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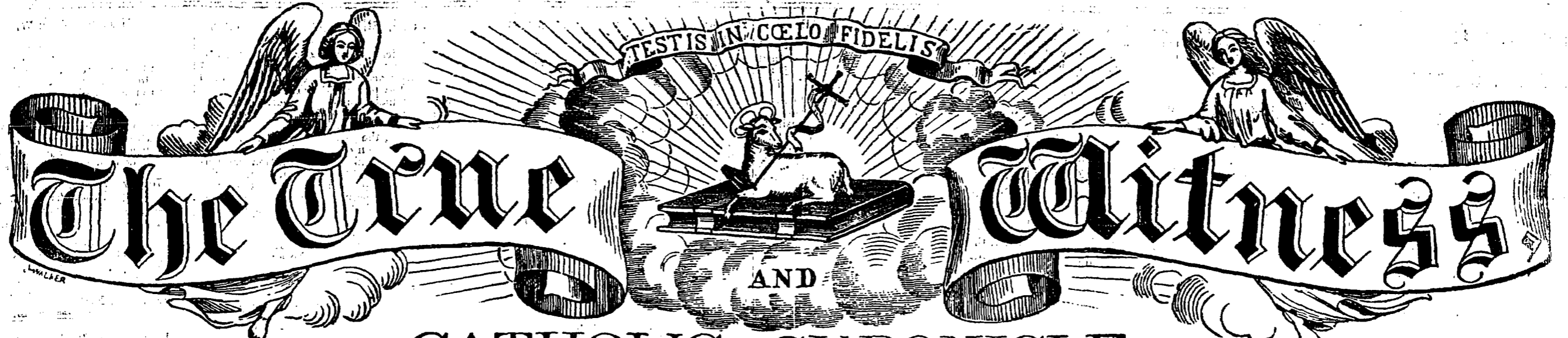
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YOUNGEST IRELAND. STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY.

By JUSTIN BUNTLY MCCARTHY, 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 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 run all the way from Dublin to Cork. It broke off, if I remember rightly, at Tipperary, and from that point the mail and the passengers were conveyed by public coach. Presently the coach came in, and was surrounded by the waiting crowd, eager for news. One among them was especially eager. He hurriedly questioned as to all that had happened in the Viceroyal city within the last few days, and was told that John Mitchell had been tried, sentenced and transported. "Was there no attempt at rescue?" asked the young Corkman, impulsively. "No," was the answer, "none 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 never be induced to play any part or evince the slightest interest in Irish politics. To his mind the fact that John Mitchell was allowed to go into exile without a hand being lifted to save him, was in itself sufficient proof of the hopelessness of the National cause. Happily for Ireland this pessimistic mood was not generally shared. There were young men in that city by the Lee who did not think that even because the men of '48 had made no attempt to rescue John Mitchell from his sentence, that therefore the fires of patriotism were necessarily extinguished upon the altars of liberty. Forty-eight had failed; but there was no reason why '49 should fail. In this very year, when the English Queen was in Dublin listening to the loyal protests of loyal citizens, and while she was being assured by the Orange clique that the Young Ireland movement meant nothing, and that Ireland was heart 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. The young man bore a name which is dear to all Irishmen—Joseph Brennan, better known to his friends, and better known to us to-day as Joe Brennan. Those who knew Joe Brennan are not likely to forget his wonderful dark eyes, his brilliant talk, and, what was better than either, one of the most National hearts that ever beat for Ireland. Joe Brennan was a young Corkman who had gone to Dublin and become a writer on Mitchell's paper, and who, when Mitchell was exiled, had started a paper of his own. He came down to Cork with the deliberate purpose of trying if he could do something to stir into blaze again the revolutionary fires which seemed to have been extinguished when Meagher and O'Doherty, and Smith O'Brien, and the others were sentenced to transportation. Brennan was a man of many and varied gifts. 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 Irishman expressed his bitter regret that he has as yet accomplished nothing that is likely to make his name immortal:

"Eighteen! why Chatterton was mighty then, And Keats 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 glimpses 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 Keats. He was inspired by an unconquerable devotion to his country; by an unwavering ambition 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 sauntered floors, the simplicity of its appointments, and for the excellence of its cookery. It was a great place for supper 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 conference. Joe Brennan's plan was simple and not impractical; and, of course, his purpose was revolutionary. He had no great hopes of a successful revolution. 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 Brennan's men at that time. Let it at least be shown to English domination that there were young men in Ireland ready to die for their country, and then? Well, the world might end; or the English rule might

grow humane; or any other strange and exceedingly unlikely thing might come to pass. 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 into its charmed orbit many allies and comrades, and was widening and extending like the circles of a pool where a stone has fallen. Soon in Cork alone there were a very large number of generous, high souled, pure-hearted young men, whose one dream, hope and ambition was to give their lives for the sake of their country. To do them justice, their scheme was not impractical, and was by no means without sense or hope. They had plenty of arms to begin with. There were few young men in Cork in 1848 who would not boast the possession of a rifle or a sabre, or a pike; and when '48 failed, these rifles and sabres and pikes were hidden away in all sorts of unlikely places—buried in back gardens, or stored away in unsuspecting looking barrels, or put out of sight, if not out of mind somehow. The young men who gathered about Joe Brennan, and who looked up to him as the prophet of a new creed of revolution, could all, at any moment, have laid their hands upon a weapon of some kind or another. Then, too, it must be remembered that their desire was not very difficult to gratify. They did not hope of themselves to win the freedom of Ireland. They only hoped to make a series of desperate efforts to die gallantly, and by that brave death to stimulate the national feeling of their country, and to convince the oppressor of their earnestness of purpose, and of their hatred of his rule. They set to work with all seriousness of purpose, and with a right good will. It was the duty of every one of Joe 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 insurrection. There were incessant nightly drillings in out-of-the-way places. There were incessant meetings of the revolutionary leaders and of their followers, organized under the pretence of temperance meetings, literary associations and the like. One spot in especial was a favorite place for secret drillings—the place known as Cork Park, in the region where the Cork and Bandon Railway is, then slob land. Here there were continual drillings, where the great object was to get large bodies of men to obey readily the word of command, and to go through military evolutions swiftly and silently. Here, too, it was a great advantage that if at any time unwelcome persons—police or others—did make their appearance, say body of men could immediately and easily disperse and be lost to sight in a few moments. Many men were active in the movement whose names are still remembered in "rebel Cork." There was a smith named Bowne, a very Hercules in a leather apron, whose forge was a special centre of disaffection. There was a cobbler with the name of Mountain, a name grimly 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 treason-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 planned and schemed, and hoped. They had their passwords, 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 League, he immediately made answer, "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?" If the man thus interrogated answered: "We'll reap it with steel," 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 were 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 revolution, 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, too, that at the time when Mitchell was preaching the fiercest principles of insurrection, 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 in its ranks, were patriotic, pure men. Gallant and devoted, they were prepared to do all that man could do for the cause that lay dearest to their hearts. But if the materials for a successful revolution might perhaps have been found in the Ireland of '48,

these materials were not to be found in the Ireland of the succeeding year. When one rising has failed, it is very difficult to rouse popular emotion, or popular passions to the fever-heat of another insurrection. Still, with all these difficulties in the way, the young men of the new movement were determined to go on. Anything, they thought, was better than a turbid acquiescence in defeat, and so they met, and plotted, and planned, and drilled, and armed, and made ready for the signal which was to come to them, and which was to be the match which would fire the flames of the rebellion in many parts of the country at the same moment. Unfortunately, the signal was not properly given. It reached some places and not others. The insurrection did not break out simultaneously. There were one or two abortive risings in 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 barracks 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 making good his escape to America.

That was the end of insurrection for a 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 another 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 wonderful city on the Mississippi, which is still a marvelous combination of Creole life, and of modern American enterprise, 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." She died unmarried. Biteness came upon him, and he wrote some melancholy, beautiful, verses upon the calamity which darkened his life. That life was not long. He died while he was still what may be called a young man. His life was not happy in the ordinary sense in which we value the word happiness. His dearest hopes were withered, the noon of youth was darkened, and his life cut off in its bloom. But he did a good work worthily. He did his best to animate the National cause at a time when the National cause seemed lost indeed, and his name will always be held in honorable affection by his countrymen.

A JUBILEE ALTAR FOR LEO 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 his sacerdotal jubilee, which will occur in 1887. The altar will comprise *procella, mensa and rostrum*, with accessories of candelabra, candelabra, etc., etc. It is to be in the Italian Gothic style, such as was in vogue in the fourteenth and in the first half of the fifteenth 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 artist whose design will be awarded; 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 Horsey side of the bridge is very low and dangerous. The coroner at previous 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-chosen diction that she was being unconsoling 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 Belden dismissed him. The conjurer turned upon Belden and shaking his finger at him said, "For this your entrails shall burn, and burn, and burn." Next day Belden felt what he imagined to be a fire burning fiercely within him. His case baffled the skill of the doctors, who say he will die. Many negroes in the vicinity are held under thralldom 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 him dead and arrangements were being made to prepare the remains for the coffin, when the corpse started up in bed and asked for a glass of water. In a short time Paughern breathed freely, and is now out of danger.

THE FRENCH ATHEIST AND FREEMASON.

STORY OF THE LIFE OF LEO TAXIL.

How this Hater of God and the Church Returned to the Path of Truth—(Converted by a Study of *Joan of Arc*—What He Says About Continental Freemasonry.)

