persia eat opium.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different sea sons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course af-fect the health. Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

The wine product for 1885 is estimated at 15,000,000 gallons.

Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, Duanville, Ont., writes :-"I can with confi dence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Pimples on the Face, Biliousness and Constipation-such cases having come under my personal obser-10-19 cow vation." TROOPS DYING FAST.

LONDON, Aug. 12.-Letters from Suskins say the troops are dying fast. The officials, however, will not report such a condition of affairs.



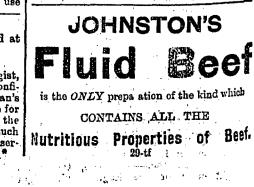
CURE Bick Headleine and selicite all the troubles ind-dent to a billious state of the system, such as Dis-sinese, Nanzes, Diowsurges, Distress after callog, Pain in the Bidd, dot. While their most zemark-shie success has been about in curing

She watter has been shown in curing Steadathe, yet Cartar's Little Liver Fills are equally valuable in Construction, curing and preventing his annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cared

HEAD

Ache they would be almost pricelees to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but form as tely their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills rate-able in no many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head Ac C H E the bane of so many lives that here is where we where on so many lives that here is where we where on so many lives that here is where we where on so. Tarter's Little Liver Pills are very small and they do not. Torter's Little Liver Pills are very small and they do not the cont two pills makes dow they at the the set is and the so dow they are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their genus 'action please all who ase them. In value at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists creat where, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO.

CARTER MEDICINE CO. Mew York City



Norvous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suf

and the second second

dyspepsia,

AUGUST 19, 1885.

EL

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. the protocologic terms and the state of the second second

OBEID. 1.12.

دوحا المفتاد الدامهم بتعرب والا

HORBORS OF CAPTIVITY WITH THE MAHDL Rev. Father: Bononi's narrative-Forced to surrender to A hmet or death-Forticude amid star-vation-Brave priests and nuns that refused to become Moslems.

Father Luigi Bononi, chief of the priests of the Italian Mission, who were prisoners un-der the Mahai at E: Oboid, having succeeded der the manual wave to the correspondent of the in escaping, gave as his contrapondent of the Daily Neuxi at Widy Halfa the following account of himself and the sufferings he and I was once first parish priest minister in the diocese of Veronis, and in 1873 entered the mission of Central Africa and went to the mission in 1874 I was first missionary in Knartonin in 1012 A was have in selonary in Kardofan, then at Gebel Nuba, and in 1875 superior at E. () eil, from 1877-78 79 superior at Gebet Nuba, auf from 1879 to 1881 General Visar of Bishop Bane Camponiat Koartoum, and then General Separation of the mission in the countries of Numerica In May, 1882, I was the council B line control seat of mission, among the Nuclass, when surrounded by the relates 17 th September, and was made prisoner, as well as all the missionaries and poisoner, as well as all the missionaries and 150 soldiers I was present at the singe of El Obeid, which surrendered 17th January, 1553, when all the prisoners and unus there were made prisopers. We (Bononi and his friends, then at Gebel Dell) surrendered on condition that our lives should be spared and we should be allowed to proceed to Egypt unnule-tod. All our cattle, sheep, farming instruments, bucke and clothes were seized. We were bound and marched off to Mahomet Achmet, who was then before Obeid. There were seven of at-

MAHOMET ACHMER

informed us that it would be necessary for us immediately to embrace Islamism. We re plied firmly, "We cannot do this thing nor jorsake our hely religion. God forbids it: and even were we to do this and become Mealens in garb and outward form, our hearts would return unchanged." This bold hearts would recover all canged. I fills fold reply greatly irritated Mabomet Achmet. He cried, "Hark ye, accursed infidels 1 To morrow is Friday. I give you time to reflect. li you have not embraced Islamiam by the rising et to morrow's sun, behold you shall bave a care and repent while yet there is time. I have spoken." We were during the day visited by several dorvishes, who abjured us to embrace Islamson, but we replied, "We give you, O dervishes 1 the same answer as thing." Thus were very wrath, and spat at a vast assemblage of horsemen. Thouands of spears and bright swords gleamed and glistened in the rays of the morning sun ; and we looked upon it as it rose and gilded the edges of the few mimosa and rocks scattered about on that vast yellow sandy plain we looked upon it, as we supposed, for the last time. Nover again were we to see à sun rise; our race was run ; and we, as thousands had done before us, were to die martyrs for the faith of our Lord. We had no fear. We rejoiced that we were thought worthy to die for His sake As we were led along that long line, marching with firm step and heads upright, the Arabs brandlehed their long

TWO ELGED SWORDS OVER OUR HEADS, sursing us as we passed ! and now we reached

the spot where Mahomet Achmet, the socalled Mahdi was. He was mounted on a magnificent dromedary. He oried aloud to

myself to the Mahdi, come what might. allowed to add off on our journey to the land of Egypt. "I cannot, I regret, accede to your request," Mahomet Achmet replied; DEIVEN TO DESPRETTOR God will not permit it; but take now these to avoid greater degradation and insults, they ten thaleries, buy with them whatsnever you may need. Here also is raiment wherewith you may clothe yourselves. It is not ferbid den for you to go to and fro about the market. I have given orders that no man shall

melest you; but you are always, when outside, to wear Moslem garments.

FALL OF ML OBEID.

And now the time had arrived when the garrison of Obeid, which had resisted all assaults so gallantly, were compelled to surrender, being on the verge of starvation, Their sufferings had been terrific. The little corn there was sold at an enormous price-2.200 dollars an arobb. Eggs, though they were soldom to be got, were sold for a thalerie each. The men had become gauntlooking, walking skeletons, with their bones showing through their skin. If one was killed or died thare was none to bury him. The arms of the survivors were too weak to dig a grave, there the corpso lay rotting. Euch day lent new horrors to the sceno. Men dug up buried carcasses of dogs; donkeys and camels; others stripped the leather from the angeribs (native bedateads. on which the mattress is supported by thong of leather transversely driwn across and attached to the woodwork). These thongs they would soften in water, and then ent. The live donkeys were killed and cut up ; oven the tails would fetch 20 reals, and the head and entrails much more. Dogs were treated in the same way. Others, too, would shoot the foul carrion crows, vultures, and kites that hovered around.

The grim and ghastly sights to be seen in that beleaguered city were enough to freeze the blood, and the narrative of those days is too horrible to be continued. But the stern old Turk commanding refused to surrender ; while the wretched soldiers wore unable to hold their rifles, but

PROWLED ABOUT LICH WOLVES

to find something to est, unable to make fur ther defence. On the 18th January, 1883, the rebels walked over the trenches and entered the Mouderish and other houses. be led forth and executed as a punish Mouderiab, the large ball, they found the ment for your obstinacy and disobedience. When the dervishes entered the dewan of the a high, carved, armed chair of stained wood. bolt unright, with his arms folded, gazing at them defaulty. They rushed at bim and would have slain bim, but others insisted that he should be brought before Mahomet Achwe did to your mister-we cannot do this met. "Bick, dogs ; touch me not," he cried "You defile me, base rebels. I will go myself we were led forth from the hut built of at his terrible voice and fierce aspect. One is we were not how how had been contined. We found the Arabs drawn up in lice. Behind them was drawn up in lice. Behind them was search him," ordered Mahomet Achmet the moment he saw him; and he was just in time with this precaution. The old man was draw ing forth from his breast a revolver, and undoubtedly meant to deal death to his ememy: "Take that accursed dog of a Turk away." cried Mahomet Achmet, "and sell him for a slave by auction in the Bassaar. Away with him " Then was the commandant led forth and exposed for sale, but no man durst ouy him at first-but it happened that an Emic passed by that way, and out of derision, cried out, "O auctioneer, I will surely give 680 plastres for this n.an." So he was

KNOCKED DOWN TO THE EMIR.

Now when this came to the ears of Mahomet Achinet he sent forth an order that the com- | camal, by donkey, and swift messenger. mandant should be slain with all speed---so some dervisions went from the Madui's presence then and there and sought out the commandant. They heard he was in the house of the Emir ; they wont there and ordered that Achinet Pacha should be brought forth. He presented himself to them with unqualiing look and hold bearing as the der-vishes draw their awords. "You have come to murder me, have you! Cursed, cowardly dogs, I fear you not. May your fathers" graves be defield. I curse them, you, and the rout harlots that bore you. I curse your roul harlots that bore you. I curse your fathers and mothers back to three generations All your female relations are abandoned women, and may the graves of all your fore-fathers be defited. I surse you all, and your vile false prophet Mahomet Achmet." They fell upon him pouring forth these maledic tions, and he DIED LIKE A BRAVE MAN, with the utaios, fortitude. I torget to mention that on the entering of the town by the dervishes this gallant soldier tried to blow up the magaz ne and destroy himself and army with the rebels, but the officers prevented him. The dervishes now in their rege-for they were cut to the heart by the words of the commandant-sought out Ali By Sherrif; him they also slew, with other are here present, sheiks and dervishes, and o heers. Now the dervishes returned to Ma every man under you bearing arms, put up | to met Achmet, and told all these things to him. He burst into a flood of tears, threw dust on his head, and upbraided them for thus spilling blood. "Yo be sanguinary men, O ye dervishes. These deeds do not find favor in my sight." During the siege a priest named Giovanni Losi died in Obeid, but two others were cap ured, and compelled to embrace Islamism, and there were five sisters taken at the same time; these were now sent as companions to us, in the hopes that they should follow the example of the men. The sisters refused in the most determined manner to leave their religion In what a fearful condition these poor women were -bags of bones. They never left the house. This was the state of things to the 28th March, 1883. One day a letter was slipped into my hand ; it was from Hicks Pasha, then at Khartoum, and was dated 21st of April. He stated in it that he was on the point of marching against Obeid with a large army, and told me to be of good cheer for he would surely deliver us. While I was at Obeid I saw three men being hunted out of the town; but there seemed to be something unreal in this chase. I have since heard they were the three sham guides of Hicks. This was done for effect; they were ordered to mislend him. Khahfa Abdalla El Taiehi now arrived at Obeid. The first thing he did was to have us brought up before him. He then enjoined us to embrace Islamism. We replied to him as we did to Mahomet Achmet when the same demand was made. We were sent back to our house, but he sent us an order to deliver up to him the sisters. We replied, "By your own Moslem law, women are forbidden to visit the houses of strangers." However, on the 1st of April he sent and took the nuns by force, and a more terrible life, if possible, was now to be their Lake St. John, lot. They were distributed as slaves among the Emirs 1. I and my two companions, men, were treated in the same way. I was sent to

probably have been slain had we been caught | were afflicted and tormented, in order that at Christian worship, I was borrified at they might be in suced to embrace Islamism, the miserable deaths of 17, these poor but they were steadfast in the faith, neither wretches, and I resolved to betake would they deny their Saviour. Some time after this these wretched women were made I entered his presence and demanded to go along on foot almost nude to Rahat, that the terms of our surrender should be The Mahdi was there, and they were brought honorably fulfilled, and that we should be before him. Alas, their frail nature could

DRIVEN TO DESPREATION

affected to embrace Islamism. They were then taken as wives by three Greeks, who themselves had become Mohammedans. The names of their so-called husbands were Demetri Cocoronbo, Andrea, and Paraioli. These men declare that they only did this to save the women from a worse fate, and that the marriage is really one in name only. I therefore consider them to be deserving of the highest honor, for by so doing they incurred great risk of life.

On the 20th April I was sent myself to Rahat with my two companions, and kept there till the 30th August, when we were conducted back to El Obsid with heavy chains round our recks after the manner of conducting criminals in the country. We were again released, and dwelt in a house of Es Sherrif the sentence would fall to the ground, and Mahmoud, full liberty being given to go to where then would be the necessity for inter-and fro about the town, and even in its vention on the part of the Government. and fro about the town, and even in its neighborhood.

And now the day of my deliverance was at hand. Little attention was paid to my ingoings and outgoings. Famine staiked These points established it only re-through the town, and it was full of that direst mained for him to ask the meeting to sup of diseases, smallpox. Men were dying- port the resolutions he laid before them masses of corruption right and left. As the Egyptian soldiers had done during the siege ssk. They asked that the sentence be deter the Araba were doing now-actually digging up skeletons of carcases buried years back. There was little corn ; it was sold at 50 reals an ardeb. It was found that many merchants who had fled from Obeid had burled their gum in the ground. This, though It had become rotten, was now dug up and eaten by hundreds. When I fled I escaped by way of Assat, north of Barra Rajmar and Safia, [Mr Desjardina resumed his scat ambit loud struck the Nile at Abou Goss, and after a rest proceeded to Dongola, arriving at the house of Major Turner, Intelligence Department, where he and Captain Luke White received me most huspitably. It is to the exertions of the first named gentleman, who arranged with my guide my escape, that I owe my release from my cruel and savage persecutors. The sum of £100, besides an advance of \$100, was paid by him, with General Lord Wolkeley's

sanction. MISTAKE OF THE BRITISH.

The Mahdi's power is not on the wane, i story so briskly, it appeared, circulated for your edification. Utterly broken, indeed ! The so-called Mahomet Achmet is supreme all through Kordofan, though the cruelties and oppression of his dervishes have made his rule detested ; there fore the unfortunate inbabitants who have to pay higher taxes than they did to the Egyptian Government long for its return. By the 1st June Abo Anga had arrived from Gebel Tagala, and had taken up a position at Gebel Dair. Ter-ror was struck into the hearts of all the Araba when the news of your victory at Abou Tlea and at Metemina arrived. You wore tooked upon as invincible, and the Arabs firthy refused to appear in arms against the British. The whole army, had you advanced, intended flying to the mountains and deserts, so you would have walked into Khartoum or gone wherever you pleased without the least opposit on. But every single movement of the British, their intentions even, were well known and spied out and swiftly reported. You were surrounded by spies, they dwelt among you. So it came to pass that your intention of giving up the game was quickly known, and Arabs took courage who before had been thrown into a perfect panio. "The Inglezi are retreating," Was shouted and passed along all over Kordofan, from arkeyeh wheel to askeyeh wheel, by

FATHER BONONI.

RIEL'S DEFENDERS.

PUBLIC MERTING AT COTEAU ST. LOUIS-ADDRESSES BY MR. DESJARDINS, M.P., AND OTHERS.

A meeting of the residents of Coteau St. Louis was held on Monday night in the Town hall of the municipality to devise means to save Riel from his fate. Mayor Prenoveau presided, and amongst those present were Mesars. Desjardins, M.P., Chas. Prenoveau, Benoit Bastien, Odilon Bastien, Leduc, Christin, Chartrand, Lamontagne and about 600 others.

Mr. Alphonse Desjardins, M.P., was the first speaker. He advised his hearers not to indulge in vain recriminations and violent words, but to do their best to maintain that peace and harmony which was so essential to the well being of a mixed community like this. People at the present time were impatient and were calling upon the Government to commute Riel's sentence,

but how can they do this while they are not yet aware if there is any occasion for their toing so. The legality of the tribunal which passed the sentence was contested, and if the contestation were maintained Again, if Riel were insane, there was no necessity for the exercise of elemency, for lunatics are not banged but incarcerated. which contained all that it was necessary to red so that Riel's counsel could have plenty of time to appeal even to the Privy Council it necessary, and that a medical board of specialists be appointed to enquire into the mental condition of the misoasr, and ascer-

tain if ne were responsible for his acts. These demands were only ressolable, and he hoped they would be granted by the Government. and prolonged cheering. Mr. Charles Champagne urged the f ...

mation of committees to take up subscriptions. Mr. Benoit Bastien said that Riel's devo-

tion to the cause of his comparints entitled him to a better fate than death by the hangman's rope, the fate of a wife murderer. Mr. Alphonse Christin said that when they counted in the English Catholics and the Protestants who were favorable to their

cause they would probably form a majority strong enough to force the Government to comply with their wishes The following resolutions were then pro-

posed :---Whereas, the nighest legal authorities have

declared the trial unconstitutional ; whereas there are grave doubts as to his responsibility for his acts; and whereas it is in the interests of justice to maintain respect for all properly constituted tribunals, it is very important that the present state of uncertainty be cleared up;

Be it resolved, that a potition, based upon these considerations, be drawn up and signed by the citizens of St Jean Baptiste, Colean St. Louis and Mile Eud, to be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council, asking him, first, to order the supension of the execution of the sentence to allow of an appeal being made to a higher tribunal to ascertain the legality and constitutionality of the court which sentenced Riel; and second, to appoint a medical commission to enquire into Riel's mental condition and maka a report.

These resolutions were adopted by acclama tion. The petition was at once drawn up and signed by nearly everyone present. A subscription list was also opened, and quite a sum of money was contributed.

OURBEC, August 11 -Dr. Dion, of St. Surveur, denies that he stated at the public meeting at St. Sauveur on Sunday that "Riel was the personification of the French-Caua-

the Pontifical army, and every year at a certain day they would go to Rome and buy the palms for the Apostolic palaces and for the basilicas. Of course these palm branches were paid for, as they are now, according to the price in the market. The actual repre-sentative of the family who brings the palms to Rome is a priest, a canon of San Siro, the Cathedral of San Reno. He is 77 years old, and has been a canon since his fourteenth year. He is the first pricet in the Bresco

.)

 \mathbb{R}^{1}

family during 300 years. His name is Amadeo Brosca. As he could not be a Captain or a Knight of San Gregory, as all the Brescas have been entitled to be, on account of his ecclesiastical condition, they made him Monsigoor. He has been during the last twenty-two years a yearly visitor of Rome. For the last fourteen years of Pius IX." pontificate he used to bring him the palma. He has since brought them for eight years to Leo XIII., who increased his dignity by raising him from the simple grade of Pontifical

Complain to that of Private Chamberlain. Monsignor Amadeo Bresea lives in 22 Via del Palazzo, top floor, in front of the old Jesuits' College. He lives alone. His apartment is neat and comfortable. In the parlor beautiful palm tree worked by artistic handa, is covered with glass. He does not keep any seconds or memorials of his family. They have no pedigree, no family notes. He says that he is thed and old, and will soon be obliged to give up his sacred trade, because the merchants of Rome do not pay enough for the trouble which it causes him. needs to be said that as long as the Pore ruled Kome no one was allowed to deal in palm trees but the Brescas. Now it is quite different. Any man can bring palme to Rome, and the common dealers can buy from anyone. Yet it has been the constant trade of the Brescas for three conturies, and Monsignor Amadeo Bresca still carries it on, though 77 years old.

the leaves San Remo every year on the second Sunday of Leur, and remains in Rome nutil after Easter, at which time the | a m dealers have collected their bills and paid him. He no longer gets his palms from S'. R-me, but from Bordigheri. The travelless on that road have surely noticed along the railway some palm treea whose branches are tied together in buudles. They are fied so in order to make them grow white. Twice in the year they are loss ened and cut, once for Christian Easter, in March, and again for the Jewish feast in September. At these times branches are cut white and sold at the average price of \$1 a branch. They have grown doar lately. The Bresca and they are obliged to bay the pain trees Monsigaor buys them and brings them to Romein such a quantity as will prove sufficient for the Vatioan palaces and for the dealers who soon as he arrives in Roma he brings the palm trees to the nuns of San Autonio Abate These nuss formaly had their convent at the Optitro Footone, in that little church with

a paim tree and flows on the gate, and which s now the public hull for lectures, where last winter the learned Dr. Corrado Tommasi Crude gave many lectures on the mataria The nuns have been expelled and sent over the Palatine to St. Sa ina. They work the hranches beautifully. Formerly they made a certain number of them for the diplomatio body ; now they prepare only these needed for the Pope and for the Pontifical bouse-

When the palm branches have been shaped they are presented to his Holinces on the eve of Palm Sunday. He receives Mgr. Bresca slone, after the Monsignor has been intro-

duced by Major lonso Theodreli. The first time the new Prps receives the palms the Breach delivers a speech, and the Pope re-plies. Last year Leo XIII, seeing the old

Monsignor, said : "The paim is the symbol of triumpli, but this triumph is rather late to come. Let us depend from the will of God,"

Every year the old Monsignor receives from the Pope a medal commemorating some event; usually that medal which is struck for St. Peter's feast, Monsiguer Amadeo Bresca is willing soou to give up his privilege to his asphew, a married man, who has already a young son. The appearance of the Monsignor is exactly like that of the old pastor of St. Andrew's of New York, Father Curran, and he speaks exactly like him. His eyes are extreniely black and vivid in his old age, showing that he has indeed come down from the good stock of that independent solor, who was not deterred by the very presence of the hangman executing the will of Sextus V.

Take all in all. -Take all the Kidney's and Liver

Medicines. -Take all the Blood purifiers.

-Take all the Dyspepsia and Indigestion cures.

-Take all the Ague, Fever, and bilions specifics.

-Take all the Brain and Nerve force TOTIDES.

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

-Qualities of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that-11op an ditie -Bitters have the best curative

and powers of all-concentrated in them, - And that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or-combined. Fail [11]

-A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rhoumatism. Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood ; my limbs were puffed up and tilled with

water. All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles ; the har lness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case ; otherwise I would have been now in my grave.

