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PRICE 5 CENTS

The Irish Patriot Dies After a Short Illness.

General Sorrow Expressed.

HIS WORK FOR IRELAND REVIEWED.

Noble Efforts and Great Results.

Telegrapide despatches on Wednesday morning announced the death of Charles Stewart Parnell. The news spread like wild fire and intense excitement prevailfrom London : -

"The news is tully confirmed concerning the death of Parnell in Brighton at midnight last night, the announcement causes tremendous sensation. At first it was feared it was another suicide. This was believed by many in London by whom there was a frequent grouping togetler of the suicides Balmaceda-Bou-langer and Parnell. This impression was kept up for some time until the details showing the death to have arisen from natural causes and the results or a severe

cold were received. "Not ody was aware he had been ailing, and it was no wonder that the rumors of suicide took possession of the public mind. It seems that his physicians freentity warmed him that he was not strong and ought to cease public speaking for a time. He made his last speech he worked himself into a high pitch of nervousness and the tension lasted for days after. Despite the entreaties of Mis. Farmill he persisted in talking, al-though he promised soon to take a rest." SA later despatch from London says:-Great Britain and Ireland were startled this morning by the utterly unlooked for announcement that Charles Stewart Parnell, the noted Irish leader, had died suddenly vesterably evening at his home in Brighton. It has been well known that Mr. Parnell has not enjoyed the best of health for years past, and it has been noticed and widely commented upon that since the O'Shea divorce developments became a matter of public notoriety and lince political troubles came upon him, that the great Irish member of Parliament had grown thinner and that he had perceptibly aged in appearance. But nobody expected to hear of his death, and no inkling as to his illness had reached tire newspapers. Only at this hour I p.m.) has it been possible to obtain details in regard to the death of Mr. Parnell. He died at his home, Walsingham Tetrace, Brighton, at 11.30 last night. His death is due to a chill. A physician was called in, with the result that the patient was ordered to take to his bod. This was on Friday last, and from that time Mr. Parneil jost strength and finally succambed. The exact nature of the disease which caused the death of the hish leader is not made known at present. From the day he took to his hed however, the state of Mr. Parnell's healthins been such as to necessitate the constant attendance of two physicians, but inspite of their incessant and untiring en its to prolong or save life. Mr. Parnell gradually sank lower and

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

lower, until he expired.

Charles Stewart Parnell was born in Avondale, in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, in June. 1846. His father was John Hemy Parnell, an Irish country gentlen are of fortune, and his mother before marriage was a Miss Delia Tudor Stewart, a daughter of Admiral Stewart of the American navy, and a woman of great energy and strength of character, whom John Henry Parnell met and married while travelling in America. The Parnells came originally of English stock, one of them, Thomas Parnell of Congleton, in Cheshire, having settled in Ireland at the time of the Restoration. The family is Protestant and aristocratic, but it has always been distinguished for the liberality of its views both in religion and politics. Thomas Parnell of Dublin, who came of a branch of the later on the name became a prominent one in the politics of Ireland. The Rt. Hon. Sir John Parnell, "the incorruptible," was chancellor of the exchequer in Grattan's Parliament, and was dismissed from that position by Lord Castlereagh because he refused to vote for the Union. His son, Sir Henry Parnell, atterwards became a member of the British Parliament, and was so high in the esteem and confidence of O'Connell, that that gentleman, in 1814, took the Catholic claims away from Grattan and entrusted him with their championship. John Henry

The condition of Ireland in 1846 was a sad one in the extreme. The famine, which had set in the preceding year was making havoc among the people. They were dying by the waysides in hundreds pect of a repeal of the Union, were now subdued and broken beneath the weight of an unutterable and an implacable woe. The future, which but lately had presented to their imaginations the proud picture of a regenerated nationality, was now filled up by the awful figure of Death, raging like a demon through-out the land, here smiting down a family by starvation, there a district by fever, and everywhere exulting amid the cries of the stricken, the groans of the dying.

and the wail of the hopeless. O'Connell and his compatriots did all that it was possible for men to do to avert or to relieve the distress, but their best efforts were necessarily inconsiderable. The glorious career of the great agitator of the contest. Mitchel was elected by The glorious career of the great agitator had then reached and passed its zenith. There were grave dissensions in the wonderful organization which he had formed, and in which he had wielded such an example of the grave by John Martin, his brother-in-law and fellow rebel, the There were grave dissensions in the won-derful organization which he had formed, and in which he had wielded such an ex-He saw that thenceforward his power must inevitably decline, and his proud spirit felt it keenly; but more than all traordinary influence for many years. he felt the terrible sufferings of his el. The Thire Witness at once obtained special telegrams from the C. P. R. Telegraph, and the following was the first gaph, and the following was the first almost in a breath, the blasting of his agreement of the certifier sinterings of meaning the first devoted people whom he was powerless to succor. With the agony which only a great nature can feel, he realized, almost in a breath, the blasting of his aspirations for his country and the impending annihiliation of his race.

O'Connell died in a foreign land in May, 1847, of a broken heart; but the famine in Ireland continued and the suffering increased with awful rapidity. Three hundred thousand persons died of fever and famine in 1846, and in 1847 five hundred thousand perished, while hundreds of thousands of those who could scrape up the necessary means fled from the country as though it was accursed, as indeed it was, so that at the beginning of 1851 the population had fallen away by two millions and a half.

And during all this time, while the people of Ireland were starving, fleets of ships were sailing with every tide carrying Irish cattle and corn to England.

And in Parliament government was passing Relief acts, which didn't relieve: in Ireland a week ago on Sunday. It was noticed at all recent meetings that and Labor Rate bills, under which the people's money was squandered in unproductive schemes; and altogether the legislation was admirably adapted—and perhaps intended—not to relieve, but to permanently pauperize the country.

But this was not the only legislation with which the government of that time busied itself. English statesmen have always professed great faith in the virtues of coercion as a remedy for whatever kind of ilis Ireland might happen to be afflicted with. It is a government nostrum which is given her to take, whether she likes it or not, whenever she feels indisposed. On this occasion her people were starving for want of food, and the remedial measures having proved unsuccessful alone, it was thought best to try them in conjunction with coercioncoercion before and coercion after. The habeas corpus act was suspended; the treason-felony act became a law; the Nationalist press was proclaimed: the Irish Confederates were disbanded; the gentry were corrupted or frightened half

And now took place that forlorn hope in which O'Brien, Dillon, Meagher, Me-Manus, O'Donohoe and others engaged. It was the last desperate protest of a gallant people against an unjust and tyrannical system of government—and it failed. It was shortly followed by the trials at Clonnel for "high treason." the result being that the prisoners were all convicted and sentenced to death, but the sentences were afterwards commuted to transportation for life.

In the meanwhile large bodies of poice and military were kept busily employed in town and country ejecting the poor wretches who could not pay their rents; and in pulling down houses in the search for hidden weapons : and in putting in execution laws which were eauningly devised to clear the land of Ireland of their native occupiers.

The country was never so deeply steeped in poverty and misery, and if its conquest was not consummated then it never will be consummated. The popular leaders were all in prison or in exile; the poorhouses were lilled to overflowing, and the dispirited people were either lying down by the roadsides to die, or crowding into emigrant ships to seek more favorable lands to labor in. And the passage of the years up to 1851 brought no improvement. The state of things went from bad to worse, and the London Times was enabled to boastonly too truthfully-" Now for the first time in 600 years England has Ireland at her mercy, and can do with her as she pleases."

Such was the condition of Ireland family attained eminence as a poet and during the earlier years of the future divine in the reign of Queen Anne, and Irish leader, and although his family's position and means were such as to place him personally above want, he could not but be impressed—child though he was with the painful events occurring and the misery existing everywhere around him in Ireland.

As a boy Mr. Parnell was quiet thoughtful and studious, his schooldays being spent mostly in England and marked by no event worthy of note. At

Parnell, the father of Charles Stewart brother, John H. Parnell, who is now a Parnell, was a nephew of this last gentlecitizen of and one of the richest peachgrowers in Georgia.

On his return to Ireland, Mr. Parnell settled down on his estate in Wicklow to the quiet life of an Irish country gentleman, but he emerged from that seclusion in 1874 to contest one of the seats for and all measures for relief were inade- Dublin county in the Home Rule inquate or inoperative. The hearts which terest. It is worthy of remark that in had erstwhile been bouyant with hope his address to the voters of this constithis address to the roters of this constitand joyous with anticipations of prosperity and happiness in the glorious prosperity and happiness in the glorious prosperity public utterance or enunciation of pringular prosperity and happiness in the glorious prosperity public utterance or enunciation of pringular prosperity and happiness in the glorious prosperity public utterance or enunciation of pringular prosperity prosperity and happiness in the glorious prosperity p Ireland of our domestic Parliament." mediocre abilities.

> and wrote a letter to the newspapers expressing approbation of his course. He tion which is the cause and the purpose also subscribed £25 toward the expenses of the party, he does wisely by letting member for Meath.

possessed as an orator and as a debator of very superior gifts, but it may be questioned whether he had to any considerable degree the special qualities which are needed in a leader of men. He was irritable and hasty in temper and was given to magnifying trifling differences of opinion into factious and flagrant acts of opposition, to such a degree as made it hard for men of independence and spirit to et along with him. And these faults grew upon him with years. Referring to this side of Mr. Butt's cuarciples, he emphatically pledged himself acter, Justin McCarthy, writing in the to "by all means seek the restoration to London Times, for June, 1879, said: "It might have been possible to find a man In the election which followed Mr. of far inferior gifts as a debater who Parne'l was badly beaten, and he retired could have led the party better. It was from the contest without having given any signs of the possession of more than leadership when Mr. Butt publicly denounced in the face of the House of His next appearance in public was in the press in 1875. Early in that year a vacancy occurred in Tipperary, and John Mitchel, of "'48" fame, went over from good deal of independent, or even eccen-Commons the action of certain of the America to stand for the county. Mr. tric, action on the part of some of his Parnell applauded Mitchel's intention followers now and then, and so long as and wrote a letter to the newspapers extended to him on the one questions. them have a good deal of their own

> The mistake alluded to by Mr. Mc-Carthy was made during the debate on the South African bill in the House of Commons in the session of 1877. Messrs.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.

to death, and the people were in despair. did so, and was elected on the 19th of and in the long sitting on this bill they April, 1875. On the 22d of that month had given a free rein to the new policy he made his appearance in the House of The result was many scenes of excite-Commons, and that night listened to one ment and passion, and an open rupture of Mr. J. G. Biggar's four hour speeches between Mr. Butt and the obstructionists. against coccretion. Mr. Parnell's first The veteran chief of the Home speech in Parliament was also made on Rulers did not regard the new this occasion and is said to have been tactics with favor and he gave conched in most vehement language, expression to his displeasure in a very and delivered in a shrill, strained voice. He early took his stand beside Mr. Biggar, who, if not the father, may at least be termed the most vigorous exnounder and practiser of obstruction, in the most vigorous language at his and loyally co-operated in the inauguration of what has since come to be known as the "active" policy.

Mr. Biggar was the man who under took to tutor Mr. Parnell on his entrance into political life and both master and pupil soon attained prominence in the Home Rule party. This party had been returned to Parliament at the general elections of 1874 with a nominal membership of more than 60, but many of the men so returned could not be depended upon. service in the cause of Ireland, but there were not a few others-expectant lawyers and worn-out office-seekers-who had taken up the cry of "Home Rule" from selfish motives, and who, having been borne into office on the popular wave, now snapped their fingers at their constituencies, ignored or neglected the duties devolving upon them, and intrigued only to secure their own advancement in the good graces of the government. And the government was not

ıt. The Irish leader at this time was Isaac Butt, a most sincere, excellent and able man, but one hardly fitted either by training or temperament for the trying position of leader of an independent of the Protestant ascendency in Dublin municipal affairs and was a vigorous op-ponent of O'Connell in the struggle for Repeal, but as he grew older his opinions underwent a decided change. He de-America, in company with an elder brilliant and powerful intelect, and was ties, and were estracized and contemned for Montreal.

The veteran chief of the Home severe speech. But he did not confine himself to this, for outside as well as inside the House he made speeches and wrote letters denouncing the new policy command. "Either obstruction will put down the House of Commons," he used to say, "or the House of Commons will put down obstruction," and it was evi-dently his opinion that the latter result

would be the case. But the Irish leader was even then bending under the influence of painful disease and approaching death, and it Biggar and Parne'l lost in his good oninion, they more than made up for it by the rapidity with which they grew in Some of the members had done faithful popular favor. The Irish people were in carnest in their struggle, and if England would not accede to their reasonable demands, they gladly gave their support to the men who made all possible trouble for her, and practically paralyzed legislation in her Parliament by their obstructive methods. When the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain met in Liverpool in the autumn of that year, the Irishmen of England showed their approbation of the course of the obstructionists by electing Charles Stewart Parslow to hold out bait for them to catch nell to the Presidency of that body in place of Isaac Butt.

This act strengthened the obstructionists immeasurably. Almost alone, therefore, they had pursued their peculiar policy, but their earnestness and persistency now began to attract recruits to party in the House of Commons. In his their flag, and the obstructionists de-earlier years he had been the champion veloped into an important and somewhat veloped into an important and somewhat independent section of the Home Rule party. At first Mr. Biggar had been the leader, but Mr. Parnell's greater activity and ability soon brought him to the front, and Mr. Biggar, with that unselmarked by no event worthy of note. At 18 he entered Cambridge University, and remained there two years, when he left, without graduating, and made a tour of without graduating, and made a tour of height and paragraph with an elder of height and paragraph with an elder of height and remained there without graduating and made a tour of height and remained the prisoners in the celebrated fishness characteristic of him, was content to fall into line as an enthusiastic and loyal follower. The little party were ermment for Ireland. He was a man of hated by the English members of all paragraphs.

by the more influential in their own party, but they held to their policy with unabated confidence in its efficacy as an irritant, if not as a remedy.

The sessions of 1878 and 1879 were marked by similar scenes to those which characterized that of 1877, only that obstruction was, if anything, practiced upon a much larger, bolder and more adroit scale. By the latter year, Mr. Butt had lost greatly in the public good will and was practically retired from politics, while Mr. Parnen had risen to

the position of a popular idol.

The people with uncring instinct had discovered that the younger man pos-sessed in a larger degree the qualities that go to make a great and a bold leader, and they helped to push him to the front. The delegates of the British Home Rule League, at a convention held in Dublin in 1878, avowedly for the purpose of influencing Irish opinion, re-newed their confidence in Mr. Parnell by again electing him to the presidency, and at a great public meeting in the Rotunda in Dublin, in the same year, Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar were enthusiastically indorsed.

On the 5th of May, 1879, Mr. Butt died, and his death was widely and sincerely mourned by the Irish people as that of an honest, an upright and a patriotic man. The leadership of the parliamentary party now should have gone to Mr. Parnell, but many of the members thought that he was too young and too rash to occupy such a position; and then again, it was said that by some kind of unsettled right of succession, the leadership devolved upon Mr. William Shaw, the member for Cork county, a most excellent and respectable gentleman, and one who, while not participating in the work of obstruction, was thought to be cordially friendly to Mr. Parnell. He was, therefore, entrusted with the duties and the responsibilities of the position. But his leadership was destined to be a brief one, and Mr. Par-

nell's star was rising.
While going through Canada lecturing and organizing, in March. 1880, the news of the dissolution of Parliament reached Mr. Parnell and put an end to his tour. He received the message in Montreal on a Tuesday and that night he made his farewell address to an immense audience and hastened to New York, where he took the steamer for Ireland. He landed at Queenstown March 21st, and was greeted by the people as a deliverer, towns and cities vicing with each other in doing him honor. He now set energetically to work organizing the people in support of the Land League principles and selecting such candidates as would follow out a national policy, and for the next five weeks he gave himself scarcely any rest, so hard did he work, travelling here and there from end to

But Mr. Parnell was not in a position, at this election to challenge all the con-stituencies on the question whether they were in favor of his policy, and as the Land League and the Parliamentary party were at that time distinct organizations his connection with the one did not help him much with the other. He had neither candidates, nor time, nor worked with a marvellous energy, and succeeded in defeating many of the landturned were known to be antagonistic to

the people's confidence which he has since attained, and the opposition to him and his policy had many elements of strength in the country. The aristocra-tic influences in the Home Rule party were all against him and the more conservative of the Catholic clergy regarded his policy with distrust and suspicion. In Cork the four Catholic bishops strove hard and successfully to defeat Andrew Kettle, whom he had put forward, going o far as to issue circulars over their Episcopal crosses commending Colonel Colthurst to the voters. But this was an exceptional case, and in justice to the bishops and priests of Ireland it should be said that they loyally ranged them-selves by the side or at the head of their people in this as in all previous Irish movements. And it may be added, in extenuation of the course pursued by the more conservative among them, that they we city no means the only men who distrusted Mr. Parnell in 1880. He was as yet young and almost an untried man, and many of his fellow-members in the last Parliament—even among the more patriotic ones—had opinions of his judgment and capacity which were far from complimentary to one who aspired to the leadership of a people.

Continued on fourth page. St. James Church.

The experts appointed to examine the steeple of St. James Church on St. Denis street, lately condemned by the Building Inspector, have reported to the Superior of the Seminary that the upper part only is dangerous, and suggest certain precautions which will be taken at once o strengthen the structure. The Buildng Inspector completely approves of the measures to be taken.

Mr. Boyer's Movements.

Hon. Mr. Boyer, who has been fishing and shooting on the Labrador coast, returned to Quebec on Monday morning and looks the picture of health. When questioned as to his resignation he refused to say anything, preferring not to talk on politics. He was closeted with Count Mercier for some time, and left

GLADSTONE'S SPEECH

IN RELATION TO HOME RULE.

The Promises of the Liberals When They Come Into Power-Opinions of the Press.

Newcastle, October S.—In his speech here last night Mr. Gladstone said be was glad the Government intended to intro-duce a local government bill for Ireland, as local government must assist Ireland to obtain national right. But, he remarked, it was an idle tale, that of local government without control of the police. Mr. Gladstone combatted the assertion that the government of Ireland had been a success. The Government had inter-fered with private liberty in Ireland in a manner that would not be tolerated in this country. One reason for the in-creased observance of the law in Ireland was the friendship of the people of Great Britain. Mr. Gladstone continued: "I ask myself what is the motive that induces our opponents to persist in this, for them, hopeless contest. What is the object they propose? Is it because they are governed by the fear of an Irish nation? Well, it is an Irish nation under five millions and a government always fond of assuring us that two of those five millions are enthusiastically on their side. The majority is credited with the side. The majority is credited with the diabolical intention to oppress the minority. Yet one would think that this minority was not wholly incapable of some efforts in its own defence, especially when it is supported by 35,000,000 of English, Scotch and Welshmen, not one of whom would for a moment tolerate the slightest indication of such an approximation of such as convergence. tion of such an oppression. (Laughter and cheers.) It is not fear for the reputation of the country, is it, that compels that their policy in Ireland be con-tinued? The reputation of a country is measured by a standard easily got at if it means what its neighbours think of it. The reputation of Russia is probably very high with certain parties in Russia itself. It would not be so high, however, if measured by the opinion of the civilized world. (Cries of "hear, hear.") A condemnatory verdict was long ago pronounced by England with reference to her conduct toward Ireland. Is it because the Government think their policy contributes toward the strength of the Empire that that policy is continued? The strength of the Empire consists in entire unity. Is it for the interest of the public purse, then? Not less than three millions is annually thrown into the sea under the operations of the present legislation in Ireland. I refer to the arrears in public business. Parliament will never overtake these arrears until this terrible Irish policy is out of the way. In the period to come it is clear that it must be either friendship or enmity with Ireland. "You have arrived at a point decisive in your history. If Ireland is oppressed hereafter it will be

OPPRESSED BY YOU.

money, then-for the Land League funds people of England. The spectacle of one could not be used for election purposes—
and the great wonder was that, under
the circumstances, he did so well. He
can be seen on the surface of the earth. I can never believe that a great nation will place itself in such a position. Irelord candidates, but he had to allow land's conduct in the difficult circumseveral of the constituencies to go by default and many of the members rehear) has evoked in every breast a responsive voice of sympathy and of in-Although Mr. Parnell was at this time by all odds the most popular man in Ireland, he did not have that hold upon the country will ratify the judgment already given at nearly a hundred points." At the conclusion of Mr. Gladstone's speech there was an outbreak of cheering which lasted several minutes.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal, discussing Mr. Gladstone's utterances last night, expresses the opinion that "no man, after reading Mr. Gladstone's speech, can doubt for a moment his intention to pass a measure for Home Rule that will be satisfactory to the Irish people with all the dispatch that the laws of the country will admit."