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The correspondent of the *Liverpool Catholic Times* writes:—No more signal case of a supernatural change of heart has occurred in these latter days than the conversion of Leo Taxil. It is hard to realize that the writer of works, so infamous and sacrilegious that it would be impossible to give the titles of some of them in a Catholic paper, has been touched by grace and has resolved to pass the rest of his life in repentance and reparation. To Catholics 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 Léol Taxil resides, and by the side of which is the impious *Librairie Anticlericale*, which he has now abandoned for ever. The shelves are still filled with the too well known scurrilous pamphlets and hanging up in the shop is a framed caricature representing the major excommunication issued against the editor. My duties as news paper correspondent often brought me into contact with Léol 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 Pagès, for Léol is a literary pseudonym, "that like 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. Augustine, when he gave himself to God. Age is, also! my only point of similarity. I began my classical education with the Jesuit Fathers of Mougny. There I studied hard, and above all I remember with joy now that

I MADE A HOLY AND FREQUENT FIRST COMMUNION.

An accident in the shape of a broken leg interrupted my studies, but the Jesuit schooling was so thorough that I was afterwards sent to the College of St. Louis at Marseilles 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 surroundings and to cause deep sorrow to my family by my frequent impiety. In all modesty and humility I think I may say that possibly my father made a mistake in his treatment of me. He is still alive, thank God, and now that his prayers have been answered, I think he sees it. When he found me intractable, he used his paternal power and had me sent to Metzray, a kind of reformatory. There my self-importance was tickled. N. Najout in his paper, *Le Peuple* of Marseilles, took up my case. I was spoken of as a youthful martyr and my father was hooted as a bigot. Possibly, if I had been left to myself, my anti Catholic beginnings might have worn themselves out, and I might have been saved from many of my errors. How did the active propaganda against religion begin in your case? "Well, I will go on with the details of my previous 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 I altered my certificate of birth. I 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 shortly 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 ever wrote was to me. It was soon after that that the anti Clerical League was formed.

WHAT WAS THE OBJECT?

To bring contempt on the clergy, 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 sincere? I fear I must honestly say not. I have always been wrestling with my conscience, and my remorse has affected my mind and bodily health. Thus I, who never made a sacrilegious Confession or Communion in my life, dared 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. I must repeat 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 they issued their grotesque "excommunication" against me. I went alone to their assize court. I bore their insults 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, and not a traitor to any convictions, however absurd. "May I ask the immediate cause of your conversion?" "Well, let me be truthful. I think that disgust and discouragement made up the motive which first impelled me; but I distinctly heard the voice of God while I was writing my 'Life of Joan of Arc.' There I found the Catholic ideal of womanhood." All my materialism was swept away before that bright and pure vision, and I began to feel that I could write

no more against religion. If ever Joan of Arc be canonized, one of the miracles to be imputed to her intercession will be my conversion. "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 touch it. On another occasion a member was asked to give a recitation. He immediately treated the assembled company to a poem on the Crucifixion. Expulsion followed forth. Poor Free masonry! There are only 300 lodges in all France. My own impression carefully gathered is that there are not 30,000 downright atheists from Calais to Marseilles. And how many millions of both sexes are there who go to Mass and otherwise follow their religion? French Catholics do not know their own strength. If they did, this tyranny and cruel atheism, which is now the parasite of a spurious Republic, would soon be destroyed. May Heaven help us to do it! As, however, I said before, my life 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 increase the accidental glory of Him Whom I have blasphemed."

STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

MIRACULOUS CURES.

The pilgrimage of the congregations of St. James parish took place on Saturday to Ste. Anne de Beauport. The steamer Canada left the wharf at 6 o'clock p.m., with about 800 persons on board, many of them being from different parts of the United States, and returned to the city yesterday morning.

Among those who attended was a young man named Frest, aged 17, who resides with his father, a shoemaker, at Springfield, Mass. The young man for the past twelve years has been suffering from running sores, his right leg was drawn up to the thigh and he had little use of his arm, and for over seven years has always used crutches. Residing in the Montreal parish of the many miracles performed at Ste. Anne, he proposed to his father that he should go, but as they were in poor circumstances the son had to go begging through Springfield to procure sufficient money to take him on his voyage. After the necessary funds had been obtained he left home and arrived in town on Saturday in time to attend the St. James parish pilgrimage. Arriving at Ste. Anne, he received Holy Communion on Sunday morning in the chapel, but returned from the chapel without being cured. On going outside he was assisted by a priest who was acquainted with him, and who inquired as to his sickness. The young man said he felt no improvement and seemed discouraged at not being cured. The priest told him not to leave without entering the relics of Ste. Anne, and him daintly took him to the place. The Rev. Father made him venerate the relics and also applied it to his breast. At the instant he felt an unaccountable relief. He had been obliged to straighten and his wound closed. He got up without the aid of his crutches and left the church happy, and perfectly cured. On the return of the pilgrimage to Montreal, the young man went to an aunt's who resides in Quebec and subsequently examined by Drs. Bourque and Jacques, who pronounce the cure to be perfect and permanent.

At a recent session of the parishioners of Malabar Ste. Anne de Beauport a poor woman who had been paralyzed for several years attended and went to Communion in the chapel. After Communion she left her crutches in the church and returned home completely cured. She is at present the same as if she had never been sick.

THE HULL PILGRIMAGE.

The pilgrimage which left Hull on Tuesday, 11th inst., for Ste. Anne de Beauport, passed through the city on its way home. There were about eleven hundred pilgrims, under the direction of the Rev. Father Gavrin, together with many others from different parishes. At Ste. Anne there were two miraculous cures performed. A young man named Roy, aged 18 years, and a citizen of Hull, after being obliged to use crutches for over six years, attended the pilgrimage and was very devout during the voyage. Arriving at the shrine he went to Communion, and on getting up from his kneeling posture felt quite cured. He deposited the crutches at the balustrade 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. Dumas, aged 30 years, and a citizen of Hull. For the past two years Mr. Dumas 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 balustrade opposite the altar of Ste. Anne. About fifteen priests took part in the pilgrimage.

DAVITT AND PARNELL.

DUBLIN, August 15.—In a speech at Longford to-day, Michael Davitt said 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 the Irish National League on a firm and enduring basis. The session of the Executive Committee of the National League commenced at 10 o'clock, all the members being present, except Mr. Flaherty, of Boston. During the conference a despatch from Charles Stuart Parnell was read advising the meeting to fix upon a date subsequent to the English elections for the holding of the next annual convention of the League. The Executive Committee decided to hold the National Convention at Chicago in January, the exact date to be fixed through correspondence between Parnell and Egans.

TRAINING YOUNG IRELAND.

THE SPLENDID WORK OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS—A DAY ON THE HILL OF HOWTH.

BALDOYLE, July 28.—Americans who take the trouble to visit in succession the beautiful suburbs of Dublin, and principal points along the neighboring sea coast within a radius of twenty miles, cannot wonder at the indignation felt by Irishmen at the studied neglect with which the British Government has treated this great city, and its unutilized 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 glorious bay of Dublin spread out at my feet, with its long line of lovely shores from Blackrock, Kingstown and Dalkey, away to Bray Head and blue Wicklow Mountains, enclosing (Glendalough and the Vale of Avonca, I wondered that these bright towns and pleasant villages, combining a climate as balmy in summer as Vevey and Lucerne, with endless residues of white sandy beach more inviting than Newport or Long Beach, and the exquisite rural scenery and grand mountain features behind—did not make of this sunny seacoast the favorite resort of the British public. Were our New York fortunate enough to possess, within thirty minutes travel by rail, 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 brow in the hottest July weather, its slopes would soon be transformed into a paradise. As it is, and apart from the absence of industrial 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 stolidity 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 entering the railway train to Howth at the Amicus street station I 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 dark blue cloth, with caps of the same color and white down-turned collars, looking for all the world like gentlemen's sons going on a holiday excursion.

I soon perceived that they were the pupils of the great Christian Brother's orphanage school at Glasnevin, who had so won my admiration some weeks ago, and whose various proficiency, discipline, and radiant happiness impressed on them so deeply. Among other 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 performance of band and orchestra, which 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 executing "Il 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 Irish 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 incredible to more than one of your readers, especially when I tell you that not one of the other assistant or important matters of education in the school is so valued here as the cultivation of music in the young, who are being trained to see the world as easily as you look in it—both a noble and a son.

The little Limerick boy, to resume the thread of my narration, who acted as the orchestral conductor at the time of my visit, ran up smiling to salute me, and then his companions poured past me, all deeding their caps and smiling their bright, sweet, boyish smiles. How innocent, how happy, how intelligent these 150 orphan children are made and kept by the tender, loving, and yet firm culture of these devoted 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 inhabitants and sojourners of Howth, who flock to enjoy the rare spectacle of such rare artistic excellence at so early an age.

The good Brothers have lately purchased at Baldoyle three houses with their grounds, in order to afford their own hard-worked members, and their deaf 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 Barney, the family of "Father Frost." 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 Bay of Dublin from the channel, our view ranged over the blue waters on each side, and 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, and are admirably educated at Cabra, and made here to enjoy in vacation all the comforts and privileges often denied to the orphans of more parents.

Continued on 7th page.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

REV. DR. O'BRIELLY'S LETTER TO PARNELL AND DAVID.

ENRICKLEN, July 13.—I am charmed with the radiant loveliness of the country I have passed through from Caran to this historical old town, situated on an island in Lough Erne. Of the continental surprises and never-ending variety which take itself, with its islands and innumerable branches and windings, imparts to the scenery of both counties, I must not be tempted to speak at length.