J. W. MOREY, Buff 10, Oct 1, 1981.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down in debt, (or o 'y and gwfiching for years, caused by a sick family and Large bills for doctoring.

etoring. I was completely discouraged, sutti one year and ~ A WORDSHEAD

3D" None genuine without a bunch of green Hope an he white label. Shun all the vile, polsonous stuff with "Hop" or " Hope" in their nerge

The prevailing rate of board for pugs in the White Mountains is \$3 a week.

HIGH PRICED BUTTER.

Dairymen often wonder how their more favored competitors get such high price for their butter the year round. It is by always family do not own the grounde, as formerly, | having a uniform gilt edged article. To put the "gilt edge "on, when the pastures do not do it, they use Vells, Richardson & Co's. Improved Butter Color Every butter maker can do the same Sold everywhere and warsupply the basilie wand churches of Rome. As ranted as harmless as salr, and perfect in operation.

When the French Ministry of Finance was burnes down during the Commune of 1871 all the official and register books fell a proy to the flames. The loss has just, to a certain extent, been repaired by the completion of a fresh survey of France, which shows that the superficial area of the country in 52,143,205 hectares.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Ood Liver Od with Hypophosphites. Is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and oasily digestod form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in Consumption and wasting diseases.

There is a school at Sweetwood, Ga., a remarkable peculiarity of which is that of seventy one pupils, each and every one is related to the teacher and to each other. Oaly one of the scholars is over fifteen years of age,

There is a wide difference between medicines which affect merely the symptoms of disease and those which affect its cause. The tirst are useful as palliatives, the second, ff

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'O, Christians | are you prepared to embrace Islamisin or to have your heads struck off from your shoulders?" Then we, having our trust in Goil, made answer, "O, Sheik Mahomet Achinet | you have vast powers; you command this huge assembly of warriors, stretching as far as the eye can see. You can order them to do whatsoever seems good in your eyes, and you are obeyed ; and you also have power over us to slay us, for G of for some wise purpose has delivered us into your hands, but you have not power, O Sheik, to make us embrace Islamism We prefer death to doing this We prefer death to doing this thing." We one and all made this solemu asseveration There was silence all along those dusky ranks, and near us stood dervishes with long swords waiting and longing to do the bidding of their master and strike off our heads. But Mahomet Achmet gazed upwards and easeward for some time, and spokenot. He then fixed his eagle eyes upon us with intensity, and, perceiving we were steadfast in the faith, he crifd aloud, "O Nazarenes, may Allab, the most bountiful and merciful, put your hearts right, and show you the right pach ;" and when he had thus spoken, he again cried aloud, "All ye who now your swords in their sheaths, for this is the order I give you. Let these Nuzarenes be conducted to my hat in safety-I have said it l" So

WE WERE LED OFF, PRAISING GOD

for having put it into the heart of this fierce man to spare us. We were conducted to a straw hut. He ordered us to sit down, and to partake of food with him; and he conversed freely and in an animated manner with us, asking us our ideas on many subjects. "Be assured," he said, "of my pro-tection. There shall not be a hair of your lead injured. I shall now give you in charge of a Syrian of the name of Georgie Stambouli. This man, praise be to Allah, has seen the error of his ways, as no doubt you will shortly, and has embraced Islamism. He will instruct you in all needful doctrine." It is probable this is the man who drew up the document, now known to be forged, that was sent in to Sir R. Buller, or at any rate some one forged the signatures, knowing what was in the body of the letter, We were now handed over to him, and he took us to his hut. It was built of dhoora stalk, and enclosed round bout. We dwelt here two months, keeping inside always, for we knew that the dervishes sought occasion to slay us. Our situation became extremely wretched, for we lay squalid, dirty and naked. Our privations were great, for the Mahdi took no further care of us. We were in dirt, with hardly enough to eat. One layman sank under this restment and died of low fever ; and shortly fterwards two sisters sickened and died. Poor creatures, they, too, sank gradually, the iron had entered into their soul. They suc-cumbed under a horrible dread, they were famished and naked, and when it rained they veru exposed to it. ' POOR, WEARY SOULS,

our troubles are over. You have died for the cause as nuch as any holy martyr of old.¹ the Bert El Wal, Guiseppe Arvalder to the performed the last rites of the Church over house of the Emir Abdalis. Wad on Noor, here, but even our religious exercises we had and Guiseppe Regnolo to the house of Sherrif

b) perform in the greatest secrecy. It was Manmoud. From that day I never saw the hoped that by ill treatment we should be sisters; but I know that the treatment they will positively cure Dyspensic, although in its orced to embrace Islamism, and we would received was horrible, most horrible ! They worst chronic form.

idde the correspondent), is a thin spare man of ordinary height, sharp aquiline featurer, extremely dark from exposure, of about forty vears of age. He arrived in rags. Major Turner took the greatest care of him. and fterwards conducted him down to Wady Halfa, from whence he proceeded to Cairo.

UO NOT DELAY.

Do not delay, if suffering any form of Bowel Complaint, however mild apparently may be the attack, but use Dr. Fowler's Ex tract of Wild Strawherry. It is the old re-liable cure for all forms of Summer Complaints that require prompt treatment. Ask your druggist and all dealers in patent medicines.

MYSTERIOUS MISTASSINI.

CONTRADICIONY REPORTS OF THE EXTENT OF THE GREAT INLAND SEA.

QUEREC, Aug 11 .- News has reached Quesee of the arrival of a special courier at Lake St. John with the official report of Mr. Low, the officer now in charge of the Mistassini exploring and surveying expedition, to his departmental head, Processor Selwyn, of the Geological Survey, conveying the intelligence that when this conrier left, Mr. Low was on the point of starting for Rupert's House, on James Bay, having completed, it is alleged, his survey of the great lake whose real size has so long been shrouded in mystery. It is said to have leaked out, too, that in this report Mr. Low claims to have established that the extreme length of Great Mistassini is only 120 miles and its average breadth only 20. If the report on this head be correct it is safe to say that the accuracy of Mr. Low's claim will be at once challenged, coufficting as it does so strangely with the positive statement of Mr. Frank Bignell that he navigated the lake last year for 120 miles and even then had not reached what might be termed the body of the lake, as it evidently went on widening and he could see nothing before him but sky and water, as well as with the equally em-phatic assertion of a former factor of the Hudson's Bay Company at Mistassini Post, an in-teligent and reliable Scotchman, who affirms that he navigated it for 150 miles and then saw nothing to warrant him in the belief that he was nearing the end, but rather the contrary. In fact it is said that every-one competent to form anything like an authoritative opinion on the subject ridicules the idea that Mr. Low saw the end of Great Mistassini. The general impression is that he has mistaken the bottom of some one of the many deep bays with which Mistassini's coast line is indented for the real extremity of that great sheet of water, and this view is to some extent confirmed by the absurd shortness of the time within which he seems to claim to have completed. his survey, judging from the date when the ice was reported to have broken up last spring and the date when the messenger must have left Mistassni for

KNOWN BY THESE SIGNS.

Dyspepsia may be known by Heartburn, Sour Eructions of food, Wind Belching, Weight at the Stomach, Variable appetite,

dran and Catholic race," but he said that "Rich, under the circumstances, happened to personify a cause which should be dear to French-Canadians."

A NOTED MAN IN SAN REMO. THE MAN WHO IS PRIVILEGED TO CARRY

PALMS TO THE POPE.

SAN REMO, July 19 -- San R-mo is now reduced to its native population. The foreign colony does not remain here during the hot term. The splendid hotels and the elegant villas are all closed, both on the cast and west side of the shore. The scare of cholers proved injurious to the hotel keepers this year, and business was so poor last winter that several hotel managers failed, and their houses were sold at auction. Among other sufferers in this way was the Rotel de Nice, formerly the residence of the Empress of Russia.

San Remo has yet its attractions. The old city is picture-que, all huddled on the slope of the hill : with its narrow streets and lotty houses it looks like a beehive, where the maximum of dwelling places is built in the mini mum of space. The crooked little lanes com ing abruptly down look a great deal like the thoroughfares of an Oriental city-Jerusalem, for instance. Nothing is more picturesque here than the old sailors, with red caps and short pipes, sitting on the stoops of the little houses or in front of the small stores : nothing is more elegant than the figures of the solidly built girls, who stand before you at every turn, each with a large bundle on her head, her hands resting on her hips, and a red silk handkerchief around her neck, barefooted, in all the pose of a caryatid. While the sun strikes the sands of the shore powerfully, here in the crooked old city scarcely a flash of light appears here and there, and it is just as cool as if you were in a cellar. All along the white washed walls one sees the vines climb up like so many water pipes, and bring their vegetation on the tops of the houses, cover-ing the terrace over the roof. San Remo, which ought to be rather called St. Romulus, because the patron saint is Romu-

lus, who brought the Gospel here, was chiefly built during the time when Saracen pirates were masters of the Mediterranean. Therefore the citizens built the houses close together on the hill, and surrounded themselves with large walls and stronggates. On the highest part of the city there is a sanctuary dedicated to the Blessed Virgin of the assumption, and the city hospital, together with the lepers' hospital, maintained by the Knights of San Maurizio e Lazzaro. A few victime of this awful infir-inity, which yet creeps in the valleys of Piedmont, are now nursed there by nuns. The spot is lovely, the air is very pure, the scenery auperb.

San Remo is the country of that sailor who dared, against the order of Sixtus V., to shout in St. Peter's square in Rome, " Water to the ropes !"-" Aiga ai cordi !" in the dia. lect of San Remo. The history of St. Peter's obelisk, raised by Fontana, the architect, is well known. His family yet exists here-the Brescar, They got the exclusive privi-lege of supplying Rome with palm trees for Holy Week. The Brescas trees for Holy Week. The Brescas have enjoyed this privilege for three hundred years now, with a small pension of \$6 a month, or thirty Italian francs. The male members of the family, who were invested with this privilege, were ex jure Captains in not disappoint you.



If you are troubled with inactive Liver, vonr complexion with re-sallow, frequent sick headache, aching shoulders, dizziness, weariness, irregular bowels, and many other serious dizziness, deafness, heads the, and other dis-complaints. Bardock Biaod Bitters regulate orders. The proprietors warraut it. the Liver and all the secretions to a healthy astion.

The great Jew researchial quarter of London now is a part of S. John's Wood, where many have spacious monsions and gardens.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and Worms endes a value, Mother Graves' Dr. W. Armstrong, Calonic, Calonic, Worms Exterminator is pleasant, sure and sion of Cod Liver Oil and Hyperproprintes of

A French scientist who save he has investigated 5,400 shocks of carthquikes attributes Emulsion in the market. Having tested the them, like the tides, to the influence of the different kinds, I unhesitatingly give it the sun and moon. The interior sea of fire, he preference when prescribing for my consump-argues, is subject to the same laws as the tive paients, or for Throat and Lung affecsurface sea of vator.

Is there anything more annoying than having your care stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it ? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it.

Petrilied human eyeballs are the nobbiest things in the way of watch charms at Lima, Peru. They are relics of the times of the Incas, the process of preservation having been lost and being undiscoverable to modern science. The eyes are yellow and hold light injuries, corns, sumions, piles and other like an opal.

THE BEST ENDORSERS ARE BANKS THEMSELVES.

An endorsement of the high repute which t deservedly enjoys at home (where it folows the even tenor of its way), is shown by the fact boldly advertised by the world-famed Louisians State Lottery, that The New Orleans National Bank, Louisiana National any other medicine I have ever sold. I con-Bank, State National Bank, and Germania sider it the only patent medicine that cures National Bank, all leading Banks of New Orleans, La., will receive any registered letters or postal orders accompanying orders. Dr. Th The next drawing (the 184th) will occur on ceived. Tuesday, September 8, for any information of which address M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

An English nobleman, who has not yet found his mission, advertises in the London papers for a great cause to champion. He promises to devote his time and experience either to social or economic matters or anything else of benefit to the race that is pointed out to him.

of genuine efficacy, produce a radical cure To the latter class belongs Northrop & Ly man's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptis Care. Thoroughness in operation is its special attribute in all cases of Biliouaness, Cos tivoness, Indigestion, Kidney Camplaints and Female Weakness.

It is interesting to know, on Captain Bar-ton's authority, that neither "Aladdin and the Wonderful Loup" nor "Ali B.ba and the Forty Thieves" is to be found in any edition of the true "Arabian Nights."

Dan't fill the system with quining in the effort to prevent or cure Fover and Ague. Ayer's Ague Care is a lar mare potent preventive and remedy, with the advantage of eaving in the bedy no puissns to produce

Isinglass is a sort of he attac, prepared from the swimbladder of standards, and of other lish. It is used in concervant confertionery, also as a star denoite abros, and for other parposes.

Dr. W. Armstrong, Facanto, Wasser "A Lime and Soda for Caronic Brouchitis with the best results. I believe it is the best tions.

General Grant's only vote cast for President previous to the war was for James Buchanan, the Democratic nominee in 1856.

The people of this country have spoken. They declare by their patronage of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, that they believe it to be an article of gonuine merit, adapted to the oure of rheumatiana, as well as relieves the pains of fractures and dislocation, external maladies.

The battle of Montmorenci, Lower Canada, which preceded the capture of Quebec, by two months, took place July 31, 1759.

D. Sullivan, Malcolm, Ontario, writes : "1 have been selling Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for some years, and have no hesitation in saying that it has given better satisfaction than more than it is recommended to cure. principled persons are selling imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Do not be de-

The population of the United States is divided into 25,518,820 males and 24,636,962 females.

DR. LOW'S PLEASANT WORM SYRUP is a safe and reliable worm remedy for all worms affit ting children or adults

A Mohammedan university 900 years older than Oxford is still flourishing at Cairo as in the days of Arabian conquests. It contains

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

66 FTHE TRUE WITNESS

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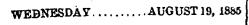
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SPERCHES by Her Majesty Queen Victor a are not worth listening to, so at least the Lords and Commons seem to say by their contempt of the royal utterances. The address from the throne at the prorogation of Parliament was read to exactly five sleepy lords in the Upper House, while in the Commons there was barely a quorum present.

MICHAEL DAVITT, in a stirring address at Longford yesterday, declared his full adhesion to and union with Mr. Parnell as the leader of the Irish people. He also stated that the National candidates under Mr. Parnell's leadership would have his hearty and ready assistance in their canvass during the coming elections.

Who was it said Davitt was going to run a party and policy on his own book and in epposition to Parnell ?

THE Executive Committee of the Irish National League of America, composed of one representative from each State in the Union and from Canada, has assembled in Chicago to make preliminary arrangements for the holding of the next Convention. A cablegram was received from Mr. Parnell advising the | We also requested the institution to deliver committee to fix upon a date subsequent to the elections in Eogland. It was consequently decided to hold the National Convention in January next, and Chicago was selected as the place of meeting. The exact date in formed our reporter that as the child-January will be fixed by Mr. Parnell and Mr. ren were sent there by order of the Sgan, President of the League.

the break of day, making sleep to those who strikes home when he adds :live in the vicinity utterly impossible. The carnest request that he take action upon it and use his power to put down the disturbances. Montreal's experience of the Salvation Army was not destined to be any different from that of other towns where the Salvationists got a foothold. Their barrack, or places of meeting develop into rendezvoufor the dissolute of both sexes, especially the young. Their all night meetings, with the lights put out, are characterized by scenes of revolting debauchery.

THE land thieves in the United States. native and foreign, are not hereafter to have the same license to rob as they have enjoyed in the past. The American people have felt the beneficial effects of the land agitation, which was started by the Land League, and are taking some interest in the public domain which, was fast slipping from the hands of the Government into the capacious and tightened grip of capitalists from abroad and at home. These gentlemen had come to look upon the public lands as their private property and as belonging to the man or company that could fence them in. During its last session the American Congress, under pressure of the Irish National League, passed a law ordering the removal of all wire fences erected on the public lands by native and foreign corporations which are found to have violated the provisions governing the purchase of the land. Congress foreseeing that the cattle corporations which have in their service an army of cow-boys would offer resistance, added a section to the act which provides, "That tle President is hereby authorized to take such means as shall be necessary to remove and destroy any unlawful enclosure of any of said lands, and to employ such civil or military force as may be necessary for that pur-

President Cleveland has thrown these land grabbers into great consternation by acting upon the provision and using the authority it gives him. As they have shown no disposition to go quietly, the President has decided to remove them forcibly. He has, in consequence, issued an order commanding the military authorities in the territorics to remove by force all the fences erected in defiance of the law, and to restore the stolen lands to the rublic domain.

poso,"

A few days ago we called attention to the fact that three children, Catholics, were retained in a Protestant institution of this city against the expressed will of the father, who desired to place them where the practice of their religion will not be interfered with. up the children without making it necessary to have recourse to the law to have instice done in the matter. Since then the Matron of the institution has in-Recorder of Montreal, and as the institution is in receipt of a government grant, the chil-WE are informed that three children, be- dren cannot be liberated without an order tion we consider satisfactory as far as the two where they will be enabled to attend the third child, four years old, which was not it can travel through life on its own responsiinstitution in question has no hold, legal or on whose representations did he send two Catholic children to a Protestant Insti- case of "so much the worse for British contution, and why does he detain them there nection," has switched off on to an antiagainst the will of the father? Had not His Honor better give the case a few minutes of

the Salvationists Keep up their saturnalia till ment to that effect, Mr. Thompson, also But if the ordinary editor is afraid to say

live in the vicinity utterly impossible. The that his soul is his own and to stand up, for residents have embodied their griezances in humanity and justice, what shall be said of a petition which they have laid at the feet of our pretenders to literary, culture our little the Chief of Police with the humble but Eliques and cotories who claim to represent a earnest request that he take action upon it insocht Canadian literature ? They assume to be men of liberal and progressive ideas, to be independent of partyism, to be altogether superior to popular clamor. Where do they stand? Has one of them from Prof. Goldwin Smith down dared to say a word against the contemplated judicial mur der-to point to the enlightened precedent of the United States in their treatment off Jeff erson Davis, to urge that clemency towards political offenders in England is now the rule? Not'one. With such a spirit of cowardly coreancy-such a dread of saying anything hat might render them unpopular, in the ascendant-what folly it is to expect a Canalian' literature ! Trucklers and popularityunters, men anxious about their position" and afraid to stand up single-handed necessary for the right, never produced a literature and never will."

UNPUNISHED CRIMINALS.

WHAT is the matter with our law machinery that it is unable to reach the worst and most dangerous class of criminals? A system of criminal justice that cannot strike at hideous offences committed in the open | Minister, is as paltry and discreditable a piece day, and before eyewitnesses, is indeed a of business as any Government could be cruel mockery. The community has just guilty of; and when Secretary Bayard debeen forced to witness a miscarriage of justice which is a positive scandal and shame. Two little girls, aged seven and thirteen, while amusing themselves with their baby sister near the wheel house on Sunday last, were approached by a young man. He entered into conversation with the children and proceeded to perpetrate a crime for which lynching on the spot would have been none too hasty a punishment. The terrible screams of the child brought two men in the vicinity to the resone. The ruffian, who was almost caught in the act of outraging his victim, made for the woods, but after a stern or his color, and much less on acchase was captured and lodged in jail. He count of the race, color or creed of his appeared before the Police Magistrate on Monday afternoon. His Honor heard the

facts of the case, but as the father of the outraged child, for some reason or other, did not appear to prosecute, the prisoner was discharged and set at liberty. This is a most unwarrantable and startling procedure, and one calculated to shamefully interfere with the ends of justice. What law makes it necessary that a crime against the public peace and safety should not be punished unless there is some third party to prose-

cute? Would it have been necessary for the iather of the child to have prosecuted the prisoner if his crime had been one of murder instead of an indecent outrage? Certainly not ! Then there is no reason why a private prosecution should be required before the machinery of the law could be set in motion against a brute, guilty of a blacker crime than murder. We hope that this case will have its effect upon the Government, and open its eyes to the necessity of appointing a public prosecutor, as is done in every centre of civilization, whose duty it would be to watch the commission of all crimes and bring the perpetrators before the bar of justice in case a private prosecutor tailed to turn up.

let this Canada of ours ascend to its rightful position among the nations.

in the AUSTRIA'S INSULT TO AN AMERICAN MINISTER: Sibility

The Austrian Government, after" long threatening, has at last declined to receive Mr. Keiley as American Minister at Vienna. The Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs has intimated to the government at Washington that the main reason for refusing to receive Mr. Keiley was the religion of Mrs. Keiley, who was a Jewess. This action of Austria is likely to lead to some international unpleasantness. While President Cleveland and Secretary Bayard are ready to admit the right of a foreign government to object to an American repres sentative on the general ground that the presence of somebody else would be more pleasing. they do not intend to accept the insulting excuse offered for the rejection of Mr. Keiley. They have resented with spirit and indignation the clownish conduct of the Austrians. To make the Jewish origin of an estimable lady, who is in every way fit to appear in any society or at any court, an excuse for declining to receive her husband as nounced it as the stupid and narrowminded bigotry of the Austrian Foreign Office, he expressed a sentiment which will be heartily endorsed by the people. It is to be hoped that the American Government will see this matter and ascertain by what right a foreign power can attempt to dictate the qualifications of an American citizen to fill representative positions abroad. It ought to be impossible for any government to decline to receive as minister any citizen of the Kepublic on account of his race, his creed, wife, grandmother, aunts or cousins. It is a matter of history that intense opposition was made to the proposal that the representatives of the United States should appear in the courtly dress worn by the ministers of other countries at the courts of Europe. It is also a matter of history how the firmness of the American Government prevailed. It refused to submit to foreign dictation about spangles and kneebreeches for its representatives. The question now is, will the United States do less for the freedom of conscience and for the equality of races and creeds than they did for court costumes ? The action of Austria is a blow at the fundamental principles

of the American constitution, for it amounts to an introduction of race and creed tests into American citizenship. If the United States government had exerted similar authority over the representatives of foreign powers at Washington, the majority of the diplomatic corps would have been rejected during the past two decades.

