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VOL. XXXVII.---NO. 5.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1886.

- - FIVE CENTS PRICE.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LETTER.

THE SPEAKER SNUBS THE MEMBERS.

ing which Threatened a Breach

of the Peace - Belfast

Calmed Down.

NO 20 CHEYNE GARDENS,

THAMES EMDANKMENT, CHELSEA, LONDON, Sept. 4, 1886.

CHARLESTON WRECKED.

VE MEASURES FOR RELIEF ALL OVER IE COUNTRY-THE PRESIDENT THANKS THE QUEEN.

ple Leaving the Town in Large Num wirs-The Buildings how the City To be an Utter Ruin-Previous Famous Upheavels.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4. — The Sun's Charleston lespatch says: Many families who are unable to sleep in their houses, provided them. selves with outdoor quarters in yards and enclosures, in the cases where these are suffidently large to avoid langer from falling valle. In the upper wards many families were commodated in box cars and passenger paches, which have been placed at their disosal by railroad companies. The effects of the earthquake are not visible in the harlor; every ship in port is crowd-d with women and children, who go there altep. The most pressing want is ents, which will give women and children helter. The weather has been good up to this time. Should rain set in the suffering must tecome intensified a hundred fold. One f the most singular features of the earth. unke was the spouting wells in Beaufan persons were killed. street. Covers were torn from the well and NEW YORK, Sep to a height of fifteen or twenty feet. Most of surface of the streets in the vicinity of these the city, are departing by every train. A in the streets. careful examination of the cracked buildings WASHINGTON careful examination of the cracked buildings WASHINGTON, Sett. 6.—The President has lead to the conclusion that Charleston is an utter rain. The most devastion is toward the water, where live the fashion and wealth of the city. There are not three houses cut of sixty magnificent three houses cut of sixty magnificent walls will not have to be rebuilt or entire buildinga reconstructed. At 11 o'clock York World, has telegraphed Mayor Courwalls will not have to be rebuilt or entire of the St. Louis Post-Despatch and the New buildings reconstructed. At 11 o'llock York Workd, has telegraphed Mayor Cour-last sight another severe shock swept under the city, coming with a heavy booming sound, apparently from the south-east. The earth trembled perceptibly, with a short wavy motion, for two seconds. Nearly everybody had gone to bed in their tents or houses with confidence that the worst way were to the sufference.

Ischia, Italy, on July 25, 1883, and on the Island of Java on Aug. 29 of the same year. By the first upheaval the towns of Cosamec-ciola, Lacon and Forio were completely destroyed, killing nearly four thousand persons and destroyed property valued at many mil-lions. It is estimated that 80,000 Japanese were slain by the shocks and tidal waves of Aug. 26. One island disappeared in a mass of boiling lava and the city of Batavia was swept off the earth. Portugal; 1626, 70,000 persons killed at Naples; 1703, 200.000 persons perished in Yeddo, Jupan; 1731, 100,000 persons killed xendo, Japan; 1731, 100,000 persons killed in China; 1740, 18,000 vistims in Lima and Callao, Peru; 1755, 40,000 persons perished in Kaschan, Persia; 1797, great earthquake in Llexico, 50,000 persons buried; 1857, Melfia, Italy, destroyed, 14,000 lives lost; 1857, 10,000 mersons merched in Lexico, 1950 1857, 10,000 persons perished in Italy; 1859, 5000 victims killed at Quito : 1860, Mendeza, South America, shoken, 7000 lives lost; 1868, great earthquake in Peru and Ecua-1505, great carinquake in Fern and Ecua-dor, 25,000 persons killed; 1875, 14,000 lives lost in Columbia: 1871, 4,000 persons killed in Scio; 1883, Cassamicciola, isle of Ischin, destroyed, and 2,000 to 3,000 persons killed ; also, the Krakratoa earthquake in Java, 100,000 persons reported killed. There was a succession of earthquake shocks in

present century occurred on the Island of

Spain in 1884 and 1885, and thousands of NEW YORK, September 6 -- A despatch screet. Covers were form from the wen and sent flying in the air; then came a huge from Charleston says: The scene here to column of water and mud, which was sent up to height of fifteen or twenty feet. Most of added to the awful terror of the people and to a height of inteen of twenty rea. Include they are almost hepelers. Despair is de-the wells were emptied of their contents, but they are almost hepelers. Despair is de-were speedily refined. After the shock the picted on every face and a sense of still surface of the streets in the vicinity of these further ruin is on all. Sleepless nights and wills was covered by a yellowish clay deposit, which may have come from the hottom of the wells, or from lower stratum of the earth. In some common mass in the equares. If the shocks continue they want the shocks common mass in the equares. If the shocks common mass in the equares is the shocks continue they will crumible every wall to the inrown up from crevices formed by the force ground. Another fear is that of rain. The of the earth's movement. Soon after the shock most of these closed, leaving exposed a large mound of sand of an entirely different character from the surrounding soil. Hundred characterfrom the surrounding soil. Hundreds the siready enormous loss. There is not a of people, who have sufficient means to leave sufficient number of tents to protect the people

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 .- The President has

ALEXANDER ABDICATES.