A most radical and yet perfectly peaceful revolution is going on in Ireland. Its progress, if I be not very much mistaken, will be governed by the laws of accelerated motion. The wrongs of centuries, affecting the very structure of society, have been accumulating like the waters of the Rhone among the glacier-bound gorges of the Upper Valais till their very accumulation breaks through the icy barrier, and the pent up flood pours headlong and irresistible toward the Lake of Geneva.

In this long suffering country the men who have inherited 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 living all their lives, like their fathers before them, in a fool's paradise. They are beginning to see that what their estate called right was unjustifiably wrong; that what they had been accustomed to regard as liberty was only the unrighteous and unrestrained exercise of power.

Godstone out of office speaks through his own Herbert, and demands that coercion and class 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 hour, clearly seeing that their only chance of retaining power must depend on the eighty members of the Irish Parliamentary party in the next session, are wisely seeking how they can secure their support by timely concession.

Before coming to Enricklen, I was warned that the Grand Jury, with whom I was to dine on the opening of the Assizes, were all of the extreme type, and 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 surprised to find that he refused not only to make the slightest 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 compromising the interests of the Irish landlord class by further legislation.

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 commonwealth 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 rapacious man in the community.

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. Parnell and supported by an immense majority of the Irish clergy and people, Mr. Davitt's theory appeals to the appetites of the laboring classes in the cities to the discontented, and especially to those who are in danger of starvation, or who are the victims of the highest misery of suffering and degradation.

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 revolutionary in their tendency by all the educated classes. I am not called upon to give my own judgment of them. I am merely noting and submitting to the American public men around me, and to 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 Lord Leaguers, founded by Michael Davitt, has been, in the hands of Parnell, a most potent weapon for achieving his grand purpose.

THE BATTLE OF BATOUCHE. GENERAL MIDDLETON GIVES WHAT HE TERMS A TRUE STORY OF THE ENGAGEMENT—THE GALLANT ADVANCE OF THE TROUPO.

OTTAWA, Aug. 14.—At the banquet given last night by the citizens of Ottawa to the volunteers 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 opportunity 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. His description of this fight was, in substance, as follows:—On the afternoon of the twelfth he told Colonel Straubenzee, his second in command, that he must make an advance movement. The Militia were sent on the left and next came the Grenadiers, with the 90th a little in reserve. The Militia had to lo in the outer part of the circle and therefore were pushed, as it were, a little forward in circling around. The lay of the land was such that it was impossible not only for one regiment to see the other, but almost for one man to see another.

A FRENCH JOURNALIST EXPELLED. PARIS, August 14.—Charles Berger has arrived in Marsouilles and reports he was expelled from Egypt for announcing his intention of publishing a French newspaper. The matter is likely to lead to trouble similar to that caused by the suppression of the Bosphore Egyptian.

MORE SYMPATHY. SYDNEY, N.S.W., Aug. 12.—A public meeting was held 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.

THE EPIDEMIC OF CRIME.

Whence comes this epidemic of suicides and murders? Recent discussions have named several causes. Dr. C. H. Beebe, of Louisiana, charges it to infidel teaching—holding that hopelessness of a future state cripples the fortitude for bearing life's ills. Another declares suffering from the universal pest of depression the cause. A third writer attributes it to increasing insanity, a physician thinks much of the tendency is inherited, while temperance advocates lay the responsibility upon strong drink.

MONSIGNOR CAPEL. SPLENDID LECTURE. "The Catholic Church the Mainstay of American Institutions."

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

DISRESPECT FOR PARENTAL AUTHORITY. The Catholic Church inculcates into the mind of every child under her maternal care, that next to God, their duty is to render reverence and obedience to their parents.

THE DANGER ARISING FROM VICE. The Catholic Church imprudently stamps the mind of every child in her schools with a love for virtue and hatred of vice.

CATHOLICITY NOT A FOREIGN RELIGION. The enemies of the Church and of American autonomy are constantly crying out that Catholicity is a foreign religion for the reason that Catholics render obedience to the Pope.

THE CHURCH THE FRIEND OF REPUBLICANS. 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 menaced in their principles or disturbed in their progress by the presence of the Catholic Church in their midst.

SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION. The American Ambassador in Vienna, Mr. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Bilroth, of Vienna, which was wonderfully successful.

DIVORCE—OTHER DANGEROUS EVILS. No man can travel over this country and not be married. 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 minutes for divorce."

Mr. A. J. White. Dear Sir, I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues.

Mr. A. J. White, Esq. Dear Sir, I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigel's Syrup." For some years I have suffered from liver complaint, with its many and varied concomitant evils.

Mr. A. J. White, Esq. Dear Sir, I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.

Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, Duxville, Ont., writes:—"I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Care for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Pimples on the Face, Biliousness and Constipation—such cases having come under my personal observation."

Dr. J. J. Gallatin. In this life are strangely blended, Joy and sorrow, care and pain; Ere the song of mirth is ended, Slowly comes the sad refrain.

THE FLOGGED MERCHANT.

THE STORY OF HIS VICTIM'S RUIN. CONFINED IN A MAD HOUSE AFTER THE WEALTHY LIBERTINE TIRED OF HER.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The "Pall Mall Gazette" publishes the following additional facts about the public flogging of the Glasgow merchant for having ruined the daughter of a friend.

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TROOPS DYING FAST.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Letters from Saska say the troops are dying fast. The official, however, will not report such a condition of affairs.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

According to a hygienic article just published in the London Lancet the appetite is a misleading sensation, only remotely related to the actual demands of the organism.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN. You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. J. J. Gallatin's Little Liver Pills.

JOHNSTON'S Fluid Beef. The wine product for 1885 is estimated at 15,000,000 gallons.

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THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1885

SPEECHES by Her Majesty Queen Victoria are not worth listening to, so at least the Lords and Commons seem to say by their contempt of the royal utterances.

MICHAEL DAVITT, in a stirring address at Longford yesterday, declared his full adherence to and union with Mr. Parnell as the leader of the Irish people.

Who was it said Davitt was going to run a party and policy on his own hook and in opposition 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.

We are informed that three children, belonging to a poor man, are held in a Protestant institution in this city against the will of the father, who is a Catholic, and who desires to have them placed in a Catholic institution.

MRS. PARNELL is, it appears, financially embarrassed, but not, as the papers some time ago tried to make out, in sore distress and want.

WHEN the Pullman cars on the Intercolonial Railway were taken over by the Government two of the colored porters were dismissed.

THE branch of the Salvation Army in the city of Montreal has, for some time past, had its headquarters in the Mechanics' Hall on St. James street.

The Salvationists keep up their saturnalia till the break of day, making sleep to those who live in the vicinity utterly impossible. The residents have embodied their grievances in a petition which they have laid at the feet of the Chief of Police with the humble but earnest request that he take action upon it.

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.

President Cleveland has thrown these land grabbers into great consternation by acting upon the provision and using the authority it gives him.

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.

THE movement in favor of Canadian independence is spreading even in Ontario. It is beginning to dawn upon the popular mind that Canada will never amount to much until it can travel through life on its own responsibility.

SERVILITY OF CANADIAN JOURNALISTS.

Mr. Phillip Thompson, himself one of the most honest and fearless journalists in Canada, publishes a letter in the Toronto World in which he reads the press of Ontario a severe but well deserved lesson for their baseness and servility in swelling the popular clamor for the blood of Riel.

This charge of servility and of the want of independent mind, thought and judgment, which Mr. Thompson brings against the press of Ontario, we are sorry to admit, also be brought home to many of our esteemed contemporaries in this Province of Quebec, both French and English.

Mr. Thompson also strikes home when he adds: "But if the ordinary editor is afraid to say that his soul is his own and to stand up for humanity and justice, what shall be said of our pretensions to literary culture—our little 'high' and 'low' 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 murder—to point to the enlightened precedent of the United States in their treatment of Jefferson Davis, to urge that clemency towards political offenders in England is now the rule? Not one.

UNPUNISHED CRIMINALS.

WHAT is the matter with our 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 day, and before eyewitnesses, is indeed a cruel mockery.

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 prosecute? Would it have been necessary for the father of the child to have prosecuted the prisoner if his crime had been one of murder instead of an innocent outrage?

THE IMPERIAL CONNECTION.

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BRITISH DIPLOMACY EXPOSED.

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 rarely pierced by the worthy member for Malton, Mr. William O'Brien, who deserves to be known as the Irish detective-in-chief of English crime, committed in or against Ireland.

And yet some after-dinner palaverer, a short time ago, told a gluttoned audience in London that there was not one man of note or prominence who would dare to advocate the national independence of Canada! Come!

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

AUSTRIA'S INSULT TO AN AMERICAN MINISTER.

The Austrian Government, after long threatening, has at last declined to receive Mr. Kelley 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. Kelley was the religion of Mrs. Kelley, who was a Jewess.

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.

DISGRACEFUL METHODS ADOPTED TO BRIBE THE VATICAN, AND AS A DOCUMENT DESTINED TO BE HISTORIC, WE QUOTE THE LETTER ITSELF.

"House of Commons, Friday, May 15. DEAR LORD GRANVILLE—The Dublin Archbishopric (sic) being still undecided, I must continue to keep the Vatican in good humor about you, and keep up communication with them generally as much as possible.

The reading of that letter cannot but create a 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.