Englishmen and Germans, and others who were known to have sympathized with the Southern States in the late rebellion, were sent to Washington by their respective governments, and were received without comment, for the American Government had

risely decided to ignore the personal opinion

disgraceful methods adopted to bribe the Vatican, and as a document destined to be historic, we quote the letter itself :- graf the

"House or COMMONS, Friday, May 15.

undecided, I must continue to keep the Vatuan in good humor about you, and keep up com unication with them generally as much as possible.

"I am almost ashamed to trouble you again when you are so busy, but perhaps on Monday you would allow me to show you the letter I propose to write. This prenature report about Dr. Moran

will cause increased pressure to be put on the Perse and create many fresh difficulties. The matter must therefore be most carofully wa ched, so that the strong pressure I can still command may be used at the right moment, and not too sion or unnecessarily (for too muc To effect this constant communication with Rom is necessary. I am, dear Lord Granville, faithfully yours, "G. ERRINGTON."

The reading of that letter cannot but create feeling of disgust at the intrigue, and of contempt for the parties to it. Seldom has a grosser insult been offered to the Holy Father. Errington tells an English minister that in connection with the exercise of one of his highest and most sacred functions the Pope must be "kept in good humor,' that is, amused, duped and fooled until the interests, not of religion, but of England, are advanced and secured. Errington assures Lord Granville that he has "strong pressure" which "at the right moment" he will use to accomplish the object in view. In plain terms this means that Leo XIII. could be bribed into compliance with English wishes and bargained with in the most sacred concerns of religion. Mr. Errington (a loyal Catholic) must entertain a very bitter contempt for the Papacy and its advisers to write of them in that fashion. A dishonest and treacherous prospect of establishing an English Embassy at the Vatican was held out to the Pope as the reward for throwing Dr. Walsh overboard, while for doing the dirty work of England Errington was to receive a title. Events have shown that the agent and his employers were woefully mistaken in their insulting suppositions that the Supreme Pontiff of Christendom could be fooled, imposed upon, or influenced by unworthy motives in the discharge of his sacred functions. Notwithstanding the impotency and failure of his [diplomatic efforts, Mr. George Errington was smiled upon by Mr. Gladstone, who, on going out of office, recommended the Queen to confer a baronetcy upon the sneak, which, of course, Her Majesty did with pleasure. There is one satisfaction to be got out of the issue of the disreputable affair, and it is that we will hear no. more of secret English embassies to the Vatican

ASSAILING THE G. T. R. ON PUBLIC GROUNDS.

Everybody knows the good terms on which the Montreal Herald is with the Canadian Pacific Railway company, and the ill-will it bears the Grand Trunk railway. Our contemporary, notwithstanding, is ready to stand up and protest, first, that it has nothing to do with the rivalry which exists between the two companies ; second, that it does not desire to be known as the special champion and mouthpiece of the Pacific railway; and

"underneath the flooring there are to he found a mass of decaying refuse, consisting " of old bits of coal and wood, with here and there pieces obold cloth, bunches of paper "and cotton and dead grass."

If the Grand, Trunk, never had anything worse than old hits of coal or wood or pieces of old cloth thrown here and there, or paper and dead grass to constitute what is so fierce. ly called a "decaying mass of refuse," the G.T.R. company might congratulate itself upon the healthy and cleanly condition of its property.

Of course the Herald considers "that in vestigation" into the sanitary condition of the depot to have been highly intelligent and impartial, and to furnish sufficient public grounds upon which to assail the Grand Trunk. We have never heard of anyone casting up old bits of coal and wood, or even dead grass, as creating a state of filthinesa dangerons to public health, but the Herald does not hesitate to say that their hidden presence under the floor of the depot shows that the Grand Trunk management has been terribly derelict in its duty toward the public and even guilty of criminal negligence.

PERE ANDRE TELLS THE STORY OF THE REBELLION.

The Rev. Pere Andre, Superior of the Oblat. Fathers in the North-West Territories, has addressed an open letter to Mr. Lemieux, senior counsel for Riel, which is destined to become a document of the highest historical importance, and to exercise a powerful infinence on public opinion in favor of the half. breeds. This zealous missionary, who has for years moved among the people of the North-West, and who is intimately acquainted with the country and its wants, discusses the causes and results of the late rebellion in a pointed and fearless manner. He goes directly to the root of the evil and he lets in a flood of light, revealing a situation full of misery and suffering, caused by misrule and depredation. He says the plague of the North-West is the abnormal system of government to which the country is subjected. To this system of centralization at Ottawa must be attributed all the heavy mistortunes of the past, and, if not abolished, greater ones may be expected in the future. It is that system, exclaims Pere Audre, that caused the rebellion. If there had been a responsible government with anthority and power to remedy the grievances of the half-breeds, there would have been no rebellion. This is the position which THE POST has taken all along in discussing the troubles, and it is a satisfaction to have the corroboration of such an unimpeachable autoority. After enumerating the claims of the half-breeds, which he characterizes as clear and reasonable, and stating that all their representations to Ottawa were ignored and not acted upon, Pere Andre distinctly and emphatically declares that the role played by Riel in the revolt was forced upon him. He says: "It can, in all truth, be stated, and the affirmations of the government will not destroy this fact, that it is the guilty negligence of the goverment which brought Riel into the country. The half-breeds, exasperated at seeing themselves despised and at being unable to obtain the

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longing to a poor man, are held in a Protestant | from the Recorder or the courts, as the instiinstitution in this city against the will of the | tution is responsible for them. This explanafather, who is a Catholic, and who desires to have them placed in a Catholic institution, oldest children are concerned, but what about the services of the Church in which they placed there by order of the courts ? The were baptized and practice the religion they profess. We hope the institution we have otherwise, upon it. Now, as to the two eldreference to will take the hint and deliver up est children, we would like to respectfully the children without any further ado. The case ask the Recorder on what grounds or is a clear one, and there should be no necessity for the poor man to appeal to the law to sompel respect for his parental rights, or to secure protection for the religious freedom of his children.

embarrassed, but not, as the papers some time ago tried to make out, in sore distress and want. President Cleveland, the day before he left Washington to attend General Grant's luncral, heard an appeal in behalf of her financial troubles, and kindly promised to give the matter his earliest attention. The President paid a high tribute to Mrs. Parnell's excellent qualities as a highly cultured and patriotic lady. It is likely that a bill will be introduced at the next session of Congress to pension Mrs. Parnell on account of the distinguished services of her illustrious father, Commodore Stewart-the "Old Ironsides" of the American navy.

WHEN the Pullman cars on the Intercolonial Railway were taken over by the Government two of the colored porters were dismissed. Because of this dismissal the Ottawa Free enforce the political principle "no negroes meed apply," and says that "two white Tory wire pullers" have already been placed where the colored portors used to be. The Free **Press** calls this "a piece of race prejudice auite natural to a man of John Henry's stripe." Our contemporary does'nt mean what it says, for if it had been two white " Grit" wire pullers instead of two "Tories," who had been selected to fill the vasancies, there would have been no talk or accusation of race prejudice manufactured against the Minister.

THE branch of the Salvation Army in the city of Montreal has, for some time past, had its headquarters in the Mcchanics' Hall on St. James street. The merchants and other residents in the vicinity have come to look apon the Salvationists as a very unpleasant nuisance. They complain that the male and n an an Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna

MRS. PARNELL is, it appears, financially the injustice done under his sanction? We hope to hear of an amicable settlement of the case without any unnecessary delay. There should be no trouble in vindicating or in

> SERVILITY OF CANADIAN JOUR-NALISTS.

Mr. Phillip Thompson, himself one of the most honest and fearless journalists in Canada, publishes a letter in the Toronto World in but well descrived lesson for their popular clamor for the blood of Riel. Seldom

has the meanspiritedness of the average editor been made so apparent as on this Riel question. Mr. Thompson points out that the papers which are disposed to lean towards mercy do so in a sneaking, miserable, half-hearted Railways, Hon. John Henry Pope, intends to | illegal features of the trial and suggesting the expediency of giving the prisoner the benefit. Hardly a paper, he says, "has ventured "to come out boldly on the ground of principle and demand a commuta. tion of the iniquitous sentence for the straightforward simple reason that the " spirit of the age and humanity are opposed " to putting any man to death for a mere political offence. One would think we were living in Russia or Austria from the 'tone of our time-serving and degenerate journalism-or at least that the bloodthirsty spirit of Family Compactism was " still rampant."

This charge of servility and of the want of independent mind, thought and judgment, which Mr. Thompson brings against the press of Ontario can, we are sorry to admit, also be brought home to many of our estcemed contemporaries in this Province of Quebec, both French and English. The vast majority of female youths in red make night hideous them do not want to see Riel hanged, but

THE IMPERIAL CONNECTION. The movement in favor of Canadian inde-

dendence is spreading even in Ontario. It is beginning to dawn upon the popular mind that Canada will never amount to much until bility. The imperial connection, tiny as it is, gives Canada a weak and unpopular name. The Toronto Mail. forgetting its patriotic outburst of a few years ago, that if Canada's prosperity was only to be secured by striking at the British connection, then it would be a Canadian track, and is making futile attempts to circumscribe the destiny of the Dominion his time and consideration and try to repair and to suppress its national instincts. But that it can effect much in this direction is evidently not very clear to itself. In speaking of the growth of the independent senti ment the Mail can oppose nothing stronger having respect paid to the principle of reli- than to say that "a movement aiming at gious freedom which is involved in the case. | political chauges of this most radical character cannot succeed in this generation, unless indeed our boasted attachment to the British Crown is a more figment of after-dinner

palayer." We can assure our esteemed contemporary

that outside the after-dinner palaver the Imwhich he reads the press of Ontario a severe perial connection has not much more of a lists in Rome with a view of getting the basis to rest upon. Canadians are fast learnbaseness and servility in swelling the ing to be loyal first, last, and always to Cana- Inational movement, was the central figure of dian institutions. Canada is becoming jealous of the allegiance of her sons, and will very spoil the political prospects of his country, soon want and exact a complete monopoly of this base deceiver had the sudacity to atour loyalty. The young men of Ontario tempt to bring about the downfall of the are beginning to shape a party and formulate a policy on those lines, and they are meeting designs of the Church in Ireland, Press useures its readers that the Minister of [fashion of advancing doubts on the legal or | with encouraging support. The Woodstock Review, the editor of which is Mr. Pattullo, of Dublin. Notwithstanding the denials and the esteemed and popular President of the Canadian Press Association in Ontario, urges the House that Mr. Errington represented no them to hoist the national flag and to make Canadian independence the prin- his government, and was acting on his own cipal and leading plank in their platform. The Review says :- "There should | ing of decumentary proof to the contrary, to " also be a motion in favor of Canadian La. see how a Prime Minister o Great Britain is "dependence. It is our plain destiny, and not deterred by any sense of shame, honor "we cannot avoid it if we would. Nothing or decency from telling barefaced lies in we could arge before the people would be more acceptable than this, and justice to our ' country requires it. An enunciation of inde-'pendence is more necessary now than at

' any other time. The advocates of colonial-" ism and imperial baubles are moving among "us. The attempt so far to get up a senti-" ment in favor of Imperial Federation is not promising; but if Canadians remain passive it may succeed."

And yet some after-dinner palaverer, a short time ago, told a glutted audience in London that there was not one man of note with their shouting, yelling, and beating of certain considerations prevent many of them or prominence who weuld dare to advocate tial communication and under a guarantee of ground to dry it. But the gem of the disdrums and tamoourines, and that occasionally from coming out with a keld and plain state. the national independence of Canada ! Come ! absolute secrecy. An an illustration of the closures is when the Herald says that " by no doing he would have at least spared us

and actions of these ministers and to look only to their conduct as foreign representatives, and to hold them responsible only for that. It would be well for other powers to adopt and follow that broad and sensible view. In the meantime diplomatic relations between Austria and the United States might well be suspended until the former has made proper apology and has been made to understand that an American citizen deemed

BRITISH DIPLOMACY EXPOSED.

mpunity.

The secrecy and mystery which have enshrouded the low and mean intrigue that was carried on by the late Liberal Government of England against the national and religious interests of Ireland at the Vatican have been rudely pierced by the worthy member for Mallow, Mr. William O'Brien, who deserves to be known as the Irish detective-in-chief of English crime, committed in or against Ireland.

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thirdly, that it has not and does not assail the Grand Trunk except upon public grounds, and only when the public interest calls for it.

The facts cannot be reconciled with these protests. No other agency has been so effective in creating bitter rivalry between the Pacific and Grand Trunk as the Herald. When a person desires not to be known, he does not take every means at his command to reveal his character ; but this is exactly what worthy of such distinction as that conferred our contemporary has done and does. It does upon Mr. Keiley shall not be insulted with not desire to be known as the special champion and mouthpiece of the Pacific company, and still its every column is branded with the letters C.P.R. The Herald next protests that it does not assail the Grand Trunk except upon public grounds. Why, not later than in the same issue this morning we find our contemporary jumping on the back of the Grand Trunk management and charging it with terrible dereliction in its duty toward the public, and with being guilty of criminal negligence in perihitting a state of fithincss to exist in and around the Bonaventure depot. A George Errington, a Castle Cutholic and a Herald reporter was sent to explore renegade Home Ruler, who was engaged by "the depot for the purpose of ascertaining Mr. Gladstone to malign the Irish Nationalthe facts as they exist for the readers of that paper." What do you imagine was his dis-Vatican to antagonize Mr. Parnell and the covery? After a heavy rainstorm he actually noticed "the whole building to be pervaded that intrigue. Not satisfied with trying to by a cold, damp atmosphere." The fact of it being cold in these dog days makes it a most acceptable atmosphere, while the fact of it being damp was only the result of illustrious Dr. Walsh, and to defeat the the wet weather and should not be made to tell against the railway management. But with respect to the Archiepiscopal Sec the serious side of the Herald's report is where it intimates that "an examination of " the premises shows there is a cause for not equivocations of Mr. Gladstone on the floor of 'only this but for the stench which arises body but himself, had no instructions from "from beneath the fluor, the only wonder

' being that it is not worse than it is." responsibility, we are enabled, by the unearth-The Her.vid explorer says that there is a cause for this cold damp atmesphere which he discovered after a lengthy examination, but which he failed to communicate to anxious readers. There was also a stench for which answer to questions put by popular rethere was a cause, but what the cause was presentatives in Parliament. We are, he did not feel inclined to tell, only to assure moreover, enabled to ascertain the the public that it was a wonder it was not true character of Errington's mission worse.

, The Herald investigator also found the and of his disreputable transactions. A letter written during the progress of the "floor of the structure to be simply a raised negotiations by Errington himself to Lord platform standing on posts," What would Granville, the English Foreign Secretary of our contemporary have the floor ? A dilapi-State, is the foundation for this arraignment | dated plank hanging in the air ? The next of British diplomacy. The letter affords | charge is that the "earth is damp, and even evidence of the designs of the Foreign Office, wat in places." We suppose the which is all the more incontrevertible inasmuch Herald would want the G. T. R. as it was penned in all the cander of confiden. Ite run hot air pipes through the

slightest justice, thought the only means left to them to secure the rights which they demanded was to send for Riel, 'He, in their opinion, was the only man capable of bringing the authorities at Ottawa to reason. Riel came, and we know the ruin which he has gathered about him, but the Government can well say mea culpa for their delay in taking measures which would have preserved the peace of the country."

Having thus dwelt upon the causes that led

to the rebellion, and having touched upon the character of the role played by Riel in it, the reverend missionary proceeds to review a fow of the circumstances and results which mark its close. He continues : " To-day the "Government glories in its victory, and "applauds itself as if it had won a great triumph in beating the half-breeds. Riel " is condemned : the principal half-breeds " are in irons, and, in its enthusiasm, Parlia-" ment votes \$20,000 to General Middleton, "so proud of his success and of the volun-"tzers. We are glad, like the rest of the "nation, that this rebellion is earled; we strenuously opposed it, foreseeing all the misfortunes it would entail. But I must say, at the risk of shocking many whom "I love and esteem, that Gen. Middleton's " army dishonored themselves by the shameful pillage which they committed, notwithstanding the General's proclamation to the con. trary. I do not speak from hearsay, but from positive facts. I have several times inspected the district around Batoche, and I can affirm that for a distance of twenty-" five miles all the houses on the south bank " of the Saskatchewan were sacked and plundered and over twenty of them burned and ' razed to the ground. ' That region, previously so flourishing, now offers a picture " of the most depressing desolation and distress horrible to behold. The volunteers pillaged the inhabitants of all they had in the way of horses, goods, and clothes, leaving them only what they had on their books. The General was humane and 'kind, but he assisted impassively at all the pillaging around him, despite his proclams. tion.' Indeed, as if to encourage the others, "he himself appropriated a fine horse and vehicle belonging to one Manuel Champagne, which he made a present of to "Thomas Ibouri. These are facts of which " I am certain, and the Militia Minister may "affect ignorance as much as he pleases; " they are not the less real and true. The " result of all this is that our poor half-" breeds are in a state of extraordinary dis-"tress and misery. I regret that General "Middleton did not complete his work, and " that to plunder he did not add massacre, as

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

"the painfal spectacle of the prolonged - THE LEAGUE AT CHICAGO.

"sgony we see around us." How comes it that the people of Ganada have been kept in the dark about these out. nges? Were the war correspondents of the press bought up, or were their mouths offidaily sealed? The conspiracy of allence has now been amashed, and the common fairness now justice of the country at large will imperatively demand a complete rehabilitation of the • '

ulf-breeds. Pers Andre warns the Government to act with prudence and clemency, and to avoid all abow of severity towards the prisoners. The half-breeds are a powerful element in the country, and, if they are irritated and driven to it, they will join hands with the Indians in sif-defence. If hatred and a spirit of vengence continue to be shown towards them, then, says the missionary, the country may prepare for some sad reckonings. The seed of discord and of hate will have been sown and will be transmitted from father to son. Then we can bid adieu to the brilliant future which we expected for the North West. Pere Andre concludes by making a powerful appeal to the people of Canada to try and avert that terrible misfortune by suppressing the half-breed haters, by doing justice to a people who fought with a courage and heroism worthy of a good cause, by aiding the distressed and emptying the juils at Regins, and by insisting on a change in the system of governing the North West, for, says he, "we are tired of the tutelage under which Ottawa keeps us; we feel oursalves strong enough to govern ourselves and to enjoy the same privileges as are possessed by the other provinces of the Dominion."

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

P. Kyle, Merrickville, Ont...... \$5 00 J. J. Flynn.. 1.00

MERRICKVILLE, Aug. 12, 1885. T. BUCHANAN, Esq., Montreal :

DEAR SIR, -Enclosed please find five dol-brass my subscription to the "Irish Parlismentary Fund," the formation of which I see announced in THE POST of yesterday. I wish I were able to give more, as I consider the lish Parliamentary Party, under the leadership of Mr. Parnell, worthy of the encouragement and support of every Irishman.

P. KYLE. CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS : Sir.-The late rebellion in the North-West and the present unsettled condition of that pace in THE POST to call attention to an important point in the question, viz., the owner-mip of the land. There seems to be an spinion in some quarters that all the waste ands in the empire belong to the Crown. This opinion is erroneous. The Crown has to right to appropriate any land, whether wild or reclaimed, except for public purposes, und then it must indemnify the private ownm. The Government has the right to make regulations relating to land, but in this age it would be considered an act of barbarism to despoil any man out of his land without indemnification. The Crown possessed the sovreignity of the North-West, but the Indians were the private owners of the soil, for the best title a man own have to land is that he always owned and occupied it, and to one was ever known to own it before him. The government of Canada gave the Hud-

son Bay company a million and a half of dollars for a strip of land along the Red

THE ADDRESS FORMULATED.

CHICAGO, August 18 .-- The following is the address formulated and adopted by the Executive committee of the Irish National League at its meeting in Chicago :

In obedience to the suggestion of the chosen leader of the people of Ireland, the National Committee of the Irish National League of America, assembled to designate a time and place for holding the next National Convention of the United States, have decided to postpune the date of meeting until January, 1886.