United Ireland publishes an interview with Parnell, in which he contended that Gladstone in devoting three-fifths of his speech to other subjects, although he formerly declared he must leave everything but the question of Home Rule to younger men, proved that he followed he "swing round" of the Liberal party. It was true that he claimed Ireland should control the police force in that country, but that did not mean the constabulry, which he desired should be dis-banded. Therefore on that subject he was in the same position as in 1886. This, Parnell declared, would be severe disappointment for the seceders.

Mr. Gladstone has written to Mr. Scott. of Manchester, in support of the latter's candidature for member of Parliament; for the Northwest division of that city. Mr. Gladstone says his good wishes do not imply animosity to Mr. Scott's antagonist, Sir James Ferguson, but to the dovernment's policy, which belies the

honorable name.
"Unionism," continues Mr. Gladstone,
"by creating disunion between the two countries has impaired the strength of the empire. There will surely be in-capacity in Parliament to grapple with diverse questions of legislation, on all of which a decision is loudly demanded, as long as it is impeded by the controversy on the Irish problem. All considerations are absorbed in the importance of closing this fruitless controversy that divides the country.

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prominent as the military leaders of that

attack on the barricade of the Rue Myrrha, on the 23rd of May, 1871. Wro-

blowski succeeded in effecting his escape. The other generals were Wetzel, Ber-

geret. Cluseret, Henry, Duval, and Eudes.

Duval, taken prisoner, was killed upon the spot. Henry, surrounded at the same time at Chatillon, was sent to Ver-

sailles, but got out of custody by murder-

ing a sergeant in surveillance upon him with a stylus. He subsequently levanted to Australia. What became of Wetzel is a mystery. Endes died in his bed, a

prosperous contractor and recognized

chief of the Blanquists. Bergerst, who

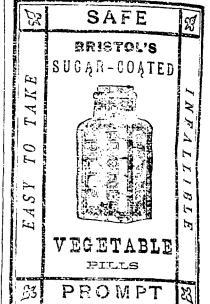
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The Legend of the Jewelled Pen.

In olden days the kings of Spain were very powerful, and at their mere word people were put to death or pardoned, as might be. A certain King Pedro was on the throne at the time of my story, and he was extremely particular as to the amount of homage paid to him. It was very difficult to have an audience with him, and no one ever came into his presence without much state and ceremony. the ante-chambers were full of attend- of goats, with bells around their necks. ants and the courtyards crowded with

One day the King sat alone in his room reading. He raised his eyes and saw before him a Franciscan friar. Astonishment kept the monarch silent.

The friar spoke in a voice like music.

"Your Majesty, I have come to ask the pardon of Joseph Garcion. He has been unjustly condemned to death. 1 know that he is innocent, and I want

you to grant him pardon."

The King stared at the friar. He knew many of the Franciscans in the city, but neither in nor out of the Franciscan habit had he ever seen so beautiful a creature, a roseate hue on his face, eyes radiant with light, and an expression of mingled majesty and sweet-

At last King Pedro remarked: "Joseph

Garcion? It shall be inquired into."
"Oh, impossible, your Majesty!" anwered the friar. "The execution is to take place at noon, and the clock has struck eleven. I have brought the document with me for your majesty's signal and it no doubt held the water as well presented it to the monarch.

King Pedro was still more astonished when he found himself writing under the friar's dictation. The paper was signed, and the friar, with a graceful

bow and radiant smile, departed.

In a few minutes the King recovered from his surprise, and then there was a commetion.

How dare you allow a monk to pass in ?" asked the King of his servants.
"A monk!" said the territied servants. " No one has seen a monk pass here."

"Of course not! You are a set of lazy variets, half asleep; and lying ones into

four and twenty hours.

manded the King.

with the government of my kingdom?"
"Indeed, your Majesty," replied the
Gardian, "I never thought of such a thing. No one has done it with my permission, and I can hardly believe one in our house has been guilty of such

nraged King.

with age, others in the vigor of youth: but nowhere could the King find those radiant eyes which haunted him, and which in all his anger he longed to see

'You are hiding some one," said he,

"I shall go through the house,"
So he stalked through the cells. Not a mouse could have hidden in those cells. At last the King, with his attendants and the whole community, arrived in the cloisters. There, in the midst of the garden, was a statue beautifully carved a in white marble. No radiance from

"There he is!" exclaimed the King: "that is his likeness. Now, tell me whose statue is that?

The Father Guardian bowed low. "Your Majesty," said he, "over that friar I have no control; he does what he pleases. He is named Antony of Pas and published a sensational article some

pardon me found that the widow Garcion had been | tion on the subject, which very materially al, her life a devout client of St. Antony, | contradicts and falsities the scarrilous nary for interment, being followed by imprisoned and condemned to death, she the classes chiefly addicted to the habit implored the Saint to help her saying are the small farmers in remote country ceased, over and over again the Creed that St. districts and the dishermen along the Antony loved so well; and so her heavens shores of Lough Neagh. Such people ly protector found and restored her son, when they go io fairs and markets, take knew want, and the jewelled pen was greezer' shops, and then earry home a treasured by King Pedro as a relic.—Rg pint or half plat as a medicine for their

POMPEII. In these deserted streets life suddenly stopped 1,800 years ago. It is truth that the destruction was not instantaneous, and a great number of inhabitants saved and women they must have been, and what their daily lives were like, almost materials on the subject, estimates by the thousands, it would be nearer the truth to substitute the word them. These old Pompeiians were very hundred. The amount taken at each

sun. They had folding-doors and hotwater urns: they put gratings to their windows and made rockeries in their gardens; their steelyards are exactly like those your own cheesemonger uses to weigh his Cheddars and Glo'sters. Their dismay? People wrote on walls and cut their names on seats, just as we do now. They kept birds in cages. In Naples to-day, as you walk along the Chiaja, you may find yourself in the midst of a herd stones across the roads, that the dainty 'd senators might not soil their gilded sandals. It was never cold enough for their pipes to burst, but they turned their water on and off with taps; and their cookshops had marble counters. They chapped their offenders into the they riveted it. At Herculaneum there is nearly riveted-with many rivets-And so saying he unfolded a as ever. Those rivets had lasted 1800 ture." And so saying ne unionet a large sheet, which contained a long, stilled form of a royal pardon in Spain, "It is a strange thing to think about. What would the housewife have real, there is an exhibit showing the said if some one had told her that her acreage under crops and the number and triar; and taking up a jewelled pen, he frair; and taking up a jewelled pen, he frairs and taking up a jewelled pen, he frair and taking up a jewelled pen, he frairs and taking up a jewelle Empire :---Sundan at Home.

TRISH NOTES. A very strong point with Mr. Parnell against his opponents is their management, or rather missnangement, of the Plan of Campaign. The authors of this lisastrous device have much to answer for in the complete ruin they have brought on many tenants. It is thrown in Mr. Parnell's teeth that he is responside for much of this suffering, by his withholding funds, of which he had conthe bargain. Where is the majordomo? That individual came, trembling, and was ordered to dismiss all the servants without wages, and to replace them in that the struggle of the Plan of Campaign was commanded, not for the bone Then the King sent a message to know the fit of the tenant farmers, but for the if Joseph Garcion had been executed, benefit of an English political party. The answer came back:

Still he was all-powerful at the time, and "No. A Franciscan friar brought the might easily have checked the scheme in Loyal pardon. Joseph Garcion, has been the had been so inclined, by strongly optfree."
"Who is this man Garcion?" deanded the King.

posing it, instead of tamely suggesting
non-approxial, so that much of the onus
must be selded on him, whatever ex-"Oh, just a poor weaver, your Majesty! planation he may make. The money The only support of his blind, wislowed spent in buildings in the mushroom own of New Tipperary was \$20,000, and The King ordered his curriage and it was discovered after the money had drove to the Franciscan convent. The been spent that the houses were erected friars had just minished their dinner, on land to which the campaigness had

when his Majesty suddenly appeared in the refectory and began in loud tones to upbraid the Father Guardian.

"What do you mean," said he, why allowing one of your religious to force the force of the f The chief secretary of Ireland has been himself into my presence and interfere urged that a very important industry where coal is scarce and dear, and where the raw material for this compressed peat fuel is so plentiful. Turf, as it is called, is the country, but as dried in the ordinary way it is far too. unwieldy to transport for any distance. "Summon the community" evied the The time and labor required in "saving" the pest under the old-fashioned process raged King. enraged King.

That was easily done, for they were all there; the few who had been absent creat in to know what the commotion as the commotion of the commotion article can be turned out in less than France, and was a graduate of the uni-They all passed in file before the angry gaze of King Pedo. There were young friars and old friars: some worn with our others in the side of peat hogs—coal sells at from \$1 to \$1.75, a ton. It is held that the new fuel has many advantages over coal, some of That the raw material is them are: easily obtainable; no underground work or expensive pumping macrinery being necessary, the fiel is quite as hard as cool and rectures less storige room nor ton, is cleanly to handle, produces a horof sulphur is admirably adapted for

smelting purposes.

Mr. Clarke, the representative of the Canadian patentoes, is coming over to Ireland next month, when the system his still eyes, no glow of facture of compressed peat fuel has been treseate bloom, of course; but the featlike many another Irish industry, proved a failure. But this is no reason why this new Canadian process should not prove a great success, if it is as represented.

The London Times, ever on the alert to The King was haughty, but he had ether drinking is alarmingly prevalent faith. He knelt before the statue, among the people of Ireland. In the annual report of the Local Government Then inquiry was made, and it was result of Dr. Stafford's official investiga-From that day the Garcions never a draught of other in the chemists, and the author of Tyborne, etc., in Ave Maria, cattle, as well as a drink for themselves,

the nose or taking water afterwards. It is supposed not to give headache as whisky does. Dr. Stafford has been unable to hear positively of any organic disease produced by the abuse of the children had toys like ours-bears, lions, drug, nor does he believe that insunity pigs, cats, dogs—made of clay, and sometimes serving as jugs also. Poor children! poor mothers! How did they fare in those three days of darkness and forth : About the year 1843, at a period when cholera was epidemic in Ireland, a certain so-called Doctor, it is said, came from Glasgow and opened a chemist's shop in Draperstown, where the vice undoubtedly originated; he appears to have prescribed ether as a preventative of cholera, and administered it in small exactly like those in the museum. They of cholera, and administered it in small gave tokens at the doors of their places draughts of about one drachm at a time. of entertainment—the people in the gallery had pigeons made of a sort of terra cetta. They put lamps inside the hollow eyes of the masks that adorned their fountains. They even made grottoes of shells—vulgarity itself is ancient. They are sausages, and hung up strings of shells—vulgarity itself is ancient. specific in cholera it came to be used in of onions. They had stands for public other diseases, and eventually as an invehicles, and the schoolmaster used a toxicant. An ingenious suggestion is birch on the dunces. They put stepping given currency—namely, to add a certain percentage of naptha, a peculiarly young patrician gentleman and the nauscous and evil smelling compound. to either alcohol or methylated spirit (which threatens to take the place of ether.) as, while that would permit the alcohol to be used at a cheap rate for trade purposes, it would possibly prevent its being consumed as a stimulant. The stocks—two gladiators were kept there inspector is satisfied that in most dis-1,500 years. When their crockery broke triets there has been a steady decline in the consumption of the drug, a result is a large wine jar half buried in the mainly attributable to the influence of earth. It has been badly broken, but it elergymen over their respective flocks, and to the Order in Council scheduling ether as a poison. In the General Abstracts embraced in

and province in Ireland in 1890 and 1891, from which we quote: The total extent under crops in 1891 is, 4.815.465 acres, being a net decrease on the extent in 1890 of 104.261 acres or 2.1 per cent. There was a decrease in Leinster of 32 452 acres, or 24 per cent: in Munster of 7 954 acres or 0.7 per cent; in Ulster. of 56,001 acres, or 3.2 per cent; and in Connaught, of 7,854 acres, or 1.2 per cent. In 1890 the extent returned under grass was 10,112,256 acres. In 1891 the amount returned is 10,291,400 acres, being an increase of 79,144 acres; the extent returned as fallow in 1890 was 14,595 acres, and in 1891 21,786 acres; the extent under woods and plantation in 1890 was 27.464 agres, against 311.354 acres in 1891; and the extent returned under Bog and Marsh, Barren Mountain Land, etc., in 1890 was 4854,745 acres, against 4,888,751 acres in 1891, being an increase of 34,036 acres; of the acreage thus returned in 1891, 1.191.122 acres. have been entered by the enumerators as turf bog, 551,375 acres as marsh, and 211,314 acres as barren mountain land. From 1800 to 1891 there has been an increase in the number of horses and males amounting to 6.617; and in the number of cattle amounting to 208,161; in sheep there has been an increase amounting to 398,996; pigs show a decrease of 202,590; of the 45.216.543 poultry enumerated in : 1891, 932,569 were turkeys, 2,117,295 were geese, 2,876,754 were ducks, and 9,289,925 were ordinary towl.

Dr. T. A. Slocum's OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD IVER OIL, If you are teeble and empelated— Use it—For sale by all druggists.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of the Rev. Abbe Charles Desmazures, a member of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, who died on versity of Paris. After graduating he was admitted to the practice of law, but left it to join the church, entering the Seminary of Salpice in 1845 and Spending the following three years at Autum. In 1850 he came to Montreal with a mumber of other members of the order. and during his forty one years' residence in this city he officiated at Notre Dame St. James and St. Bridget cintrelies. He ter and quicker fire, and from the absence them being "Vie de M. de Fail'on." "Calbert et le Canada" and "Vie de M. Picard." He was connected with Lava: university, occupying the chair of archelogy in the arts faculty. The abbe was connected with a large number of charitable undertakings and had a wide reputation as a quiet, profound, unostenta-tions and charitable man.

The funeral of the late Abbe took place on Saturday morning, the service being held in Notre Dame church, which was filled with those desirous of paying a last mark of respect to the late. All the religious communities in abbe, the city were represented. Rev. Abbe months ago, in which it charged that Large sang the High Requient Mass, assisted by Revs. Abbes Bedard and Godin, deacon and sub-deacon respectively Archbishop Fabre, who was present, with Board of Ireland, just issued, we find the many of the clergy, performed the absoute. The remains were then taken to the vaults of the Grand Semi-And when she lost her son, as he was assumption of the Times. He says that the students of the Grand Seminary and a large number of the friends of the de-

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pulls before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fall to do good.

The Pope's Health.

The rumours that were circulated The women of the country round about towards the end of the past month con-Magherafelt sin in the same direction corning the illness of the Pope are heard taking etner as an unfailing remedy for no more; they have probably served flatulant dyspepsia, and for almost every their purpose, and will only be brought in that flesh is heir to. These women give it to their children, diluted with may influence the share market. His water, in almost every triffing ailment. Holiness continues well, and on Sun-In computing the number of gallons day last, as on the previous Sunday, he their fives, and even took away a good used annually, or the number of con-admitted several Catholies to be present deal of their treasure. But enough was smaers in each district, there is considered at the Mass ne celebrated in his private deal of their treasure. But enough was left to show us every detail of Roman life, erable difficulty in arriving at an approximate calculation; but from the evidence its good and its evil, its glories and its of the inspector from local sources, he is of opinion that where the Times, in its coming of the great pilgrinn ges brings that the task of granting them audiences. back the task of granting them audiences.

what their daily lives were like, almost mates by the thousands, it would be as well as if we had actually dwelt among hearer the tauth to substitute the word them. These old Pompeiians were very handled. The amount taken at each modern. There is nothing new under the draught by experienced drinkers is about digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

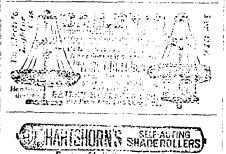
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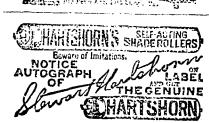
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made himself ridiculous by a proclama-tion that "Bergeret himself" would head the next sortie, quitted the scene in 1876. a photographer in Jersey. Cluseret is Deputy for Var and has toned down since those violent days into a comparatively mild revolutionist. Before the ultimate week of blood he took himself off from the Commune, and is said to have been totally opposed to the treatment of the Archbishop of Paris. This is the personage who was hired as the Fenian Commander-in Chief, but quickly divining the futility of the whole movement contined his campaigning to the purifers of Leicester Square. The colonels of the Commune were many. The mest conspictions were Flourens, Rossel, Razona, Lishonne, Rosselly-Mallet, Luilier, Goit. Brunel, and Megy. Goit, who was the instigator of the saughter of the "hostages," died a few years ago, an accountant to a wine merchant at Berey. tioit deserved to have been torn to pieces by wild horses. Razona breathed his last in 1873 in banishment at Geneva, and Luffier quite recently at pestilential Panama, while Rosselly-Mailet, luckier in his line, 'pegged out' as Deputy for the Ain. Flourens was cut down by a captain of gendarmes. Rossel was shot by a squad of soldiers on the plain of Satory. Lisbonne is-and was never really anything else-a melodramatic actor. Brunel is a professor somewhere here in the great hive of London. Megy died in 1884 in the hospital of Colon in the Republic of Columbia. The president

peaceful word turner. Somehow, thinking eyer this commune, one is disposed to believe the head-man has been chous led more than once.

True Faith. "I nave great faith in Burdock Blood Bitters as a blood partiter. I have taken three bottles for bad food and had it a perfect cure. It is a grand mechain and I recommend it wherever I no."-Id., Senderson, Toronto, Out.

of the courtmartial, we are not elated to

say, still survives, and, as Leo Meiflet

teaches French to the English rising generation. The Intendant-General Elle May, was a candidate in the interests of that arch humbing, Boulanger, at the

last elections. Fortin, a subordinate under the orders of Sicard (dead of con-

samption during his trial), who com-

manded the equal that shot Mgr. Dar-

boy and his companions, is living as a

The Religion of the Irish Soldier.

There is still another, and perhaps more important than any sustaining power which the Irish soldier has, he be-lieves in his religion. With him it is a faith and a reality. It is not a fashionable infidelity or a formal observance. His pries;s are always with him, ready to give him advice and religious comfort in life, and shrive him in death, and bear his last message to those near and dear to him, for away. He sees and knows that the hand of his Church is around him and above him; that her intercessions with his Saviour, in whom he trusts, who plead for his sins as he passes torough the dark valley and shadew of death, and in full faith he relies on her for his hereafter. He listens to her others, and recognizes her ordinames, and partakes of her sacraments an the field, and commits his soul to her Legging is fore the humble and rude nitar, raised parhaps with drums piled one on top of the other, and draped with the day that he is about to follow in battle, as cheerfully, and implicitly, and reverently as he does in the arched Cathedral, where the Holy Mass is in Joned with the accompaniment of the rich sweding music of the pealing organ (betere an organ decorated and enriched by all that art and prety can best bestow to make it worthy of the service of God. to which it is dedicated.

A Two-strike.