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

"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 premature report about Dr. Moran will cause increased pressure to be put on the Pope and create many fresh difficulties. The matter must therefore be most carefully watched, so that the strong pressure I can still command may be used at the right moment, and not too soon or unnecessarily (for too much pressure is quite as dangerous as too little).

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 influence on public opinion in favor of the half-breeds.

THE REBELLION.

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 rôle played by Riel in the revolt was forced upon him.

THE REBELLION.

Having thus dwelt upon the causes that led to the rebellion, and having touched upon the character of the rôle played by Riel in it, the reverend missionary proceeds to review a few of the circumstances and results which mark its close.

THE REBELLION.

"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 distress and misery. I regret that General Middleton did not complete his work, and that by plunder he did not add massacre, as by not doing he would have at least spared us

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

"If the Grand Trunk never had anything worse than old bits of coal or wood or pieces of old cloth thrown here and there, or paper and dead grass to constitute what is so fiercely 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 investigation' 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 filthiness dangerous 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 delinquent in its duty toward the public and even guilty of criminal negligence.

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"the painful spectacle of the prolonged agony we see around us." How comes it that the people of Canada have been kept in the dark about these outrages? Were the war correspondents of the press bought up, or were their mouths officially sealed? The conspiracy of silence has daily deepened, and the common fairness and justice of the country at large will impatiently demand a complete rehabilitation of the half-breeds.

Pere Andre warns the Government to act with prudence and clemency, and to avoid all show of severity towards the prisoners. The show of severity is a powerful element in 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 self-defence. If hatred and a spirit of vengeance continue to be shown towards them, says the missionary, the country may then 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 jails at Regina, 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 ourselves 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. A. Flynn " " " 1 00
MERRICKVILLE, Aug. 12, 1885.
T. HUGHANAN, Esq., Montreal:
DEAR SIR.—Enclosed please find five dollars my subscription to the "Irish Parliamentary 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 Irish 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 country are matters that concern the whole Dominion; and, therefore, I beg a small space in THE POST to call attention to an important point in the question, viz., the ownership of the land. There seems to be a wide opinion in some quarters that all the waste lands in the empire belong to the Crown. This opinion is erroneous. The Crown has no right to appropriate any land, whether wild or reclaimed, except for public purposes, and then it must indemnify the private owners. The Government has no right to make regulations concerning an act of barbarism to which any man out of his land without indemnification. The Crown possessed the sovereignty of the North-West, but the Indians were the private owners of the soil, for the best title a man can have to land is that he has owned and occupied it, and so one was ever known to own it before him. The Government of Canada gave the Hudson Bay company a million and a half of dollars for a strip of land along the Red River, which Lord Selkirk had purchased from the Indians. Let us see how our government, 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 these millions of acres? The Indians were removed to reserves in the name of a fair play, and a miserable dole given them, which is insufficient to support their existence, but if they grumble or get excited mounted police are at hand to preserve order. It appears as if our rulers having taken the Indian's land and destroyed his means of making a living, their next consideration is how to get rid of him altogether.
It is utterly false and absurd to say the half-breeds claim all the privileges of white men and Indians at the same time. The Indians, 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 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 be kept apart for the children of half-breeds. The Metis ask for less than our Government gave the Hudson Bay Co. as buyers of their own shares in a land company or by land in the North-West, and then settle down on a pre-emption lot.
All impartial, unprejudiced men admit that if one-tenth of the money spent in military display had been humanely and judiciously expended in giving Metis and Indians their rights there would have been no trouble, and the Indians would be contented for years to come.

THE LEAGUE AT CHICAGO.

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 postpone 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 postponed.
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 the world of Irish birth or descent. Seeing without compensation, without official vote 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 unparalleled 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 enemies, but the world, to look upon the oppression, and to listen to the recitals of an outraged, plundered, 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 blocked the legislation of the English Parliament. They objected to, postponed and defeated local legislation intended to foster and expedite English business interests, in retaliation for the dull, brutal indifference which was shown to Irish interests.

WHAT HAS BEEN 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 new disestablished Church they have wrung from the champions of that colossal robbery the admission that it belongs to the people of Ireland and have compelled the return of a portion of the stolen funds. They have not secured the law 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 amount 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 Grant's Parliament for Ireland, but they could announce that no less measure will be accepted by the House of Commons than the one which has been prohibited from governing Ireland, they have been able to dictate who must cease and who may assume the work of governing England. They have driven the party of coercion, the party of judicial murder, the party of eviction, the party which thrust men into dungeons, the party led by Gladstone—who wrote boastfully of the downfall of the American Republic—into disgraceful retirement from Dublin 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 bestiality, made it only worthy of a site in ancient Sodom and Gomorrah or in modern London.

HOPES FOR THE FUTURE.
Their labors have been Herculean. Their accomplishments, under the most adverse circumstances, are almost miraculous. When they next appear 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 members who will owe their election to the judicious exercise 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 auxiliaries. 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 League, and we invite all men of our race, 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 Parliamentary party will be represented at that gathering, 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.

READ THIS.
For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.
REMARKABLE ACTION.
A rather novel case maybe brought before the judges at the coming term, the preliminaries having been arranged yesterday in the office of Mr. Doutré & Co. The alleged grievance is as follows:—On Saturday Mr. Honorius Poiras, of Aqueduct street, 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 extent as to be greatly inconvenienced. 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 part of the service at which the congregation kneel had arrived, being unable from the pain in his back to kneel on both knees, he remained in a devotional position on one. He had not been long in this position when he alleges, one of the church wardens, named Adolphus

RIEUS DEFENDERS.

AN IMMENSE MASS MEETING AT PAPINEAU SQUARE.
Between six and seven thousand people gathered at the Papineau market square yesterday to listen to addresses by Riel's counsel and other gentlemen who are interested in his behalf. Mr. Joseph Poiras occupied 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 noble traditions of the bar, which in all countries considers it an honor to take in hand the cause of an accused man. 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 interest in acquitting the latter, and Riel was a half-breed and a Catholic. Judge Richardson showed his fanaticism in this regard, and refused to expect clemency. The speaker expressed regret 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 remedy beside the malady, and the letter of Father and the shelter of the church and the altar were the grievances of the Metis. He closed by moving a vote of thanks to Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Lemieux and Greenshield for the talents and devotion they had displayed in the defence of Riel, a task which circumstances had rendered exceptionally difficult and unattractive.
This was supported by Messrs. Laflamme, Lemieux, Quimet, Poupard and George Duhamel.
Mr. F. X. Lemieux thanked the meeting for the flattering resolutions they had passed. He said that when Canada submitted to English domination the French-Canadians were guaranteed all the rights and privileges of British subjects, and in spite of numerous appeals for justice, this long continued denial of justice brought about the rebellion of 1837, and the patriots shed their blood for the cause of liberty. 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 flag. The day of liberty had not yet arrived for the Metis, hence the rebellion. 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 had not even the glorious privileges of the *habes corpus*. He condemned the unconstitutional trial, and said 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 the aid of the Government, and that the fact that the true question at issue was that of nationality, and French, English, Scotch and Irish only thought of maintaining the honor of the Dominion's flag. Now another movement was in progress, but unfortunately, it partook of a sectional character. This was much to be regretted and could only be explained by the fact that the English people did not properly understand the English people. The point-at-stake and the only one was whether an attempt was being made by means of the statutes of 1850 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 English law he felt sure that if properly understood the matter they would be the first to rise and demand for the inhabitants of the North-West the same rights that are enjoyed here. Justice was the same everywhere, whether on the banks of the Saskatchewan or the shores of the St. Lawrence. It was unfair to arraign before the tribunals of the English people those 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 Montreal for joining with Quebec in upholding the cause of the half-breeds. The Metis might be divided into three classes. The first was that which were the Metis and afterwards the French of the North-West. These were a small number and did not take up arms. The half-breeds of Manitoba were never obtained in that province in virtue of the law of 1850 and they are entitled to it. The half-breeds who have always lived in the North-West and who never obtained a land grant. This was the most important class. To have their grievances redressed it might be said that they should proceed constitutionally, but having no representation they could only make their grievances known by means of petitions and delegations, and even then they got no justice. The speakers asked what they did were justified in asking what they did. The Government issued hundreds of licenses when the trouble broke out and Hon. Mr. Macpherson was compelled to leave the cabinet. In this country people were not executed for political offences. In the United States after their civil war the soldiers who took part in their citizens and worked the hardest for the development of the country, England did the same. The English people need not be alarmed nor threatened because they asked what it was in the power of the authorities to grant, namely, clemency. If this were granted the law would even be kept firmly knit together than before, and all would go on in peace and harmony.
Messrs. Alphonse Ouimet, George Duhamel, Joseph Duhamel and others delivered addresses, 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.

Lebeau, came along and told him to conform to the usages of the ceremonial and get down on both knees. Mr. Poiras said he would gladly do so if he were able, but even the posture he was in caused him acute pain, and it was all he could do to keep on one knee. At the close of the service Mr. Poiras, referring to himself, on his coming forward and saying who he was, Mr. Poiras was addressed as "a spy." This was not all for on the Sunday afternoon Mr. Poiras was served with a warrant and arrested by Mr. Alphonse Robillard, justice of the peace at St. Anne, at the instance of Telephore Madore, chief wardman of the church of St. Anne, and the charge was that the said Poiras had committed an act of irreverence in the church, by placing himself on one knee and keeping his eyes only slightly open, and this in spite of the fact that he was suffering from rheumatism. 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 notified Messrs. Robillard, Lebeau and Madore that unless the money is returned and an apology and actions for damages for \$2,000 each will be taken against them.