It must be manifest to all members of the League and all friends of self government in Ireland that it would be impossible either for Mr. Parnell to attend a convention in this country or to send any of his able associates pending the general election which will probably occur next November. Hence the wisdom of his suggestion that the Convention be nostponed.

In the meantime, however, the League should inaugurate a period of activity not less earnest and energetic than that which prevailed when Ireland was threatened with another artificial famine, and when her leaders were imprisoned and her press silenced under a so-called liberal government.

IRELAND'S FOREMOST WORKERS.

The party led by Mr. Parnell needs support. How well that support is deserved we need hardly tell the world. Assuredly we need not tell men of Irish birth or descent. Serving without compensation, without official power or patronage, among aliens who have persecuted and who have sought to degrade them, being numerically less than one-twentieth of the body in which they serve, they have achieved success unparalled in the history of struggles for free government. By their ability, their utility, their discipline, their faith in the justice of their cause, and by their restless labors, they have forced not only their enemics, but the world, to look upon the oppression, and to listen to the recitals an outraged, plunaered, misgoverned people. They have with matchless skill seized upon every opportunity to thrust before the world their cause. It is one which will bear the scrutiny of light. They never allowed it to be hidden. They blocksded the legislation of the English Parliament. They objected to, postponed and defeated local legislation intendea to foster and expedite English business intrests, in retaliation for the dull, brutal indifference which was shown to Irish interests.

WHAT HAS BREN GAINED?

For the first time in English history it was impossible to extend the franchise privileges in England and Scotland without giving Ireland absolute equality in the extension. While they have not been able to compel the government to disgorge the surplus of the unexpended fund raised to support the and the present unsettled condition of that the spenter infort inter the support in a support in the second it belongs to the people of Ireland and have compelled the return of a portion of the stolen funds. They have not secured the land of Ireland for the people of Ireland, but they have forced the enactment of legislation which, although inadequate in its effects, is so extraordinary in its terms as to smount to a confession of the enormity of the system which has so long ground down and impoverished the Irish people.

THE GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT.

They have not been able to get back Grattan's Parliament for Ireland, but they coldly announce that no lesser measure will be accepted by them, and pending its restoration. though prohibited from governing Ireland, they have been a le to dictate who must cease and who may assume the work of governing England. They have driven the party on, the party of judicis coer murderers, the party of eviction, the party which vainly sought to imprison ideas when it thrust men into dungeons, the party led by Gladstone-who wrote boastingly of the downfall of the American Republicinto disgraceful retirement from Dablin Castle, and they have shown that while Dublin Castle was the home of so called English liberalism and the seat of tyranny. its unnatural vice and imported English bestiaiity, made it only worthy of a site in aucient Sodom and Gomorrali or in modern London.

Lebean, came along and told him to conform to the usages of the ceremonial and get down to the usages of the ceremonial and get down on both kness. Mr. Boitras said he would gladly do so if he were able, but even the posture he was in canged bim acute pain, and it was all he could do to bear kneeling on one knee At the close of the kentice, Mr. Poitras alleges that Lebeau demanded from several of the con-gregat on if they knew "who that fellow was," refe ing to himself. On his coming forward and saying who he was, Mr. Poitras was ad-addressed as "un grossier." This was not all, for on the Sunday atternoon Mr. Poitras was served with a warrant for his arrest served by Mr. Alphonse Robillard, justice of the peace at St. Anne, at the instance of Telesphere Madore, chief warden of the church of St. Anne, and the charge was that the said Poitras had committed an act of irreverence in the church, "by plac ng himself on one knee and keeping the other only slightly bent, and this in spite of the warning of Dolphis Lebeau, one of the wardens." In order to avoid immediate trouble, and at the request of his wife, he paid a fine of \$8 under protest, and on arriving at Montreal consulted the law firm mentioned, who have n tified Messrs. Robillard, Lebeau and Madore that unless the money is returned and an apology made, actions of damages for \$2,000 each will be taken against them.

RIEL'S DEFENDERS.

AN IMMENSE MASS MEETING AT PAPINEAU SOUARE.

Between six and seven thousand people gathered at the Papineau market square yesteritay to listen to addresses by Riel's counsel and other gentlemen who are interested in his behalf. Mr.

Joseph Poupart "ccupied the chair and Mr. George Duhamel acted as secretary. Mr. L. O. David was the first speaker. He spoke of the difficulties under which Riel's advocates had been placed, but they had acted up to the nuble traditions of the bar, which in all countries considers it an honor to take in hand the defence of a good and just cause. Judge Richardson had refused to give Riel more than eight days to collect his witnesses although at another time he had given a murderer four years to prepare his defence. Perhaps he had some interet in acq itting the latter, and Riel was a half-breed and a Cath lic. Judge Richardson showed his fanaticism in this and in warning Riel not to expect elemency. The speaker expressed re-gret that certain French-Canadians dared, like Mr. Girouard, M. P. for Jacques Cartier, to say that the half-breeds had no grievances and that Riel was the sole cause of the rebellion. But Providence had placed the remark beside the malady, and the letter of Father Andre showed clearly and eloquently what were the grievances of the Metis. He closed by moving vote of thanks to Mesars. Fitzpatrick, Lemieux and Greenshields for the talents and devotion they had displayed in the defence of Riel, a task which circuinstances had rendered exceptionally difficult and ungrateful.

This was supported by Messrs Mercier, La-flamme, Pesmaricau, Ouimet, Poupart and Seorge Duhamel.

Mr. F. X. Lemieux thanked the meeting for the flattering resolutions they had passed. He sad that when Canada submitted to English domination the French-Canadians were puaranteed all the rights and privileges of British subjects, but their rights had been systematically refused to them in spite of numerous appeals for justice. This long continued denial of justice brought about the rebeluon of 1837, and the patri is shed their blood for the cause of liberly. But it produced good fruit and it is owing to their death that fifty years later Canada enjoys perfect liberty under the shade of the British flig. The day of liberty had not yet arrived for the Metis, hence the rebe lion. They were deprived of representation and were governed by a council of 13, seven members of which were appointed by the government and six by the people. They hed not even the glorious privileges of the habcas corpus. He condemned the unconstitutional trial, and sold it was the duty of every honest French-Canadian

to protest against it. Mr. Fitzpatrick said that when the cry of alarm went out in March last that a rebellion had broken out in the North-West, and that the country was threatened with all the horrors of an Indian rising, the volunteers immediately rushed to arms and hurried to the front to defen i their country. At that time there was no question of nationality, and French, English, Scotch and Irish only thought of meintaming the henor of the Dominion's flag. Now another

would have tendency to cement the friendship. would have tendency to cement the friendship. He likened the Rie, cause or febellion into the Irish cause; and said that is much leniency should be used towards Riel and his fol-lowers as was extended to the French Canadians in 1837. The following resolution was adopted -- That the citizens of Sta Sauveur pray His Excellency the Governor-General to name or appoint a medical commis-sion to enquire into the mental state of Louis Riel, and to commute the sentence of Louis Riel." The meeting was one of perfect har-mony, no political ideas being infused into it.

MASS MEETING AT HULL-MEMORIAL TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

OTTAWA, August 17.—A mass meeting of the French-Canadian citizens of Hull was held this evening in the Market hall to discuss the Riel question. Dr. Beaudoin took the chair, and Mr. II. A. Goyette acted as secretary. The chair man gave a brief sketch of Riel's political his they, and reminded his hearers that it was at Hull Kiel had found refuga when pursued by the fanatic. I Orangemen of Ottawa, and also from Hull that he had gone to take the oath in the House of Commons as member for Pro

vercher. Dr. Duhamel, M.P.P., also addressed the meeting. He claimed that Riel was actuated by patriotic motives, and demanded for him a fair trial by twelve jurymen according to British justice. The following resolutions to the Governor

General were then moved :---The undersigned electors and ratepoyers of the division of Hull have the honor to present

to you; that I ouis Kie!, who has been con-demned to be hung on the 18th of September is one of their fellow countrymen for whom they crave the royal clemency at Your Excel lency's disposal; That the offence of which the said Louis

Riel is found gui ty is entirely political, and had been shared by a large number of Her Maj sty's subjects, and that it would be impru cent to punish him with severity : That the cause of Louis Riel was that of all the Mets of the North-West, of which he con-

stituted hims-If the champion. That it is impossible to ignore their rights without refusing their the justice which is the

birthright of every citizen ; The execution of Riel will, under these circum tances, be considered as a refusal to ren-der justice to a numerous class of Her Majesty's subjec's: Therefore, your petitioners pray your Excel

lency to commute the sentence of death pass of on the said Louis Riel, or that a fresh trial bafore a jury of twelve be granted him. These resolutions were then signed by from

600 to 700 petitioners.

HALF-BREEDS SENTENCED.

TORONTO, August 15 .- The Mail corres pondent at Regina telegraphs yesterday The court opened at four o'clock this after noon before Judge Richardson for the purpos of sentencing the prisoners who pleaded guilty of treason-felony a few days ago. Ex-Attor nev-General Clarke, of Winnipeg, appared on behalf of the prisoners, and in answer to the question why the sentence of the court should not be passed upon them, made the most eloquent and telling speech of the whole course of the trial. The police and half the audience were moved to tears as he proceeded to plead for clemency. They were the creatures of circumstances, children of the plain, he said, who followed their acknowledged leaders. Ricl's wiles had led them to believe him a prophet, and they took up arms believing they were doing right. The prisoner represented 150 children on the banks of the Saskatchewan who were without support. He hoped the court would deal leniently.

Colonel Richardson then, in a very matter of fact way, proceeded to sentence the prisoners, whom he classed into four lots. The first received seven years in the penitentiary, the next three, the next one, and the last were discharged on their own recognizance to appear for sentence whin called upon. The sentence was then pronounced as follows : ---

Alexander Cayeu, Maxime Dubois, Philip Guardupuy, Maxime Lepine, Philip Garnot, Pierre Vandal, Pierre Heury, Albert Monk man, Pierre Parenteau, James Shark and Baptiste Vandal were seatenced to seven

pendently of considerations of propriety, have barne in mind that they were exposing their emissary to be treated as a spy.

This challenge gave Mr. Webster an opportunity for a retort, which, as the boys would say, lifted Hulseman out of 'his boots, and angered his imperial master terribly. " Had the imperial Government of Austria subjected Mr. Marn to the treatment of a spy," said he, "it would have placed itself without pale of civilized nations; and the the, Cabinet of Vienna may be assured that, if it had carried, or attempted to carry, any such lawless purpose into effect in the case of an authorized agent of this Government, the spirit of the people of this country would have demanded immediate hostilities to be waged by the utmost exertion of the power of the republic, military and naval. **** ment (thirty-five years ago) is spread over a region of one of the richest and most fertile on the globe, and of an extent in comparison with which the possessions of the house of Haps-burg are but as a patch on the earth's surface."

These declarations have long rankled in the breast of Austria, and her public men have from time to time shown that they were well remembered, but without the strength to make their resentment effective. They have taken advantage of the present occasion to exhibit small spite in a very mean way, by making the race of a minister's wife the alleged reason for refusing to accept him.

Mr. Keiley doubtless finds it hard to be set aside for this cause, as he claims to be liberal minded himself, being the son of a lethodist minister ; he became a convert to Catholicity ; he married a Jewess outside the pale of his Church, and his brother is a Roman Catholic priest. With this assort-ment of ties and relations, besides being a man of education, of excel ent character, good parts, and polite manners. Mr. Keiley is far above the ordinary sandard of American diplomats.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

It is reported that the Rev. Sister Amable, Superioress of the Convent of Providence, is daugerously sick.

About 250 clergymen are attending annual retreat of Roman Catholic priests of the diocese of Montreal, which is now being held.

Rev. Father Leclerc, professor of the Levis C llege, and who will shortly begin his novitiate with the Redemptorist order, left on Saturday for Europe.

The 50th anniversary of the Rev. Father Pil.tte, curé of St. Aurustine, county of Port-neuf, was celebrated Thursday last. From all reports the fete was a grand success.

At a religious welcome to the two Rev Lessra. Bedard on their return from Europe, which took place at Belœil a day or two ago, the aged father of the two priests with eight of their brothers and sisters all took part in the music and singing.

A cablegram received at the St. Sulpice com munity announces that the Rev. Abbé Colin, P.S.S., made an excellent voyage, that he assisted at the Paris community, that he was at Rome and had an interview with His Holiness Leo XIII., and will probably return to Montreal about the 2nd or 3rd of September.

Among the number of young ladies who pronounced their last yows at the Convent of Jenus nounced their Ia-t vows at the Convent of Jenus and Mary, of Sillerv, Que, on Friday last, was Clara Dion, in religion Marie de Lorette, and daughter of Arthur Dion, grocer. The same day her cousin, Miss Mary Lepage, daughter of Ald. F. X. Lepage, entered the cloistered nuns. The Rev. Mary de Lorette left yesterday for the mission of Fall River.

The Rev. Father M. Godard, curé of St Aimie, of the diocese of St. Hyacinthe, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, to assist at the convention of graduates of 1860 of the St. Hyacinthe College, The reunion took place last evening at the residence of Judge Mathieu, who belonged to that class. The Rev. Father Godaid was professor of Philosophy in that year at the St. Hyncinthe College.

MONTREAL COLLEGE CONVENTION. Arrangements have been made with the dif Alex. Fisher, Pierre Guardupuy and Moise cure a reduction of pices in favor of the exscholars and professors of the Montreal college, who will come to the city to take part at the Convention of the 9th September next. 11 answers received are in general very favorable. It is presumed that the tickets will be delivered on the presentation of a letter of invitation. which will also serve as the required certificate.

TRAINING YOUNG IRELAND.

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Continued from first page.

Just across the way our friend Mr. Swan, a nan au ong a million, has just been repairing, fitting up, and furnishing a large ruinous house, purchased a year ago, and in which he unites for the first time during vacation his brother teachers in the schools of Dublin. He has put up a gem-like chapel, a spacious re-fectory and dormitories, with grounds laid out to help study, meditation and repose. This will also serve for a probationary noviceship, where pupils wishing to embrace the laborious life of the Christian Bothers are to receive a first training and probation before being admitted to the novitiste proper.

The careful selection and training of these men-the real parents of Young Ireland, to whom all true lishmen look forward with fould and firm hone-is a matter beyond conception important, seeing that this order yearlyeducates between 30,000 and 40,000 Irish boys. Their life, institute and methods are to me a subject of absorbing interest, knowing as I do now indispensable such men and such well tried methods must be to the Catholic body in the United States, if they would have an intermediary education calcu-lated to secure the success of the great system of Catholic university aducation contemplated in America.

What charms and attracts me in the Irish Christian Brothers is first, the thorough literary and scientific training which every teaching member of their order rectives. Of their no less thorough religious formation, I need not say much. I speak advisedly, and from long experience, when I say that no religious order in the Church needs to be more solidly grounded in enlightened piety and practical solf denial and self-sacrifice. The order ad-mits no priests; and thus the door is closed to the holy and tempting ambition of the preacher and the apostle. Their sphere of duty is rigorously limited to the severe and monotonous duties of the school room. Their rule severely and wisely excludes these most popular and almost idolized educators from any but the most limited and rigorously indispensable intercourse with the world outside. The level of spiritual life in their souls must be kept high, in order to maintain themselves in their vocation, as well as to impart to their scholars that truly Christian spirit which is to save Ireland from the fate of France, Isily, Spain, and Portugal, from the rationalism of Germany, and the rising infidelity of England.

I know that the men who preside over the destinies of this order aro men filled with the spirit of God ; men perfectly acquainted with the needs of the society around them, and keenly studious of the necessities of the future.

The other great attraction which I find in the spirit and works of these teachers and toilers is the tender love with which they rear the children of the people. Love is the great mainspring of their action on the young hearts which they have to sow with all the seeds of goodness and greatness needful to the Christian nature of the future. As with the Irish Sisters of Charity, so with the Ohristian Brothers, the respect and tenderness lavished on the children of the poor and the lowest laboring classes is to me a something unspeakably touching. It moves the soul of the sensitive and quick-witted Irish workman and peasant : it operates like a creative, rolining, elevating and sanctifying force on the minds, the hearts, and the lives of the little ones educated by these two orders. I cannot describe the spiritual beauty, the brightness, the utter happiness of the children whom I everywhere find in their schools.

Of course this sentiment of happiness in the pupils, this utter love and confidence toward their teachers, must double the force of the naturally great intelligence of the former, and quicken them wonderfully in the acqui

sition of knowledge. All this I could not help thinking of as I enjoyed the cordial hospitulity and most instructive conversation of Mr. Swan, My thoughts, as I wandered along the heights of Howth and drank in the beauty of earth and sky, went forward a generation or two to the self-governing Ireland of the future. I know they are rearing in this ancient Christian land men and women who will not allow either themselves or their children to be deluded by the false lights of agnosticism or carried away by socialistic theories or passions. In the evening, as we were waiting for the train to Dublin, the forty little musicians from Cabra were playing on the beach, and the sweet sounds of their harmonics floated over land and sea like the promise of national concord, brotherly love, and dearly bought peace so ionged prayed for by the true lrisb reart. BERNARD O'RRILLY, D.D.

River, which Lord Selkirk had purchased from the Iudians. Let us see how our govemment, which is so magnanimous towards great monopolies, has treated the Indians. The government gave to the C. P. railway company lands in the North-West valued at from 25 to 50 millions of dollars, and gave millions of acres to other railways, besides selling more to emigration companies, private individuals, etc. Now, what indemnification did the real owners of the soil receive for all those millions of acres ? The Indians were removed to reserves in some out of theway place, and a miserable dole given them, which is insufficient to support their existence, but if they grumble or get excited mounted police are by hand to preserve order. It appears as if our rulers having taken the In-dian's land and destroyed his means of making a living, their next consideration is how get rid of him altogether.

It is utterly false and absurd to say the balf-breeds claim all the privileges of white men and Indians at the same time. The Indiana, on giving up their lands, are exempted from certain civil burdens which the white men are subject to, but the Metis do not ask exemption from any duty or burden to which white men are liable. The Metis claim the land to which their mothers were entitled by the tribal laws and customs of the Indians, and they ask that, in consequence of their long residence and usefulness, those lands beset apart for the children of halfbreeds. The Metis ask for less than our Govmment gave the Hudson Bay Co., and not more privilege than any white man enjoys who may own shares in a land company or buy land in the North-West, and then settle

wn on a pre-emption lot. All impartial, unprejudiced men admit that if one-tenth of the money spent in miliary display had been humanely and adiciously expended in giving Metis and Indians their rights there would have been no rouble, and the Indians would be contented or years to come.

SASKATCHEWAN.

HREE THOUSAND IN HIS STOCKING.

William McConnell, a well known cattle ver, while in the city vesterday met an agent are for a firm in Scotland to whom he had sold attle, and from whom he received a cheque for little over \$3,000, which was lue him. He ashed the cheque at the Bank of Montreal, re-READ THIS READ THIS Solution Solution READ THIS Solution Solu to another triend. Before rerring to steep took off both boots and stockings, throwing hem carelessly aside. After being about half a hour in bed he recollected having placed the noney in his stocking, and immediately bunded out of bed and searched his tocking, but, alas, was too late. The money as gone. The care was searched, but no trace I the missing \$3,000 was found. His friend. I given the case into the bands of Detective Aurphy, who is at present busy investigating he matter, but has no hopes of recovering the Dey.

lles, 182 cents; 400 miles, 15 cents.

HOPES YOR THE FUTURE.

Their labors have been herculean. Their accomplishments, under the most adverse cir cumstances; are almost miraculous. When they next uppear in Parliament their numbers will be increased from thirty to at least eighty. They will have more or less of the only reliable English support-that which comes from fear-from a number of English mem-

bers who will owe their election to the judicious exercises of the balance of power by the exiled Irish in England and Scotland. With that strength they will be able to throttle English legislation, and thus to compel the English to allow them to retire from the atmosphere polluted by royal and aristocratic bestiality and to establish a free Parliament for the government of a free

people in Ireland. In the accomplishment of this work they need one more great effort on the part of their American auxiliarits. We appeal to every branch of the League to give renewed life and determination to the work, We earnestly invite all who are not members to join the Leagne, and we invite all men of our nuce, whether members of the League or not, to forward subscriptions for the Parliamentary fund to Rev. Charles O'Reilly, D.D., treasurer, Detroit, Mich.