The out-door noisehold work in summer, such as that of the summer kitchen, washing and frading, is a sort of makeshife with many mishage like burns and seads. But Mr Jino, Heno mann, Middle Amana, Iowa, U.S.A., has found the frue remedy. He says: "I seabled my leg with boiling water, and had a sprained inkle at the same time. One battle of St. Jacobs oil promptly cared both." That doubles its value easily, and shows its great use fulness. uso fulnoss.

Irish Devotion.

In the bright furnie which is swiftly cotaing to Ireland, the names of those who died for her will be written in the porch of the national temple. No country on earth has ever called forth deeper devotion. Her altar-stones are red with the bloody off-rings of twenty generations of men. The heartless, the ignorant, and the ignoble of other races sometimes weigh the result against the cost, and shake their heads. But they only te'l the world that they are not of the scull to keep up a losing light for 700 years with olds of five to thirty in number, and two to a million in organization and wealth. The hish lave never lost a man is their long tight, for no man is lost who is a strong in death as in life. The socialists seed has been fruitful a s critical seed has been fruitful a to the seed has been fruitful a thousand held he will tarst in dower suddenly and soon when Itelans's parintment is opened on firsh soil; and that there will doop a seed of even greater and toors parint beauty form from the total and the seed of the discounty real soon when recause spaceastical is opened on frish soil; and that il wer will drop a sect of even greater and more positive beauty for a future day.

Henry G. James.

Henry G. James, of Winnipeg, Main, writes: "For several years I was troubled with pimples and frritations of the skin. After other reducibles failed I used four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and sines then I have been quite free from my complaint. B. B.B. will always occupy a place in my house."

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THE TARTE CHARGES.

MR. J. J. CURRAN'S MASTERLY SPEECH

on the Report of the Privileges and plections Committee—An Able and

Eloquenet Review. Ma. Current, who on rising was foully Mr. Speaker, before proceeding to offer the Mr. Speaker to make on this important few remarks I have to make on this important matter, I desire to state to the House how maners that during the last session of deeply I regret that during the last session of deepo 11221 should have been made the ingrainment I should have need need and instrument by which an incorrect declaration stranged by this House on behalf of the hon, was read for Juckee West (Mr. McGreevy) who members that could be sustained against him go character that the sustained against him go character that he had sustained against him go character that he had sustained against him go character that he had sustained against him go character that he may be made against him go character that he may be made against him go character that he may be made against him go character that he had sustained him go character that he could not a move to his knowledge, and the Committee who were to his knowledge, and the conductor never came to his knowledge, and the committee who were to his market him the conductor of the knowledge him the cond

esistants, elerks of works, hispectors, or en-ting countries on shall be at fulf liberty, do in it advisable, to put an end to the etc. Thus the practice of receiving pre-cus not only condemned on general is, but we have the special understand-There is no it is been compared to the control of t

report, was such as to render them unable to give it the attention it deserved, and thus on several important points they have decidedly erred. The charge is:—

"That the Honourable Thomas McGreevy being a member of the Parliament of Canada, and a member of the Quebec Harbour Commission, entered into an agreement with Larkin, Connoily & Co., after they had tendered for the dredging contract of 1882, by which, in consideration of their taking his brother, Robert H McGreevy, into the partnership with them, and giving him an interest to the extent of 30 per cent, in the work tendered for, he agreed to give, and did give them in an undue manner his help and influence in order to secure to them the said contract.

"That to this end he, the said Thomas McGreevy underdook to secure the dismissed of Messrs, Kinipple, Morris and Pilkington from their positions, and that they were so dismissed and replaced by Henry F. Perley and John E. Boyd."

The finding by Messrs, Mills and Davies is :—
"Looking at all the evidence and comparing he correspondence, written at the time, we had. That Thomas Medreevy, did corruptly

lim an interest to the extent of 39 per cent."

Both reports agree that this interest of 39 per cent, was proven. I am satisfied that Mr. Thomas McGreevy knew that his brother had an interest, but there is no proof establishing that he knew he had 30 per cent interest. On the contrary, I am satisfied that Thomas McGreevy thought, as he swore, that R. H. McGreevy, his brother, was a kind of contract-broker or peddler of contracts, and was making a certain sum of money out of the contractors; but he never imagined that he had accumulated the wealth he had in connection with those contracts. In fact, we have his own statement in regard to what he believed, and there is no reason to disbelieve that statement. Mr. Robert McGreevy was a factorum for him; he was very humble, he was lying low and keeping dark, but he felt his day would come, and had arrived in 1888, when, according to Thomas McGreevy, it dawned upon R. H. McGreevy's mind that he should become one of the directors of the Richelieu Company. Mr. McGreevy says:

"It was at the end of 1888 or the commence-

"It was at the end of 1888 or the commencement of 1889, before the elections took place, that in February some person told me that my brother was trying to get on the Board of the Richelieu Company. I think it was Mr. Michael Connolly who told me. He was a director at the time, and we were on our way from one of the maetings of the board when he saidto me, that Robert McGreevy was trying to become a director. I said to Mr. Connolly 'what business has he to go there; he does not own any stock or has any money to put into investments; he is too much in debt and has no right to go there.' I said further that I thought it was to create a division by putting a number of directors off. I stated at the time that some of the other directors would think that I was intriguing to get some of them off the Board, and I was very much annoyed about it. "It was at the end of 1888 or the commence

about it.

"Q. You have just stated that the first difficulty between you and your brother—arose out
of a statement which had been made to you by
Mehael Connolly, to the effect that your
brother sought election as a director of the
Richelieu Company?—A. Yes.

"Q. And you thought it was impossible, as he had no means to buy stock nor was he then in the possession of the stock which would give him an interest in the affairs of the Company?"

A You str

him an interest in the affairs of the Company?

A. Yes, sir.

"Q. What did you then say to Michael Connolly, and what did Michael Connolly say to you on it at subject? Did he give you to understand that you were in error about your brother's means?—A. He disclosed to me that Robert McGreevy was a partner in the firm, and had a large amount of money there in the company; that he was speculating with Murphy in the stock of the company.

"Q. He then said you were in error as to the financial condition of your brother?—A. Yes, and that he was a partner in the firm.

"Q. He then stated that fact to you for the first time?—A. For the first time?

"Q. And you say that was in 188 or the beginning of 1839?—A. Coming down from a meeting of the directors of the Richelieu Company.

tions to their engineer, Pilkington, a young man whom they left in charge of a work of such visit importance that he was to move the guies buck 70 feet, and then another 70 feet. They were properly dismissed as, I think every hen, centleman in this House will conclude, for their cross negligence?

The majority report makes charge 5 of the general report their second charge. It has reference to the dredging of the wet basin at 35 centls a yard. The general report gives its fluding at page 15:

"The Committee therefore find that Thomas Meirecvy, knowing his brother was a partner in the firm of Larkin, Comnolly & Co., made an arrangement with them by which he was to receive from them \$55,000 to be appropriated for polifical purposes, out of the proceeds of a contract for \$60,000 coile yards of dredging in the wet dock of quebec harbour works at the price of 35 per yard, which it was understood he would endeavour to procure for the firm. There is no evidence that Thomas Medirecvy used his influence with the Department of Public Works but by the Harbour Commissioners, and it appears that the department of Public Works but by the Harbour Commissioners.

"The only evidence of the use of influence upon Mr. Perley, as the chief engineer of the Harbour Commissioners."

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"The was admitted by the last speaker, Mr. McCariby, Juta inference arising from Thomas Medirecvy's letters. Or account of Mr. Perley's state of icalith, it was found impossible to obtain evidence upon this and many other matters,"

And the correspondences here given to biame, carries to blame is to be distributed and how in the majority ought to be satisfactory. But the minority report endervors to link Sir Hector Langevin not swear as to the exact into his hands out of of money that were paid into his hands out of the moneys of this very plunder for which he had signed his name. He cannot remember whether it was \$1,200 or \$1,500, or what amount it was. It was upon the statements of a wit-ness like that that hon, gentlemen opposite based the finding of their report in this re-spect.

pletion of the Levis graving dock. The introvity report says:

"That in the year 1884 the said Thomas Metreevy agreed with members of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co. to secure for them a contract for the completion of the graving dock at Levis, on condition that he should receive from them any excess over the sum of \$50,000 of the contract price, and that, accordingly, the said Thomas Medireovy afterwards received from the said firm the sum of \$22,000.

Both reports make this charge No. 3. Mr.

said Thomas Merchely diegrated the said from the committee, absolutely demolished this charge. He showed that the conflict of testimony between Robert McGreevy and Murphy was such that no person could place any reliance upon it, and that the evidence is so unsatisfactory that we must, perforce, come to the finding of the general Committee. But the minority report says:

"In order to arrive at an intelligent judgment on this charge, it is necessary to review the facts connected with the letting of the original contract, the manner in which that coniract had been carried out up to the time when the supplemental contract was entered into, the entering into that supplemental contract, and the payments which have been made to the contractors from time to time.

"The original contract was entered into the facts, last, last, between the Harbor Commissioners of Quebec and Larkin, Connoily & Co." It provided that for the consideration of

mit that he was a partiner in the firm.

"Q. He and stated that are to you for the state of the the stated that are to you for the state of the stat

It was alleged by the hon. member for Simcos (Mr. McCarthy) that the Minister had recommended Mr. Perley for the position of chief engineer of the harbour works. Is that so?

Mr. McCarthy, Yes.

Mr. CURRAN. That is entirely incorrect. I was going to draw the attention of the hon. gentlomen who drafted the minority report to this error. Sir Heetor Langevin did nothing of the kind. They say:

"Perley was recommended to his resistion by

was going to draw the attention of the hon, gentlomen who drafted the minority report to this error. Sir Hector Langevin did nothing of the kind. They say:

"Perley was recommended to his position by the Minister of Public Works, and Boyd was recommended as assistant engineer by Perley."

I contend that is altogether incorrect and I will show that by documents which I will refer to in a moment. The Minister consected he should act. When the Harbour Commissioners of Quebec telegraphed up, or Mr. Perley telegraphed up that he had been appointed by them, the Minister gave his consent. There is whore the Minister of Public Works made the great mistake of his life. That permission to accept the appointment no doubt arose from the kindness of heart of the Minister. He felt that the salary received by Mr. Perley was imatequate for the duties he was performing and consented, in order to swell his salary, to his accepting that position. A debate occurred in this House on the 2ist January, 1887, when the question of the payments to Mr. Perley came up. Discussing the question of extra payment to Mr. Perley and the Works because he has corrected the great blunders which were made by his predecessors. I would like, however, to know whether he is in receip! of any salary as chief engineer of the flarbour Commissioners of Quebec." No doubt that permission was given on account of the neknowledged ability of Mr. Perley, but at the same time to canble that officer to get paid a salary commensurate with his responsibility and position. Sir Richard Cartwright speaking on the subject sald, adding up the various amounts received in all by Mr. Perley annually, "That makes about \$4,500. It may be the case that you require to pay somewhat larger salaries than you have been deing to officers of first-telass grade and first-class nobility if we can get them, but I think it would be better if they should receive a large salary fairly and squarely, than that we should eke it out here, there are of Public Works, was no doubt benevolent. His

newspaper, but we have not a single word about the Globe. We have not a single word about Mr. Larkin having no stock in the Globe nt the time an article was written against Larkin, Connolly & Co., but that he invested in some since. Nobody took the trouble to find out whether he had five or ten thousand dollars worth of stock; but it is a great pity that the thing was not further investigated, so that would have known all about these subscriptions. It is quite clear that he did subscribe, and that whilst his pariners were giving in Quebec for one object or another he was giving that our seatten of the country and helping See And the control of the property of the control of the control

"Perish policy and cunning;
Perish all that fear the light,
Whether winning, whether losing,
Fear the Lord and do the right."

The hon, gentleman resumed his seat amidst great applause.

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WEDNESDAY,.....OCTOBER 7, 1891

PARNELL.

The news of the death of Charles Stewart Parnell is startling in its suddenness and the moral of his life, perhaps, in consequence, more emphysised. But while a veil cannot be drawn over the recent sad events of his life every one will concede to the deceased the honor of having been the greatest friend of Ireland, and the most prominent of her statesmen, that recent days have seen. The last part of his career, and his premature death, must alike cause a double flow of tears. The words Gratitude and Sorrow may, however, be well inscribed on the wreath which every Irishman will figuratively lay on his grave.

ST. ANN'S WARD.

Among the names mentioned as can-

didates in the coming election in this ward is that of Mr. F. B. McNamee. It has always been an admitted fact that St. Ann's ward is the only one in the city in which the Irish Catholic people are entitled, by their numbers and religion, to have a civic representative alike by right and tacit consent. Eight or nine years ago, in the performance of our duty as an Irish Catholic organ, we were compelled to denounce this man for serious reasons as a warning to our readers and fellow-countrymen. The charges made were, as many of our readers will remember, of a grave and serious character. So long as Mr. McNamee did not obtrude himself further on the ward in the City Council.

SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS.

It certainly seems that Mr. Mercier may very reasonably say, "save me from my friends." From his opponents he doubtless expects nothing, but it is not to be denied that he is hardly being treated with that "fair play" which is supposed to be so leading a characteristic in everything pertaining to British private and public procedure. The provincial governmental leader is, as all know, beset with difficulties, but the chief at present is this Baie des Chaleurs matter. Surely, pending the judicial enquiry, which can only last a few days, the whole subject might be allowed to rest. But one, and that the English, organ of Mr. Mercier in Quebec seems to be trying to make that gentleman appear a lunatic. We have felt it our duty to condemn the policy of Mr. Mercier in several respects, and especially in connection with his breach of faith towards the Irish. But we have never gone the length of assuming him to be a megalomaniac or a candidate for Beauport. But yet we find some of his journalistic organs gravely talking of the Premier convoking his partisans and forming an anti-constitutional revolutionary government and demanding a secession from the confederation and its annexation to the United States. We have before said that it was evident from the entry rant of some of the French papers that the theory of constitutional government must be unknown to the writers in those sheets. It is now evident that they have to study the written constitution of the country as seen in the North America Act. In the States, which are supposed to be severally sovereign, secession was not for a mo-

ful and annoying to Mr. Mercier, and he has apparently no means of expressing his dissent. In the first place, no legislature could be convened which would hazard such an act as is hinted at, and if it did, that act would land every member voting for the suggestion in gaol, and in all probability the ringleaders somewhere else. La Verite seems a little alarmed at the absurd rumor, and questions the wisdom and statesman-like calmness of Mr. Mercier who it says "is a man violent when under the domination of certain influences and difficult of 'control." But we do not think that even if this be so Mr. Mercier, has the slightest intention of posing, as La Verite says, as a Balmaceda, nor for the matter of that as a Boulanger or any other example of revolutionary rashness of our period. The revolutionary examples of recent date in Europe, and on this continent, are hardly of a character to encourage others to follow them. We feel confident Mr. Mercier will never be so foolsome of his foolish friends. He knows better than to humiliate his province and to make himself ridiculous. We repeat that pending the enquiry of the Commission it would be more generous for the press of all shades to cease commenting on the results of the most unfortunate affair under investigation.

A U.S. paper says that "the Method-Catholic relic is the extremity of absurdity. Consistency is evidently not a jewelin the diadem of Protestantism.

PARLIAMENT was duly prorogued last ferred to the chief event of the session in a quiet sort of way. He, in company in a quiet sort of way. He, in company dress in reply to the speech from the with every one else, doubtless felt rethrone calling the attention of governlieved at the close of a session discreditable to the country so far as the transactions brought to the front during its continnance were concerned. It is worthy Land act of 1881. of notice that the speech refers to steps to be taken with regard to the punish- ment was brought in that Mr. Parnell ment of those connected with the ex- space for the first time in Parliament toric struggle for and against coercion, since he had been elected to his new in which England broke through all the tensive frauds upon the Government by a group of centractors."

at Newcastle has been held and it seems catch a glimpse of the new Irish leader, carrying the second coercion bill through to have been like the mountain in labor. Mr. Parnell spoke briefly, but with the House of Commons. It passed the an amendment to the address on the public we ceased to refer to him. He sub- The old shibboletis of the extreme public we ceased to refer to him. He sub- The old shibboletis of the extreme mitted the complaint, which he based Liberals were duly aired and the Grand and was listened to with more curiosity. Supreme Court and of other and later classed Earl Spence, the lord lieutenant and was listened to with more curiosity. upon our comments at the time they ap - Old Man was introduced and his speech, than sympathy. The result of his speech events, it is now conceded that the posinot successful in his suit, and the verdict But the question in which he is supposed rendered on that occasion justified to take the greatest interest and of which rendered on that occasion pastified to take the greatest interest and of which, and proper person to represent St. Ann's we do not wonder that the press in Eng-

> work of Mr. B'aine, and to a certain ex- the session of 1880. tent resembles the course he has been. During this session several measures danger. On two subsequent occasions, pursuing with regard to trade relations with Brazal. It is not very creditable to neil's "Suspension of Electments bill." rescued it from defeat, which first forced upon Parliament the "Land bill" passed the House of seems to be prospering without reciprose onsider the subject raised by the to enable a judicial rent to be fixed.

not without its moral. Cheap and dashy sensationalism of the type he represented. is never destined to achieve any lasting position, and immorality such as that of the deceased is certain to bring its own punishment in its train, sooner or later. Bold and adventurous, it looked at one time as though he was destined to bring about a revolution in France, but the people of that country discovered his haracter in time. Then the true side of the man came to light. Fearing to face the charges of misappropriation of public funds he fled with his mistress. and his fall was like that of Lucifer, never to rise again. The end of what opened adventurer's career terminated by selfniurder. Yet Boulanger had opportun-

Continued from first page.

Up to this point he had not made it clear, even to some of his friends, that he possessed definite aims or broad and spiracy to impoverish landlords." statesmanlike qualities such as a leader should possess. His efforts in Parliament causes tended to weaken his canvass— pending any of the constitutional rights of Rent bill, drafted by Parnell in Kilnot the least of which was the fact that of the Irish people." In accordance mainham. Nothing of importance to

ish as to act in the manner hinted at by Of the candidates of the National Home night, despite all the efforts of govern-matter if the tenant owed the landlord liamentary party.

new Parliament in 1880. Mr. Gladstone's . cussed in full. government had no intention of dealing ists returning from the Wesley Cen- with the Irish land question if they could tenary have with them the chair of help it. They had just come into power John Wesley. It is coming on the and were as yet undecided in their following morning, when Mr. Gladstone's proceeded to organize the people of Ireof John Wesley. It is coming on the first of second of the first of th Englishmen did not weigh with the new Irish members, and at a meeting of the week, and His Excellency's speech re- party held immediately after the readed to move an amendment to the ad- ment into contempt. ment to the deplotable condition of Mr. Gladstone brought in his new "Ur. in Americe, and he claimed that the atlairs in Ireland. This amendment was gency Rules," and it was for refusing to licading "Incidents of the Campaiga." the seed bud which afterwards developed. into such weighty proportions as the

It was on the night when this amendposition. The House was crowded in traditions of her Parliament and ruthed the name of the member for Cork stitutional privileges; suffice it to say great interest was manifested and near that Mr. Gadstone, by the aid of his The much talked of Liberal meeting by everybody in the galleries stood up to "urgency" rules, succeeded at last in vehemence and force. He drew a rapid House on the 11th of March. was that he was put down as a very tion of neutrality assumed by Mr. Parnell. | Russia in his own dominions; charged

the course we had pursued As Mr. he is regarded as the special guardian—tude of the House was spite different, pelied the government to give its at- iof guilty than in vindicating the law.