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. Beaudin took the chair, and Mr. H. A. Coyette acted as secretary. The chairman gave a brief sketch of Riel's political history, and reminded his hearers that it was at Hull Riel had found refuge when pursued by the fanatical Orangemen of Ottawa, and also from Hull that he had gone to take the oath in the House of Commons as member for Provencher.
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 ratepayers of the division of Hull have the honor to present to you; that Louis Riel, who has been condemned to be hung on the 18th of September is one of their fellow countrymen for whom they crave the royal clemency at Your Excellency's disposal.
That the sentence of which the said Louis Riel is condemned to die is unjust, and that he has been shared by a large number of Her Majesty's subjects, and that it would be imprudent to punish him with severity;
That the cause of Louis Riel was that of all the Metis of the North-West, of which he constituted himself the champion.
That it is impossible to ignore their rights without refusing them the justice which is the birthright of every citizen.
The execution of Riel will, under these circumstances, be considered as a refusal to render justice to a numerous class of Her Majesty's subjects;
Therefore, your petitioners pray your Excellency to command the presence of death passed on the said Louis Riel, or the fresh trial before a jury of twelve be granted him.
These resolutions were then signed by from 600 to 700 petitioners.

HALF-BREDS SENTENCED.
TORONTO, August 15.—The *Mail* correspondent at Regina telegraphs yesterday: The court opened at four o'clock this afternoon before Judge Richardson for the purpose of sentencing the prisoners who pleaded guilty of treason-felony a few days ago. Ex-Attorney-General Clarke, of Winnipeg, appeared 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. Riel's wives had led them to believe him a prophet, and they took up arms believing they were doing right. The prisoners represented 150 children on the banks of the Saskatchewan who 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 when called upon:
— Alexander Cayen, Maxime Dubois, Philip Guardupuy, Maxime Lepage, Philip Garnot, Pierre Vandal, Pierre Heury, Albert Monkman, Pierre Parenteau, James Shark and Baptiste Leland were sentenced to seven years' penitentiary;
— Alex. Fisher, Pierre Guardupuy and Moise Ouillet were sentenced to three years' penitentiary;
— Joseph Armand, Ignace Poiras, Jr., Ignace Poiras, Sr., and Moise Parenteau were sentenced to one year in the Regina jail.
— Joseph Delorme, Alexander Lobenbarde, Joseph Pilon, Baptiste Rocheleau, Pictis 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 CIRCUMSTANCES.
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 speculations 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 State in place of Mr. Adee; 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 expedition on some foreign power.
There is not the least warrant for either of these speculations, nor is there a color of probability for any of them. The Administration has acted liberally toward Mr. Keiley, and the President is entirely satisfied with the manner in which he has conducted himself, in delicate and embarrassing circumstances. He made no fuss over his rejection at Rome, and he has not gone near Vienna, pending 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 memorable correspondence with the Chevalier Hulsmann, has never entirely healed, and one point of it may now be recalled as having some relation to the present disagreement.
Soon 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 movement, and the chances we may have of forming commercial arrangements with the power favorable to 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 independence, and the promotion of commercial relations with her.
The Chevalier Hulsmann took occasion to say that "these who did not hesitate to assume the responsibility of sending Mr. Dudley Mann on such an errand, should, inde-

pendently of considerations of propriety, have borne in mind that they were exposing their country to be treated as a spy."
This challenge gave Mr. Webster an opportunity for a retort, which, as the boys would say, lifted Hulsmann out of his boots, and angered his imperial master terribly. "Had the imperial Government of Austria subjected Mr. Mann to the treatment of a spy," said he, "it would have placed itself without the pale of civilized nations; and 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."
The power of this republic at the present moment (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 Hapsburg 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 cause 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 Methodist 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 assortment of ties and relations, besides being a man of education, of excellent character, good parts, and polite manners, Mr. Keiley is far above the ordinary standard of American diplomats.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.
It is reported that the Rev. Sister Amable, Superior of the Convent of Providence, in dangerously sick.
About 250 clergymen are attending the annual retreat of Roman Catholic priests of the diocese of Montreal, which is now being held.
Rev. Father Leclerc, professor of the *Levis C. L. Regis*, and who will shortly begin his novitiate with the Redemptorist order, left on Saturday for Europe.
The 50th anniversary of the Rev. Father P. de la Cour, of the diocese of Parment, was celebrated Thursday last. From all reports the fête was a grand success.
A religious welcome to the two Rev. Messrs. Beaudin on their return from Europe, which took place at Beloit 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 telegram received at the St. Sulpice community 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 end of September.
Among the number of young ladies who pronounced their vows at the convent of Jesus and Mary, of Silvery, 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. Anne, 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 Godard was professor of philosophy in that year at the St. Hyacinthe College.

MONTREAL COLLEGE CONVENTION.
Arrangements have been made with the different steamboat and railroad companies to secure a reduction of prices in favor of the scholar- and professors of the Montreal college, who will come to the city to take part at the Convention of the 9th September next. The 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.
CHURCHILL'S GREAT SPEECH.
LONDON, Aug. 13.—In a speech at Wimbomb, Minister, last evening, Lord Randolph Churchill denied that he was actuated against Earl Spencer and Lord Rippon by personal feelings. He assailed only their methods of governing. Lord Randolph denounced the radicals for wishing to tax the poor man's beer, and he said, was food equally with bread. He denied any caucus arrangements of the Liberals, and said he believed the Tories would be victorious at the general elections. Lord Randolph said he cared not a rap what the *Daily News* and *Standard* said about him; such criticism was as offensive as water on a duck's back. He emphatically denied the charge that he was actuated by a desire to give peace to 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, leaving for their object the strengthening of the Empire at home and abroad. The Conservatives hoped to give peace to Ireland and security to India. They hoped to create an over-powering navy which would be an adequate defence to the coast of Great Britain and the colonies and to commerce. They believed they could bring about the revival of the trade and industries of the country. Lord Randolph repudiated the charge that he desired to arrange for the presentation of a letter of invitation, which will also serve as the required certificate.
ITALY AND THE SOUDAN.
LONDON, August 17.—The Marquis of Salisbury, it is stated, will soon after going to France have a conference with Senor Depretis, the Italian prime minister, at Contreville, 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 Sea 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 Khartoum 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 securing an Anglo-Egyptian alliance, 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 ANGLORUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.
LONDON, August 14.—In the House of Commons today Lord Randolph Churchill replied to a question, asked 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 Zulzcar pass, the secretary continued, was not trivial, but the Government was not altogether without some hope to arrive ere long at a satisfactory settlement of all the points remaining in dispute between England and Russia.

TRAINING YOUNG IRELAND.
Continued from first page.
Just across the way our friend Mr. Swan, a man on 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 refectory and dormitories, with grounds laid out to help study, meditation and repose. This will also serve for a probationary novitiate, where pupils wishing to embrace the laborious life of the Christian Brothers are to receive a first training and probation before being admitted to the novitiate proper.
The careful selection and training of these men—the real parents of Young Ireland, to whom all true Irishmen look forward with fond and firm hope—is a matter beyond conception important, seeing that this order yearly educates 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 how 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 calculated to secure the success of the great system of Catholic university education 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 receives. Of their 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 self-denial and self-sacrifice. The order admits 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, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, from the nationalities of Germany, and the rising indolence of England.
I know that the men who preside over the destinies of this order are 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 springing 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 Christian Brothers, the respect and tenderness lavished on the children of the poor and the lowest laboring classes is to me something unseeably touching. It moves the soul of the sensitive and quick-witted Irish workman, and permeates it with a creative, refining, 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 acquisition of knowledge.
All this I could not help thinking of as I enjoyed the cordial hospitality 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 resting in this ancient Christian land, 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 sweetest-sounded their harmonies floated over land and sea like the promise of national concord, brotherly love, and dearly bought peace so long prayed for by the true Irish heart.
BERNARD O'REILLY, D.D.
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 steamer, said: "It is precisely on a matter relating to this that I am now going to London. I 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 service 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 20, 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 \$5,000,000 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 was intended to do.

THE EXPELLED NUNS.
BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 15.—A number of nuns who were expelled from Montevideo by President Santos, arrived yesterday. The nun in charge of the party is Sister President Santa Maria, of Chili. They will precede to Chill by the next steamer.
"There are," says the Paris *National*, "in France 30,000,000 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."

THREE THOUSAND IN HIS STOCKING.
William McConnell, a well known cattle drover, while in the city yesterday met an agent here for a firm in Scotland to whom he had sold a little over \$8,000, which was his sum. He showed the cheque at the Bank of Montreal, receiving three \$1,000 Dominion bills, and other smaller paper. He subsequently started for Buffalo Bill's show, but having grave fears for the safety of his money, he decided to place the three \$1,000 bills in his stocking under a high boot. This he did, and in the evening started for Chesley, Ontario, where he lived, together with another friend, who was returning to sleep took off both boots and stockings, throwing the money in his stocking, and immediately jumping out of bed and searched his stocking, but, alas, was too late. The money was gone. The car was searched, but no trace of the missing \$8,000 was found. His friend, who given the case into the hands of Detective Murphy, who is at present busy investigating a matter, but has no hopes of recovering the money.
Less than fifty years ago it cost for a single tier carried not over thirty miles, 6 cents; for 50 miles, 10 cents; for 100 miles, 12 cents; for 200 miles, 15 cents.

CABLE DESPATCHES.