At the convention to be held in January it is more than probable that Mr. Parnell will be present. It is certain that the Irish Perliamentary party will be represented at that gothering, the progress and condition of the Irish people will be stated to your representatives, and we believe, as we earnestly pray, that the next convention after that will be one called to receive a delegation who comes from the Irish Parliament in College Green.



judges at the coming term, the preliminaries having been arranged yesterday in the office of having been arranged yesterday in the omos of Mr. Boutre & Co. The alleged grievance is as follows: Last Saturday Mr. Hernas Poitras, of Aqueduct strest, went out to Ile Perrot to pass the Sunday. On Sunday he went to the parish church, though at the time he was ill, having cramps to such an ex-tent as to be greatly incommoded. When he arrived he found the church. crowded, when he arrived he found the church crowded, and being unable to obtain a seat, stood in the rear of the church close to the door. When that The church close to the door. When that the convergation are length, stirring up art of the service at which the convergation had arrived, being unable from the pain of the service at which the convergation had arrived, being unable from the pain of the service at which the convergation had arrived, being unable from the pain of the service at which the convergation had arrived, being unable from the pain of the service at which the convergation had arrived, being unable from the pain of the service at which the convergation had arrived, being unable from the pain of the service at which the convergation had arrived, being unable from the pain of the service at which the pain of the service at the service at the service at the service at the pain of the service at the service A MARLE SA

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novement was in progress, but unfortunately, it particle of a sectional character. This was much to be regretted and could only be explained by the fact that the true question at issue was not properly understood by the English people. The point at stake and the only one was whether au attempt was being made by means of the statute of 1860 to deprive the inhabitants of the North West of the right of trial by jury, which

was the birthright of every British subject, and with the knowledge he had of the Loghsh he with the knowledge he had of the boghen he felt sure that if they properly understood the matter they would be the first to rise and de-mand for the inhabitants of the North-West the same rights that are enjoyed here. Justice was the same everywhere, whe her on the banks of the Saskatchewan or the shores of the St. Lawrence. It was unfair to arraign before the tribunal of public opinion the judge and jury who tried Riel. They were simply the outcome of the law as it was found in the statute book.

The law was passed by our own representatives, and we were responsible for the iniquitous portions of it. Mr. Charles Langelier thanked the citizens of Mr. Charles Langener thanked the cluzent of Montreal for joining with Quebec in upholding the cause of the balf-breeds. The Mots might be divided into three classes :--1. Those who had obtained land in Manitoba and alterwards left for the North-West. These were a small number and did not take up arms, 2. The half-breeds of Manitoba who hever obtained ind in

breeds of Mantoba who rever obtained failt in that province m virtue of the law of 1870 and who are entitled to it. S. The haif breeds who have always lived in the North-West and have never obtained lands at all. This was the most important class. To have their griev-ances redressed it might be said that they have down on the fact the start they should proceed constitutionally, but having no representation they could only in the their grievances known by means of petitions and delegations, and even then they got no justice. The best evidence that they were justified in asking what they did w.s. that the Government issued hundreds of lithat the Government issued hundreds of h-censes when the trouble broke out and Hon. Mr. Macpherson was compelled to leave the cabinet. In this country people were not executed for political of-fences. In the United States after their civil war the men who took part in it were forgiven and afterwards became the least citizens and worked the hardest for the day best citizens and worked the hardest for the development of the country. England did the same. The English people need not be alarmed same. The lengths people need not be atarmed nor threaten because they asked what it was in the power of the authorities to grant, namely, clemency. If this were granted the two races would even be more firmly knit together than before, and all would go on in peace and har-

Mossrs. Alphonse Ouimet, George Dubamel, Joseph Duhamel and others delivered addresses, mony. after which the resolutions passed on the Champ de Mars a week ago were put to the meeting and adopted by acclamation. Subscription lists were also opened to provide funds for an appeal to England.

(JUEPRC, August 13.—Another meeting was held last night in St. Salveur to discuss the commutation of Riel's sentence. The Mayor of the municipality, Dr. Fiset, presided. An address was presented to Messrs. Lemieux and Fitzpatrick, who were present, thanking them and also the English-speaking counsel who had defended Riel, and terminated by offering them St. Sauveur's subscription, S150, towards the defease of Riel, which Lemieux and Fitzpatrick rolused, saying to give it to Riel's mother and wife for their aid. Mr. Lemieux then addressed the aid. Mr. Lemieux then accurate up meeting at some length, stirring up all the patriotism the assemblage had in them.

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ears' penitentiary Ouellet were sentenced to three years' penibentiary. Joseph Arcand, Ignace Poitrus, sr., Ignace

Poitras, jr., and Moise Parenteku were sen tenced to one year in Regina juil. Joseph Dolorme, Alexander Lobenibarde,

Joseph Pilon, Bartiste Rocheleau, Petrie Tourand and Francis Tourand were discharged to appear for sentence when called upon.

One-Arrow, who was convicted yesterday. was sentenced to three years' penitentiary. He loudly, and even eloquently, protested his innocence

The Court then adjourned till Monday.

AUSTRIA'S OLD GRUDGE.

THE CASE OF MR. KEILEY-HE HAS BEHAVED WELL UNDER TRYING CIRCUM-STANCES.

WASHINGTON, August 17,-The refusal of the Austrian Government to receive Mr. Keiley as Minister of the United States, which is made still more ridiculous by the reasons alleged for it, has led to many specu-

ment on some foreign power.

There is not the least warnant for either of these speculations, nor is there a color of probability for any of them. The Administra tion has acted liberally toward Mr. Keiley, and the Presidentis entirely satisfied with the manner in which he has conducted himself, in delicate and embarrassing circumstances. He made no fues over his rejection at Rome, and he has not gone near Vienna, peuding the correspondence relating to his reception, which when published will do Mr. Bayard and the Administration much credit. The illegitimate son of Victor Emmanuel

who is the Italian Ambassador to Austria, is directly responsible for the hostility exhibited toward Mr. Keiley. Behind his intrusive intervention the old wound inflicted by Mr. Webster on the pride of the Hapsburgs, in his mem-orable correspondence with the Chevalier Hulseman, has never entirely healed, and one point of it may now be recalled as having some relation to the present disagreement.

Seen after the advent of the Taylor Administration, when the revolution in Hungary had begun to assume important proportions, Mr. Dudley Mann was sent to Vienna "to obtain

minute and reliable information in regard to Hungary in connection with the affairs of adjoining countries, the probable issue of the present revolutionary movements, and the chances we may have of forming commercial arrangements with that power favorable to the United States. * The object of the United States. * * The object of the President is to obtain information in regard to Hungary and her resources and prospects. with a view to an early recognition of her in dependence, and the promotion of commercial

CHURCHILL'S GREAT SPEECH.

LONDON, Aug. 13.-In a speech at Wimborne, Minister, last evening, Lord Ran-dolph Churchill denied that he was actuated against Earl Spencer and Lord Ripon by per-sonal feelings. He assailed only their methods of governing. Lord Randolph denounced the Radical for withing to the the second second Radicals for wishing to tax the poor men's beer, which, he said, was food equality with broad. He denied any caucus arrangements of the Liberals, and said he believed the Tories would be victorious at the general elections. Randolph said he cared not a rap what the Daily News and Standard said about him ; such criticism was as offective as water on a duck's back. Ito emphatically denied they, the Con-

servatives, wanted to tax the food of the people. He claims for the Conservatives the passage of the seats' bill. Lord Randolph taunted the Radicals with having no policy, while the Tories were carrying a great one, laving for its object the strengthening of the Emlations as to the future intentions of the president toward Mr. Keiley. It is stated with remarkable precision that he is to be appointed Assistant Secretary of Sinte in place of Mr. Adea , also that he is to be appointed State in place of Mr. Adde; also, that he is to be appointed Consul-General at Paris in place of Mr. Walker; and, finally, that he is to receive another mission for a third expeci-ment on some foreign power. Russia for the sake of securing votes at the elections. The Standard this morning entirely ignores his speech.

ITALY AND THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, August 17.-The Marquis of Salis bury, it is stated, will soon after going to Frauce have a conference with Senor Depretis, the Italian prime minister, at Controville, a watering place on River Vaire in the Vosges. It is reported that Italy desires to send 20.000 troops into the Soudan to secure the Red See coast from Suakim, at present held by the British, to Assab bay along which lie most of Italy's possessions on the coast. The Italian scheme contemplates securing control over the eastern Soudan and then of Khartour as a capital. If Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, who has been sent a special envoy from England to Constantinople, and Cairo for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the future management of Egyptian affairs, fails to bring the Sultan to terms, it is believed England will sign the agreement with Italy which will leave the latter power free to carry out her plans as outlined above."

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, August 14 .- In the House ef Commons te-day Lord Randclph Churchill replying to a question, said the duties of the Afghan Boundary commission had not yet been completed, and that the Government did not intend to withdraw the commission. Mr. Colridge was the present chief of the commission, and the others connected with him were all doing useful work. The dispute with Russia about the Zulficar pass, the secretary continued, was not trivial, but the

N. Y. Sun.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

A PROSPECT THAT THE CANADIAN PACIFIC WILL SECURE THE CONTRACT.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 14 -The Hon Richard C. Baker, ex-minister of justice, of South Australia, who arrived here on the last Australian steamer on route to London, in an interview on the subject of the threatened withdrawal of the Pacific Mail steamers, said :- "It is precisely on a matter relating to this that I am now going to London. have been commissioned by the Australian colonies to go and consult with the home government relative to an agreement which has been drawn up, by which the English and American mail Bervice can be let to any steamship company. The agreement referred to has been signed by South Australia, New South Wales, and Victoria, and I have reason to believe that Tasmania, Queensland and West Australia will also sign it. Whether New Zealand will do so is doubtful. The proposal is that steamship companies be paid so much per pound for mail matter. The contract will call for a weekly mail service of 29, 30 or 31 days from London to Adelaide. English companies taking the mails via the Suez Canal receive a subsidy of \$1,000,000 a year. Their contracts expire in September, 1887. The new arrangement would commence on that date." Mr. Baker added that the Canadian Pacific had offered to provide a weekly English-Australian 30-day mail service via Vancouver Island for \$5,000 a year, and as the colonies were now paying twice that sum it was possible the Canadian Pacific would secure the contract. The probabilities of their doing so would, he said, be increased if the Canadian Government subsidized a line of steamers between British Columbia and Australia, which he understood it was intended to do.

"There are," says the Paris National, " in France 36,000,000 of human beings who work hard from morning to, evening, and do harm to no one, There are besides in this country 300,000 rascals who rob and murder, and who pass by the name of the army of crime.

THE EXPELLED NUNS.

BUENOS ATRES, Aug. 15.-A number of nuns who were expelled from Montividee by President Santos, arrived here yesterday. The nun in charge of the party is a sister of President Sapta Maria, of Chili, They will, proceed to Chili by the next steamer.

THE TRUE WITNESSHAND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

CABLE DESPATCHES.

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AN ALPS CLIMBER, KILLED AN ALPS CLIMBER, KILLED. FRENNA, Ang. 11.-D. Z. Sigmundy, an experienced tourist, who tecently published a book on "Daugers of Atpine Olimbiug," has been killed by falling over a precipice after elimbing to Pio de "la "Ney," in the H uses Alps, which had hitbeito been considered an impressible fast. impossible feat. THE MUNSTER BANK FAILURE.

DeBLIS, August 12 At the conclusion to day of the bankruptcy examination in the case of Mr. Delaney, who was connected with the Mugater Banks the Judge Said the progeodings had benn both instructive and saggestive, and had shown that the persons in the management of the Munster Bank had carried on [commercial transactions whichought to be publicly investigated

THE OUEEN'S SPEROH drafted the Queen's speech prorogueing Parliament. His sim is to make it a manifesto in favor of the Conservatives. The speech will refer to the quietude of Ireland without. ecercion, the successful issue of the Egyptian. loas, the revival of peaceful relations and friendly alliances with foreign powers, and

surveillance, the Spanish Government having surveillakie, the Spanish Government having received information that a plot to assassinate King A fonto has been arranged in England, and thay emissaires have left England via France for the Spanish frontier. The Madrid Gevernment is considering whether or not to demand the surrender of Angulo on the charge of murder of General Prim, All the feading republicans, including Castelar, Sal meron, Zvrfilla and Margall, declare that they have in sympathy with the Angulo party. The Globs, Castelar's organ, declares that Anghio should be classed among com mon criminals," and the Progresso demands that he be brought to justice.

THE VIENNA BLACKMAILER.

LONDON, Aug. 11 -There was a little flutter of excitement yesterday in society circles over the pro-ecution of Boy iell, at the instance of the English Government, on a charge of blackthe English Government, of a charge of older mail. Only one charge was preferred against him, that of writing to Mr. Gladstone demand-ing the payment of \$1,500 before the 8th inst., ander pain, in the event of his refusal, of pub-fishing disagreeable circumstances of a privat character conjected with his f mily, and on bis charge he was convicted and sentenced to aix months' imprisonment at hard labor. The charges agains Boydell of blackmating Vienna hadies, by threatening to make revelations to their husban h of certain wifely improprieties, were dropped, as some of the blackmailing let-ters were unplemently suggestive of a possi bility of truth, and it was felt, as the prisoner was panished on another charge, there was no need of raking up domestic scandals.

THE IMPERIAL VISITS.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—The National Gazette says that Prince Dolgoraki, aide-de-cump to the Caur, has gone to Gastien to arrange for the meeting between Emperor William and the Czar, after the meeting of the latter and Imperor Francis Joseph at Kremsler. Gen. Possiet. Rassian Minister of Communications, is already at Warsaw making preparation for the Czar's visits to the Emperation of Austria and the Emperor of Germany. The army is being mobilized to occupy the different lines of railway to be traversed by the Czar and to guard the bridges, tunnels and crossings. The military preclutions taken last year to protect the Caar against cutrage by Nihilists are being repeated on a larger scale, owing to the authori iss having received information that the Nunilists in Europe have recently shown great activity and have plenty of money

have no fear that he will be plucky enough to face me in court." I thave not done with him yet." The reporter then called upon the man who soceived the thrashing and asked for his side of the story told you by my assilant is nonsense. I have not been flogod; the man struck me with a stick and abused me! It's merely a case of blackmail of a peculiarly bad kind. The story that I had outraged the man's daughter is absolutely false." Mr. Pearce, of Eiders, the ship builders, is the ie o of the story. The man who thrashed him i name | Francis.

THE DILKE SCANDAL.

HE DECLARES HIS INNOCENCE OF THE OHARGE MADE AGAINST HIM. 1.0

'LONDON, August 11 .- Sir: Charles Dilke has

Lorrion. August 11.—Sir Charles (Dike has written a letter to, the electors of Chelsea in whi h he assumes an air of injured inn. cence; and swars that he is wholly guiltless of the grievo is sin charged against him. It is becoming daily more evident that there is now no chance of suppressing the scandal. The whole story is to be spread out in full before the public. When Sir Charles Dike, through Lord Granville, passed his check for \$125,000 to Mr. Do ald Crawford, the aggived husband; it was supposed that the scandal was husbed. it was supposed that the scandel was husbed, and so it would have been if it had not been losa, the retring with foreign powers, and friendly alliances, with foreign powers, and the activity et legislation since the Tories came into office as matters of national con-gratu ation. PLOT TO: MURDER KING "ALFONSO. Lendor, Angust' 11. — Paul Angulo, and that they have "guaranteed that Mr. Crawford shall not lose pecuniarly by the source of Sthe enormous bibb. Crawford schall ont loss pectnarly by his, rejection of the enormous bribe. All the parties move in the best society. Mrs. Crawford who is unly twenty years of age, and almost you, grenough to be her husband's child, is daughter of Alr. Thomas, Lustace Sunth, the Radical member for lynamon h, and her, sister is a widew of Mr. Ashton Dilke., Mr. Craw-ford is a barrister, and held an important official position in the office of Lord. Advocate for Scot-land, in Whitehall. It is expected that all reve-lations of a supracional kind, for which the much lations of a sumational kind, for which the public is all agog, will be averted by Mrs. Crawford conis all agog, will be avertee by stra. Crawford con-senting to divorce and Sir Charles pleading guilty. Having ought a Badidal, the Tornes now pro-pose to serve thin as his party would have veryed them, and, now that the scandal has passed jout of the realm of goesip into the divorce court, and is thus public property, they are build on giving it the widest publicity.

are ben on giving it the widest publicity: All the Lory parora to day have flaming articles about the candal, publishing the names articles about the candid, publishing the hames in full, and give greery scrap of information which they can give without infringing the law of tibel. The Radiusl paper, on the other hand, print only the briefest and most formal notices of the filing of the divorce p tition, and put them in the smallest type an most obscur-corners of the papers. The Weekly Despatch, corners of the papers The Weekly Despates, which is owned by a brother o: Sir Charles Dilke, wholly ignores the subject, and does not even mention in it- law reports that a petition tor divorce has been filed.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE ARMY AND NAVY THANKED FOR SOU-DAN SERVICES-COMPLIMENTS TO THE CANADIANS - COLONIAL LOYALTY TO ENGLAND FULLY DEMONSTRATED.

LONDON, Aug. 12. In the House of Lords this alternoon the Marquis of Salisbury, in moving a vote of thanks to the army and navy for their recent services in Egypt, paid a strong tribute to General Lord Wolseley and General 'Franam and other officers and soldiers and marines who took part in the Khartoum expedition for their valor, perse verance and the high spirit they displayed in the arduous work of the desert compaigns He also dwelt on the gallantry of the mem bers of the Australian contingent, who, he said, were deserving of special thanks and on that of the Indian troops and Canadiau voyageurs. The Prime Minister praised in unmeasured terms the valor and devotion of General Gordon and Generals Earle and Stewart and the other officers and others when lost their lives during the Soudan war, and

cholers have occurred in the Odestian subarbs, dition, a Ab 2 p, m; tair hours after the acti-and that in consequence all, arrivals from dent courred, Superintendent John Tessale Marseilles have been prohibited... GIBRAINAR, August 12 A British steam ship lies quarantined off the Mersel Kebir, Algeiar, with four cases of oholera on board. One person has died of the disease on the

Vessel are down with the disease to day. , oWe have a large number of volunteer nurses to care for the sick." There is excellent feeling among the troops.

UNITED STATES.

SERIOUS CYCLONE IN NORTHERN NEW YORK:

IROR, N.Y., August 12 -At 5 o'clock this afternoon a cloud burst eight miles from Amsterdam. The Central Hudson tracks for five handred feet were washed into the river, and telegraph poles and fences prostrated for miles. Trains east and west were delayed, passengers being transferred around the break. A large gang is at work repairing. The rain fell in sheets, destroying crops, etc. The loss is estimated at thousands of dollars. WATERTOWN, N.Y., August 12 .- A cyclone at Norwood, St. Lawrence county, this afternoon destroyed several houses and buildings, and the O. & L. C. railway bridge. Several persons were killed. Telegraphic communication is interrupted. It is reported that eight persons were killed and several fatally injured. Among the killed are John Martin, a millowner, Mrs. David, Fingibbons and Mrs. Armstrong. The O & L. C. Railroad, bridge, a quarter mile long, over the Racquet river was destroyed, all the church steeples were blown down, and one church was demolished. Hallstones as large as a man's fist completely destroyed the growing crops. Five hundred excursionists from Plattsburg had to stay over night in Ogdensburg, being anable to return.

FATAL WATERSPOUT IN DAKOTA. ST. PAUL, Minn., August 12 -Advices from Deadwood say a watersport struck Lone Tree creek, near Chadron, Dakota, last Thursday, flooding the valley, drowning four men, two children, and a number of horses; besides washing uway several hundred yards of the newly finished railroad grade. The uext morning in the White river the track of the flood was found strewn with dead horses, harness and tools, while here and there were found the body of some unfortunate grader.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

ENNIS, Texas, August 11 .- Last Thursday night a shocking accident occurred at the residence of Mr. N. B. Rankin, an old and prominent citizen of Ellis County. Mr. Rankin is an elderly man and in feeble health. Just before supper he requested two of his daughters, aged respectively 19 and 17 years, to go upstairs and draw him a small quantity of spirits from a harrel. This they did by candle light. The barrel being nearly empty. and the candle being held near the faucet, the barrel exploded, clowing the rouf off the building and setting it on fire. One of the young ladies was instantly killed and the other has since died from her injuries. The dwelling, a large and costly one, with its entire contents, was consumed, together with the hody of the daughter who was instantly killed.

CLEVELAND'S MAD ANARCHISTS. OLEVILLAND, August 12 -Cleveland was regaled with its first real anarobist meeting last night. It was held on the public square before a big crowd, and August Sples, editor of the Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, and William Gorsuch, the Chicago Socialist, were the principal speakers. The meeting was called to express sympathy with the latter for his arrest caused by alloged incendiary utter- in making the heathen Chinese Christians. line or street, instructing rushes for the other ances at a gathering of the Cleveland Rolling But it distresses me beyond measure to find houses in rear to be made. The last house or the atterances of the Chicago pair. Gorauch was wary and fired his biggest guns at Corgressman Foran, whom he te med a political trickster. Editor Spies spoke in German, and advised his heavers to arm themselves with rifles. "If," said he, " you haven't got g25 for a Winchester spend twenty five cents or dynamite. The dynamite will do the work etter." Mrs. Gorsuch took part in the demonstration and distinguished herself by bearing under a large red flag a transparency on which was printed in red letters "Under the Stars and Stripes we starve. Under the red flag we live.'

હેતું છાલ્ય આ અ<u>ને સંસ્</u>યુક્ષે છે.