McNamee is a candidate for Aldermanic Home Rule—was not treated as might He rose from the bosom of the Radical tention to the hish land question, but indicating the law, the rose from the bosom of the Radical tention to the hish land question, but indicating the law, the rose from the bosom of the Radical tention to the hish land question, but indicating the law.

sinief support were rather contemptuouss, bound to carry it through, even without by spoken of, and the expectation was Mr. Parnell's aid. Mr. Parnell knew The postponement of the negociations jalm-st universal among Englishmen that j this, of course, and did not, therefore, in connection with Canadian trade with Mr. Parnell's tenure of office as leader taking a position of neutrality on the the United States is not surprising. It is part and pared of the under-handed fore the National party at the opening of tense to vote for the bill on the second

iions" is at present overstocked we can afford to wait without much loss or in- land. The Speaker held, however, that the story of the Land League need both the story is writ- land. The Speaker held, however, that the story of the Land League need both of guardians and the National League—

potent and wide-reaching of Irish organ-

attending them, the government, followng a precedent which had been successfully established in 1843, under almost similar circumstances, determined to strike a blow, and Mr. Parnell, with fourteen of the more prominent of his colleagues in the Land League, were put upon their trial, charged with

The government had announced its intention to pass a coercion bill for Irehad been confined, for the most part, to land at an early day, and the Irish memwhat his opponents contemptuously bers had made up their minds to frustermed "making a row," and many good trate the purpose if possible. On the men and earnest patriots looked upon very first night of the session of 1881, his policy, so far as he defined it, as un- therefore, Mr. Parnell began the obstrucwise and perilous. His advice to farm- tion by moving an amendment to the ers "to keep a firm grip on their hold-ings" was interpreted to convict him of socialistic tendencies, and many other cannot be promoted in Ireland by sus-Mr. Shaw was looked upon as the natural with instructions nearly every one of successor of Isaac Butt and regarded the Parnellites spoke in support of the it since the emancipation act. The generally as a safe man to follow. But this timorousness was not shared could. When that amendment was disby the people at large, and Mr. Parnell's posed of others were brought forward redress to those who had been evicted popularity among them may be gauged and supported in the same manner, and during the six months preceding its from the fact that he was elected to re- by a series of these amendments the depresent three constituencies, viz.: ('ork bate on the address in reply to the speech ity, Mayo County and Meath County. from the Throne was kept up for a fort- fifteen years, but under the bill it did not Rulers 38 were returned, and the full ment to hurry the passage of the mea- rent for twenty years, the latter was in Home Rule strength was 62. To decide sure. The great fight against coercion no case to receive no more than two the question of leadership a meeting was began on January 24. On this date Mr. years rental; and of those two the tencalled in the City Hall, Dublin, for May For-ter asked for leave to bring in his ant need pay but one, the Government 17, 1880, and Mr. Parnell was elected to "coercion bill," and Mr. Gladstone assuming the payment of the other, Nor that post by a vote of 23 to 17, several of moved that the two coercion bills should for these two years was the landlord to the new members not attending. This be proceeded with in precedence of all vote was, perhaps, the first decisive re- other business. The Parnellities met Mr. He was to be paid according to Griffiths' cognition of the new policy in the Par- Gladstone's motion with defiant cheers, valuation which was made some 40 years amentary party.

At the beginning of the session of the adjournment, each motion being dis- July, 1883, in which to tender his one

the other and the Parnellites were kept matter how long accumulated, would be busily employed until 10 o'clock on the cancelled forever. Mr. Parnell, in 1882, had always, as a matter of course, been the House going on the 27th, and again crime on Mr. Parnell, in an indirect given precedence over purely Irish ones. On the 28th, and again on the 31st of manner, and they based their assump-Considerations like these, however, al- January. The ministers were driven tions on the revelations of the man on the 28th, and again on the 31st of manner, and they based their assumpthough they had great influence with aimost to desperation, and Liberals and Carey. Mr. Forster mercilessly arraigned Tories alike were fiviously angry at the tree Irish leader. It was a direct and little party which thus made the power measured accusation of connivance at of the Empiresignificantly impotent and cassassination and the perpetration of ing of the Queen's speech, it was resolv- brought the traditional dignity of Parlia- outrages, and it was delivered with un-

To facilitate business and to put a stronger eneck upon the obstructionists. take part in the division on the second, over the list of outrages in United Irereading of this bill that the Parnellites land, of which Mr. Parnell was one of are expelled from the House. It is not the proprietors, was a direct incitement my intention, nor my province, to detail to lawlessness. Mr. Parnell replied calmihere all that took place during this hisvery part, and when the Speaker call- Ic-sly trampled upon time-honored Coz-

In the light of this judgment by the tion of the Crimes Act. In his speech he a strong, and in fact the only tenable one. political hangerson to the Castle, who To Mr. Shaw, who also speke, the atticumber the circumstances. He had come were more intent on obtaining verlicts reading, but it was not then in any

nation that its diplomacy is generally becessity of dealing with the Irish land. Commons on July 28, on which date an the compelled the passage during the characterized by double-dealing and lord question. So vigorously did Mr. amendment was made by Mr. Parnell to year of three bills of great importance to passage the result of the passage during the pa trickery. But after all Canada's trade that Mr. Gladstone finally agreed to months after the passing of the act, so as Luborers' bill and the Tramways bill. city, and as the "market of sixty mil- measure and to insert a clause in the amendment was assented to, and the bill operate in the development of a great lions" is at present overstocked, we can "Relief of Distress bill" which you downs sent to the House of Lords, where it dirish industry by the erection of much

Forster, the new chief secretary for ten in Canadian and American annals as would result in giving the laborers decent Ireland, was then instructed by Mr. well as in those of Ireland. Mr. Parnell, homes and plots of land, and was a very Turk tragic though somewhat the atrical Gadstone to bring in his "Disturbance however, came into collision, at this important contribution to agrarian legis end of the life of General Bonlanger, is bill," which was substantially Mr. Partime, with Mr. Gladstone, and he de-lation. This bill embodied principles of nell's bill under another name. Hivered his famous Wexford speech at vast importance and of far-reaching It was on July 5, during the debate on this time, in which he bitterly descope, whether looked at from the lowest this measure that Mr. Gladstone gave ut-mounced the English policy. The result light of expediency or from its highest terance to the memorable opinion that was he was arrested and taken to Kil- aspect of justice or morality. It tended in the circumstances of distress in maintain jail as a suspect. The step to serve as a check on emigration by which Ireland then was a sentence of proved, as all know, a false one, and only giving to the laborer the attractive proseviction was equivalent to a sentence of led to the famons Kilmainham treaty. Deet of a home, not in the back slims of death." The Tories opposed this bill in Three hundred people were east into each of its stages, but it was finally prison, among them being Davitt, Dillon, carised by a large majority and sent to Healy and Father Sheehy. A sort of the House of Lords, where it was ignor reign of terror prevailed in Ireland and minimals bills. miniously killed.

Evactions were the order of the day.

During the vacation monster meetings. During this period of terrorism a whole were all held all over freland, and at all army of agents and bailiffs and guards maintain more pretentious railways. these Mr. Parnell or one of his licus of police and soldiery were kept con- One clause of the bill provided for the tenants was among the speakers. The stantly employed in the work of evict-land movement increased in strength, ing, and the number of ejectments which a migration, as opposed to the govern-and was now developed into the most in 1879 was but 1.348 rose in 1880 to ment's emigration policy, by which the officials had heard the rumor before 19,457; and in 1881 to upwards of 16,000. izations. In a speech at Ennis, shortly In the first quarter of 1882 there were as a comedy assumed tragic bucs and the lafter the close of Parliament, Mr. Parnell more than 7,000 persons evicted, and the laid down, in clear and distinct language. Dublin Freeman computed that the the policy of the agitation-that the number would be increased to 50,000 befarmers were to trust to their own de- fore the year expired. Many of these ities and talents to have placed him in the termination and their own combination, evictions took place under circumstances front ranks of his profession. The miser- and to place no faith in the promises of of the greatest cruelty, women in sickable man was born in Paris, his mother ministers. His remarks were eagerly ness and old people in a dying condition ment permitted. The idea of such a being of English extraction. He entered seized by the press of England, and were being throat from their homes out onto thing in Canada, where the provinces are merely municipal parts of a general China, Mexico, and in Algiers, Italy, widely and adversely commented upon, the roadside to perish, and instances are The agitation had now assumed such on record where people have died while national whole, in uno place, any such degree of recklessness. Unhappily for were so evidently in earnest, that have been the bailiffs were in the very act of evicting attention of the bailiffs were in the very act of evicting attention of the bailiffs were in the very act of evicting attention. wicked attempt, even it if were possible, himself, on reaching the rank of general were expressed for the security of the never the friend of the Irish—was forced which it is not, would end merely with him poisoned cup of politics and his like those of O'Connell's time, had been irksome, not to say an odious task to thorities, and Parnell was not stop for any overweening ambition brought him to discrated by no disorders but were dis-

obligation, "not less stringent, on the land was treated on any different footing and landlords; part, to abstain from oppression to England in it he would defeat the Government. So Ireland obtains the sive and unreasonable demands on tenclearly demonstrated. But the no-rent policy necessarily failed. The Kilmainham treaty, as it was called, imposed very hard terms on the Government and was a triumph for the Irish party. The Lord Lientenant had to resign. All the and speaking of the result of the moment. and all that Parnell conceded was the withdrawal of the "No Rent" manifesto. The success which would have followed this victory was somewhat cheked by the deplorable murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, and a cloud obscured the rising sun of Parnell's genius. The Crimes Act of 1882 followed, s t off, to some extent, by the Arrears Ireland had passed the legislature like to evictions, but it brought succor and arrears for five, eight and, in some cases, receive the rack-rents fixed by himself. year's cent according to Griffiths' valua-Dilatory motions followed one after tion, on payment of which all arrears, no

sparing and vindictive force. He charged Mr. Parnell with responsibility for the atterances of the Irish World published in Americe, and he claimed that the and repudiated every charge. He denied all responsibility of what the vance by the government of three-fourths Irish World had said and United Ireland of the purchase money at 4 per cent. in also, so far as he was concerned. The heading referred to in the latter was buy land. Where needed the whole of placed when the staff of the paper was the purchase money would be advanced in prison; after which it was removed. . He then simply tore the statement of Carey to pieces. In 1883 Mr. Parnell, in Queen's -peech, attacked the administraas an autograf greater than the Czar of McNamee is a candidate for Aldermanic honors in St. Ann's Ward, we feel it to honor in St. Ann's Ward, we feel it to be our duty once more to refer to the subject. We ask the electors of St. Ann's ward if they think the man whom the jury found guilty of the charges mentioned in the article is a fit and proper horsen to represent St. Ann's we do not weaker that the press in Engrather with distrust. land is not over complimentary in its to be still undecided. The group of age. Mr. Gladstone had introduced the comments on the meeting.

Incomments on the meeting.

Incomments of the group of age. Mr. Gladstone had introduced the liftsh leader and his amendment was demonstrated by an overwhelming majority. Incomment, and the still undecided by an overwhelming majority. Not only that, but the government announced that no more remedial legislation need be expected for Ireland. English interests had for too long been neglected and the ministers were now determined to devote to them all the remaining time of the session. But the Irish members were not to be put down so easily, Mr. Parnell had a programme too, and in spite of the government's pronouncement he was resolved to carry it out. With this end in view he set earnestly to work and by a series of masterly moves The The first of these was intended to for old Ireland.

disaster to its demented authors. We among the thought him to disgraced by no disorders, but were distance and the silly suggestions alluded to must be highly distasted and forever marred his the carnestness and the sobriety of those quasi-military force," and recognized the let Mr. Gladstone understand that if Ire-

towns, but in the healthful and congenial

Tramways act was intended to open up-

the country to trade and commerce and

surplus population of certain districts in

Ireland was to be transplanted to other

districts more fertile and less densely

were important, nevertheless, as pro-gressive measures, and as calculated to

with all their just demands.

scenes of his daily avocations.

Government. So Ireland obtained the same privileges as England and Scotland. What would have followed it is impossible to predict, but the whole face of political by the impossible to predict, but the whole face of political by the impossible to predict by the impossible to pr ble to predict, but the whole face of politics was changed by the unexpected defeat of the Gladstone government. But ous division Parnell said :-

"The result of the division is a conse quence of the policy which the Irish party has adopted during the last four years of this Parliament—to turn out the government at any cost, as a lesson for all future governments with regard to the determination of the Irish people not to submit to constitutional govern ment or coercion. The Irish members have followed out this policy in the most determined fashion. They have pushed the government very closely upon many divisions, and beaten them more than once (though, unhappily, not on occasions on which the government were obliged to resign). Members of the party hare seldom failed to turn up at critical divi sions, where the fate of the government was involved, in larger proportionale numbers than either of the other two parties. We should have succeeded in expelling the ministry from office long ago if it had not been for the secession of twenty members of our party who were elected on the same principles as we, but who have voted with the government as constantly as we have voted against them. The pleasure and advantage of that vote to us is increased by the fact that we have saved almost the only remaining Irish industry from a bunlen of £500,000 a year. We confidently anlicipate the much more important additional result that we have not only got rid of a coercionist government, but in all probability we have put an end to coercion in Ireland forever." The new government, headed by Lord

Salisbury, resolved to let the Crimes Act lapse and to depend on ordinary laws. The administration knew that Parnell commanded 40 votes and deemed him worthy of reconciliation. On his motion it promised to cause enquiry into several matters which had caused trouble under the former Castle government of Lord Spencer. The new government promptly introduced certain measures relating to Ireland. The amendment to the Irish Registration laws was made under urgent pressure from the Parnellites, and it not only assimilated the law in all its be-necicial features to the English law, but it made it even better than the English law, by reason of the non-disqualification of persons who had received medical relief. The Land Purchase bill was intreduced by the Salisbury government and provided for the creation of a peasant proprietary class in freland by the advalue by the government of three-fourths terest for 49 years, to persons wanting to on conditions which would not expose the government to any risk or less. The frish Church Surplus was to be utilized for the purposes of the bill. The bill also provided for the creation of a cheap and simple form for the conveyance of land. It was to be administered by the existing land commission, reinforced by two commissioners. This measure was a step in the right direction, but a very small one, and although the Irish mem bers acquiesced in its passage, they did not do so heartily, but regarded the bill

not even return a man. The Tory strength was also considerably reduced in 1880 the Tories elected 24 members, but at this election they only returned 18 out of Ireland's 103, and these were all in Uister. The Nationalists won the other 85 seats, and, T. P. O'Connor having been elected for Liverpool, their total strength

The progress of Irish affairs during the present Pathament do not call for lengthened reference. They are generally familiar to our readers. The coliapse of the charges made by the Times against Parnell, and the suicide of Pigott, are matters of to-day. The last few months of Parnell's life have been cloudrel, but de mortius nit nisi bonum, and there will be no one who loves Ireland who will not be able to shed a tearover the grave, so early opened, of the man who fought and accomplished so much

A Rumor.

J. Israel Tarte, M.P., and proprietor of 'Le Canadien,' has gone to Montreal, it said, with the intention of purchasing 'Le Monde." If not successful in this he intends to transfer publication of his papers, "Le Canadien" and "Le Cultivateur," to Montreal.

An Unwelcome Visitor.

There was an alarming rumor around Montreal this week to the effect that cases of smallpox existed on Dominion avenue, off Fulford street, as well as at the western end of Albert street, both near the boundary of Montreal and Ste-Cunegonde, just inside the city. The both believed it an idle report; but both have set to work to investigate. The Inspector for the Provincial Board (Dr. peopled. Such is the record of the Beaudry) has traced the initial case achievements of the Irish party in Par-liament for the year 1883. It does not include a title of what the Parnellites assured to obtain but the Littlement of the city of Quebec. It appears that a girl maned Pujold (a French-Canadian), aspired to obtain, but the bills passed living with a family named Chabot as servant in Richelien street, St. John's advance the National cause by putting the people in a petter condition to assist upon the compliance by government with all the properties of the properties of the people in a petter condition to assist upon the compliance by government with all the properties of upon the compliance by government picions of the case. Believing it to be

J. N. L. A.

HOLDS A CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.

paraell's Position Considered - The Tenants' Relief Fund-McCarthy not Endorsed.

CHICAGO October 2.-At noon to-day, after all night rigils and many anxious conferences this morning, the question whether the Irish National League of America should as one organization formally repudiate and condemn Parnell was still undetermined.

inner circle last night at a place two niles from Central Music hall was current and was generally believed. It was also said that the constitution of the League would be revised so as to leave out all reference to the organization in out an interest in the Arganization in Ireland and fixing in American officers solely the control of funds collected in this country to bestow where, in their judgment, was right and deserved.

The contest over the platform developed into an open split of the convention. At 2 p.m. Sharon, of Iowa; Donnelly, of Wiscon-in, and O'Brien, of Georgia, neutrality towards Parnell, or, as Donanderstand prior to its presentation in the meeting adjourned sine die. convention, mentioned neither Parnell

and the model for nations struggling for free institutions.

We regret the conditions now existing in Ireland and attribute their possiwhich we hope to see abiliterated from the public life of Ireand. We have no desire, nor do we

$\mathbf{N}_{3\times4}$ SSARY OR PATRIOTIC

to pass badgment upon the questions now so unhappily separating our brethren in the old land. We have heresent and say that it is the duty of the Irish are a cotter oppressed people to sock free londer to properly methods, and to think a big future is before the league only when such methods have been fully as affairs now stand. tried and found wanting are nations and people is stied in resorting to force. We can say a those who are responsible king up of over \$200,000, mainly a tributed by the people of this country for the support of the evicted tenants on the plan of campaign, to raise the same and distribute it as originally intended by the subscribers, and we pledge ourse as that until this request s compiled with we are resolved not to contribute another dollar to aid those who have withheld this money from its legitimate le neliciaries.

We hereby resolve to maintain our aganization for the purpose of being in readiness for the performance of such duties as the exigencies of the future shall show to be fit and proper.

We extend our heartfelt sympathy brone president, Hon. John Fitzgerald.

and the fact that they dare to express themselves in favor of a free land, and we ask our representatives in Congress.

The plant orm ends by extending thanks to the executive officers of the organization for their services Seperary Sutton, who had re-distribut-

SENSATIONAL REPORT

among the delegates, was given leave to omit the reading owing to its length. The convention, however, when a motion to adopt the report was put, adopted it in a july. The report of the platform committee was presented by M. V. Gannon, of Omaha, Great cheering broke out, when contrary to expectations, it took a slap at Parnell though without mentioning his name, alluding to the differences in Ireland as due to one man domination.

Donnelly, of Wisconsin, presented the expected minority report. He proceeded to argue that the minority did not disagree with anything in the majority report every that the letter did not go for enough. He wished the convention to resognize a governing party in Ire-

Judge Donnelly then proceeded to read the following signed by himself, Sharon, of Iowa, and O'Byrne, of Georgia:—

"We, the minority of your committee on resolutions, while heartily approving the majority report so far it goes, beg leave to submit the following amendment to be inserted therein as a resolution and move its adoption :--

Resolved, that as American citizens and firm believers in the principles on which our Government is founded, we can recognize the claim of no person to the chairmanship of the Irish Parliamentary party which is not founded on the consent and approval of the majority of that party, and we instruct the officers of this league to recognize the chairman chosen by the majority of the Irish parliamentary party."

Corkery, of Chicago, suggested that as it was claimed the Donnelly production was not a minority report but a supplementary tesolution the best thing to do with it was to adopt the platform first and then vote on the supplement. The plat-

ADOPTED WITH A HURRAIL.

A motion to lay the majority report on the table followed. The motion was declared carried. The minority report sion were papers sufficient to consign them

men demanded a roll call on the question. This resulted in a total vote of 118 ayes to 34 nays, thus effectually shelving the minority report.

Chairman J. W. Smythe announced that the examination of the treasurer's books by the finance committee showed the league's accounts satisfactory and corrected a balance on hand September 29

of \$1.087. Gleason, of Cleveland, chairman of the committee on constitution, submitted a plan which made no mention of a parent body in Ireland, thus divesting the American body from subjection to the control or responsibility to the diverse organizations existing in Ireland. The plan was adopted without question and cas still undetermined.

Gossip of a secret meeting held by an tary to be chosen were fixed at \$1,000 each per year.