BULGARIA'S RULER VOLUNTARILY VACATES BIS THRONE TO SAVE A RUSSIAN OCCUPATION.

His Pathetic Farewell to His Officers-Regency to be Formed, Pending a New Appointment—The News in Confinental Centres-Alexander's

Probable Successor.

Sofia, September 4.-When Prince Alex ander reached Sofia he was met my a vast concourse of citizens, headed by the mayor. The lutter presented to the Prince an address of welcome. It expressed loyalty and sub-mission on the part of the Bulgarians and universal grief over the recent events. Prince Alexander, in reply, said his confidence in the future was unshaken. He summoned all Balgarians to assist him in preserving order. The Prince cutered the town in triumph. His cortege was preceded by a troop of Roumelian hussars, followed by infantry. Gayly attired peasants, who had ridden out to meet the Prince, followed. The dense masses which lined the streets cheered the procession as it made its way toward the cathedral, where the Te Deum was sung. A parade followed, during which Prince Alexander left hi suite and galloped toward the troors, amid the deafen ing cheers of the multitude. All the consulate buildings, except that belonging to Russia, were decorated with bunting and flags in honor of the restoration. During the review of the rroops Prince Alexander rode with Colonel Moutkoroff, the commander-in-chief. When Colonel Moutkoroff went to mee Prince Alexander, the latter saluted and kissed him. The Prince rode a splendid charger with gold trappings. Metropolitan Mirikoff met the Prince at the city gate, addressed him with a speech of welcome, called him Bulgaria's pride, and thanked God for his safe return to the people of whom he was the beloved. At the conclusion of the address Alexander and Mirikoff kissed each other.

ALEXANDER ABDICATES.

Sofia, Sept. 4 .-- Prince Alexander has publicly announced his intention of abdicat ing. He says he cannot remain in Bulgaria on account of the objections of the Czir. Be-fore leaving he will establish a regency. Prince Alexander made the following address at a reception given by him to the officers of the army :- "For seven years I have labored for the independence and interests of Bul garia. My constant solicitude has been for my army and officers. I consider them my family, my children and I have felt secure in my personal position when I have seen my self surrounded by officers who had been my comrades in our struggle for the glory of Bulgaria." Here tears came from the Prince's eyes. Recovering his composure, he resumed : "On that sad night, having heard a noise, I asked first whether the troops were there. 'Yes,' was the reply. Then I felt tranquil, for 1 had confidence in my army. Notwithstruding the unfortunate events which followed, I have not been disappoint ed in my officers. They rose to the level of the situation and proved themselves capable of coping with the troubles which followed my departure. Thanks to Popoff and Mout-koroff"-here the Prince embraced those officers,-"the honor of Bulgaria's officers has been reassured. Around me are officers who are devoted to me, and

posed that Prince Alexander telegraph to the Czar as to the best means of effecting a re-conciliation and that the Czar's reply was out Russian partisans can only hasten the day when the people of Bulgaria, wearied and dispirited, will abanden their dreams of autonomy and welcome Russian domination as the only means of escaping anarohy. The therefore a direct blow at the Emperor. The correspondent says the news of Primes Alex-ander's abdication caused the utmost indigdate of the entry of Russian troops into Bulnation against Russia amongst German army officers. Advices from Vienna say that the news of Alexander's abdication was received news of Alexander's abdication was received Bulgaria is the enlargement of the slice of the with consternation, the Prince's action being looked upon as the beginning of a serious operation. The German and Austrian indifstage of the Bulgarian question. It is be- i ference probably springs from a conscious-lieved in Vienna that the abdication will ness of their inability to prevent a Russian not deter Russia from attempting to occupy advance. The central powers may be making Bulgaria, a proceeding which Austria cannot the best of unpleasant and unavoidable cir allow. Despatches from Sofia say the Russian party there, headed by the Russian consulate, shows signs of great activity, and are preparing an address to the Czar. It is ex-pected that Frince Alexander will go to Servin, thence to Dermstadt and then to England. Numerous Bulgarian officers have decided to accompany him.

RUSSOPHILES AT WORK.

SOFIA, Sept. 5. - Thousands of copies of the Czar's reply to Prince Alexander have been printed by order of the Russian consul and distributed among the people. It is 'believed Russia will give the throne to the Duke of Oldenburg, who is commander of a cavalry division at St. Petersburg and a fav orite of the Czar. Bulgarian army officers are greatly excised, although it is stated Russia will not occupy Bulgaria unless civil war should break out. It is also said l'rince Alexander forceaw that the popular enthusiasm would speedily cool when the Russian roubles was again set at work. Many Bulgarian officers and politicians are still pro-Russian, and the disloyalty in the army is more widespread than was at first supposed.