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

MONSIGNOR CAPEL ON 'ITS' SOLUTION-CHRISTIANIZING THE PAGAN-A, MIS-

BIONABY SCHEME -SEVEBER LAWS WHICH SHOULD BE RIGIDLY ENFORCED. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.012.---Monsignor Capel, the eminent prelate who has spent

several weeks on this coast, and who has devoted no little time to the study of the pecu liar social problems in California, was seen by a Chronicle reporter last Sunday. In response to the query whether he had yet turned his thoughts to the Chinese question, the Monsignor replied :

"Yes I have watched with much interest for the past two years what your press has had to say on the matter. I have also, by the reading of books and by inquiry from travelers, learnt of the class of the Chinese who emigrate from China Since my arrival in San Francisco I have added much by personal observation and by conversation with one of our priests, who lived and labored in China for six years, and is now laboring for the con-version of these people. 1 have, of course, visited Chinatown by day and by night, ac companied by an efficient and experienced member of the police force. On other parts of the slope I have not failed to watch the Chinamen and his doings."

"What do you think of it?"

"It is a terrible plague spot. Men herded together with at the smallest attention to decency or to the lordinary laws of hygiene ! Chinese women, and, to their lasting shame, Caucasian women, living a life of open and anchecked prostitution with Chinamen- the permanent Chinese, slavery of many of these unfortunate Chinces girls; they almost open sale and purchase of American children by the Chinese for their countrythe corruption of American boys men; scarcely yet out of their teens in these Chinese dens of wickedness; the widespread gambling in Chinatown and the atrocious example of iniquity given to other citizens, male and female, young and old-all these cry to heaven for vengeance. The report just issued by the Supervisors is, from my own observation, understated rather than otherwise."

"Do you see any danger to the State from

what you have called a 'plague spot '?" "Most assuredly. Whatever tends to lessen the moral tone, and teaching, and prac tice of a people, must of necessity destroy in that very measure the sense of self-respect and of proper government. Add to the which, in this case, if I be rightly informed, these people constitute an imperium in imperio, having their own laws and tribupuls independent of the laws of the country, to which latter obedience is rendered for convenience's sake. A country or State has its own existence, which it has a right and a duty to preserve. Within its own proper sphere law constitutes the principle of action on which the life of the State or country is perpetuated. But if, as in this instance, a body of citizens (and the larger the number the greater the danger) has, in matter of civil life, an independent action, evil must necessarily ensue." " What of the cheap labor ?"

"This is matter of political economy which I have not yet sufficiently worked out, on which, therefore, I would rather not yet give a judgment or even an opinion. 'Of one thing am certain, namely, that the Chinese popu lation acts as a parasite on the State of California. All its wants, even to the smallest details, are applied from California are borne away to the native country. A similar system, but on a more majesticscale, has been carried on by several of the great landlords of Ireland, and we know with what result."

"What appear to you to be the remedies for destroying this 'plague spot'?" " Of course I see no lasting remedy except

Will company's strikers. Mary of the strik among Christian teachers the utter despair ers were in the crowd and londly applauded about converting the class of Chinese to be found on the Pacific slope. An honorable exception to this is Father Antinucci, the priest appointed to work among the Chinese. Strengthen my hand with \$12,000, or at least \$10 000,' says be, 'and I will carry out from my experience obtained as missionary in China a plan that will spread Christianity in Chinatown.' The good Italian Fathers proposition is worthy of the consideration of the public of San Francisco. A few rich men could with little sacrifice allow the Father to put to the test his plan. The ground is secured, and (wenty-four subscribes of \$500 each would set the work going. Willingly will I be one if twenty three others be found. Is not this worthy of an effort of the press? Great evils require prompt and drastic measures. Our nunicipal laws meet many of the difficulties. Rigidly enforce the laws, and if they are found insufficient to meet the mi-ery, let your State Legislature intervene and pass severer laws. Let the proprietors of houses be held responsible for properly-lighted, any and drained apart-This should be enforced by fines in-กษณ์ 9. creasing in amount, and in the event of noncompliance condenin the property as unin abitable. Let every lodging house be lihabitable. Let every lodging house be li-censed, open at all hours for inspection, and have the person holding the license mulcted out all bad humor, and regulating every orfor every violation of the by laws governing ganic function. such houses. Let the proprietors of houses in which apartments are specially fitted up for gambling, as well as the lesse, be prohibited to have such constructions, under heary penaltics. Let the houses of ill fame be brought under the severest supervision and restraint, and be gradually driven away. The police and municipal authorities are perfectly cognizant of the greater part of the iniquity now existing. It is passing strange they should have allowed it to increase and come to its present proportions. The system

THE CHARGE AT BATOCHE. AN IMPORTANT EXTRACT FROM THE LATE COL. WILLIAMS' DIABY-HIS ACCOUNT OF THE EXPLOIT, OF CONSTRUCT

The family of the late Ool. Williams, the callant command i of the Midland Battalion, have submitted to the Mail the diary of the campaign, kept by the deceased officer, from which the following envise, detailing the fight.

by lasgering and ditching. 'A' Compary (Midland) out all night on the river bank.

Sunday, May 10.—Advanced, skirmished whole force, Midlaud covering bank tot river and left of advance. All withdrawn at sunset to corral.

to corral. "Monday, May 11.—Advanced sgain, same direc ion, but pushed forward, beyond old lines, and shelled the other side of river from our ad-vanced rifle pits. "Made advance beyond the cometery and captured pits of enemy. Not supconnetery and captured pits of enemy. Not sup-ported. Retired for evening as ordered by the Gentral. "Tues lay, May 12.—Owing to confusion of orders between the General and Col. Strauben-of Skin? Then

zie we did not advance until after dinner. Then, zie we did not advance until after dinner Then, receiving, suggestions, from Col., Straubenzie, we 2.06, the Midland pushed on with cheers on the river slope. After advanc-ing some time rapidly, I and rod halt, and climbed to top of bank to visw position. The two companies 'A' and 'C' (Midland) has come op; with a will, and the cheers went up deter-immed and strong. Not one man flinched. The fire was hot from the front and from across the fiver was hot from the front and from across the

river. Major Kirwin now joined us, and was most useful and pucky. My men were now lying down getting breath. They claimed that in addi ion to other firing the Grenadiers' fire, was coming across from the right rear and outting the trees above them. Un climbing the bank I could not see any of our side, although I had a good view across the open and in rear of the enemy's rife pits. I urged Kirwin to go for a support, and shortly 'B' company of the 80 h, under Captain Ruttan, came to our rear and we received them with cheers. Here from our line came the first cry of 'ambulance,' and here several of our men ware wounded. I crawled to the bank again and to the rear for Capt. Harstone, of the Grenadiers, who was to have connected with us, but received no reply. Articlery then opened fire, and we saw the shell explode on the rifle pits of he enemy across the river. And now I in ended to divide the fores, one half under Majur Hughes to sweep the river slope, the other o follow me in a rush or charge for the hous-s The response was a ready and noble or e. I then clim od the hack again and saw a few Grenn-d.ers in a poplar buff to our rear. I called again fur Captain Harstone but could not connect with him. Then the Gatling can opene on the right. This I explained to my men and told them now was the time to charge for the houses. I mount-ed the bank and called on one-half to follow. The cheer and rush were msgnificent. As we advanced I ordered a portion to take possession the log h use on the left on the bank. It was a good strategic position and commanded the bank and sivance. From this they rushed to Batoche's house. The Grenadiers crossing our rear frem right to left followed my men to the rear from right to left followed my men to the log house and Batoche's. A slight dip occurred in the ground. Here I halted every man for nreath and to gather in line. They obeyed my order, the 90 h as well as the Midland, and as soon as they joined, af er telling them I would command them and would be hone ed by leading th m, I or ered the charge across the open.

I was leaving, waving my forrge cap (no sward) anid a shower of builets. I reached across the spind a shower of builds. I reached across the open and absidered for a moment under the log house in front of the large shop. I was there first, and looked around and fi und a large num-ber of the court and kneeling and firing, Charl-ton, of 'O' Company (Midland), came in and audther of my men. Three others followed, and I ordered them to get into the log shanty, and we love off the windows and they opened for the the standard they opened fire in the direction of the river. Where the track passed down the bullets fairly hailed against he building, and then I ordered a rush for the sh p, where we drew out the prisoners one by one from the ce lar. They started that others were in othe houses. I the asked a few men to follow me at d kyked in the doors of the bouses, and took possession of all of them on the line or street, instructing rusnes for the basis or minutes. The jury was out only the houses in rear to be made. The last house or minutes, and returned with a verdict of whop nearest the viver I entered with two of the minutes, and returned with a verdict of finance. It was in great diso der, had been "Guilty." The prisoner was remanded for Molands. It was in great diso der, had been used as —— "- [Here the entry broke off abruptly.—Ed. Mail.]

Hot and dry skin? Scalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Vague feelings of unrest? Acid stomach? Aching loins? Tramps, growing nervousness? Itrange soreness of the bowels? Inaccountable languid teelings 2 Inaccountable languid teelings? Ihort breath and pleuritic pains? "he-side'headache? Backache? "requent attacks of the "blues"? Muttering and distress of the eart? Albumen and tube casts in the water Fittul rheumatic pains and neu-Loss of appetite, flesh strength?

AUGUST 19,-1885.

Hot and dry skin?

Oonstipation alternating with looseness of the bowels? Drowsiness by day, wakefulness

Abundant pale, or scanty flow of

dark water? Ohills and fever? Burning patches

YOU HAVE BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KLONEYS. 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 sys-tem, and finally pneumonia, diarrhera, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions curve and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease not a rare one-it is an every day dize dur, and disting uner victure. claims more victime than any other con

Jains, there's victime than any other com-plaint, It must be treated in time or it will gate the mastery. Don's neglect it. Warser's S. 3FF. Cure has cured thousands of cases of the worse type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal



THE REBEL TRIALS.

"ONE-ARROW" FOUND GUILTY OF TREA BON-FELONY.

TORONTO, August 14 --- The Mail's corres pondent at Regina telegraphs as follows :-The court resumed at three a clock this after noon before Judge Richardson. Associated with him were Colonel McLeod and Mr. Henry Fisher, J. P., Messra. Christopher Robinson, Osler and Cargrain appeared for the crown, and Mr. F. Beverly Robertson for the defence. One Arrow, the first prisoner arraigned, entered the dook with an air of total indifference. After the usual formalities, Colonel Richardson proceeded to read the charge, which was interpreted to the prisoner by Joseph Nolin, a haifbreed. The charge was treason-felony and almost identical with that preferred against the half-breed prisoners who pleaded guilty the other day. At the conclusion he was asked whether he would be tried by a jury or summarily by a magistrate. He elected a jury. The clerk of the court then read the charge again, and the prisoner pleaded "not guilty." The jury was called and sworn. Mr. Casgrain opened the case on behalf of the Crow . He said the prisoner might be charged with h gh treason, but on account of the inditione knowledge of Indians regarding allegiance, he thought it best that he should be charged with treason-felony, which was not a, capital offence. Only three witnesses were examined, viz., Astley, Ross and the Indian agent Lash. Their evidence was similar to that given in the Riel trial. They proved that the prisoner was present at Batoche, although it could not be proved he was actually engaged. Mr. Robertson addressed the jury for the defence and was followed by Mr. Ösler for the Crown. Judge Richardson's charge only lasted a few

MADRID, Aug. 13 -- Some excitement has been created here by a report that Germany has occupied the Caroline Islands, which are elaimed by Spain.

The Carolines, or New Philippines, lie between the Philippines, the Marshall Islands and New Guines, directly north of Australia. The number of islands is 500 and the area 872 square niles. They are ruled by petty chiefs and are noted for commercial enterprise. In 1868 (July 9) England took possession of this archipetago. The population is about 20,000 1

PARIS, August 13 .- The Chamber of Commerce has sent a memorial to the Govern ment protesting against the pretension of Sermany in assuming possession of Port Seguro and Little Popo on the West Coast of Africa, and arging the Government to main main the rights of France along that part of the African coast.

THE LIBERAL PROGRAMME.

LONDON, Sug. 11.--Some wonder has been expressed at Mr. G adistone's frequent delays in commencies his yacht trip for the benefit of his health; but the secret is now out. He has been endeavoring, with the Marquis of Hartington to bring about a modification of Right Hon Joseph Charab rhain's Radical programma-, so as to make it generally acceptable to the entire Liberal party. He has failed, however, as Mr. Champerlain reluses to remove a single plank from his probarian platform. Be-nides he is not anxi as to have a reconciliation of the disumted wings. Mr. Chamberlain believes that he leads the stronger section and that if the Conservatives can the thrown into a nuncity in the next house be will be Premier. This is a hope during beyond the prospect of immediate realization; for, how-ever strong the member for Birmingham will be, he would be too bitter a pill for the Whigs to swallow This move and the popularity of the Redical propagauda in some quarters make the mederate Liberais very anxious for the return of Mr. Gladstone to active political leadership. It is feared, however, that, notwithstanding the efforts be is making to regain his strength, the ex-Premier will be unable to take a prominent part in the autumn campaign.

MINOR AND PERSONAL.

Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, is seriously ill.

Diplomatic relations between Chili and Spain, which have been suspended for twenty years, have been resumed.

AN ENRAGED FATHER

HORSEWHIPS HIS DAUGHTER'S BETRAYER IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 12 .- The Pall Mall Gazette says :- A well known gentleman, who was recently appointed a member of the royal commission, was met on the staircase of his office in East India avenue to day and soundly flogged by a gentleman who publicly accused him of having seduced his daughter. The thrashing was preceded by a violent assault, the angry father shaking the betrayer of his child like a terrier docs a rat. A reporter of my child wherever he crosses my path. You may publish my name, pro-day six ca vided you publish his, if he feels aggrieved Madrid,

ANNEXING THE CAROLINE ISLANDS. | fittingly expressed condolence with their re latives and friends.

Baron Carrington, moderate Liberal, warmly seconded the motion, which was adopted Not a single Liberal leader was present dur-ing the proceedings. These absences were much remarked and were considered as a demonstration against the motion.

IN THE COMMONS.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach made a similar motion in the House of Commons. Speaking of the part taken by the Australians and Canadians in the expedition, the Chancellor said they had conclusively shown that there exists a strong bond of loyalty between

Eugland and her colonies, an element of strength that would serve England well in

case of emergency. The Marquis of Hartington seconded Sir Michael's motion and exonerated Lora Wolseley from blame for many of the short comings in the Soudan campaign, because the circumstances attending or causing them were beyond his control. The Marquis praised the Australians and Canadians for their services and the manner in which they were rendered, and said the colonial loyalty proved by these services added new strength to the British Empire. The motion was adopted.

THE CHOLERA.

OVER TWO THOUSAND VICTIMS TO CHOLERA IN SPAIN-REPORTED OUTBREAK AT

ODESSA-PANIC IN MARSEILLES IN-CREASED BY GROSS OFFICIAL LAXITY.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 12. -The cholera panic increases daily. The average departures from Marseilles by railway alone have already increased to 2,000 per day. As an instance of the laxness with which the Marseilles sanitary authorities perform their duties, the case of a captain of an English vessel lying in this port may be mentioned. The captain's aughter died of cholera on board the ship. He at once notified the authorities and re-quested a disinfection. Although at noon today thirty hours had elapsed since the girl's death no official action has been taken.

MADRID, August 12.-The Spanish authorities to day removed the land cordon which they established yesterday against Gibralter, because of the death there of a porson from illness resembling cholera. The inhabitants of Gibraltar are demanding the establishment of an English corden against Spanish ports, fearing the importation of cholera. Spanish ports have all been ordered to establish quarantine against arrivals from Gibralter. Thirtyfive new cases of cholera and nineteen deaths were reported in the city yesterday. Fifteen new cases exist in one street. This discovery has caused a sensation, and the authorities are vigorously disinfecting the thoroughfare. There were 4,567 new cases of cholera and 1.629 deaths from the disease reported yester. day throughout Spain. MADRID, Aug. 12 - The Gazette to day says

that in the past twenty four hours 6,464 new cases of cholera and 2,169 deaths have been reported from 576 towns in thirty-six provinces in Spain. This is the highest number of victims yet reported. The epidemic is visiting all the fashionable seaside resorts. At each place vigited a panic ensues and the place is deserted in forty-eight hours. Today six cases were reported in one house in

BURIED BY A LANDSLIDE.

ITHACA, N.Y., August 13 -Four laborers working on the Cayuga and Lake Shore pranches of the Lehigh Valley railr ad, during a heavy rain storm this afternoon sought helter under an overhanging bluff A land lide buried Michael M. Manus, Patrick Mc-Mahon and Michael Foley, killing them. The fourth escaped. McManus was unmarried, but the others leave large fami ies.

NEW PHASE OF THE ST. LOUIS MYSTERY.

Sr. Louis, August 13 -According to telegram from San Francisco Maxwell, the alleged murderer of Preller, now says that in time he will produce Preller, alivo and well. and show where he got the body in the trunk. Maxwell asserts that the body in the trunk was bought by himself and Pieller and left in the hotel for the purpose of procuring the insurance money on Prelier's life.

IMPRISONED BY FOUL GAS.

MINERS CLOSE THEIR EYES TO DANGER AND THEOW AWAY THEIR LIVES.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., August 11 .-- A mine of the West End Coal Company, operated by Conyngham, Teasdale & Co., at Mocanoque, was the scene of a peculiar and terrible ac-cident this morning. Just before the night-shift went off duty the fan broke. The boss knew of the accident and so did the men on the day shift before they entered the mine, but notwithstanding this they went into the mine. There were about thirty in all and they were supplied with safety lamps and it was well known the gas would accumulate. About 75 men were in the mine when work began. The workmen who were repairing the fan were the first who were overcome with gas and in about an hour later the same fate happened to many of the miners in the workings. Before the men fairly realized the danger about twenty became un-conscious. Those who could then escape did so. Superintendent John Teasdale, with a corps of men as a relief, went down the mine to assist them in making their escape, and after being in the mine half an hour Tradale and several of his men were overpowered by the foul gas and were with difficulty rescued. Others went down in the face of immense difficulties, and in spite of being continually overpowered with gas, got out all but ten. Three of those were dead and the others are beyond doubt dead. Dr. Hugher, of Shickshinny, who want vided you publish his, if be feels aggrieved Madrid. he can take aptin a sainat me, I should be only too glad to meet him in any way. I state that several cases of sickness resembling was brought to the surface in a senseless con-ing and healing.

of not enforcing the laws has signally failed, and more energetic measures should be taken." "What of preventing the immigration ?"

"A great question, and one not easily an swered in a country which oucourages men of all nations to come to it. Yet, even here, self-preservation is a law of necessity. And I fear it requires but little power of forecasting the future to see that labor and race troubles must arise. Better than that such civil strife should come that more rigid measures should be taken to exact that immigrants from China shall become citizens or conform to the life of your citizens. And among the small things to be exacted should be one that they leave like." their tails behind them."

"BLOOD WILL TELL,"

Yes, the old adage is right, but if the liver is disordered and the blood becomes thereby corrupted, the bad "blood will tell" in dis eases of the skin and throat, in tumors and alcers, and in tubercles in the lungs (first stages of consumption) even although the subject be descended in a straight line from Richard Cour de Lion, or the noblest Roman of them all. For setting the liver in order no other medicine in the world equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Try Try it, and your "blood will tell" the story of its wonderful efficacy.

IT NEVER FAILS.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will never fail you when taken to cure Dysentery Colic, Sick Stomach, or any form of Summer Complaint. Relief is almost instantaneous; a few doses cure when other remedies fail.

An abso'utely exact straight edge of more than thirty-six inches is a wonder of mechan ism. One of six feet was not recently believed possible, although several had been made on different plans of weblike and truss construction. It has been claimed, however, that almost absolute exactness has been secured by a straight dge twelve feet long. The appliance looks like an arched truss, the highest spring of the arch being only twenty inches in a length of twelvo feet.

A QUADRUPLE FORCE.

The reason why disease is so soon expelled from the system by Burdock Blood Bitters is because that excellent remedy acts in a four-

Mary is the name most common among men in France, where, as in Italy, the custom prevails of giving the Virgin's name to a boy, in conjunction with a distinctively male ap-pellation. Thus Hugo was Victor Marie, and the late Pope was Giovanni Maria. After Mary came in order of frequency Louis, Joseph, Charles, Henry, John, Francis, Peter, Paul, Julius, Maurice, Anthony, Eugene, Leo, Victor, Augustus, Edward, Exnest, and George.

JUST THE THING.

W. J. Guppy, druggist, of Newbury, writes : "Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is just the thing for Summer Sickness. I sold out my stock three times last summer. There was a good demand for it." Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is infallible for Dysentery, Colic, Sick Stomach and Bowel Complaint,

The bark of the tree from which quinine is region. Homopathists point to the fact as an example of their motto that like cures · 9

NO LADY WHO DELIGHTS IN FLOWERS, and likes to see them do well and bloom abundantly, should be without Hanington's Food for Flowers. Ordinary packages 30c.-sufficient for 20 plants for one vear.

The German Government has discharged all women who were employed in its postal telegraph and railway service as clerks and in other capacities. The reason alleged is that women are untit for public service.