Now came the election of officers. J. P. Sutton and Ryan were named as candidates for president, but withdrew, and M. V. Gannon was elected by acclamation. President Gannon in accepting said no man had ever occupied the office but had been subjected to abuse, villification and contumely. He did not expect to escape the same. He annoanced that under the new constitution he appointed as secretary John P. Sutton. Patrick Boyle, of Toronto, Ont., was chosen first vice-president; M. D. Galwere framing a minusity report against lagher, of New York, second vice-president towards Paraell, or, as Don-dent, and E.J. O'Connor, of Augusta, Ga., neutranty towards rangen, or, as Don-nelly expressed it. "Coming out squarely in favor of the principles of the majority of the Irish Parliamentary appointment of the National corosit to The majority report, it was the president was the last business and

The officers of the Irish National league or McCarthy.

Following is the extract of the Irish of organization. The newly elected executive board and most of the officers "We affirm that our over-mastering had a lengthy session yesterday. One desire is to see extended to our mother of the important questions discussed land the benefits accraing from equal was the attitude the league was to as-law-such a- have blessed America and sume toward branches of the brick made her the hope of suffering mankind | federation—the McCarthy organizations -in regard to matters pertaining to the Irish cause. It was resolved to offer the right hand of fellowship to the officers of the federation. The meaning of this bility to an unfortunate tendency to is that everything that pertains to the ward hero weeship, and one—man dom-justion, which we hope to see and in all movements connected with the succoring of evicted tenants the league will work with the federation on the question of leadership; as has already been decided by the convention, the league will maintain a neutral pesition. Other work done by the meeting was the perfecting of a plan for renewing interest in the work of the league. adjustment of these differences and that home will call meetings of the branches tender has been wholly disregarded by and submit the plan for widening the the contending elements, but we may league's influence. It provides for and must speak out the opinions and affiliation with benevolent and national wishes of the people whom we repre- organizations and looks toward the establishment of numerous athletic and educational bodies. The officers appear

A PAGE FROM HISTORY.

The McGee Mystery-What the Prevail-Ing Theory is in Montreal.

One of the principal topics of conversaion lately has been the statement which appeared in the Ottawa Free Press to the effect that certain affidavits were in the hands of the Government, which if published would, it is stated, unrayel the mystery of the murder of the Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee. What gives this statement the appearance of truth is the conditions said to be imposed by the parties who can give the necessary information, that a free pardon will be granted them for any complicity they had in the affair. A reporter of The True Witness interto our president, if on John Fitzgerald. A reporter of the time of Linesh, and came-sty hope for their spendy recovery.

A reporter of the time the foul deed was found deed were on terms of initial deed was provided the lamented statesman, and came-sty hope for their spendy recovery.

A reporter of the time to work this morning, and there is some talk of a double gang be ingently nearly and the mill being run at the New Cealand war, but supported the lamented statesman, and declare they in the lamented statesman in lamented states during the lamente speedy recovery.

"We as the attention of America to the cause of American citizens suffering with his private affairs, and his ideas on the same of American citizens suffering with his private affairs, and his ideas on the suffering street. He was appointed Governor of Labuar in 1867; of the West African the cause of American eitizens suffering pencil herors in British dungeons because of endence plainly manufactured, and the true that they dare to express his views on the matter unless his name would be suppressed. In fact, every one who was questioned on the matter exto press the matter upon the attention of the state department."

pressed a desire not to appear in connection with the discussion, although they tion with the discussion, although they all considered that if any information which could throw any light on the darkened subject could be obtained, it would be in the interests of the Irish Ge has always been a stain on at least a portion of them, at whose doors the crime was laid. That he was the victim of a conspiracy is believed on all sides, and the prevailing idea hitherto existing that the Fenian organization were those who carried it into execution. Time has, however, changed peoples' opinions, and other more plausible and likely theories are advanced and generally accepted. It is now over 24 years since the fatal shot which sent one of the most radiant geniuses this country has ever seen to an untimely grave. That the man who was found guilty of the deed, and who expiated his crime on the gallows, more than once alluded to those who prompted him to it, but whom he would sooner die than expose, is a matter of history. This, amongst otherfacts, establishes the theory that there existed a conspiracy. Who were the conspira-tors? It is a strange fact that while the Government were in possession of the names and movements of the Fenian organization both in this country and the United States, that they were entirely ignorant of the plot which was hatching to assassinate McGee. How is this accounted for? They were kept well posted on every other subject, but on this one they were in complete dark-ness. How can this be explained unless by the theory that the very traitors who were thus supplying information to cover up the traces of their black dishonor and perfidy, and as a future protection to themselves, cut off in his prime and bright intellectual beauty Thomas D'Arcy McGee? He was the only man they feared. He had threatened on more occasions than one to expose their villainy. He warned his countrymen not to participate in the movement, because he knew better than

anyone the utter uselessness and folly of it, and the traiters who were selling

them for gold. In a moment of indis-

to prison and even the gallows. This was a warping unheaded, but it set people thinking and the traitors trembling. Mr. McGee warned his personal friends against a number of loud-mouthed patriots who were trafficking on the patriot-Canada, and this, it is more than presumed, caused short, sharp and decisive On Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, a measures to be used to remove the man stone cart drove up to the door of a themselves that a tool was made of to save his neck, would not have hesitated to turn Queen's evidence. If the stated, of information which can explain | going down Napoleon road to the canal the mystery it is impossible to under-stand why immediate action is not taken. Is it because they want to screen their agents? If they have the information men appeared to be friends no one interspoken of and they refuse to work on it, fered. Clancy, however, was driving when

SIR J. POPE HENNESSY.

has Played an Important part in Public Affairs.

News has been received of the death of Sir John Pope Hennessy, M.P. for Kilkenny. His recent election in opposition to the Parnellite candidate will be remembered.

Isir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., Knight of Malta, was the son of Mr. John Hennessy, of Ballyhennessy, Co.

Kerry. He was born in Cork in 1834,

educated at Queen's College. Cork, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, in 1861. He entered the House

of Commons as member for the King's County in 1859. His election address in 1859 was the first in which Mr. Disraeli's name was mentioned. He expressed his confidence in the Imperial policy of Mr. Disraeli, but as a National Conservative reserved an entire independence to himself in everything relating to Ireland. Mr. Hennessy was the first Roman Catholic Conservative in Parliament. He carried the Select Committee n opposition to Lord Palmerston's Government for throwing open appointments in the Civil Service of the United Kingdom to public competition, and he amended the Irish Poor Law, so as to provide for the rearing of pauper children out of workhouses. He received the thanks of the Roman Cathelic Committee of England for the Prison Ministers' Act, and an address of thanks from the miners of great Britain for some amendments he secured in the Mines Regulation Bill. Mr. Hennessy drew the attention of the House of Commons to the decline of the population of Ireland, and urged the Government to keep the people at home by amending the Irish land laws and reclaiming the waste lands. He opposed the Government system of education in Ireland, on the ground that the so-called Nasystem was anti-national. He voted for Church-rates, and in favor of Duffy is appointed school commissioner the Church of England in England, but for the municipality of Ste. Marguerite supported concurrent endowment in Ircland, by which the Irish ecclesiastic: I properly founded before the Reformation would be restored to the Roman Catholic Church, and some ancient abbeys in Ireland revived. In foreign affairs he exposed the conduct of the Russian Government in Poland, and moved an address to the Crown to carry out the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna, in favor of the Poles: he criticised the conduct of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone in their attacks on the Pope; and supported the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff. He opposed the war in China, and the bonbardment of ports in Japan, but sup-ported the Northern States during the American Cival War. He voted against Settlements in 1872; of the Bahamas in 1873; of the Windward Islands in 1875; of Hong Kong in 1877, and of the colony of Mauritius in Dec. 1882. On more than one occasion his conduct as Governor has provoked remonstrances, the latest instance being his disagreement with Mr. Clifford Lloyd, which led to questions in Parliament and the despatch of Sir Hercules Robinson to Mauritius people of this country to have it to investigate the quarrel. He was thoroughly ventilated, especially so as the murder of the Hon. T. D'Arey Method of the Order of St. Michael and George in April 1880. He contributed records in April, 1880, He contributed papers to the "Proceedings" of the Royal Society and British Association, to the Philostrophical Magazine, the Contem-porary Review and the Nineteenth Century, and he published in 1883 a volume "Raleigh in Ircland, with his letters on Irish affairs, and some contemporary documents." He has been hon, secretary to the mathematical section of the British Association and chairman of the Repression of Crime section of the Social Science Congress.]

Serious News.

The Quebec Telegraph of Saturday reported that during the past two months seventy-two cases of dipa-theria was reported at the Health office. At the present there are ten cases on the books scattered over every part of the city, and the disease seems to be spreading, with no possible means of eradicating it. The Health Officer when spoken to about the situation said the action of the City Council in appropriating but \$1,000 a year to his department was simply a farce and that his hands were virtually tied.

New Songs and Piano Pieces.—The two beautiful sentimental songs, "My Mother's Sweet Face," and "I Want to be Somebody's Darling." The great Irish comic, "McGee's Back Yard." The famous waltz, Apres Nous. The new beautiful caprice, by the famous F. T. Baker, viz. Dancing on the Lawn and Baker, viz., Dancing on the Lawn, and the very pretty and easy waltz, Little Mischief, by Magruder. All 10c. each, or 11c. mail. W. STREET, 29 Bleury.

IRISH JUBILLE SONGSTER, containing 200 hest known Irish songs. Price reduced to 15c, or 17c, mail. W. STREET, 29 Bleury.

If I did not love the poor, I should feel as if I had left off loving God.—St.

SUSPICIOUS CASE.

A Drowning Accident at Ste. Cunegonde -Arrest of a Man on Account Thereof.

A peculiar case of drowning occurred on Saturday night and resulted in the ism of their deluded countrymen in arrest of the man who is supposed to be the cause of the other person's death. who knew of their trenchery, and who saloon at the corner of St. Patrick street was their danger. It was thus to protect and Napoleon road, and two men, Louis themselves that a tool was made of Boule, of 3 St. Joseph street, Cote St. Whalen. If he had been an informer he, Louis, by occupation a stone carter and quarryman, and James Clancy, of 18 Olier street, no occupation. They entered the Government are in possession, as it is saloon and had two drinks, afterwards hank. Before starting some of the bystanders noticed that there was a little fuss as to who should drive, but as the it will only go to confirm the theory we have just advanced.

leave just advanced. proceed along the bank, but when he had got some fifty feet past Napoleon road bridge, his companion expostulated with him. An attempt was then made to turn the waggon round, but instead of Sudden Death of a Noted Irishman who that the horses backed into the canal, has Played an Important part carrying both men with them, the result being that Boule was drowned, as well as both the horses. Clancy escaped. The horses were the property of the drowned man. The Ste. Cunegonde police were child are doing well.

notified, and after investigation arrested Clancy on suspicion of being the cause of the other man's death. The canal was dragged during the night and at 6 o'clock yesterday morning the body was found and taken to the morgue. Clancy told the following story in the police station: He said he was walking along St. Patrick street, when Boule passed him. He asked for a ride and got on behind the cart. When they got to the corner of Napoleon road Boule asked him to have a drink. He accepted, and they entered a calcon and had two drinks. On coming out he was asked to drive, which he did, and while turning the waggon on the canal bank the hind wheels went down the bank, dragging them all into the water. He says he was nearly drowned

Coincidences.

Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of Queen Victoria and wife of Princes Henry of Battenburg, has been delivered of a son at Balmoral castie. The Princess Beatrice has two other sons and one daughter.

Shortly after midnight on Saturday Mrs. Grover Cleveland wife of the Demo-crat ex-president of the U.S. was safely delivered of a daughter. The hany delivered of a daughter. Mother and

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The Largest Assortment of

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P.S.-First-Class Dining Room and Bed Room Farniture, Mirrors and Over Mantels, cheapest in the

The Great Unpaid.

The following appears in the last issue of the Quebec Official Gazette: "His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, by an order in-council, dated 5th August, 1892, to strike off the commission of the peace for the district of Montreal the name of M. Stanishs Filiatrault." The following are named to the commission of the peace:— Messrs, George Rancourt and Pierre Begin, of the parish of St. Martin, for the district of Beauce: Messrs, John O'Donahue, gentleman; Miles Brosseau, farmer: Michel Roy, farmer, and Adolphe Bussiere, merchant, of the parish of St. Paul d'Abbotsford, for the district of St. Hyacinthe. Mr. Mark Duffy is appointed school commissioner of Wexford, in place of M. Narcisse Derocher. Mr. James Campbell is appointed school trustee for the muni-cipality of St. Octave of Metis. Mr. Mr. James Campbell is Benjamin Decaree, son of Jeremie, is named school commissioner for the muni ipality of Notre Dame de Grace West, in place of Mr. Lue Prud'homme.

The Hull Strike.

The third week of the Chaudiere strike opened on Monday with a slight concession by Hindman & Co., who have agreed to the proposal of a ten-hour day. but at the old wages. Three hundred men went to work this morning, and had rather not run again this season than give in. Booth partly boarded up his mill this morning as a sign that he had shut down for the year. Bronson's and Perley & Pattee are said to be trying to engage men in the country, but the strikers say that so many of them have left for the woods that they can afford to support any men who may be brought in and that the mills will not be started up igain unless the mill owners make some concessions. Shipping is now going on freely, but the police still guard the mills and the shippers.

Serious Strike,

The five hundred employees of the Merchants' Manufacturing Company, St. Henri, are idle. Two hundred of the hands in the weaving department walked out on Monday morning, and virtually caused the mill to close down temporarily. At noon on Saturday Mr. Plessis, overseer of that department, was called to the office and discharged, he claims, without reason. On Monday when the weavers assembled-they found an American foreman in place of Plessis. They walked out in a body, and say they will not come back unless Plessis is reinstated and Mr. Lawton, superintendent of the company, dismissed.

A Dangerous Game, Santiago, Chili, Oct. 5.—The Chilian

Government has so far evinced no inten-tion of abandoning the idea that it has a perfect right to arrest persons as they enter or leave the precincts of the Ameri can legation, but while strenuously insisting upon the possession of the abstract right the Government is at present making no attempt to put it into practice. The partisans of Balmaceda who took refuge under Minister Egan's roof are still there and no arrests have been made during the past few days. It cannot be learned that the Government has in contemplation any plan for asserting in the near future the right to arrest that it has claimed, but it is thought that the pre sent unsatisfactory situation cannot be of long continuance. In ac-cordance with instructions received from the State department at Washington Minister Egan has given the Junta to understand by a formal and official notice that if the Chilian authorities continue to maintain their present attitude the friendly relations between Chili and the United States will be interrupted. The Junta's reply to this notice is await-ed. What Mr. Egan's next step will be in case the reply is unfavorable is not known. The United States flagship San Francisco, which is returning from the

north, is expected to reach Valparaiso this week. When she gets into port the present plan of the American minister is to ask the Chilian Government to allow the refugees now at the United States legation to go on board the United States man-of-war Baltimore and to take their departure from Chilian territory.

The King of Wurtemburg.

STUTTGART, October 6.-The King of Wurtemburg died at seven o'clock this morning. He had been ill tor some time, and yesterday his condition became so critical that the last rites of the church were administered to him. During the night his condition became worse and his physicians sated that he could live but a short time.

She Did'nt Keep Them Long.

Mrs. Alice F. Henderson, aged 45, of New York, was last week sentenced to prison for three months for abusing Helen Dennis, aged 6, the daughter of her fourteenth husband. Mrs. Hender-ton is at present married to her fifteenth is a list of her husbands in order :-1. John T. Clayton, married June 10, 1862, died July 9, 1863.

W. Matsell, married May 26, 1867, died January, 2, 1869. 5. James 1. Thibaudeau, ma March 10, 1869, died April 15, 1870. married

6. Andrew P. Strickland, married September 5, 1870, died July 29, 1871.
7. Alton G. Hanscombe, married December 1, 1871, 1871, 1871. cember 14, 1871, died September 17, 1872. S. M. J. Percival, married February 19,

9. William L. Poulson, married April 11, 1875, died June 28, 1877.

10. Marcus T. Pryor, married May 1, 1878, died February 7, 1879. 11. G. W. Llewellen, married May 21, 1879, died November 3, 1881. 12. A. Z. van Riper, married March S.

1882, died November 29, 1884. 13. R. R. Morrison, married January 2, 1885, died October 15, 1885. 14. Kenward T. Dennis, married Feb-

ruary, 1886, died November 16, 1887. 15. Thomas J. Henderson, married August 19, 1889.

The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure

blasci. The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or When ford humor is heredited and transmitted Preparations, causing untold suffering, and Win also recommulate poison and germs of dis-

breathe, we drink. the water There is Rathing more conulnsively . proven than the power of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly

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riches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system Thousands testify to the superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Full information and statements of cures sent free.

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100 Doses One Dollar



LYERY SKIN AND SCALP DISEASE, wheither to torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, or blotchy with loss of hair, from himples to the most distregating and severy humor of the blood, whether with loss of hair, from bimples to the most distracting occumas, and every humor of the blood, whether simple, scro'nlous, or hereditary, issepecify, permanently, and economically oured by the Cornoval Ramburs, consisting of Covicoval, the great Skin Covicoval State, an exquisite Skin Beautifer, and Covicoval Ramburs, the new Blood and Skin Punifer and greatest of Humor Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. This is strong language, but 'true: Thousands of grateful testimonials from infancy to e aftest their wonderful, unfailing and incomparable efficacy.

Bold everywhers. Prios. Covicoval, 750.; Soar, 250.1 Remotiver, \$1.50. Prepared by the Putter Pauc are Chauncal Corporation, Boston, Miss.

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HEMICAL Corporation, Boston, Mass. Bend for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseas Pimples, blackheads, chapped and cily skin to prevented by Currouns Soar Rheumstiem, Kidney Pains and Muscular Weakness relieved in one minute by the Curicura arri-Paus Plasven 300.



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Mention this Journal.



NOTICE.

LUCY MARIA MEANY, wife of ton is at present married to her fifteenth husband. Her matrimonial record is a remarkable one. Born in Havans of Spanish parents, she was educated at Paris and there first married. Following is a list of her husbands in order: under No. 713.

Montreal, Sept. 22, 1891.

ARTHUR GLOBENSKY. Atty. for Plaintiff.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court. No 1129. Dame Mainfide Lavalice, of the town of St. Henri, said District, wife of Alphonse Metras, of the same place, laborer, has this day instituted an action in separation as to properly against her said husband.

Montreal, 22nd August, 1890.

BUREAU & PERRAS,

Attorneys for Plainiff,

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ROBERTSON & CO.,

220 ST. JAMES Street. Opposite Alexander's.

WM. H. HODSON,

Architect -:- and -:- Valuator, 45; ST. ANTOINE STREET, Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—SUPERIOR COURT. NO 2194.—The Hon. F. E. Gliman, Plainting, vs. The International Terra Cotta Lumber Company, Defendants. On the Sixteenth day of October, 1891, at Nine of the clock in the foreign non, at the sales room of D. H. & W. H. Fraser St. James street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, selscell this cause, consisting of mortgage thongs with this cause, consisting of mortgage thongs with the Co. Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. Ocea Ore Dollar

"A Sorrow's Crown of Sorrows.

Dr. Marsden looked at Lola, and presently caught her frowing and shaking her head at Aubrey. Naturally divining that there was some private understand ing between the young people, the result of an interview of which he had not been informed, Dr. Marsden, after cheerily greeting Aubrey, cumingly retreated behind a morning paper, from which vantage ground he detected a little manocuvre, in the course of which Aubrey slid something across the table to bola, who forthwith pushed it back.

Then Aubrey's lips formed the words:

"Try it on"

While Lola's returned: "Nonsease! Certainly not."

"What are you two young people fid-getting about?" a-ked the Doctor, putting down his paper.