AN ALPS CLIMBER KILLED. BRUNNEN, Aug. 11.—D. Z. Sigmund, an experienced tourist, who recently published a book on "Dangers of Alpine Climbing," has been killed by falling over a precipice after climbing to Pic de la Neve, in the Helvetic Alps, which had hitherto been considered an impossible feat.

THE MONSTER BANK FAILURE. DUBLIN, August 12.—At the conclusion to day of the bankruptcy examination in the case of Mr. Dunne, who was connected with the Monster Bank, the judge said: "The proceedings had been conducted in a most suggestive and had shown that the persons in the management of financial transactions which ought to be publicly investigated."

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH. LONDON, August 11.—Lord Salisbury has drafted the Queen's speech, proffering Parliament. His aim is to make it a manifesto in favor of the Conservatives. The speech will refer to the quietude of Ireland without coercion, the successful issue of the Egyptian loan, the revival of prosperity in the East, and friendly alliances with foreign powers, and the activity of legislation since the Tories came into office as matters of national congratulation.

PLOT TO MURDER KING ALFONSO. LONDON, August 11.—Paul Angelo, and other Spanish refugees in London are under surveillance, the Spanish Government having received information that a plot to assassinate King Alfonso has been arranged in England and that emissaries have left England via France for the Spanish border. The Government is considering whether or not to demand the surrender of Angelo on the charge of murder of General Prim. All the leading republicans, including Castelar, Salmeron, Ferrer and Margall, declare that they have no sympathy with the Angulo party. The Globe, Castelar's organ, declares that Angulo should be classed among common criminals, and the Progress 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 prosecution of Boydell, at the instance of the British Government, on a charge of blackmail. Only one charge was preferred against him, that of writing to Mr. Gladstone demanding the payment of \$1,500 before the 6th inst., under pain, in the event of his refusal, of publishing disgraceful charges against the former character connected with his family, and on this charge he was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor. The charges against Boydell of blackmailing Vienna ladies, by threatening to make revelations to her husband of certain wifely improprieties, were dropped, as some of the leading letters were more unimpeachable evidence of possibility of truth, and it was felt, as the prisoner was punished on another charge, there was no need of raking up domestic scandals.

THE IMPERIAL VISITS. BERLIN, Aug. 11.—The National Gazette says that Prince Dolgoroki, aide-de-camp to the Czar, has gone to Gastein to arrange for the meeting between Emperor William and the Czar, after the meeting of the latter and Emperor Francis Joseph at Kremmer. Gen. Fosselt, Russian Minister of Communications, is already at Warsaw making preparation for the Czar's visit to the Emperor 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 precautions taken last year to protect the Czar against outrage by nihilists are being repeated on a more extensive scale, and the authorities having received information that the nihilists in Europe have recently shown great activity and have plenty of money.

ANNEXING THE CAROLINE ISLANDS. MADRID, Aug. 13.—Some excitement has been created here by a report that Germany has occupied the Caroline Islands, which are claimed by Spain. [The Carolines, or New Philippines, lie between the Philippines, the Marshall Islands and New Guinea, directly north of Australia. The number of islands is 500 and the area 572 square miles. They are used by petty chiefs who are needed for commercial enterprise. In 1858 (July 9) England took possession of this archipelago. The population is about 20,000.] PARIS, August 13.—The Chamber of Commerce has recently memorial to the Government protesting against the pretension of Germany in assuming possession of Port Seguro and Little Popo on the West Coast of Africa, and urging the Government to maintain the rights of France along that part of the African coast.

THE LIBERAL PROGRAMME. LONDON, Aug. 11.—Some wonder has been expressed at Mr. Gladstone's request that he be Premier of the Liberal party, as he has been ill for a long time, and it is not clear of his health; but the report is now out. He has been endeavoring, with the Marquis of Hartington, to bring about a modification of Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's Radical programme, so as to make it generally acceptable to the entire Liberal party. He has failed, however, as Mr. Chamberlain refuses to resign his position as a plank from his political platform. Besides he is not anxious to have a reconciliation of the disunited wings. Mr. Chamberlain believes that he leads the stronger section and that if the Conservatives can be thrown into a minority in the next House he will be Premier. He wishes to resign the position in prospect of a more radical realization; for, however 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 Radical propaganda in some quarters make the moderate Liberals very anxious for the return of Mr. Gladstone to active political leadership. It is feared, however, that notwithstanding the efforts he 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 thumping the betrayer of his child like a terrier dog a rat. A reporter of the Gazette, immediately after the flogging, interviewed the assailant. The latter said: "I shall flog the betrayer of my child wherever he crosses my path. You may publish my name, provided you publish his, if he feels aggrieved he can take action against me, I should be only too glad to meet him in any way. I

have no fear that he will be plucky enough to face me in court. I have flogged him, with him yet." The reporter then called upon the man who flogged the seducer, and asked him for his side of the story. This gentleman said: "The story told you by my assailant is nonsense. I have not been flogged; the man struck me with a stick and abused me. It is merely a case of blackmail of a peculiarly bad kind. The story that I had seduced the man's daughter is absolutely false." Mr. Pearce, of Eiders, the ship builders, is the 1000 of the story. The man who threatened him is named Francis.

THE DILKE SCANDAL.

MR. DILKE'S INNOCENCE OF THE GEORGE MADE AGAINST HIM. LONDON, August 11.—Sir Charles Dilke has written a letter to the electors of Chelsea in which he assumes an air of injured innocence and swears that he is wholly guiltless of the grave sin charged against him. It is becoming daily more evident that there is no chance of suppressing the scandal, and the hope is to be spread out in full before the public. When Sir Charles Dilke, through Lord Granville, passed his check for \$125,000 to Mr. Donald Crawford, the aggrieved husband, it was supposed that the scandal was hushed, and so it would have been if it had not been for politics. The action of Mr. Crawford in retaining the check after many days of deliberation is now known to have been largely prompted by the laud and arguments of Tory enemies of Sir Charles, and it is even whispered that they have guaranteed that Mr. Crawford shall not lose pecuniarily by his retention of the check.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE ARMY AND NAVY THANKED FOR SOUL-DAN SERVICES—COMPLIMENTS TO THE CANADIANS—COLONIAL LOYALTY TO ENGLAND FULLY DEMONSTRATED. LONDON, Aug. 12.—In the House of Lords this afternoon the Marquis of Salisbury, in uniting the thanks of the army and navy for their recent services in Egypt, paid a strong tribute to General Lord Wolsey and General Graham and other officers and soldiers and marines who took part in the Khartoum expedition for their valor, perseverance and the high spirit they displayed in the arduous work of the desert campaign. He also dwelt on the gallantry of the members of the Australian contingent, who, he said, were deserving of special thanks and on that of the Indian troops and Canadian voyageurs. The Prime Minister praised in unmeasured terms the valor and devotion of General Gordon and General Eriq and Stewart and the other officers and others who lost their lives during the Sudan war, and fittingly expressed condolence with their relatives and friends. Baron Carrington, moderate Liberal, warmly seconded the motion, which was adopted. Not a single Liberal leader was present during 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 England 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 Lord Wolsey from blame for many of the short comings in the Sudan campaign, because the circumstances attending or causing the attack were beyond his control. The Marquis praised the Australian and Canadian 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 INCREASED BY GROSS OFFICIAL LAXITY. MARSEILLES, Aug. 12.—The cholera panic increases every day. 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 daughter died of cholera on board the ship. He at once notified the authorities and requested a disinfection. Although at noon to-day 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 Gibraltar, because of the death there of a person from illness resembling cholera. The inhabitants of Gibraltar are demanding the establishment of an English cordon against Spanish ports, fearing the importation of cholera. Spanish ports have all been ordered to establish quarantine against arrivals from Gibraltar. Thirty-five 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 4,607 new cases of cholera and 1,020 deaths from the disease reported yesterday throughout Spain. MADRID, Aug. 12.—The Gazette to-day says that in the past twenty-four hours 4,464 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 spreading all the way to the Atlantic coast. At one place visited a place whence and this place is deserted in forty-eight hours. To-day six cases were reported in one house in Madrid. VIENNA, Aug. 12.—Despatches from Odessa state that several cases of sickness resembling

cholera have occurred in the last few days, and that, in consequence, all arrivals from Marseilles have been prohibited. GIBRALTAR, August 12.—A British steamship is quarantined off the coast of Algiers, with four cases of cholera on board. One person has died of the disease on the vessel. PARIS, August 12.—Gen. de Conroy telegraphs: "We have fixed our headquarters at Hai Phong during the prevalence of cholera. There were seventeen deaths from cholera here on Monday, and thirty-six persons are down with the disease to-day. We 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.

TROY, N.Y., August 12.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon a cloud burst eight miles from Amertam. The Central Hudson tracks for five hundred feet were washed into the river, and telegraph poles and wires were blown over. Trains east and west were delayed, and a large gang is at work repairing. The rain fell in sheets, destroying crops, etc. The loss is estimated at thousands of dollars. WATERBURY, N.Y., August 12.—A cyclone at Northford, 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 several persons were killed and several fatally injured. Among the killed are John Martin, a millowner, Mrs. David Fitzgibbons and Mrs. Armstrong. The O. & L. C. Railroad bridge, a quarter mile long, over the Racquette river was destroyed, and all the church steeples were blown down, and one church was demolished. Buildings 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 unable to return.