Young, old and middle aged, all experience the wounterful beneficial effects of Aver's Sar-LOW'S S LPHUK SUAP should be found with every toilet. It is cleans-income heating and heating and heat to be employed the loss of time healthy and strong by its use, §

sentence later on.

HORRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE CHOLEKA.

DROPPING DEAD IN THE STREETS --- THE PRIESTS AND SISTERS' NOBLE WORK-THE ARCHBISHOP OFFERS HIS PALACE FOR AN HOSPITAL.

MADRID, August 14.-The ravages of choleia in Gravada are horrible. Scores of victims drop and die in the streets; in many cases they remain for hours before they are gathered up at night for hurried and un.

ceremonious burial in the common trench. MADRID, August 14. — There were 35 cases of cholera and 31 deaths in this city yesterday. In the province outside the city 75 cases and 18 deaths. The director of public works and the wife of unother government official succambed to the disease. The municipal authorities decided to demolish all slums. Quiet has been restored in Saville. In Saragossa the condition of affairs is improving Granada suffers from lack of doctors, medical students are detailed to attend the patients. The people there attribute the visitation to the Divine wrath and wear amulets to preserve them from disease. The priests and sisters are assiduous in attending to the wants of the sufferers. The archbishop has sold his equipages in order to obtain funds for relief measures. He has offered his palace as an hospital.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 14.—There were 25 deaths from cholers in this city yesterday.

M. P.'S UNDER ESPIONAGE.

LONDON, August 14 .- The Society for the Suppression of Vice has employed detectives to shadow every member of the House of Commons and report the places visited by them. The members are furious, but they are afraid to complain for fear of increasing the notoriety and making it appear that they have something to be ashamed of.

Holloway's Pills.-Easy Digestion.-These admirable Pills cannot be too highly appreciated for the wholesome power they exert over all disorders of the stomach, liver, bow-The bark of the tree from which quinine is obtained is useless unless grown in a malarial lieve and steadily work out a thorough cure, and in its course dispel headache, biliousness, flatulence and depression of spirits. It is wonderful to watch the daily improvement of the complexion, as Holloway's Pills purify the blood and restors plumpness to the face which had lost both flesh and color. These Pills combine every excellence desirable in a domestic remedy. The most certain and beneficial results flow from the occasional use of this regulating medicine ; even persons in health, or when following sedentary occupation, will find it an invaluable aperient.

A cigarette manufacturer at Merideu, Conn., contemplates hiring readers, who are to sit in the center of the work rooms and read aloud from the newest novels to the employes. Ho has imported the idea from

girla,

THE MONTREAL REBELLION SCARE: Biecember, 1837. t no

on parcell & 6.19

tan Jewi L

...AUGUST-19;-1885-

BT JOHN FRASER, MONTRAL.

There was a sound, but not of revelry, through the dark and narrow streets of old through the dark and herrow streets of old Montreal on the night of the 13th of Decem-ther, 1887. C. Builder, the dark and the It was the sound of strend men mustering and hurrying in wild confusion and under

fearful excitement, all "concentrating to a

rallying point-theold Ohamp de Mars. In the early morning of that eventfal day Sir John Colborne; the commander in-chief,! started from Montreal : on his march, with about 2,000 men; to disperse the rebel force about 2,000 they are an area revel force encamped at the village of St. Enstache, some encampou as the north. The whole northern district was then in open rebellion. The ern district was then in open receilion. The eity had been left almost entirely under the protection of the volunteer force.

Such of the citizens who were on the street about eight o'clock that night would have abons right of the lachine Troop of Gavalry, so well known by their fierce look-Cavairy, so wen known by their herce look-ing bear skin helmets, dashing along our streets at a mad gallop. The guard at the eity gate at Dow's brewery was no hindrance to his wild speed, the crossed bayonets of the to his who speed, one thoused bayoners of the four sentries posted there were cleared at a bourd. His uniform being known to the reved him from a passing Then down old St. Joseph sentries shot. Then nown old St. Joseph and Notre Dame streets, at the same wild pace, to the Main Guard, which stood nearly in front of the present Court House, and there delivered his verbal despatch from Major Penner, commanding officer at Lachine, to the officer of the day in "and are reported advancing in force ion " Lachine to capture the arms stored there "for the frontier volunteers." This deepatch was delivered at the Main Guard within thirty minutes after the trooper had mounted his horse at Lachine. The distance being

his horse at Lachine. The distance being over eight miles. Then there was wild hurrying on the streets of Montreal. "To arms i" was the cry; "the rebels are at hand." The alarm bells rang—the news flew like lightning, reaching every nook and corner of the city in a few minutes. The city was confined within small limits at that time. Few of the young releasers of that day are now living. The volunteers of that day are now living. The volunteers of that day are now living. The wild excitement of that night can never be forgotten by the living ones. There were hurried mountings of staff officers and order-Women and children were "Cryand lies. and Clamorand" on the streets. All was uproar and disorder, but amid this disorder and uproar there was method, pre-arranged, to meet any such emergency. The raliving words were-every man to his

post, the hendquarters of his company or regiment, and within the space of two hours nearly 4,000 armed men-volunteers, old and young, merchants, professional men, clerks, mechanics and labourers, stood side by side in their ranks-shoulder to shoulder, a solid mass of living valour, ready to do their duty.

It was a grand sight to see the mustering squads falling in and taking up their double-quick murch to the rallying point, with bugles blowing and drums beating announc ing their approach, but it is regretable now to think that so dire a necessity ever existed in our country. The different regiments took up their line of march to the outskirts of the eity, and proceeded as far as the top of the Tanneries Hill, the high road to Lachine, waiting orders from the front to direct their onward course.

The alarm had reached Lachine about seven o'clock. A French-Cauadian loyalist, Paul Lehert, living near St. Genevieve, brought the report of the supposed rebel advance on La. chine. Major Penner immediately sent orders to the captains of the four companies of ders to the captains of the lot constant their foot of the Lichina Brigade to muster their men; some of them had five miles to march in. By ten o'clock every man was in front of of the opinion that the majority of the Lafamme's hotel, the headquarters of the prisoners will be leniently treated, in all pro-brigade, presenting a front of two hundred bibility allowed to return home to appear for and torty bayonets and nearly sixty swords men - as fine a body of men us could be found however, that they are mistaken in this view.



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in the Province. Word having been sent over to Caughuawaga, about two hundred Indian Warriors crossed the river and joined the Brigade. By the advice of old Colonel Wilgress, a

Peninsular veteran, then living at Lachine, who undertook or assumed the direction of affa'rs, the Lachine troop and the village company of foot (Captuin Leponsee's) were

was with this company. They came in at double quick, neurly a run, and formed op posite Laflamme's. Such a cheer as greeted their arrival, it rent the very air. Then Captain Carmichael, with his company from Captain Charles' company, from Cote St. Pierre and the Tanneries, arrived and formed in Caughnawaga was on the river crossing to | fluence to save Riel from the gallows. join the Lachine Brigade.

The cheer of welcome from that little band of volunteers which greeted the arrival of the Indian warriors, and their wild warwhoop in response, was a sound, a sight and a scone ; the like of it muy never again be heard or

call ! Peace to their momories !

Thus ended the alarm of the 13th December. The rebels were dispersed from St. Eustache and the troubles in Lower Canada ceased for the year 1837.

The following winter passed over quietly. Seed time came and a bountiful harvest crowned the year, but instead of the usual autumin thanks givings of a grateful people, the standard of rebellion was again raised in November, 1838. Roofless walls and ruined itended to have remained there two or three homes marked its desolating tracks, leaving a weeks, and then to have visited Melbourne dark blot on the pages of our communication and the set of the set o tory !

half inches in length.

Those who ought to know best hint that in the cases of many of them 'the sentence will be very severe. Thomas Scott, the alleged white rebel from Prince Albert, and White-

condition is held by many as a sufficient rea-

son for another medical examination. The belief is general that this feeling of a want of

thoroughness in the investigation by the alienists had something to do with the jury's

The batch of prisoners who through their

counsel pleaded guilty, are awaiting their

sentences with apparent spathy. It is more than doubtful if the majority of them under-

stand the crimes with which they are charged

recommendation of the prisoner to mercy.

cap, have arrived here. The intervation the trial of the remaining prisoners is decreasing wonderfully. What-ever little interest is manifeste ? is centred in Poundmaker. As regards Big Bear, he is looked upon as of no account. It is said company of foot (Captula Leponsees) were sent to the front or advance, half a mile above the village, to watch and to report the rebel advance. The three other companies of foot arrived shortly afterwards. The first to arrive was Captain Begley's Koife he called back his braves and prevented company from Lower Lachine. The writer them from harassing the troops on their hasty retreat to Battleford.

WINNIPEG, August 11.-Riel's wife has been prostrated ever since hearing of her husband's sentence At one time it was feared she would die, but latterly she has Cote St. Paul, reached the village by way of slightly rallied. Liel's mother and family the banks of the Lachine Canal, and lastly, being visited were found grief stricken. The poor old mother of seventy has refused al. most all food since she heard of her son's amid a deafening cheer. But let us turn our eyes to the St. Lawrence. What a cheering sight was to be seen there. The river was literally covered with canoes. Every warrior

> THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL MURDER. MAXWELLS ARRIVAL IN SAN FRANCISCO BY THE STEAMER FROM AUCKLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.-The steamor Zelandia arrived at 11 a.m., having on board seen in this province! By ten o'clock fully Zelandia arrived at 11 a.m., having on board 500 armed men of all classes stood in the old Maxwell, the alleged murderer of Preller in a village of Lachine. The night passed over St. Louis hotel. Maxwell positively refused without any enemy putting in an appearance. to make any statement respecting the There were no telegraphs in those days. All crime with which he is charged, saying communication was made and kept up by the cavalry. The Lachine troop was then overworked, carrying despatches and keeping up open his month except to put food in it. the lines of communication between the out. He looks cheerful and says he never felt better in his life. The officers were equally re The next morning the old village presented the appearance of a military camp, with its varied costumes, every man in his own dress; the foot had not yet received their clothing. It was a grand sight to see the Lachine Troop with their bearstin balmets and the four It was a grand sight to see the Lachine Troop with their bearskin helmets and the four companies of foot form line, 300 men; with their old Major in front thanking h is "boys" as he called them, and also thanking the Indians for having turned so well and so loyally. The roll was then called; cheer after cheer went up as hoys and grey-headed if that roll wore called to a sight. Two carriages were in wait-tives, with Maxwell, were driven to the City Prison, where the prisoner will remain noon. When accosted in the prison he said his name was Daugier, that he was a French-if that 300 would be found to answer. They have long since responded to a higher roll call! Peace to their memories ! more. Ex-Police Surgeon Clarke, who came up at that moment, asked if he spoke French. He replied that he spoke a patois of Norman French. Dr. Clarke said he was familiar. with that patois, whereupon Maxwell suddenly checked himself and refused to continue the conversation. To Chief Crowley he said: "I was, of course, surprised at New Zealand to be arcested. I had gone there markly for pleasure I in up at that moment, asked if he spoke French. had gone there partly for pleasure. I in-

A man who lives on Indian farm, Lewis dressed in a black diagonal frock coat and a County, West Virginia, is but seventeen years light-colored broad-brimmed felt hat. His, old, and his bare feet measure thirteen and a face seems almost womanly in the delicacy of Luits color. . tob Rhaan golige



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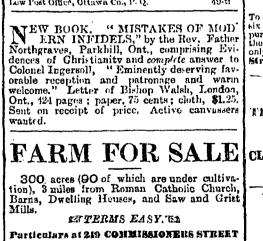
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TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. THE

GRAND MASS MEETING-ADDRESSES BY ALEXANDER SULLIVAN AND SENATOR RIDDLEBERGER.

CHIGAGO, August 15 .-- This evening an imposing demonstration took place at Ogden's Grove, which was attended by several thousands, of the friends of the Irish cause. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated and de corated with banners and emblems suited to the opension, Alexander Sullivan was called on to preside.

MR. SULLIVAN'S SPEECH.

On taking the chair Mr. Sullivan made a speech in which he said that at the time the Land League was organized by the people of Ireland misgovernment had so completely crushed them that only one method, that of crushed them that only one method, that of political organization, remained by which the stattrophe of 1847 and 1848 could be sverted. Then they were wheedled into believing that the food their own soil produced belonged to an idle foreigner and that it was the will of God that they who ewned the land and tilled it should lie down and die while the beneficiary of their labor aquandered its proceeds in distant lands. Compared with any man who taught that blasphemy Jadas was a saint, for that doctrine made God a monster. It was the organization of the people for the achieve-ment of their political liberty which alone. drove that heresy out of Ireland.

RELIEF OF THE IBISH PEOPLE. In the political organization effected under the cloud of threatened famine certain prineiples were adopted which the people of Ireland will never surrender. They are-first, that it is their right to own their own soil and cultivate it to the uttermost for them. selves and their children. Second, that it is their right to make their laws on their own soil and to work out their own political des-tiny among the nations of the earth. Neither creed nor clan nor section longer keeps them apart. All the weapons in the old armory of England for maintaining diannion in Ireland have been broken in fragments and flung into the sea. Protestant Parnell speaks for Catholic Cork, Catholic Healy for the gallant Protestants of the North. Dublin Castle no longer nominates the Archoishop of Dublin. The Irish people have convinced their friends and their enemies that they are ready, as they ever have beer, to render unto God the things that are God's, and they will take for Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's. They have driven Nero from Ireland to see him banqueted by the moral aristonrats of England. They have driven Errington from Rome to see him knighted by Gladstone. They have driven the liberals out of office and stand smillingly ready to do as much for the people have ceased paying the tribute of cowardice to debauchery.

SENATOR RIDDLEBEBGER'S ADDRESS.

am here to night, why I am the recipient of occupying freeholders in Scotland, such an bonor and such a compliment as an I notice with sincere gratification invitation to be here, I would find the effort has been made by a bill which I as en against what was called the Bayard reso Intion. (Applanse). And I didn't come 900 miles from home, either, to spologize for the vois that I cast. (Gheers). I believed then, as I believe now, that the vote that I cast was such as he would have cast who wrote the Declaration of Idd pendence. (Cheers.) Read, if you please, that 'all men are created equal,' that 'all men are entitled to the right of self-govern. and to ascertain whether it can be alleviated ment,' and that 'all government derives its by legislation. just powers from the consent of the governed.'

THE OUEENS SPEECH. WHAT SHE HAS TO SAT OF THE NILE BY PEDITION AND THE ACTION OF HEB TROOPS.

in Tel Mari Mari

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Parliament was pro-rogued to-day. The following is the Queen's areech :---My Lords and Gentlemen :-- I am too glad

to be able to relieve you from the labors of A session which has been protracted and eventful. When you assembled in October, I Khartoum ; three months later, with deep sorrow, which was shared by all my people, I learned that the expedition arrived too late, that the heroic (Gordon and his com-panions had fallen). An endeavor, which was ineffectual, was made to reach. Khartoum by constructing a railway from Suskim to Berber. My troops were ultimately withdrawn from the whole of Eastern Soudad ex-cept Stakim and from Western Soudan down to Alashyert. Although the objects of the expedition were unattained, I. have great reason to be proud of the bravery and endurance displayed by my soldiers and sailors and of the skill wherewith they have been commanded.

I received with great pleasure loyal offers of military assistance for this campaign from my colonies, from native princes of India, and a contingent from the colony of New South Wales arved with distinction 'in the east of the Red Sea. The death of El Mahdi will probably enable me to perform with less difficulty the duties, toward, the rulers and people of Egypt which events have, imposed on me. I shall not relax my efforts to place the government and good order in that country upon a firm foundation. My relations with other powers are of a friendly nature. Difficulties which at one time were of an anxions character arose between my government and Russia concerning the limits of the territory of my ally, the Ameer of Alghan-istan. Negotiations for their adjustment still continue, and will, I trust, lead at an early period to a satisfactory settlement. The pro gress of events in South Africa has compelled me in the interest of the native races to take under my pro-tection Bechvanaland and certain adjacent territories. I am taking the necessary steps to place the north-west frontier of my Indian empire in a condition of adequate defence, in the absence of which the prosperity and tranquility of my Indian subjects are liable from time to time to be interrupted and disturbed.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :-- I thank you for the liberality wherewith during the past you have provided for the services of the country.

My Lords and Gentlemen :--- I have had the pleasure of giving my assent to a measure Tories whenever it may be necessary for the enabling federal action in certain matter to be my husband for having thrashed that fiend interest of Ireland. In a word, the Irish taken by my colonies in Australasia, to a much needed amendment to the criminal law, and to a bill establishing a new department in the government for the management of In the course of his remarks the Senator Scottish affairs. I have also been glad to consaid :-- " If I was to inquire of myself why I | cur in the measure increasing the number of

I notice with sincere gratification that an

I have directed the issue of a commission to enquire into the causes of this depression

and you will find my justification for that principally occupied by the enlargement of vote. (Applause.) For that reason, and for the electorate and the extensive changes that alone, I can be a friend of striggling which you have in consequence made in Ireland. (Applause.) I can be more than the constitution of the House of Commons. I earnestly trust that these comprehensive measures may increase the efficiency of Parliament and may add contentment among my people. It is my purpose before long to seek their counsel by the dissolution of Parliament. I pray the blessing of God may rest upon their extended liberties, and that the members who are called upon to exercise new powers will use them with the sobriety and discernment which have for so long a period marked the history of this nation.

TURTHER INTERVIEWS WITH PEARCE AND C TRANCIS-DETERMINATION TO BUIN THE WEALTHY LIBERTINE PEARCES VEB-

THE LONDON ABDUCTION

SION OF THE STORY. CHIRA OC

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The flogging of Mr. Pearce by Mr. Francis for the alleged be-trayal by the former of the latter's daughter is the political as well as the social sensation of the day. The Liberals say that this discovery of a rich Tory's misdeeds is a set off for Sir : Charles Dilke's scrapes, out of informed you that the expedition was advance off for Sir : Charles Dilke's scrapes, out of ing up the valley of the Nile to the relief. of which the Tories have been making political capital. Following their example, the Liberals are taking steps to parade the story of Mr. Pearce's incontinence among the constituency in Glasgow, to which he was about to appeal as the Tory candidate for election to Parliament. By Mr. Pearce's own admissions he is guilty, at least of unchastity, and the pro-bability is that Mr. Pearce will be dropped as a parliamentary candidate."

MB. FRANCIS INTERVIEWED.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis and Mr. Pearce were all seen to day by your correspondent, and all talked with considerable freedom about the acandal.

Mr. Francis, who is a big burly man, full only two doors from his own residence in Brooks street, where she went by the name of Mrs. Finlay. When the girl first field from home I came up to this city thinking that I might find her ; but after a long and patient search I abandoned hope and returned to Scotland. After the had got away from the insane asylum in which Pearce had placed her, and had returned home, Pearce again visited her secretly at my house in Glasgow. He gave her £10, and the poor girl again believed his promises and fled with him to London. He soon tired of her again and turned her adrift. She is still loyal to him, however, and she has now taken refuge with a aneaking Salvation Army butcher. This fellow declares that he protects her for the sake of Christ, but I believe he is an agent of Pearce.'

Being asked what steps he intended to take against Mr. Pearce in the future, Mr. Francis replied : "I intend to ruin him socially," and he added solemnly and not irreverently, "I do, by God."

MES. TRANCIS PROUD OF HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Francis, who was in the room during this interview is a handsome ladylike woman of middle age, but she has dark rings under her eyes, which tell of mournful vigils and long endured sorrow. When Mr. Francis had concluded, she exclaimed : "I am proud of Pearce. Woman as I am, my blood boiled to help him. It is nonsence for Pearce to say that the assault was slight. The blows fell like hail upon his head, his shoulders and his back. Mrs. Elder, Pearce's partner, writes me that her heart bleeds at the trouble and disgrace that Pearce has brought upon her firm and my family.'

PEARCE'S VERSION OF THE STORY.