Nothing, paper" answered Lola, turaingupon him ingentious blue eyes in a scarlet face.

But Aubrey's views were not in favour of concealment.

am going to marry your daughter. I thought the ring had better fit, so I want-

ed Lola to try it on."
"You are talking nonsense. Mr. de Vaux. And I never gave you permission to call me by my Christian name. Papa. don't listen to Lim."

So you are going to marry a lady who will not permit you to call her by her Chr's ian name, and whose father you have not consulted?" said the Doctor to Aubrey.

"I will call her just what she likes, so that she will be one call her my wife some day," said Aubrey, with sunny tenderness; "and I know that you and my mother will be nearly as pleased at my good fortune as 4 am myself. So please congratulate me, Dr. Marsden,

"And what does Lola say?" asked the Doctor. But Lolahad fled, and the old and the young man were left together, for the former to prose at some length and to ofter many invaluable maxims on married life, its cares and responsibilities, while Aubrey sat near in an attitude of attention, hearing one word in twenty. and thinking of Lola.

"I am sorry it should have happened while your mother is away," said the Doctor. He had not the slightest doubt of Madame de Vanx's ready consent to the match, but it was so eminently a good one from a worldly point of view for Lola, that her guardian realised what the world might say on the subject. girl's parentage, which, to woman of Madame de Vatax's pride of birth and strictly conservative leanings, would be an unpalatable one, he know. Concerning this, Dr. Marsden did not think it necessary to enlighten Aubrey.

"If Lola were the daughter of a macderer. De Vaux is too much in love to His mother can tell him who her people were when she learns it from me if the thinks fit, although, if she takes my advice, she will keep silent on the subject."

Dr. Marsden had had some experience of couples, in moments of temper, are apt to rake up little damaging facts in each other's auteco lents. But being in each other's antece lents. But being "Any time before two will do for; and is not to be picked up in strangers' tude of grains when so very few would resolved that Lola should not enter Greyson's gout," he said. "I suppose gardens.

Happiness grows at our own firesides, waste of material to have su in a munistresolved that Lola should not enter Greyson's gout," he said. "I suppose gardens. Madame de Vaner's family under false you will not keep me very long to colours, he wrote a letter to the mistress "No. not long. And what I have to colours, he wade a letter to the mistress of No. not long. And what I have to pointed to make his happiness, if then had one-half million grains a dower of hontague loage, to be delivered to say is of vital importance, and come to pointed to make his happiness, if then had one-half million grains a dower of pointed to make his happiness, if then had one-half million grains and one-half million grains and one-half million grains. her on her return thither, in which, wait after expressing his satisfaction at the latter would be ideal included and be latter in would be ideal included and hers, he went on to be used and incompetition with Lola, of no great importance in the momentum with Lola, of no great importance in the returns a state of the present. They would be ideal incompetition with Lola, of no great importance in the number of certain. The friendly relations between the desired that her future a sther would be ideal incompetition with Lola, of no great importance in the number of certain. The friendly relations between the present. They wind are capable of being forgerers are importance in the returns a standard and litter thousands the manner of certain assets an excellent wearing the manner of counts in toward the number of counts in the mumber of counts in the number of counts in the mumber of counts in the number of counts in the mumber of counts in the number of counts in the number

her, or calling at the Doctor's house to on a journey of marry twelve hour-hear the bocto, talk and watch the duration to a woman of her age falled to ransacking the shops of Oldford for fruit | for the wormed look in her eyes. and flowers, books and pierures, which might please her, or in writing her letters full of incoherent love and happiness.

Only one triffing fault could be find with her and that was an undernotestrativeness which bordered on coldness. There was no concealing the fact that Tola absolutely disliked being kissed, its Lola absolutely distinced being kissed, in-comprehensible as such a prejudice aper tween your daughter and my semi-control to her lover. Then, to a her reason of the property of the proper peared to her lover. Then, too, her reluctance to "name the day," or even by luctance to "name the day," or even to his bere eves assumed a certain story hear it remotely alluded to, suggested expressed habitued to them whom dismore dislike of marriage than the ore placed. He said no more much be lad dinary coyness expected from an English , coremoniessely ushered the vister into maiden.

will go on making love to age, and want - what line of argument would best are ing me to kiss you, and teasing me about I vance the ends in view. when I am going to marry you, I shall be obliged to break off the engagement.

I like you very much: I can't help liking to many I wanted the engagement of the way I ask what objection. I have the engagement of the way I ask what objection and at summer complaints. I can recommend to a hour to the many I ask what objection. You, you are so gentle, and kind, and you have to the proposed match between good to me, and fond of me; but I am I be and your son?

I did and your son?

Madame de Vanx was silent a massense to me and worry me. I never shall ment, and then cheeted to reply by answerse.

But as her will was law to him he conand searlet lips, lest the should seize hir avoid would give you the excuse you in his arms, and, by the fervor of his em- require for breaking off the match, and in his arms, and, by the fervor of his embrace, risk loosing her for ever.

A harder-natured woman than Lola

would have been moved by so much do emphatically object to the marriage.

and that sweet, bright joyousness and youthful exuberance of spirit which marked another side of the young Frenchman's character, found an echo in Lola's own disposition, and kept the peace between them. Yet even in these first days of their engagement, Lola's thoughts wandered off persistently to the absent Bruce; she caught herself wondering again and again what he would say when he heard of her intended marriage; whether he would care, and whether, indeed, he ever thought about her at

mental unfaithfulness, and reminded herself nightly in these wakeful hours that were growing habitual with her now, of of Aubrey's worshipful gentleness and Brace's heartless crucky.

Meantime everyone congratulated her, Orafford first in the Revolution even than a mother's jealousy for withholding yours."

So he looked down at her, unyielding: writing of the statue as for the sta Anbrey's love and Brace's indifference.

Odiford felt it to be only right and and she looked up at him, desperate 14th of February, 1793:—For a very proper that its most beautim! girl should harassed, but unyielding also. de Yaux of Monague Lodge un lonbted- I tell you that I have weighty reasons the people, and to day our best patriots "You see, Dr. Mors len," he said, "as I and nearly five thousand a year in his said in a low voice.

"You see, Dr. Mors len," he said, "as I and nearly five thousand a year in his said in a low voice.

"No, madame. I cannot believe that the statue in security, and so it was sum at her death. Therefore Oldford hear them explained to me," r se up and congratulated Lola, and talk- "My objections are no ed her engagement over at afternoon-tea. where the ladies opined that her beauty. Her hands were tightly clasped upon ted at Maine in honour of Notre Dame would not last, and the men decided her caue. The hard look in her eyes had the Chene, and thousands assembled in it that De Vaux had "nothing in given way to one of utter wretchedness, to praise and give thanks to Our Heavenhim." In a week everyone she knew and in her voice there rang a note of the ly Mother, the Queen of Heaven, and to

> keen light of a frosty December morning the old lady looked worn, and laggard, and aged. The pretty pink colour which ordinarily lent such beauty and softness to her face was gone: "Dr. Marsden, I have often heard you the oldest child by the second wife, and heavy shadows of care and sleeplessness speak of hereditary influences. My son's was 84 years old when he died. One of darkened her eyes, which glittered with a restless auxiety. Dr. Marsden was

does he know you are back ?"

the night boat and the four o'clock express; I got here before eleven, and I that took me to Paris, and I returned to have been home, and have read your Then, too, there was that question of the letter. That decided me to speak to you

at once before I meet my son."

He looked down at her. Her face looked set and rigid, and in her voice how?

(To be Continued.) was a hard ring of determination. The doctor saw there must be an explanation between them at once, and that either he had never yet properly understood the character of this woman, or else that there were issues involved in their coming discussion of which so far he knew nothing.

"You wish to speak to me now?" he asked.

"Yes. 1 left the carriage at your door, of married life, and knew that the best | because they told mg I should probably meet you if I came in this direction."

The Doctor looked at his watch.

become acquainted.

Having once established his position policy. He was altogether taken aback by her altered demonstrar and by the the girl very little time for dieaning of absence of all these graceful, old-fashion-Bruce Leidlaw. In the hours when he ed courtesies of manner which usually was not walking, riding, and driving with distinguished her. The heigenconsequent her, or calling at the Doctor's bouse to on a journey of marry twelve hours Doctor's daughter, he was chipleyed in success,t for her preoccupied silence and

Did you leave Parks unexpectedly he asked as they real hed his deep.

Yes," she answered, stopping and wiking up into his face for the drst time. of might have had to stay a day or two Is ager, but I was recalled by a to legram I received from Do Merimee in Spain. complined news of the engagement be-

"I don't want to burk your feelings," She declaned the chart he offered, and to thinking for oneself. When an author she said to Anbrey gravely, on the third stood horiz him by the frephase, waters has added to your knowledge patternal day after their betrothal, "but if you ing him as though to read in his face consider if you can add anything to his, and the first part of the consider if you can add anything to his, and the first part of the face consider if you can add anything to his, and the first part of the face consider if you can add anything to his, and the face consider if you can add anything to his, and the face consider if you can add anything to his, and the face consider if you can add anything to his, and the face consider if you can add anything to his, and the face consider if you can add anything to his, and the face consider if you can add anything to his, and the face consider if you can add anything to his, and the face consider if you can add anything to his, and the face consider if you can add anything to his, and the face consider if you can add anything to his, and the face consider if you can add anything to his, and the face consider if you can add anything to his, and the face consider if you can add anything to his, and the face consider if you can add anything to his, and the face consider if you can add anything to his, and the face consider if you can add anything to his, and the face can be added to your knowledge.

thus making two people very unhappy "I require no excuse." she sail.

11 to allow Lola to be engaged to a man built at the foot of the oak, sufficiently whose mother declines to receive her as large for Mass to be offered there. The her daughter.

said the Doctor, his obstinate temper teenth century mention of the inhabi-thoroughly aroused. "I have always tants of Aujon and Maine being united had the highest respect and admiration (at the feet of Notre Dame do Chene to for you, and I will even go so far as to implore favors through her intercession. say that one of the reasons why I was so much pleased with this engagement was that Lola would be related to a lady I esteemed as highly as I did you. But coming from neighboring districts. you lower the opinion I had formed of and others from distant parishes you by advancing such flimsy pretexts On certain days there were more for breaking off what seems to me, and to most people, a most suitable match. little chapel. The miracles, too, increaswhether he would care, and whether, it is most people, a most suitable match, indeed, he ever thought about her at all.

I should be very sorry to abet any man in quarrelling with his mother; but church than the one which already existing the most people, a most suitable match. In the triangle, the finded with a large ed, and so it was decided to build a large church than the one which already existing the most people, a most suitable match. In the triangle, the finded was decided to build a large ed, and so it was decided to build a large church than the one which already existing the match. In the triangle, the finded was decided to build a large ed, and so it was decided to build a large church than the one which already exists the matches. It should be very sorry to abet any man in quarrelling with his mother; but church than the one which already exists the matches are church than the one which already exists the matches are church than the one which already exists the matches are church than the one which already exists the matches are church than the one which already exists the matches are church than the one which already exists the matches are church than the one which already exists the matches are church than the one which already exists the matches are church than the one which are churched to be a supplied to the matches are church than the one which are church the matches are church than the one which are churched the matches are church than the one which are churched to be a supplied to the matches are churched the matches are ch not think of retracting the full consent I Dame du Chene rapidly increased, and have already given until you can prove became so popular in Maine and Anjou to me that you have some better reason that the Revolution even dared not to

ly was. There was nothing against him, I for my conduct in this matter?" she | have still the greatest respect for it

that time, suddenly and without any warning, Madame de Vaux returned.

The Doctor met her as he was a supersonable for the dignity and shave charm of many of the control of the dignity and shave charm of many of the control of the dignity and shave charm of the control of the dignity and shave charm of the control of the dignity and shave charm of the control of the dignity and shave charm of the control of the dignity and shave charm of the control of The Doctor mot her as he was walking appearance disappeared; she stood bedown the High Street on his way from fore him a sorrowful, white-haired one professional visit to another. It was woman, forced to disclose a secret that not more than twelve o'clock, and in the had eaten into her life for more than du Pads, who died recently, was the son twenty years.

You drive me into telling you what I have sworn that no one but myself and the first of whom gave birth to 27 children one other person should know, she said, and the other to s. Abbe Plingnet was insanity; his uncle died in a maison de reached the age of 94 years. Of this startled at the change eight days wrought | sante in Brazil. His father, my husband, as he stopped to greet her.

"Why, Madame de Vaux, when did you return? Aubrey has called this morning, and taken Lola for a drive in the Managers."

"Why and taken Lola for a drive in the did you return? The Managers of the stamp office in the many own eyes my niece lying dead before the stamp of the s

the dogcart. Have you met him? And me, killed by my husband's hands; and oes he know you are back ?" | not twenty four bours ago I was stand-No: I have not seen him. I came by hig in my husband's cell listening to his incoherent ravings. It was his illness hear that my son, descended from gen-erations of such madmen, was to be the

Golden Gems.

No mind that has any real life is a

nere echo of another. To bear other peoples' afflictions, every

me has courage enough and to spare. Docility and easy acquiescence with good advice are the signs of a humble

! heart

There is an hour in each man's life ap-

ake riches, and foul tears like pearls. He kind to your friends, that they

may continue such; and to your enc-

misfortunes without exaggerating them 'a from live incided to a thousand beet by Are not troubles and misfortunes large means of a gete, and then unconsend by centurals. The

the heart the man makes most of the jat times visited various cities, notably CARPENTER, Supt. Commorcian Work. Stover after that the woman does a good ist. Louis, are nothing but clouds of yels.

that has gove before.

In learning what others have thought it is well to keep in practice the power of thinking for oneself. When an author

Victory at Vivian.

as a family friend, always true and faitht -Mrs. W. Bishop, Vivian, Out., Price, 35c, 40

An Old French Shrine,

"People generally do talk nonsense "First, will you tell me what are the there is a same many or one government when they are engaged," suggested facts concerning Lab with which you they are she has been pleased for are anxious to acquaint me." more than three centuries to exercise there ever powerful intercession. The On the confines of Maine and Anjour there is a sanctuary of the Queen of; e anxions to acquaint me."

I more than three centuries to exercise a more special significance than is gone "I will telt you them," he unswered her ever powerful intercession. The every awarded to them, "Adien" But as her will was law to bim he constrained himself to repress his feelings. Slowly, "if you can first assure me that and worship at a respectful distance, you are perfectly willing that this may he held himself in check in her presence, and forced himself from time to time to averther eyes from her rose pink checks."

"Well, you must forgive me for putting taking flight on the approach of owers, journey well."

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"Well you must forgive me for putting taking flight on the approach of owers, journey well."

"Well you must forgive me for putting taking flight on the approach of owers, journey well." stars were seen around an oak on the Would you win heaven? Yet, noist same piece of ground. A holy priest the generous and toil bard and suffer manch for the reward which food has pre-Virgin Mother in this oak, and soon both I paned is itself exceedingly greats st. Virgin Mother in this oak, and soon consequences in the time priests and people of the neighbors. Rose of Limit. tenderness and devotion, joined to such a savish obedience to her lightest caprice. And Lola was neither hard nor capricious. Had she been older and more experienced, this love of Aubrey's. "On what grounds?"

"On what grounds?"

"My displeasure," the answered, her which was in uself a smouldering madness, might have shocked and repelled like. As it was, she laughed at his protestations, and forbade his caresses, and during this brief period of their courtship the system succeeded well connigh. She had long ago forgotten the disagreeable impression produced on her by his conduct at their arst moting, but the disagreeable impression produced on her dependence of the disagreeable impression and denote the disagreeable impression and denote the disagreeable impression produced on her dependence of the disagreeable impression produced on her dependence of the disagreeable impression and denote the disagreeable impression and denote the disagreeable impression and denote the disagreeable impression and to ornament the followers. Our Bossed Lady, the My displeasure, the answered, her features and to prove that the prayer of the feet of this new Medicana and to ornament the statue with flowers. Our Bossed Lady, the My displeasure, the answered his features and to prove the displeasure, the displeasure of the displeasure of the displeasure, the displeasure of the displeasure of the displeasure, the di hand came to pray at the feet of this new Medicana and to ornament the

number of visitors rapidly increased, and Then, madame, you do not know me, so we find in the chronicles of the fif-

And so we find the governors of Sable So he looked down at her, unyielding: writing of the statue as follows on the "You will not believe me, then, when been preserved in great veneration by tell you that I have weighty reasons the people, and to day our best patriots However, it was thought better to put TILES OF ALL KINDS squander all her capital in indiscriminate you have weighty reasons for objecting brought to Sable, whence it was triumpa-charity, he would innerit a considerable to Lola as a daughter-in-law unless I antity brought back after the Revolu-

"My objections are not to your During the past week a large and bear-daughter. Dr. Marsden, but to my son." tiful church has been solemnly consecra-

A Remarkable Canadina Pamily.

The Rev. Abbe Plingnet, cure of Isle of a French-Cauadian farmer who had no less than 35 children by two wives. large family there is now but one survivor,

Not Prec.

Rom, Oct. 2.-The Pope received yesterday an association of Catholic youths, and in replying to an address said that those who professed to believe that he enjoyed complete liberty had a wrong conception of the term, as that liberty depended upon the good-will of the Government, which had at any time the power to end it, and that even the liberty of receiving them in St. Peter's might be taken away at the bidding of the holders Gentleness carries with it great and of the temporal power.

Pollen.

The immense number of polici, grains preduced by a single flower apparently militates against the saving that mature allows nothing to be formed but what is meded, urges the Populae Science Monthly. It seems, indeed a vast waste of material to have such a multiflower of the peoply there are about three apable of being incendiaries.

Can man or woman choose duties point of numbers. The scare the wind No mere than they can choose either fertilized flowers, and her enature into birth-place or their father or mother. provide for an immense less of material. Love looks through spectacles which have been swept oil in decks of vessels also riches, and foul tears like pearls. Kerner has seen a lake in the Typel so covered with poller that the black water may continue such; and to your enemones, that they may become your Black found numerous, policing air, friends.

One instance 1200, adhering to sticky Why do men never tell of troubles or slides, which were seat up to a height or

During the earlier part of an affair of seembed shown to of sulphur which have

on et it.

No more truly does history repeat trees from 8 me distant place. Period s. tself than does human experience. A lont of inflicons of right, thus scattered for life is but a repetition of some other life and will, only a single one many be of t

> The worst car rod scroftlar salt in can ! and other are person the bloods, recovery, by the P- sur-oparities

Obtailence of domestic line is a greated eligible of humility, picty, and solicontent. A good son will make a good priest, and a good days liter with take a good nun. Adisəbedient sən will bardiy make an obedient præst, and an unsoving daughter will hardly make a sister of (Charity. A good home is a great noviri-

The various forms of leave-taking have

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Dathousie square Station for

Difficuste Square Station for Quebec, *8.25 a m, \$83.30 pm, \$1000 pm.

Joliette, *81. Fellx, *81. Gabriel, etc, \$15 pm.

Ottawa, \$8.50 a m, 4.40 p m, \$8.40 pm.

Winnipeg and Vancouver *4.40 pm.

St. Lin, *80. Eustache 5.30 pm.

St. Jerome, \$50 a m, 5.30 pm.

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nstead of \$6.00 pm.

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ALL MEDICINE DEALERS SELL PAIN-KILLER At 25 cents a Bottle

In a little sweetened a little foresight! panion. At 25 cents a Bottle.

CHES.