FATAL WATERSPOUT IN DAKOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., August 12.—Advice from Deadwood says a waterspout struck Lone Tree creek, near Chadron, Dakota, last Thursday, flooding the valley, drowning four men, two children, and a number of horses, besides washing away several hundred yards of the newly finished railroad grade. The next morning 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 Ennis county. Mr. Rankin is supposed to have requested two of his daughters, aged respectively 19 and 17 years, to go upstairs and draw him a small quantity of spirits from a barrel. This they did by candle light. The barrel being nearly empty, and the candle being held near the facet, the barrel exploded, blowing the roof off the building and setting it on fire. One of the young ladies was instantly killed and the other had since died from her injuries. The dwelling, a large and costly one, with its entire contents, was consumed, together with the body of the daughter who was instantly killed.

CLEVELAND'S MAD ANARCHISTS.

CLEVELAND, August 12.—Cleveland was regaled with its first real anarchist meeting last night. It was held on the public square before a big crowd, and August Spies, 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 alleged incendiary utterances at a gathering of the Cleveland Rolling Mill company's strikers. Many of the strikers were in the crowd and loudly applauded the utterances of the speaker. Gorsuch was on the way and fired his biggest gun at Congressman Foran, whom he met a political trickster. Editor Spies spoke in German, and advised his hearers to arm themselves with rifles. "If," said he, "you haven't got \$25 for a Winchester spend twenty five cents on dynamite. The dynamite will do the work better." 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."

BURIED BY A LANDSLIDE.

ITHACA, N.Y., August 13.—Four laborers working on the Cayuga and Lake Shore branches of the Lehigh Valley rail road, during a heavy rain storm this afternoon sought shelter under an overhanging bluff. A land-slide buried Michael M. Mannus, Patrick Mc-Mahon and Michael Foley, killing them. The fourth escaped. McMahon was unmarried, but the others leave large families.

NEW PHASE OF THE ST. LOUIS MYSTERY.

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—According to a telegram from San Francisco Mexico will allege the murder of Peeler, now says that in time he will produce Peeler alive 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 Peeler and left in the hotel for the purpose of procuring the insurance money on Peeler's life.

IMPRISONED BY FOUL GAS.

MINEWORKERS CLOSE THEIR EYES TO DANGER AND THROW AWAY THEIR LIVES. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 11.—A mine of the West End Coal Company, operated by Conyngham, Teasdale & Co., at Moccasinque, was the scene of a peculiar and terrible accident 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 unconscious. 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 Teasdale 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. Hughes, of Shickelsby, who went down the mine to assist the dying men, was overcome and was saved with difficulty. He was brought to the surface in a senseless con-

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

MONSIGNOR CAPEL ON ITS SOLUTION—CHRISTIANIZING THE PAGAN—A MISBINARY SCHEME—SEVERER LAWS WHICH SHOULD BE RIGIDLY ENFORCED. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—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 peculiar 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 thought 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 conversion of these people. I have, of course, visited Chinatown by day and by night, accompanied 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 without the smallest attention to deportment or to the ordinary laws of hygiene—Chinese women, and to their lasting shame, Caucasian women, living a life of open and unheeded prostitution with Chinamen—the permanent Chinese slavery of many of these unfortunate Chinese girls; the almost open sale and purchase of American children by the Chinese for their countrymen; the corruption of American boys scarcely yet out of their teens in these Chinese dens of wickedness; the widespread gambling in Chinatown and the atrocious example of infamy 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 practice of a people, must necessarily 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 tribunals independent of the laws of the country, to which blind 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."

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

"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 I am certain, namely, that the Chinese population 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 majestic scale, has been carried on by several of the great landlords of Ireland, and we know what result."

"What appear to you to be the remedies for destroying this 'plague spot'?" "Of course I see no lasting remedy except in making the heathen Chinese Christians. But it distresses me beyond measure to find among Christian teachers the same despair which prevails among the heathen 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 he, "and I will carry out from my experience obtained as missionary in China a plan that will spread Christianity in Chinatown." The good Italian Father's proposition is worthy of the consideration of the public of San Francisco. A few rich men would with little sacrifice allow the Father to put to the test his plan. The ground was secured, and twenty-four subscribers of \$300 each would set the work going. Willingly will I be one if twenty three others be present. Is not this worthy of an effort of the press? Great evil requires prompt and drastic measures. Our municipal law is most many of the difficulties. Rigidity enforces the law, and if they are found insufficient to meet the misery, let your State Legislature intervene and pass severer laws. Let the proprietors of houses be held responsible for properly-lighted, airy and drained apartments. This should be enforced by fines increasing in amount, and in the event of non-compliance condemn the property as uninhabitable. Let every lodging house be licensed, open at all hours for inspection, and have the person holding the license mulct for every violation of the by-laws governing such houses. Let the proprietors of houses in which apartments are specially fitted up for gambling, as well as the lessee, be prohibited to have such constructions, under heavy penalties. Let the houses of ill fame be brought under the severest supervision and control, and be generally 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 of not enforcing the laws has signally failed, and more energetic measures should be taken."

IT NEVER FAILS.

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

A QUADRUPEL 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-fold manner—that is to say, upon the Bowels, the Liver, the Blood and the Kidneys, driving out all bad humor, and regulating every organic function.

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 distinctive male appellation. 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, George, Victor, Augustus, Edward, Ernest, and Leo.

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 obtained is useless unless grown in a malarial region. Homopaths point to the fact as an example of their motto: that like cures like.

NO LADY WHO DELIGHTS IN FLOWERS.

and likes to see them do well and bloom abundantly, should be without Halloway's Food for Flowers. Ordinary packages 30c.—sufficient for 20 plants for one year. 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 unfit for public service.

Young, old and middle aged, all experience the wonderful beneficial effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Young children, suffering from scrofulous sore cars, scald-head, or with dry scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.

THE CHARGE AT BATOCHE.

AN IMPORTANT EXTRACT FROM THE LATE COL. WILLIAMS' DIARY—HIS ACCOUNT OF THE EXPLOIT. The family of the late Col. Williams, the gallant commandant of the Midland Battalion, has submitted to the Mail the diary of the campaign, kept by the deceased officer, from which the following entries, detailing the fighting at Batoche, are taken. "On Saturday, May 9, I started camp early and marched to Batoche, coming into collision with the enemy at 10 a.m. Made no progress and returned at nightfall. Entrenched our position by 'sagrating' and ditching. A Company (Midland) out all night on the river bank. On Sunday, May 10, I left camp, drenched with the whole force, midland covering bank of river and left of advance. All withdrawn at sunset to fort." Monday, May 11.—Advanced again, same direction, but pushed forward beyond old lines, and shelled the other side of river from our advanced position. Made no progress and returned at nightfall. Entrenched our position by 'sagrating' and ditching. A Company (Midland) out all night on the river bank. On Sunday, May 11, I left camp, drenched with the whole force, midland covering bank of river and left of advance. All withdrawn at sunset to fort."

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HORRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.

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 cholera in Granada 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 unceremonious burial in the common trench.

MADRID, August 14.—There were 35 cases of cholera and 31 deaths in this city yesterday. In the evening outside the city 76 cases and 18 deaths. The director of public works and the wife of another government official succumbed 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.

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.

Halloway'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, bowels and kidneys. They instantaneously relieve 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 purification of the complexion, as Halloway's Pills purify the blood and restore 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 relief is derived from the occasional use of this regulating medicine; ever persons in health, or when following sedentary occupation, will find it an invaluable aperient.

A cigarette manufacturer at Meriden, Conn., contemplates hiring readers, who are to sit in the centers of the work rooms and read aloud from the newest novels to the employers. He has imported the idea from Havana, where it is said to be employed with success, diminishing the loss of time through the gossip and noisy chatter of the girls.

HAVE YOU

Hot and dry skin?
Soothing sensations?
Swelling of the ankles?
Vague feelings of unrest?
Coughs, or brook-dust foams?
A cold growth? A chink loins?
Drains growing nervousness?
Irregularities of the bowels?
Inaccountable languid feelings?
Short breath and pleuritic pains?
The side headache? Backache?
Frequent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the heart?
Albumen and tube casts in the water?
Pituit rheumatic pains and neuralgia?
Loss of appetite, flesh and strength?
Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels?
Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night?
A abundant pale, or scanty flow of the water?
Child and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

YOU HAVE

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution. The kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhoea, blood-poisoning, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions occur, and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day ailment, and kills more victims than any other complaint. It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Dr. J. C. Williams' Bright's Kidney Pills are a cure for thousands of cases of the worst variety. It will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

THE REBEL TRIALS.

"ONE-ARROW" FOUND GUILTY OF TREASON-FELONY. TORONTO, August 14.—The Mail's correspondent at Regina telegraphs as follows: "The court resumed at three o'clock this afternoon before Judge Richardson. Associated with him were Colonel M. Lead and Mr. Henry Fisher, J. P. Messrs. Christopher Robinson, Oeler and Casgrain appeared for the crown, and Mr. F. Beverly Robertson for the defence. One Arrow, the first prisoner arraigned, entered the dock 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 half-breed. 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 Crown. He said the prisoner might be charged with high treason, but on account of the Indian 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., Arley, Ross and the Indian agent Lash. Their evidence was similar to that given in the Kiel 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. Oeler for the Crown. Judge Richardson's charge only lasted a few minutes. The jury was out only ten minutes, and returned with a verdict of "Guilty." The prisoner was remanded for sentence later on."

THE MONTREAL REBELLION-SCARE. December, 1837. By JOHN FRANK MONTREAL. There was a sound, but not of revelry, through the dark and narrow streets of old Montreal on the night of the 13th of December, 1837.