Mr. Pearce was seen soon after this interview with his assailant. He said :--" This assault has been grossly exaggerated. I was not bruised, and I was not even scratched after the assault. Francis rushed into my office, but I declined discussing the matter with a madman. After talking in a very ex-cited manner, calling me a villian and a soducer, he decamped. I don't deny that I had been intimate with the girl, but I always paid her well. As for Francis he is a drunken, her well. As for training he is a trunken, hard up, wild Irishman, who wanted still more of my money after my connection with bis daughter had ceased. I dont intend to take the slightest notice of the case, although I believe that Francis arranged the outrage in connivance with the editor of the

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets. กรี่สาย 2 สินิม ส Business during the past week has been marked by no important leatures; but there is some tendency towards improvement DEY GOODS -The staffs of wholesele houses

are busy entering and packing orders coming to hand for present and forward delivery. Salesmen on the road continue to report IOCAL RETAIL PUBLIC MARKE

during the past week. A few shles of choice creamery for export have been made at 190. but there is no export demand for dairy butter at present prices. Choice table butter finds a local outlet. Farmers are holding on to their product, 'or, perhaps the truth is, they are too busy to sell and would rather lose something on stale goods, later on, than spend their valuable time in: a butter deal, Cheese has been dull² and lower. Stocks are accumulating in the country but importers are indifferent and fight aby of the July make. Orders in the market are at low prices and the shipments piomize, to be below the aver-age. Holders asked 71c and 72c for fine goods but a straight bid of 7c would probably be accepted, and in fact sales were made at that price .- French cheese sold at 540 to 60. Provisions. There has been a moderate de-mand in a jobbing way. Eggs sold at 11c to

14c, as to quality. 140, as to quanty. GREEN FRUITS — A fair business has been done. Apples have, declined and are weak at \$2 to \$3 per brl. Banansa \$1 50 to \$2 per bunch. Oranges \$5.50 per box. Lemons \$7 to \$8 per box; \$9 to \$10 per case, ..., Bartlett. pears, \$5 to \$6 per half brl; \$9 to \$10 per brl. Canadian : peaches, \$1 to \$1.50 per basket; American, \$2 to \$3 per crate. California fruit was quoted as follows:--Bartlett pears, \$6 per box ; plums, \$2 50 per box ; peaches, \$3 per box, and grapes 200 per 1b. Concord grapes have sold at 11c and Delaware at 14c to 16c. Raspberries 8c to 10c per quart. Blueberries have changed hands at 55c to £0., as to size of box, and the receipts have dready reached 2,500 boxes a day. Two cars of watermelons arrived today, and were held for \$25 per 100. GROCERIES-The volume of business is in-

creasing, but we have no change to make in prices. Teas.-Buyers are still wanting low grades, but supply is limited. Sugars are un-changed but firm. Tea-Advices from Uhina aud Japan report settlements equal to last season for all descriptions.

HIDES .- Clips and lambskins are higher, but otherwise there is no change, and the

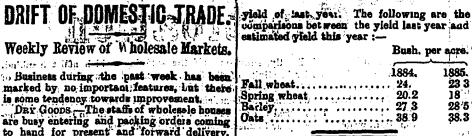
remarks of last werk will apply to hides. IRON AND HARDWARE.—The demand for pig iron is confined to small parcels and there is a total absence of speculation, both here and in the States, in spite of the low prices ruling. In nails and general hardware busi-ness is light, and makers and holders do not expect to ship much this month. LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES -A steady

improvement is noticeable. Work at the factories is going on brickly and a greater harvest of orders is expected later in the 368**801**. TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Business on the whole is fair for this season of the year, although in some departments quietness prevails. As the season progresses the outlook continues to improve, and more confidence is felt in the situation. Prides rule steady and show very little variation. BUTTER.—The demand for choice new dairy is very good, in fact there is not enough

offering to supply it. Sales are made readily at 14c to 15c. Cheese is meeting with a fair demand at easy prices. Good to choice sold at 8c to $8\frac{3}{4}c$ and poor at $7\frac{1}{4}c$. Eggs are in plentiful supply and the market is weak at 11c for round lots.

GROCERIES,-Trade continues very fair. A



favorably. DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. The large supply of all necessaries being offered to the stores of the store of the stores of the stores of the store of the large supply of all necessaries being offered very reasonable prices. Fairnars, as is custor ary were numerous, and their articles we abundant. In the vegetable market busine was brisk. Cabbage is having a good deman and prices are low. The market is crowd, with cucumbers, which are having but little e quiry. All other articles are selling well. Frr is quiet, although the market is firm. Appl are commencing to come in large quant tire, b as yet prices are high The meat market quiet; only a small business is carried on an prices are unchanged. The poulting and gam prices are unchanged. The poultry and gattered is also quiet. Prices are the same waual. :

THE FARM.

A kernet of wheat on a farm in Mich ; produced 117 vigorous stalks.

For the squash vine borer try placing or cobs dipped in coal tar among the plan Last season very great benefits were th derived.

derived. Suggish streams and puddles which a used by hogs become very filthy in a she time, and are often the cause of hog chole and other diseases.

Cover cucumber and melon vines with lig frames covered over the top with mosqu netting to keep off the striped bug - I have found this method more estisfacto than fighting this peat with poisons. Do not feed much corn or other grain stock during the summer months if it can avoided, as grains create heat, and sometim

do more harm than good at this seaso Should grain be used, however, it should fed in connection with grass and other gre succulent matter.

The growth of the cattle industry is w derful. Twenty years ago a million of d lars would cover the amount invested cattle ranches in the United States, while no the investment is estimated at a hundred m lions. Not only in this country, but abroa agriculture has been superseded in man places by cattle raising, which is lowering

and will continue to lower the price of be Objections to the practice of washing wo are multiplying, and it would seem that

many parts of the country the practice wou soon die out. An Illinois exchange says : Mr. Hileman abeared twenty-five head Cotswolds, and the clip as it came from the sheep weighed 214 pounds. It was after war is thoroughly washed, and weighed 14 pounds-aloss of 103 pounds. The unwashed at the middling ruling price, 20 cents, wou have brought \$48 80; the washed, at the pr sent highest price, 32 cents, would habrought \$45.12. This leaves a balance favor of the unwashed woul, to say nothing the loss of hard work in washing,

The Brittany cow in color is principal black and white ; is low in the legs, seldo exceeding eleven hands, with prominent eye horns fine and regular ; remarkable for extreme docility and gentleness, and partic larly distinguished for its beauty, perfection of form and the silkiness of its skin. O important characteristic of the breed is natural hardihood and freedom from t diseases incident to cattle generally, no d ease being known in Brittany. It thrives well on the coarsest description of food, and it is generally tethered, as in the Channel Islands, or else tended by the children while

browsing on the roadside. The Brittany is a rich and abundant milker for her size, and is doubtless the original stock of the Channel Islands, generally known as Jerseys.

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in	BIRTH.		
of	GRACE-In this city, on the 9th inst., the		
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ita	CAMPBELL At Ottawa, Out., on Thurs-		
he	day, the 12th instant, the wife of James J Campbell of a son. 382		
is-			

AUGUST 19, 1885

CALL THIS WEEK

MARRIED.

HENRY-MoLAUGHI IN -From the residence of the bride's sister, New York, Annis, twin daughter of the late Francis Mcl.aughlin, City Councillor, Quebec, to J. Fergusca, second son of the late John Henry, ship-owner,

that. I can stand on American soil and say to those who come from Ireland, and those who are the decendants of others who came, that it is your first duty never to forget your mother. (Cheers.) Would you have other reasons assigned from an American standpoint?

THE RIGHT TO REBEL.

"Go through all the reasons why the thirteen colonics rebelled, and if you can find one that does not to day equally apply in the case of Ireland I will tell you where Americans find a dozen more instead of it. (Applause) But from an American standpoint that we that 1 had and the last drop of blood to help Ireland to liberate herself.

" I know that when a man comes along and says that you are in favor of dynamite he means to ridicule you as some kind of an assassin. I live in a country where they have enfranchised the negro. (Laughter.) Nothing has any terrors for me now (Laughter and applause.) And the best way to express your voice or the voice of your sentiments is to tell the American statesmen that the Providence that guided the frail bark of Columbus from Spain and Portugal over here and made this a great nation and emplanted here the spirit of independence in tended that these people should do some good to somebody else -- if for nothing else, if you will allow me to say it, to reimburse Providence for the good He did us.' (Cheers.)

In conclusion Mr. Riddleberger referrod again to the Bayard resolution against which he had voted alone in one branch of Congress, while in the other no opportunity was given to vote. He then desired to know "why Ireland should not have representation as incident to taxation. Was it because Ireland was less than the Boer, less than the Zulu Those wild nations have each in tarn whipped England, and if given a chance would do it again." (Cheers.)

HEARTY RECEPTION TO LORD CARNAVON.

DUBLIN, August 17.-Lord and Lady Carnavon started to-day on a tour through Ire-land. The first stop was at Galway, where a large crowd had assembled to meet the new viceroy. The people received the visitors respectfully, but without any cheering. At Galway the Lord Lieutenant received addresses from the Laborers' Society, the Har-bor Commission, the Town Commission and the citizens of Galway. In replying, he said the Government desired to do its utmost for the prosperity of Ireland. He was gratified to see the efforts of the citizens of Galway to develop the resources of the port, which, he said, was two hours nearer America than any other important town in Ireland. He hoped to see in his own lifetime the ancient prosperity of Galway revived. He regretted the universal depression in labor, which, he said, was owing to foreign competition, and urged the laborers to study the interests of their employers. He hoped that the Irish fisheries and other industries would be developed, and in conclusion expressed the conviction that the times would soon mend. His remarks were received with cheers. After visiting the various points of interest throughout the city, the partycleft on the man-of-war Valorous for Limerick.

LONDON, August 15 .- The reading of the Queen's speech in the House of Lords yes torday was a very dull affair. The address far from us—no, we are not. I do not want those people to do anything that they them selves do not want to do. But if I were an Irishman I would contribute to the last penny that I had and the last dron of blood to hel while Lords Waveny and Stratheny exclusive-ly occupied the Liberal benches. The Bishop of Truro sat on the spiritual bench. These made up the house. Unly nine passable toilets were in the gallery. To this audience, less than a score, the Lord Chancellor read the Queen's speech as if it were a chancery brief. In the House of Commons the Speaker read the speech with a dignity belonging to the son of Robert Peel. There was barely a quorum present.

BOOTH'S SCHEME FOR THE RESCUE AND PROTECTION OF YOUNG GIRLS.

LONDON, August 15 .- Gen. Booth writes to the papers that he has a project for the for-mation of an "office of help and inquiry" with headquarters in London and agencies in the world. Men speaking different languages and familiar with the haunts of vice and the traffic in girls will be employed who will be ready to assist all girls who desire to reform and who will aid parents and guardians in tracing missing children. In connection with the office houses of refuge will be established in London and elsewhere capable of accommodating one thousand persons each, where girls will be provided for and taught means of earning a livelihood and be restored to respectability. In these homes the girls will be under no restraint. The establishment of such houses of refuge will especially meet the case of thousands of girls who have been thrown destitute upon

the world through the raising of the age of consent. Receiving houses will be estab-lished in Canada and the United States. Mr. Morley has promised £2,000 and three other gentlemen have subscribed £1,000 each toward the fund.

A CUTTING REPLY TO AUSTRIA.

WASHINGTON, August 16 .- The State department has permitted the correspondence between this country and Austria relative to Minister Keily to be made public. The most interesting portion is the letter of Secretary Bayard to the Emperor Francis Joseph. It says that this republic not only does not recognize, but has a profound contempt for race or religious distinctions, that not recognizing them ourselves wo cannot be expected to consider them for the purpose of learning other people's prejudices. Mr. Bayard intimates that while the Austrian ambassador will be treated with social and official courtesy, so long as he remains here, the United States Government would not be offended if that genileman were called, home. The Emperor's reply to this letter has hot been received at the State department.

Pall Mall (tazette, who waited near by and then published his account.

THE IRISH WOLFHOUND.

A number of influential English and Irish sportsmen have rcently organized the Irish Wolfhound Club of Great Britain, having in view the preservation of this breed of dogs from extinction. The genuine Irish Wolf hound is now seldom to be found in Great Britain, and special attention will be given to this breed by the newly formed club. Lord Arthur Cecil is the president and the Earl of Caledon vice-president and Captain Graham, Rednock, secretary for Ireland. The standard

hound should not be quite so heavy or massive as the Great Dane, but more so than the deerhound, which in general type he should other-wise resemble; of great size and communding appearance; very muscular; strongly, though gracefully built ; movements casy and active ; head and neck carried high ; the tail carried with an upward sweep, with a slight curve toward the extremity. The medium height and weight of dogs should be 31 inches and 120 pounds; of bitches, 28 inches and 90 pounds. Anything below this should be debarred from competition. Great size include ing height at shoulder and proportionate length of hody, is the desideratum to be simed at, and it is desired to firmly establish a race that shall average from 32 to 34 inches in dogs, showing the requisite power, activity, courage and symmetry. 2 Head-Long, the frontal hones of the

forehead very slightly raised, and very little indentation between the eyes. Skull not too broad. Muzzle long and moderately pointed. Eers small and greyhound-like in carriage. 3. Neck-Rather long, very strong and muscular, well arched, without dewlap or

loose skin about the throat. 4 Chest-Very deep, breast wide.

5. Back-Rather long than short. Lions arched.

6. Tail-Long and slightly curved, of moderate thickness, and well-covered with hair.

Belly-Well drawn up.

S. Forequarters-Shoulders muscular, giving breadth of chest, set sloping. Elbows well under, neither turned inward nor ont-ward. Leg, forearm muscular, and the whole

leg strong and quite straight. 9. Hindquarters-Muscular thighs, and second thigh long and strong, as in the grey-hound, and bocks well let down and turning neither in nor out.

10 Feet-Moderately large and round, neither turned inward nor outward. Tces well arched and closed. Nails very strong and curved.

11. Hair-Rough and hard on body, legs, and head; especially wiry and long over eyes and under jaw.

12. Color and Markings-The recognized colors are gray, brindle, red, black, pure white, fawn, or any color that appears in the deerhound.

13. Faults-Too light or heavy a head, too highly arched frontal bone, large cars and hanging flat to the face, short neck, full dewlap, too narrow or too broad a chest,

prices. Sugars are firm. FRUIIS.-Loose muscatels, \$2.25 to \$2.40;

new sultanas Ge to 64c, Prunes, Bosnia, 5c to 61c ; do. French 4c to 41c. Tobaccos in good demand ; myrtle navy, 58c ; solaces, 42. to 53c.

- FLOUB AND GRAIN .- The demand for flour has been good ; prices are firm ; business ir light ; superior has sold at \$3 95 and extra at \$3 75. Wheat has been quiet. Prices have been fairly well maintained. No. 2 fall sold at S7 and SSc and a car of new at S6c on the track ; Red winter inactive, sold on Tuesday at 89c. Spring scarce and firm, No. 2 quoted at 89 c. Barley continues dull and unchanged. Oats very little doing, prices easy. Peas quiet and nominally unchanged. Rye nothing doing. Bran is in improved demand. Oat-meal dull and unchanged at \$4 for car lots and \$4 25 to \$4 50 for small lots.

HARDWARE .- Only a fair sorting up trade at prices that appear to favor buyers. Har ivon \$170 to \$180. Tin plates, Cape, \$4 00 Charcoal, \$4 50. Ingot tin, 23e to 24c. Other lines based upon ruling figures in Montreal markets.

HIDES, ETC .- Demand fairly good. Prices firm. Green steady and wanted. Cured scarce with 95 paid. Calfskins dull and easy. Sheepskins steady and in good demand at 45 for best green. Tallow dull and uuchanged at 3c for rough and 6c for rendered.

PROVISIONS, ETC. -Trade has improved somewhat. Bacon is in better d.mand at steady prices. Long clear has sold readily at file for tons and Te for cases. Cumberland in good demand selling at same prices as long clear. Hance in light supply and firm at 114c to 12c for smoked, and 12c to 124c for canvassed.

THE ONTAKIO CROPS.

SATISFACTORY REPORTS OF THEIR CON-DITION AND PROSPECTS.

TORONTO, August 15.-The report of the Bureau of Industries on the wheat, oats and barley crops of Ontario, based on returns. made by 1,000 correspondents on the 5th inst., has just been issued. The reports of the fall wheat crop just harvested indicate that generally within the principal fall wheat area of the province the return has been a good one both in yield per acre and quality of grain; the average will be about as high as that of the fine crop of last year. The present con-dition of the spring wheat crop throughout the province, though somewhat inferior to fall wheat, affords ground for hope of a fair average yield in spite of a good many adversities. Seeding was generally later than usual and the growth was further retarded by the spell of cold dry weather in May and early in June. Nearly all the correspondents state the fields to be still green at the date of the reports, and cutting will not be general till the 20th. In the western peninsula wheat is exposed to rust, midge and weevil. The barley crop, with the exception of a few-localities, has been generally heavy and well matured, but with the great bulk of crop the color of the grain has been materially dam-

POPULAR SCIENCE.

HOME CULTURE.

There is a great fancy for pretty ornamental quilts at present. The ol1 white counterpaues, with raised patterned surface, that recall the days of one's you'h, are no more considered a la mode, but are superseded by flowered cretonue, edged with a flounce of tinted lace ; red Turkey twill, plain, or embroidered with white flourishing thread; gay printed cotton of any nondescript design, the more quaint the better.

In old days in Germany the housewife prided herself on her embroidered quilts or ord coverlids, .nd many of the specimens have been taken to England by collectors of work and copied accurately in coloring and design. For the foundation, servants' sheet mg is considered the nearest approach to the somewhat coarse linen of those bygone days, so the tracing is done on that and the surface covered with work. The edges are left un-

trimmed, unless the worker happens to have some coarse old Greek or Flemish lace by her and considers the addition of it an improvement. These fancy quilts are usually re-moved in the evening and only laid over the

bed by day. The large cotton fancy handkerchiefs or mufilers used by workingmen can be adapted by being sewn on to common sheeting. Three are required, the most effective being laid on the centre of the quilt, the second being cut so that the four corners form points at the

quilt, and the third divided into four square pieces and sewn on at one side. A large herring bone stitch is worked all round the pieces in red knitting cotton, and any extra fancy sewing that taste dictates. The whole will wash perfectly. A good deal of tuste and ingenuity can be brought to bear on this

subject.

Another style of work is the ornamenting, in colored silks or crewels, of an ordinary kitchen table cloth. The tracery on these cloths is sometimes bold and often artistic, so that there is no trouble of designing or adapt, ing. They are, when worked, used also as drawing room tea cloths, when a large one is required. Colored ribbon or washing (braids, are occasionally udded. In shades of China blue the effect is particularly good, and the work is pleasant, easy and interesting. Some quilts are darned all over, the design being in shades of color, and the ground of one tint, old gold or dark brick red being popular. The foundation is linen, and the darning is close and all one way-not crossed.

Another quilt shown recently was composed of two strips of common house flannel, alternating with olive green velvet, and bordered with fancy red and green worsted ball fringe. On each flannel strip was a very bold design of large shaded red poppies, buirushes, oxeye daises and a few leaves, worked in thick worsted, very much raised. Odds and ends of wools and silks were worked in, and the aged by the storm of the 3rd. Probably not poppies and bulrushes were padded first and far from three-fourths of all the barley in the then worked over to give the raised appear-Theoreting nat to the face, short neck, full far from three-fourths of an the barley in the barley i

of Greenock, Scotland. The happy couple left for their new home in California.

DIED.

DELANEY.-In this city, on Sunday, 16th instant, Bridget Delaney. LENNAN-On Sunday, August 9th, Thomas Lennan, a native of Bueris, County Carlow,

Ireland.

WALSH.—Accidentally kill d at the Blue Bonnets Crossing, on the 10th instant, George Walsh, aged 56 years.

GRANT .- In this city, on the 11th instant, James Grant, aged 56 years, native of Aberdeen, Scotla.d, brother of Alexander Grant, farrier.

MILLER.—Killed, at Blue Bonnets Cross-ing, August 10th, James, second son of the late Robert Miller, of Montreal, aged 27 years.

SEALE-At Granby, P.Q., on the 13th inst, Ann Dier, beloved wife of Richard Seale, undertaker.

COVEL In this city, on the 13th inst. Catherine Kirby, aged 27 years, beloved wife of Michael Covel.

O'NEAL.—In this city, on the 14th instant, Jas. O'Neal, infant son of Patrick O'Neal, aged 9 months and 4 days, nephew of the late dames Walsh.

IN MEMORIAM.

MISS J. MORAN.

IN RELIGION SISTER ST. DENIS, CONGREGATION OF NOTER DAME, VILLA MARIA.

And thou art gone from our midst away, Poor, fitful earth, its tears and blight : Thou'st left for the land of endless day, Where God's pure love is the living light.

And all in vain would we strive to see The joys divine of that glorious sphere; The radiant gifts that we shower'd on thee, Of which, alas ! we can dream not here.

Ah, yes! rejoice that the end hath come, The weary days of thine exile o'er; The goal is reached, thou'rt safe at home, With the dearly loved, who had gone before.

Long, long ago, in the golden time, Ere life's rough path so far I'd trod, I knew that faithful heart of thine, And its every aim, was all for God.

Then, oh, how great must its nee I have been, What boons for thee, had Mary won, In the after years when thou wert then The chosen bride of her Holy Son.

Blest Marg'ret Bourgeoys, thy Mother dear, What grace she asked of the Spotless Lamb As drew the time of thy crowning near, Her favored daughter of Notre Dame.

Now thy cherished relics calmly rest, From sounds of earthly tunnoil free: In her own fair shrine of the Ro ary blest, Where fervent souls will remember thee.

Ah I safe with Jesus, far from care, With Him whose glance is worlds' worth; Ah I deigns to hear the sigh and prayer, Of those most loved by thee on earth.

And these poor words which fain would tell, Our thought of these enthroned above; Are from a heart thou know'st well, Bound to thee by a sister's love.

And from that chain no link shall fail, But closer, as the years pass o'er. Twill bind us still, unchanged in all, Until we meet on Heaven's shore, Br & SCHOOLMARL Souvenit,