CINE

Hints for Boarding-House Keepers. Many a woman will start out this conception a child. To such, especially, the tomato sauce. Serve hot. than noes a current and small, especially, let me say a few direct words; if you pacessary for the successful management and what the state of market; you must have a correct know-market; you must have a correct know-ledge of men and women, and know how ledge of men and women, and know how leage in all that that term implies; you must be a manager in all that that term implies; you make a you wish should be boiled

"It has no you thousekeeper a severy" thing you have ever known anout moss, thing you have ever known anout moss, the conomical and yet not particularly communication of executive choese, salt and pepper, and serve hot. ability must be unusually well developed; ron must know how to perfect an ex-cellent detectic system, and train others disciplination to you servants, and possess the utmost enavity for your hourders; you must be a mind to remember the past, think of the present. and look into the future; an artistic taste must be yours, and your knowledge beginning you cannot see. A WOMAN WHO STARTS A BOARDING-HOUSE

should do one on two things: conduct an appretending have at good prices, fixed accordingly, or a good house at good prices. There is no place between the two. An effort at combination works only injury to the see that the same principle is carried out Hood's Sarsaparilla the best possible all through your mouse. But do not attempt this at prices which fail to allow of an equivalent expenditure. There are enough people in this land willing to high standard for the first two mouths the start : you will have need for them Queries. all before you get through. An eyen, substantial table, with sufficient variety substantial table, with stiffment variety to refer to more favor than the table which grouns one day under the weight and has nothing upon it there is weight and has nothing upon it therefore he had taken one bottle he was entirely

THE VARIATION A GOARDING HOUSE should be made a special object of study. If that is a success, one-half of the battle is won. What appears there, and how it appears, either makes or retards the more uninciting to a boarder than to come to fact ame cable with the same things on it day in and day out. To know this morning just what will be the breakfast three weeks honce; to come to breakfast three weeks honce; to come to back yard and came to the house.

Description the windows, which were the table in the morning—when every-thing should be fresh and sweet—to find thing should be fresh and sweet—to find open for ventilation, the horse heard the open for ventilation of nomberless nice young will have served up in cold the meats of the previous evening's supper; to see a vision of the same old dinner at night, repeated over and over again: to be asked to drink your coffee from a cup so thick as to make it an even thing between the vessel and the concoction in it-these are the things which make up the experience of a majority living today in boarding houses. And they are the very things easiest to avoid by just a little common sense and a trifle expenditure of trouble,

DILUTING MILK. The practice of dibiting milk is an evil which I came across in some of the lor. very finest boarding-houses. A woman always effectually ends her economy when she begins at the milk pitcher. To see ablue watery streak at the top of agoblet of milk is enough to drive a sensitive person to whisky. Water is a delicious beverage, but I should think our loarding-house women would see the wisdom of keeping it in its place, or allow the boarders themselves to mix it with their milk if they preferred that course. I have selected the smailer evils of the boarding-house table, because in them lie the greatest danger of failure, while in their remedy is the surest surcess. The little things of a table go far to make a good dinner, and where they are neglected there is only one result. But let close attention be paid to them, and those who receive the benefit will not be slow to notice them. Care in little things generally means perfection in larger ones, and the woman who, at the head of a boarding-bouse, keeps her eyes on the former can be trusted for the latter. Butter may taste just as well where each boarder helps himself from one piece; but the taste of the hostess is noticed when it is served in forms found beneath a covering of chopped toe. These are the little things which make up a successful whole, and she is a wise woman who appreciates the fact. -Ladies Journal.

for half an hour, stirring constantly. When done pour half a tumbler of water conception of what she has to encounter ful of grated Swiss cheese, and pour over

let me say a record weighed the requirements macaroni, salted to taste, for fifteen minutes; drain off the water and put the of a hearding-house, then I say God-macaroni in a deep dish; put in three gilt cross,"
speed your efforts. But be certain first eggs, a little salt, perper and parsley,
speed kind of a woman you must be, cut line; mix the saughter together. what kind of a woman you must be, cut fine; mix theroughly together. In in brief you must be a good financier; a frying-pan put two tablespoonfuls of you must know how and what to buy; lard; put the macaroni in and let fry on you must know how and what to buy; lard; put the macaroni in and let fry on you must be versed on all the seasons a light fire, when the bottom is brown, and what these seasons bring to the turn, and let brown on the other side:

ager in a should be an expert housekeeper, as every as above; then put on a hot plate. Take thing you have ever known about house- one tablespoonful of butter and heat in

MACARONI WITH Easis -- Boil one pound roll must know how to perfect an ex-collent domestic system, and train others to adhere to it; you must be a thorough one cupful of macaroni, season it with salt and pepper; turn all together and put it in a hot oven; when brown put it on a hot plate and serve.

MACARONI A LA GRATE-Boil one pound taste must be yours, and your knowledge of macaroni, as above; then put in a how to please people must be keen and large hot bowl; take two tables poonfuls These are some of the things of butter and put it in a small pan on won roust know at the outset, and once the stove; take two slices of teast, mash into your venture you will need to know a few additional things which at the pan with the butter; burn for a few mimites: put the macaroni in. Stir all together for a few minutes more; season A WORLS WHO STATES A ROARDING-HOUSE it with salt and pepper, and serve hot.should do one or two things: conduct Miss Annie del Gaizo, in Lodies Journal.

The Purest and Best

Articles known to medical science are used in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla. bination works only many to the lister in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla, one who ventures it. If you charge Every ingredient is carefully selected, your boarders good prices, my good woman, set for them an attractive retained. The medicine is prepared untable, carefully watch your service, and der the supervision of thoroughly comhave the best of whatever you serve with | petent pharmacists, and every step in such liberality as your income will allow the process of manufacture is carefully with a margin of profit for yourself. And watched with a view to securing in

Tag, Rag, and Bobtail.

In the article on "The Mariners of pay good prices for good things, but they demand that you shall give them. A June issue of the English Illustrated Magazine, tag. rag and bobtail appears. will have no effect upon the dis-satisfaction which will arise when you presented to the Quen in 1585 of the satisfaction which was any lower it during the following months. A least only a least of the extent of one-half the creasing to the extent of the control (State Paners, the first day than on the last. That only sets a false standard which you cannot sastain. Calculate carefully what you cannot rando atclered to your best, always wolde vider take with more curraidge reserving some little surprise or extra any enterpryses with 250 able men then pleasure for the following day. Don't with 300 of tagg & ragg, & maye assuer draw ten freely apon your resources at hym self of better sucksesse."-Notes and

Aunty's Advice.

before he had taken one bottle he was entire cured."—Adelaide Crittenden, Baldwin, Ont.

Unfulr Discrimination-A Fable.

A horse, made restless in the night by reason of the sounds of revelry in his more undustring to a boarder than to master's palatial mansion at the other

last night's crumbs on the table-cloth; open for ventilation, the norse heard the table-cloth; to be compelled to open the same napkin men present, and the old ones also, and men present, and the old ones also, and have charged and blackened chops served to tempt a morning appetite which it is difficult account to tempt a morning appetite which it is difficult enough to coax with the most deficiously-browned chop laid in a bed of green pars ey; to come to a cold and smoke into his face, the limit was reachgreen pais ey; to come to a cold and cheerless breakfast room in winter, or a stuffy, undited room in spring or summer; to know that at lineh you will have a read and the horse boldly walked up through the portcochere and was halt-way into the large and elegant half of the mansion, when his master hearing

the unusal disturbance, came forth,
"Get out," he exclaimed angrily,
"what in thunder are you doing here?"
"Going into society," replied the horse,

in a soft, pleasant voice. "Well, you can't come in here. This is no place for you."
"Why not?" inquired the Horse very

respectfully. Because it isn't. You belong in the

stable." static."
"Rats." answered the horse, forgetting his training and manners; "Society relegates a Horse to the stable, when it welcomes so many Donkeys to the par-

His master was so greatly shocked by this heretical utterance that he caught up a heavy whip from the bat rack and larruped the horse until he was really glad to get back into his stall.

Moral—Don't talk about your kin-

folks.—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. George Bendle.

Mrs. Geo. Bendle, Galt, Ont., writes: "I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for it is a sure cure for all summer complaints. We are never without it in the house." Fowler's Wild Strawberry, Price, 35c.

Perverted.

The school which throughout Christendom was the creation of the Church, has in most countries very largely passed after a shower of rain, he will notice that into the control of the civil government. This transference of control need ducted the water from point to point ment. This transference of courter ment, however, involve the exclusion of religious influence and instruction, underneath is quite dry. More than this, the thirsty rootlets of the stems take a partial and secular view of the the structure which will afford a firm

The Word "Catholic."

Apropos of the Protestant claim to the name "Catholic," a correspondent of the Beston Transcrint tells the following story which recalls St. Augustine's adthe Hard Receipts for Macaront.

Macaron with Sauce—Put in a pot three ounces of lard, one onion cut very the succession of the significant title. To get relief from indigestion, billiousness, constitution, torpid liver, without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will three ounces of lard, one onion cut very The rector of an Episcopal congregation line, and one can of tomatoes; season had been preaching to his people on the please you

with salt and pepper; cook on a hot tire for half an hour, stirring constantly. When done pour half a tumbler of water in the tomato sauce. In another pot, every one. Glory in the name; be every one. put three quarts of water; when boiling, ready to answer it; claim it as your take one pound of Macaroni and let boil birthright on all occasions." A few Many a moment and state of "keeping the water, and put it in a large dish; plice in the vestry, when a big Irishman boulders," without any more accurate scatter over the Macaroni one tablespoon-put his head into the room and asked. "Av you plaise, Sur, is this the Catholic Church?" "No. my good man, no," was the parson's ingenuous answer. "The FRIED MACARONI-Boil one pound of the parson's ingenuous answer. large red brick church round the first corner on the right. The one with the

GOOD NEWS, IF TRUE.

The Discuss of Drunkenness Alleged to Be Curable—An Example of the Cure Described.

No one who has not been similarly cursed with drink can know the joy of the moment in which my cure came to me as fact. I do not believe, I know, that I am cured, and am satisfied as to its permanency. I did not doubt twenty years ago that I was cured of the chills and fever; I did not doubt, when this last May came around with its blossoms of spring, that my cure was permanent, and that the appetite for drink was era-dicated. I do not understand the processes, but I know the fact. Said Mr. Mr. George Work, of this city, who was one of my companions at Dwight. "I tell my friends that all I know about it is that I went to Dwight, and there Dr. Keeley cured me;" and as he said this I thought unconsciously of the blind man by the pool of Siloam, and his reply to the doubters who gathered around and tormented him. To all of us who sufferal and have been healed it is a resurrection. As I passed along the streets a year ago and was greeted by my friends, I knew that they looked upon me as a slave to habit. They knew how well I had fought, but they had no belief in my final victory. However strong and healthy I might appearat the time, they looked on me as doomed. I felt it and could see the pity in their eyes. I always moved among them as the gladiator of old Rome who, with the blue sky of Italia over his head. Cesar before his face and a shouting multitude surrounding him, knew that whatever temporary triumphs he might win, the white sands at his feet would one day drink his blood. Always, as I walked among my fellows, the words of doom came to my lips, "Morituri te salutamus," To-day I meet my fellow man with open gaze, knowing that I have conquered the black lion of the desert; and my sense of freedom and happiness no man can paint.—
John F. Mines, in North American Review.

Wit and Humor.

Wet to the skin-Rain. White bait-Widows' caps. Nautical morning-Sea-we ds. A cold reception makes the average

The ring of coin is often the knell of triendship, Electricity is a dangerous tore; but

many people make light of it.
"This is a burning shame," said the man who was smoking a bad eigar.

The biggest waterfall is but a drop of water. "I had to hammer everything into my

boy's head." "Ah, then he acquired knowledge by the pound."
He: I have been here every night for a fortnight. Do you not begin to suspect omething? She : Yes, I begin to suspect

that I shall never have an evening to

myself.
— It is a rem wkable poculiarity with debts that their expanding power continues to increase as you contract them.

Duke of Norfolk's Pilgrimage.

The Duke of Norfolk has been on a cisit to the famous shrine of St. Joseph, Glastonbury, in hope of benefiting his crippled son, on whose behalf he has prayed, probably, at every well known holy spot in Europe. The duke is, next to the Marquis of Bute, the wealthiest of the Catholic peers in England, and his visit to Glastonbury has been followed by a report, which is probably well founded, that the ruins of the grand old abbey are to be purchased and made habitable for the settlement of monks of the Benedictine order. Three-fourths of the visitors to Glastonbury are Americans.

Beautiful Banff, N.W.T.

I was induced to use your Burdock Blood Bitters for constipution and general debility and found it a complete were which I take plea-sure in recommending to all who may be thus afflicted."—James M. Carson, Banff, N.W.T.

Catholics Equal all Others. Tabulated statistics, giving the number of adherents of the different Christian and non-Christian religious of the world. have just been published by Mr. M. R. Verneau, who states that he has dr wn his figures from the latest and most authoritative sources. The following is his list of the Christians:

Catholies......200,000,000 Protestants......110,000,000 Verneau at some 50,000,000 less than the number at which they are usually esti-mated, but even so they equal all the Christian religious sects put tegether.

The "Ivy Mantled Tower." It is a widespread belief that ivy trained against the walls of a dwellinghouse is productive of damp walls and general unicalthiness. The very opposite of this is really the case. If anyone will carefully examine an ivy-clad wall whole question of education and to limit the functions of the school to the training of the mental acceptable.

In the structure which are acceptable which acceptable which are acceptable which are acceptable which acceptable which are acceptable which acceptable which are acceptable which acceptable which acceptable which acceptable which acc means of occasional pinning that the ivy does not force its way into the interstices of the roof or the joints of the drains. Ivy, too, renders a house cool in summer and warm in winter, and its influence cannot be otherwise than beneficial.





Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, FROST-BITES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BURNS, Etc. Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere Fifty Cts, a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

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We the undersigned Eanks and Bankers will pay a Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which ma be presented at our counters.

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WILL TAKE PLACE At the Academy of Masic, tem Orleans, Tuesday, October 13, 1891.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF FRIARS. FRIZE OF 300,050 IS., FRIZE OF 100,000 IS., FRIZE OF 50,000 IS., FRIZE OF 25 000 IS., FRIZER OF 50,000 Are. 5 PRIZES OF 100 PRIZES OF

99;^0t 99,900

Price of Tickets: Whole Tickets at \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

Cimb rates, 55 fractional tickets at \$1, for \$50. SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. AGRNIS WANTED EVERYWHERE

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Send Money by Express at our Expense in Sums not less than Five Dollars, on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Kz press Charges on Tick KT3 and Lists OF PRIZES for warded to correspondents. adents.
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Give full address and make signature

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Congress having lately passed laws probleting the use of the mills to all lorresides, we use the Expression panies in answiring correspondents and sending Lists of Friz s, mill the Courts shall decide Our Highest and State Institution. The Petitiawhethics, however will continue to deliver all ORDINAIN Inners address dite foul Conrad, but will not diliver REGISCARED laters to him.

The official Lists of the zes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, WEEK OF CO T.

TEENTION—The present charter of the Constitution of the State, and, by decision of the Supremition of the State, and, by decision of the Supremition of the State, and, by decision of the Supremition of the State, and, by decision of the Supremition of the State, and, by decision of the Supremition of the State, and, by decision of the Supremition of the State, and, by decision of the Supremition of the State, and, by decision of the Supremition of the State, and, by decision of the Supremition of the State, and, by decision of the Supremition of the State, and, by decision of the Supremition o

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FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, BICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE

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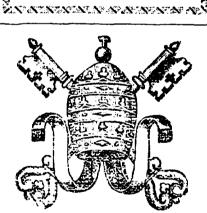
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To LAPRAIRIE—From Montreal, from 25th May to 31st August, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. From Laprairie—5.30,8 a.m., 1.30 and 5.30 p.m. From Montreal 6.30 a.m., 1.2 noon 4 and 5. 5 p.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays from Laprairie, 5, 9, 12 noon, 4 and 6, 16, p.m. On Sundays and holidays, from Laprairie, 7, 9, 16 a.m. and 5 p.m. From Montreal, 8 a.m., 2 and 8 p.m. Excursions — Commencing Saturday, May 2nd, by Steamer Terroboune, every Saturday at 2.30 p.m., for Vercheres, and Sundays at 7 a.m for Contraccour returning same evening at about 8 p.m.

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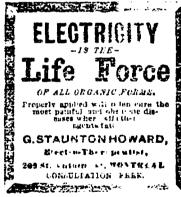
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Its Searching and Bealing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers This is an intallible remedy. If offectually Tubbed con the neck and chest, as tall into mest, it cures FORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bromobilis, Comple, Colds, and oven ASTHMA. For Glandular swellings, Absenced Piles, Figurias

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CANADIAN POLITICS

As Viewed by Principal Grant of Queen's College.

The Kingston News says :- The Saturday Night Club has been reorganized here. Principal Grant made an address on "Some crumbs of comfort from the session of Parliament just closed." He opened by declaring that Canada was not as hopelessly enslaved by party as the United States. He compared the unparalleled steal of 1876, the presidency of the United States, with Canadian exposures. He argued that it was one compared to which all others are children of Liliput. He pointed out that the two parties in Parliament represent a communication of the compared to the co mercial issue of far-reaching consequences. He applauded Mr. Dalton Mc-Carthy for voting against the Government on the question of the responsibility of Sir Hector Langevin. Mr. McCarthy evidently believed that the danger to the life of the people from political corruption is greater than the danger from any commercial policy, and he was right. Principal Grant commended those who stood with Mr. McCarthy and longed for more who could form a judgment unbiase. I by party considerations and to vote accordingly. Their voice would be the voice of Canada. How are we to get more true men in parliament? Honest government, he said, must come from the people and partyism interferes with honest voting. "There is probably not a Conservative member of Parliament who has the slightest doubt that Mercier is even more responsible than his banker and go-between Pacand for the Baie de Chaleur steal; and yet all but three of them affect to doubt that Sir Hector Langevin should share any of the responsibility of McGreevy's transactions. The latter lived with the minister, paid his debts, carried his notes from year to year, toiled and slaved for his political interest and ended by showing the fidelity of a dog and refusing to betray his master. Will not Pacaud show as great fidelity? How then can the men, who have given to the Knight programme is promised, and one of the what they call the benefit of the doubt most eloquent speakers in Canada is excessed the same to the count?" The pected to deliver the address. Mr. J. J. Principal denounced the partyism exhibited in the vote, but said the blame was on the people. They let cancuses do the work, and cancuses invariably sent men to support their party who show blind obedience to their leader. The doctor touched on the imputations against the Postmaster-General's character and his inaction save his denial when a woman's honor was at stake. Because of this he was forced to believe, in the meantime, that he was guilty. "If guilty, what a glimpse is given more work to do. He would be glad to spread through there bands of young into the depths of sin where we would give any assistance in his power and then began to gather immediately in expect unscrupulous purity! Such a man would always be happy to see als friends many quarters and marched in processhould no longer insult the moral sense any day at his office on so viety matters. Sion through the streets, singing anti-off the community by remaining an between the hours of 3 and 5 which he deleted and patriotic airs and hosting at any pligrims who chanced retire it will be ill for the Cabinet, tor, the remainder of the day he must rethough the women of Canada have not votes they influence votes, and this is a sin they will neither forget nor forgive." Dr. Grant said the sober judgment of the country declares that Mr. Tarte, the Hon. Mr. Laurier and Sir John Thompson discuss routine business. had acted well in exceedingly trying circumstances. Mr. Tarte conducted his case with ability, and when success had crowned his task, he showed that he knew how to be moderate. The other two proved themselves fit for its highest position, should one or other be called to it by the voice of the country. The Principal lauded the independence of the This will tell on the country and Parliament; it is mightier than the pulpit at this crisis. He spoke for men of lofty ideals and thorough independence to check both parties, for a tional distinguished from a party Government. As to immediate remedies he advocated the abolition of patronage in the Civil Service, an elective senate in-stead of the present indefensible system. and the abolition of subsidies to provinces. Every province should have dedefined sources of revenue within its own control, instead of subsidies from the Deminion or Public Works promised on the eve of every general or local election. He believed in the people contessing their sins, cleansing every augean stable and having public life represent what is believed to be the private life of every average Canadian, and to be so much higher that it will react favourably on every individual in the community.