Then there was wild hurrying on the streets of Montreal. "To arms!" was the cry; "the rebels are at hand." The alarm bells rang - a noise like lightning, reaching ear and corner of the city in a few minutes.

By the advice of old Colonel Wilgress, a Pequotian veteran, then living at Lachine, who undertook or assumed the direction of affairs, the Lachine troop and the village company of foot (Captain Levesque's) were sent to the front or advance, half a mile above the village, to watch and to report the rebel advance.

Constipation And Headache Cured by Using Ayer's Pills. Causes, directly or indirectly, fully one-half the sufferings which afflict mankind. It is usually induced by inactivity of the liver, and may be cured by the use of Ayer's Pills.

RIEL STILL CHEERFUL. WRITING HIS MEMOIRS—THE OTHER PRISONERS AWAITING SENTENCE—POUNDMAKER AND BIG BEAR. TORONTO, Aug. 11.—The Mail's special from Regina, August 10, says:—Riel professes to have abandoned all hopes of a reprieve, but his conduct betrays his words.

Burdock BLOOD Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blisters, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA THE OBLATE FATHERS CONFERS UNIVERSITY DEGREES. COURSES: Classical, Scientific, Civil Engineering and Commercial.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE, NEAR MONTREAL, (Affiliated to Laval University, Quebec), FATHERS OF THE HOLY CROSS. COURSE—Classical and Commercial.

THYMO-CRESOL SOAP. The finest and Purest Toilet Soap in the World. Made entirely from Vegetable Oil, and contains seven per cent of Thymol, highly recommended by physicians and chemists.

STATUTES OF CANADA. The Statutes of Canada are for sale at the Queen's Printer's office, here; also separate acts since 1874. Price lists will be sent to any person applying for them.

WITNESS \$5 IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN VIENNA CITY BOND. These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums three times yearly.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO. 160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City ESTABLISHED IN 1874. The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and to give our management and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith towards all parties.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Least of Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS & BOWELS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Soothing and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

WANTED—A FEMALE SCHOOL-TEACHER for the Roman Catholic Separate School of Low, duties to commence as soon as possible. For further particulars apply at our printing office, 257 Broad Street, New York, to G. W. BISHOP, Proprietor.

NEW BOOK "MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northrup, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evidence of Christianity and complete answers to Cole's "Lectures." Eminent describing favorable reception and patronage and warm welcome. Letter of Bishop Walsh, London, Ont., 424 pages; paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.25.

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

ALLAN LINE. 1885—Summer Arrangements—1885. This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-ended, Clyde-built iron steamers. They are built to war-like proportions, are unsurpassed for speed, strength, and economy.

FROM QUEBEC. The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Montreal Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool every fortnight, and calling at Gibraltar, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board all mail and passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched as follows:

FROM HALIFAX. Nova Scotia, Monday, Aug. 17. Halifax, Monday, Aug. 17. The Steamers of the Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, Halifax and Boston Service are intended to be despatched as follows:

Health is Wealth! DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Head Ache, Headache, Nervous Prostration, Mental Depression, Stiffening of the Brain resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death.

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Bell. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

BUCKEYE BELL COMPANY. WEST TROY, N. Y. \$500 REWARD! We will pay the above reward for any one of LIVER COMPLAINT, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with.

IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION.

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

CHICAGO, 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.

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...

SENATOR RIDDLEBERGER'S ADDRESS.—In the course of his remarks the Senator said:—"If I was to inquire of myself why I am here to-night, why I am the recipient of such an honor and such a compliment as an invitation to be here, I would find the answer in the single vote that I recorded against what was called the Bayard resolution."

THE RIGHT TO REBEL.—"Go through all the reasons why the thirteen colonies rebelled, and if you can find one that does not apply equally in the case of Ireland I will tell you where Americans find a dozen more instead of it."

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 formation of an "office of help and inquiry" with headquarters in London and agencies in the world.

HEARTY RECEPTION TO LORD CARNAVON.—DUBLIN, August 17.—Lord and Lady Carnavon started to-day on a tour through Ireland. The first stop was at Galway, where a large crowd had assembled to meet the new viceroy.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

WHAT SHE HAS TO SAY OF THE NILE EXPEDITION AND THE ACTION OF HER TROOPS.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The following is the Queen's speech:—"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."

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 served with distinction in the east of the Red Sea.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—I thank you for the liberality wherewith during the past year 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 enabling federal action in certain matters to be 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 Scottish affairs.

LONDON, August 15.—The reading of the Queen's speech in the House of Lords yesterday was a very dull affair. The address was seemingly contemptuously received.

LONDON, August 15.—Gen. Booth writes to the papers that he has a project for the formation of an "office of help and inquiry" with headquarters in London and agencies in the world.

A CUTTING REPLY TO AUSTRIA.—WASHINGTON, August 16.—The State department has permitted the correspondence between this country and Austria relative to Minister Kelly to be made public.

THE LONDON ABDUCTION.

FURTHER INTERVIEWS WITH FRANCIS AND FRANCIS—DETERMINATION TO RUIN THE WEALTHY LIBERTINE—PEARCE'S VERSION OF THE STORY.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The flogging of Mr. Pearce by Mr. Francis for the alleged betrayal by the former of the latter's daughter is the political as well as the social sensation of the day.

MR. 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 scandal.

Mr. Francis, who is a big burly man, full of excitability and apparently of average intelligence, said:—"Pearce delivered a corrupted play to my daughter by continually giving her valuable papers."

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."

THE IRISH WOLF-HOUND.—A number of influential English and Irish sportsmen have recently organized the Irish Wolfhound Club of Great Britain, having in view the preservation of this breed of dogs from extinction.

1. General Appearance.—The Irish Wolfhound should not be quite so heavy or massive as the Great Dane, but more so than the deerhound, which in general type resembles other wise resembling of great size and commanding appearance.

THE ONTARIO CROPS.—SATISFACTORY REPORTS OF THEIR CONDITION 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.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets.

Business during the past week has been marked by no important features, but there is some tendency towards improvement.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The butter market has developed no new features during the past week. A few sales of choice creamery butter have been made at 19c, but there is no export demand for dairy butter at present prices.

GREEN FRUITS.—A fair business has been done. Apples have declined and are weak at \$2 to \$3 per box. Bananas \$1.50 to \$2 per bunch. Oranges \$2.50 per box. Lemons \$7 to \$8 per box.

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.

LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—A steady improvement is noticeable. Work at the factories is going on briskly and a greater harvest of orders is expected later in the season.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.—Business on the whole is fair for this season of the year, although in some departments quietness prevails.

FRUITS.—Loose muscatels, \$2.25 to \$2.40; new sultanas 6c to 6 1/2c. Prunes, Boscias, 5c to 5 1/2c; do. French 4c. Tobacco in good demand; myrtle navy, 53c; solaces, 42c to 53c.

WHEAT AND GRAIN.—The demand for flour has been good; prices are fair; business is light; superior has sold at \$9 50 and extra at \$8 75.

PROVISIONS, ETC.—Trade has improved somewhat. Bacon is in better demand at steady prices. Long clear has sold readily at 6 1/2c for tons and 7c for cases.

CALL THIS WEEK

S. CARSLAYS House Furnishing Department. And see the finest assortment of Nottingham Lace Curtains, Gimpure d'Art Curtains, Irish Point Curtains, Carrickmacross Curtains, Swiss Tamboured Curtains, Swiss Applique Curtains, Orto Mullin Curtains, Madras Mullin Curtains, Oriental Curtains (a few Dale-1-1-1).

MILLINERY! The balance of SUMMER MILLINERY is gone fast. Only a few left to select from, and these being some very choice goods, reduced to such a price that must bring a sale.

THE FARM. A kernel of wheat on a farm in Michigan produced 117 vigorous stalks.

For the squash vine borer try placing corn cobs dipped in coal tar among the plants. Last season very great benefits were thus derived.

Do not feed much corn or other grain to stock during the summer months if it can be avoided, as grain creates heat, and sometimes do more harm than good at this season.

Objections to the practice of washing wool are multiplying, and it would seem that in many parts of the country the practice would soon die out.

POPULAR SCIENCE. HOME CULTURE. There is a great fancy for pretty ornamental quilts at present. The old white counterpanes, with raised patterned surfaces, that recall the days of one's youth, are no more considered à la mode, but are superseded by flowered cretonne, 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 MEMORIAM. MISS J. MORAN. IN RELIGION SISTER ST. DENIS, CONGREGATION OF NOBIS DAMI, VILLA MARIA.

And thou art gone from our midst away, Poor, faithful one, thy tears and sighs; Thou'rt left for the land of endless day, Where God's pure love is the living light.

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.

Advertisement for S. Carsley's House Furnishing Department, featuring various types of curtains and millinery.

Advertisement for S. Carsley's Stock of Caps, Bonnets, and Veils, highlighting quality and variety.

Advertisement for S. Carsley's Ostrich Feather Hats, emphasizing their splendid value and low price.

Advertisement for a WANTED position, seeking a lady of social position and experience.

Advertisement for BIRTHS, listing several newborn children and their parents.

Advertisement for MARRIED couples, including announcements from New York, Quebec, and Scotland.

Advertisement for DEATHS, reporting the passing of several individuals.

Advertisement for MARRIED couples, including announcements from Montreal and other locations.

Advertisement for DEATHS, reporting the passing of a young girl.

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