New Bells The benediction of new chime of bells for the Basilica Quebec took place last on the proposed plan and the new edifice Sunday afternoon, the ceremony being is expected to be the prottiest place of a very imposing one. His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau officiated assisted by by Abbes Laflamme and Labrecque and the ser-mon was preached by Abbe Cote, of St. Croix, Those who acted as parrains and marraines were Lieutenant-Governor and Muse. Angers, Count Mercier and Mme. Paul de Cazes, Mayor and Mme. Fremont, Hon. Isidore Thibandeau and Mme, Judge Caron, Louis and Mme, Bilodeau and Philippe Valliere, The bells were then hung and the first peal rang out at 5 c'clock.

25th anniversary of the Rev. Cure

sented him, on behalf of the congregation, with a handsome communion service valued at \$350. Father Aubry thanked the donors for their good will, and accepted the testimonial on the condition that at his death the service should destinate the condition that at his death the service should destinate the condition that at his death the service should destinate the condition that at his death the service should destinate the condition that at his death the service should destinate the condition that at his death the service should destinate the condition that at his death the service should destinate the condition that th that at his death the service should descend to his worthy vicar, the Rev. Mr. Peladeau, who had assisted him so materially in his important work in this parish. In addition to the testimonial from the congregation at large, Father Aubry was presented with an elegant soutaine from the ladies of the parish, and a handsome gold-headed walking stick from the members of the Catholic

St. Patrick's.

The priests attached to St. Patrick's been frequently expressed. On the 4th inst. a large congregation came to listen to the Rev. M. Callaghan. Before introducing his subject he briefly described the advantages of knowledge in general and then laid considerable stress upon the lady of Ransom in England, was read to investigate the property of religious knowledge. His language and appears to the association, and it was decided to affiliate with the Catholic Truth Society in England. A letter conveying the good wishes of the Catholic Truth Society in England. A letter conveying the good wishes of the Catholic Truth Society in England. A letter conveying the good wishes of the association, and it was decided to affiliate with the Catholic Truth Society in England. A letter conveying the good wishes of the Rev. P. importance of religious knowledge. His special task was to explain Baptism. He devoted half an hour in unfolding its nature. He showed its literal meaning and mentioned its Scriptural significations. He enumerated the principal names and figures which it has in the Bible. He proved in a forcible manner its Sacramental character. It combines all the essential conditions of a Sacrament. It has an outward sign. The water may be seen when applied and the words may be heard when pronounced. What is seen and heard represents what happens in the soul. This sign imparts grace, as we may judge from Scriptural texts, and was instituted by our Divine Lord. All Christians should duly appreciate the grace of Baptism. They should thank Christ for having established this Sucrament and manifest in every possible form the veneration to which it is entitled. They should prefer the day on which they were baptized to the day when they entered the world, and not by any means let the anniversary of their baptism pass by unnoticed. St. Louis. King of France, was baptised at Poissy. On this account he had a predilection for this place, and when writing to his friends would often sign: "Louis of

St. Patrick's Society.

of this society was held in St. Patrick's The reply, of course, was that the Canahalf. The attendance was good and a considerable amount of business was postpone the conference until such time transacted. Several new members were as would stift the convenience of the elected. It was resolved to hold the President. annual concert, in aid of the charitable fund of the society, at the Windsor hall, on Tuesday, the 3rd November. A good programme is promised, and one of the most elequent speakers in Canada is expected to deliver the address. Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., the president, delivered a brief address to the members. He thanked them for having elected him unanimously to the maritim of the delivered as the property of the city. While they were at the Pantheon they manifested open distributed him unanimously to the maritim of the Emmanuel. Some of the best address. He thanked them for having elected him unanimously to the position of first officer, and regretted that he had been respect of the dead. One word led to unavoidably absent from the meetings another and a row between the pilgrims since his election, owing to his presence and the defenders of Victor Emmanuel at Ottawa. He spoke of the work the society had before it, and said that whilst they had their regular charities to look after in the future, the immigration committee would, in all probability, have more work to do. He would be giad to spread through a task bander arrests when the news more work to do. He would be giad to serve for his professional engagements in the courts. The procession then marched to the hotels occupied by the dent were recovered with the professional engagements in the courts. dent were received with applause, and Italian mag be displayed. The proprie the general meeting having adjourned, tors were quick to accode to this patriotic

Fatal Accident.

A very serious accident occurred on Friday afternoon at a building which is being erected in the centre of the city on Desrivieres street. The temporary wall of an archway gave way, it appears on account of a defective foundation and buried four men in the debris. When they were got out. Theodore Pou'iot aged bustice Robertson, in the Chancery 24, was found to be very seriously injured out delivered indement at Toronto last ed. Besides having his head badly hurt. Friday on the motion to strike from the both legs were broken in several places, petition against Sir Richard J. Cart-The other three workmen are not ser- wright. in South Oxford, the clause ionsiy hurt, and will be able to resume which accuses the respondent of conwork at once. Pouliot died shortly after spiracy with Hen. Mr. Lourier and the wards. An inquest was held on Monday general manager of the Grand Trunk and the jury came to the conclusion that railway. The objections used against oney must sufficient evidence, and after a the charge were that it was imperiment following verdict: "That the deceased piece of goest which at the late election. Theophile Pedict, came to his death thousands weat the founds of the formula through want of concepts." through want of experience and had work on the part of the contractor; moreover, we consure the Building Inspector for having given a parmit with son held that the charge was inform and out knowing whether the building Lat in law aproper one to make in an elecbegun or not.

A New Church.

The Fathers of the Oblat Order at Ottawa will erect a new church where the church of St. Joseph's now stands at the corner of Wilbrod and Cumberland stroets. A Montreal architect is at work worship in the Capital.

Sacred Pictures. We have been requested in Real railway whereby in confideration of pro-Father McRae, P. P., Smithville, Ont., mises of grants of money and other to announce that he has been relactantly if avers made by Cartwright, and Laurier compelled to postnone the importation, the General Manager of the Grand and consequently the delivery to pure Trank railway undertook to intimidate chasers, of his sacred pictures, referred, and coerce the employees of the Grand to some weeks ago in these columns. Trank railway to vote for the said Cart The reason is that he has to eited but weight and Laurier and their candidates few orders until quite recently, and it is and the employes of the Grand Trunk absolutely to cussary that he should to railway in West and East York, the city ceive a very large number of orders so as of London, North Victoria. South Victo be able to realize the sum necessary to toria, North Simcoe and East Hastings Sunday week was commemorated the one can understand this from the fact for the candidates of the Reform party," that the price charged for the pictures is jute. Aubry's priesthood at St. John. After little, if any, more than the retail price mass. Judge Charland advanced to the altar rails, and surrounded by a large portion of the congregation read a congratulatory address to the cure, and pre-

upon these of our readers who have not formation, can be had by applying to Rev. K. J. McRae, Box "S." Smithville, Lincoln Co. Ont.

English Catholic Association of Canada.

A meeting of the above association was held in the basement of the Gesu, The priests attached to St. Patrick's Church of this city have publicly announced their intention to deliver on Sunday evenings at half-past seven a course of familiar instructions. We congrutulate them upon this fresh evidence of their zeal. Nothing will prove more welcome to their parishioners, and thus a desideratum will be realized which has been frequently expressed. On the 4th linst, a large congregation came to listen. Montreal, on Friday evening, the 25th the meeting, and several new members joined the association. All correspon-dence should be addressed to the secretary, H. J. Codd, 182 Notre Dame street. Montreal.

A Sad Case.

Mr. Robert Miller, bookkeeper, who esides at the corner of St. Lawrence and Ontario streets, disappeared last Thursday evening. Mr. Miller was about 62 years of age, was noted for the regularity of his habits, and not in ten years, it is said, has he been away from home after nine o'clock at night. The body of the deceased was found in the river on Monday. Coroner Jones held an inquest last evening at the morgue, when the jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned, with no marks of violence."

Negotiations Delayed,

His Excellency the Governor-General received a de-patch from Washington. on the 1st inst., which was laid before the council in which it is stated that the President desires that the conference fixed for the 12th of October with repre sentatives from Canada be postponed. The reason stated for this request is that the state of Mr. Biaine's health is such that he has not returned to Washington vet, and it is desirable that he should be On Monday night the regular meeting there when the conterence takes place.

Poor Rome.

Last Friday a company of pilgrims Rome, after having been received by followed. The church attendants in alarm summoned the pelice, who entered the church and placed three of the The procession then request, and wher, the national flag ap-peared the crowd raised at enthusiastic cheer. At the same time the groans for the pilgrims were redoubled. After several hours of aprearious marching the processionists dispersed. The pilgrims who caused the original trouble

Cartwright and the G.T. R.

foundationless slander against the respondents. In his finding Judge Robert tion profest; that such a serious charge having been made in a legal form the respondent was entitled to and should take the proper remedy to disprove it if innocent. Consequently be dismissed the motion to strike out the clause and sent it on to the trial judge. The acen sation, which has not yet been published, upon which Sir Richard Cartwright will be tried, is, in brief, "that Sir Richard Cartwright was by himself, by his agents and others, a party to a corrupt agree-ment between Hor., Wilfrid Laurier and the General Manager of the Grand Trunk



CURE

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constitution, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO. Now York CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price,



A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabil-ities and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects

Weakness.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nerveus diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Kenniz, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten yours, and is now prepared under his direction by the tion by the KOENIO MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY DRUCCISTS.

\$1.25 per bottle; 6 bottles for \$6. In Montreal, by E. LEONARD, Chemist 113 St. Lawrence street.

How are you?" Nicely, Thank You," Thank Who?" Why the inventor of Which cured me of CONSUMPTION."

dies thanks for its discovery. That it does not make you sick when you cake it.

ine thanks. That it is three times as efficacious as the old-fashioned cod liver oil.

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ful flesh producer.

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for Consumption, Scrofula. Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Coughs and Colds. Bessee you get the genuine in Salmon olor wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c, and \$1.00. SCOTT & DOWNE, Belleville.



Dr. SEY'S RUMEDY, the Great French Rewedy for Dysnepsia, Bilions Affections, Constipution and all discuss of the stomach, lever and bowels.

Dr. SEY'S REMEDY is composed to the purearomatics which stimulate the digestiy organ. and which, far from weakening like most medicines, imparatone to, and strengthen thesy, tem. Farther it contains a substance which nets directly on the bowel, so that in small doses, it prevents and cures constitution, and in larger doses it acts as one of the best purgatives. It is important to note that Pre. Ser's Rement

can be taken in any dose without disturbing the habits or regime of those who take it. Sold by all Druggists, \$1.00 per Bettle.

S. LACHANCE

SOLE PROPRIETOR

1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET. MONTREAL.

TEACHER.

Wanted for a School in this Parish, a FEMALE TEACHER, holding a first class Elementary Diploma for French and English, Apply to the undersigned.

WM. HARTY, Sec.-Treas. S. C. Lacolle, P.Q., Sept. 18, 1891.

93

JOB PRINTING of every description done at THE TRUE WITNESS Office.

ROCKPORT.

Vicar-General Gauthler Lays the Corner Stone of the New Catholic Church.

Quite a large party from Brockville

went to Reckport on the 27th ult. through the courtesy of Mr. E. P. Comstock, who placed his yacht Albani at the disposal of the party, to be present at the laying of the corner stone of the new church at crowd that place. There was a very large present. The imposing ceremony was performed by Vicar-General Gauthier, of Brockville, assisted by Rev. Father Collins, of Brockville, and Rev. Father Kelly, parish priest, Yonge, in whose parish is the new church and to whose zeal its erection is mainly due. At the close of the service the vicar-general delivered a short address in his usual eloquent and felicitous manner, in which he expressed the thanks of the parish to Mr. De Carle for the present of the beautifully inscribed corner stone of Scotch granite and most particularly to Mr. Chas. Cornwall, of Rockport, for the gift of the lot on which the church is being built. He also alluded in very happy terms to the presence of so many Protestants at the building of a new temple for the honor and greater glory of God. His remarks were listened to with marked attention by all present. Copies of various local papers were placed in the stene. The following inscription was cut in the stone: This Church of St. Brendan, who is supposed to have discovered America in the 6th century, was erected by His Grace Most Rev. J. J. Cleary, Archbishop of Kingston, Rev. J. J. Kelly, pastor, and the laity of of the Parish Yonge, A. D. 1891. The new editice will stand on a rocky bluff in a beautiful situation overlooking the river, and will be a con-spicuous object from passing boats. The previous subscriptions and the collection taken up yesterday will pay for building the church, and leave a handsome sur plus for decorating the church and fixing up the grounds. Rev. Father Kelly is to be congratulated on his success in building the church free from any

Death of the Rt. Hon. W. II. Smith.

LONDON, Oct. 9 .- The Rt. Hon. William Henry Smith, leader of the House of Commons, died this afternoon. His death was not expected, for although he had been under the doctor's care for some time, the last reports given ont were that he was convalescent. The deceased was First Lord of the Treasury in the Govern

COMMERCIAL.

GRAIN.-The market is very quiet and prices are much as last week. We quote:—Peas 78c(#79c in store; 80c(#83c affort. Oats.32c(#33c Corn, 60c in bond; 68c, duty paid : Barley, feeding, 48c (a 50c. Rye nominal at 90c(a 91c.

FLOUR.—The market has shown a healthier feeling and there is more activity. We quote to day:—Patent spring, \$5,30 \(\alpha\) \$5,50 : patent winter, \$5,25 \(\alpha\) \$0.00: straight roller, \$4.80 \(\alpha\) \$81.90; extra, \$4.50 % \$1.60; superfine, \$4.10% \$4.25; city strong bakers \$5.00.@5.25 strong bakers (Man.), \$5.00% \$0.00.

MEALS are unchanged and the market unmoded. The quotations are:—Oatmeal (per bag) \$2.30 for all grades; gold dust patmeal, \$4.50; ordinary grades,

\$1.60 per bag.
How Properts.—We observe that the prices remain steady. Demand good. We quote:—Canadian choice family pork, \$16 (a \$16.50); Chicago short cut mess, \$17 (a 17.50); Chicago extra clear mess \$17 (a \$17.50); Chicago new mess pork, \$15.50(a \$16); American old mess, \$14.0 14.50; plate beef, \$15.0 45.15; city cured hams, 11c (a 11]c; bacon, 10c (a 11]c; hard, in pails, \$1.55(a \$1.60). The supply is good; demand fair.

Cheese.-The market remains as before. The demand is light. We quote: —94c (a 10c for finest and 9c (a 94c for fine); mediums bring from \$2(a 94); while the lower grades call for Seta Sic.

BUTTER.-There is no marked change to note. We quote:--Creameries, 21c. ern dairy, Beto De. Eass.—The market is brisk and good

prices prevail. We quote :-- 13cm 134c; 14cm 15c for best stock

FARMERS MARKETS.

GRAIN, "Oats sell at from 65c in 85c per bag ; peas, 85c/981 per bushel ; buckwheat, 60c/a70c do; beans, \$1(a\$1.60. Roofs AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes 55e (g. 50e) per bag (turnips, 25e to 30e) do, (carrots, 55e per bushed (cabbages 12e) (a 20e) per dozen (cauliflowers, 20e(a 60e) do.: celery, 14cm25c do; onions, 50c per bushel.

Fittiff, Lemons, 83,5000 84 per box; ganges, \$500.85,50 the case; apples, $81.25 ci\,82.50$ per barrel ; $\,$ bananas, $\,$ 70cco\$1.00 per bunch; blacherries, 20c; per gal.; tomatocs, 15c/a20c per bushel. DAIRY PRODUCES -Tub butter from 15c (a20e per lb; prints, 20era35; packed eggs. He to 20e per dozen: Tresh, 20e(g)

Portation - Fewl. Sociastic per pair; turkeys, 69cm \$1.25 cach; young ducks, Seca \$1.00 per pair: spring chickens

alive, 35, 00,00c per pair.
HAY AND STRAW, Hay, \$7,00(a,\$9,00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs; pressed hay, i0e(#60cper 100 lbs; str.cv, \$3.00(#\$5.00 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs cach.

Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock at the Montreal Stock Yards Co. for week ending Oct. 3rd were as follows:

Cattle, Sheep 2569 1956 249 Lett over from

Total for week, 250 Left on hand, 25 11051 LOGG tion leattle scarce and what few there was found ready side. The supply of interior stock keeps large. Local hog trade was off as the large buyers secured their supply from the West. Sheep more in demand than they have been for the last few weeks.

We quote the following as being fair values :-- Cattle export, 4 ca.41 ; cattle, butchers good, le (a 4 c; cattle, butchers med., 3c @ 4c; cattle, butchers culls, 2c @ 3c; sheep, 3c@3tc; hogs, \$5.25@\$5.40; Calves, \$3@\$6.

S. Carsley's Column

Ladies will find it greatly to their advantage to buy Boots and Shoes at 8. Carsley's. Take the elevator to second floor.

Special Bargains in Ladies and Child-ren's Underclothing for winter wear at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street.

Full Ranges of English Oilcloths and Linoleums at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame strect.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT!! COLORED MELTON CLOTHS, 10c COLORED MELTON CLOTHS, 131c

Fancy Materials, New Patterns, Plaids, Stripes, Checks, Plaids, Stripes, Checks,
Fancy Mixtures.

New Plaid Materials, 14c.
New Plaid Materials, 21c.
New Plaid Materials, 26c.
Diagonal Cheviot Serges, 52c,
Double width Indige Dec.

Double width, Indigo Dye. Camel's Hair Effects, 48c, Double Width. Cashmeres in all Shades, From 45c. Combination Robes, From \$3 up to \$20.00.

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DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT!!

A New Lot! Costume Tweeds 54 inches wide, Some Splendid Effects. SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHEVIOT TWEEDS, For Walking Costumes! For Travelling Costumes!

Figured Box Cloths, Figured Estamenc Serges,
Figured Corduroys,
Figured Pemberton Serges,
Navy Diagonal Serges,

A Full Line! Of Tartan Plaids always in stock For all the Claus. French Cashmeres!

In Endless Variety of Colors.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT!! MOURNING MATERIALS!!

An enormous assortment of New Seaon's Fabrics most suitable for Mourning Wear!
Plain Materials Fancy Materials
In all the newest goods. Half-Mourning Materials.
Some very excellent Fabrics just re-

Some very excellent rapides just a sived in some very fine Patterns.

Plaids! Stripes! Checks!

All-Wool Materials.

Most suitable for Half-Mourning.

Cashmeres Merines Cashmeres Merine Jet and Blue Black. Courtauld's Crapes Are the Best.

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Full lines of All-Wool Black Cashmeres. At all prices from 33c. Black Figured Cashmeres from 50c. Special Lines Extra Value Black Meltons from 10c Black Cobourgs from 12c Black Lustres, double width, from 32c.

FANCY MATERIALS, Of every description, for Mourning Wear, Excellent Designs. Black Cheviot Serge, Black Bedford Cord. igured Bedford Cord,

Heavy Diagonal Serges, 77c S. CARSLEY.

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Lined with silk in the very best style and made by most experienced workers. The trimmings for these Garments this season are, like the Cloth Coats, very bundsome, being Braided and Embroidered, in very excellent and original

Trimmed with Various Furs,

LADIES' CLOTH PELERINES! In Plain Cloths In Fancy Cloths Richly Embroidered
And Jewelled.

Perfect fitting back, with loose front and sleeves.

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Ladles Jackets!! In Black Cloth. In Colored Cloth. Handsomely Trimmed

With Jet. With Fur. Braided and Embroidered. Don't Forget!

That this Department holds the largest Stock and variety of the Latest Styles in the whole Dominion. Ladies' Coats' 30, 32, 34 and 36 inches n length.

Parisian Styles. Austrian Styles. English Styles. Best Value. Lowest Prices. S. CARSLEY.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. Always use Clapperton's Thread. Then you re sure of the best Thread in the market.
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