THE AREITER OF EUROPE. LONDON, Sept. 6. -- The Morning Post says : "We greatly doubt whether Prince Bismarck's

policy will ensure the peace of Europe. Europe will have no peace until the wrongs Russia has inflicted on a rising people are avengeđ. Whatever may be the reasons which induced Bismarck to sacrifice Prince Alexander to the personal animosity of the Czar, we cannot believe that Europe will approve a policy tending to make the Czar the arbiter of the whole continent."

THE CLOUDS IN THE BALKANS DARKER AND

MORE LURID THAN EVER. LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Daily Telegraph says everyone for himself is now the motto of the European concert and the result is discord more

or less veiled. We are a maritime power look-ing to a dark, lowering future. We cannot too soon take the all needful step and rely on ourelv**er**. The Chronicle blames Prince Bismarck for creating the present critical situation, and says the clouds in the Balkans are darker and more

the clouds in the annual in the summer of the clouds in the summer of th ceives the Government's approval.

garia is an unimportant detail. All that has been effected by the union of Roumelia and Warm Words in Debate-A Misunderstandadvance. The central powers may be making cumstance, but they cannot pretend that the course of events is precisely such as they would prescribe were they masters of the situation.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.--The Martacshlatt says : M. De Giers has raised the Czar to a position which Russia has not known since the flattering days of Olmutz. Our own states-

men have made themselves prophets of M. De Giers' glory, and Russian influence has again become decisive in the fate of Europe. The Borsen Courier asks : What will be the end of the unparalled success of Russian ambiticn.

SCENES IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Sept. 3.-There was a lively debate n the Commons last night, in the course of in the Commons last might, in the course of which Redmand, (Nationalist) was called upon to retract unparliamentary expressions and apologize to the House, which he did. After loud calls for Churchill, to which he made no reply, the Speaker put the question, and Sex-ton's amendment was rejected by 225 to 120. The announcement was received with loud because the former and the sector and because cheers by the Government supporters and Par-nelites. Immediately before the division a loud alteration arose between Colomb and Tauner, and the Speaker oriered them both to appear before the bar after division. The address was then agreed to without division. Subsequently, after motions to adjourn were defeated, Churchill reluctantly consented to adjourn rather than prolong the sitting by resisting so large a minority, determined on obstruction.

PARNELL'S LAND BILL.

LONDON, Sept. 4. - Parnell will preside at a banquet to be given to a number of his col-leagues at Charing Cross Hotel prior to their departure for America on Wednesday next. Parnell will submit his land bill to the ladstonian leaders before introducing it in Parliament. The bill will propose to invest its law courts with discretion to suspend eviction when the tenant threatened with eviction is prepared to lodge three fourths of his rent in the hands of the court, and declares his inability to pay the whole. It is expected the Gladstonians will support the bill, which, however, is not likely to pass unless it re-

UNIONISTS AND TORIES MUST

To the Editor of the Herald : We are having stormy times of it in the House of Commons. Every night lately we have had a vehement passage at arms between the Orange member from Ulster and the Irish Nationalist

member from Cister and the fram Nationalise members, and we have had peremptory and sometimes inexplicable interventions on the part of the Speaker. The House is a little puzzled by the recent demeasure of the Speaker. He interrupts, ve-bukes, menaces and silences members in a way altoration new to our presentions. The Paul bukes, menaces and success memorys in a way altogether new to our proceedings. The Pall Mall Gazette had an ominous little paragraph yesteriay in double leaded type, implying, more or less darkly, that an explanation is to be

be found in the fact that the Speaker is tem-porarily out of health. Night before last the Speaker came suddenly and sternly down upon no less a person than Sir William Vernon Harcourt. Harcourt, amazed at the nowonted intervention, tried to amazed at the howonted intervention, tried to argue the point, whereupon the Speaker subbed him sharply for endeavoring to dispute the authority of the Chair. Harcourt tried to ex-plain that he was not disputing the authority of the Chair, but only excleavoring to explain his own position ; but the Speaker would listen to mething of the kind, and Harcourt had only to extend while undright big tablings the style. to submit, while making his teelings pretty well known in an audible murmur to those around hinwi in an autobic mitmut to those around him. Perhaps the Speaker fastened upon so important a personage as Harc urt in order to prove to the House that it was not merely the new members of the Irish Nationalist party he was able to cope with and put down. The effect of all this on the temper of the House is very bad. Men get in the temper of the House is very bad. Men get in thated, nervous and angry. No one knows when he may get suddenly pulled up by the Speaker for some breach of order of which he is himself quite un-conscious. In many instances during the last invariant the the sum and the source of the last two nights the Speaker was, according the last judgment I can form-and a am a pretty old parliamentary hand -decidedly wrong. In any case, no policy on the part of the presiding au-thority can be less calculated to promote the close of good discipline than a too frequent excreise of power.

THR "LIE" GIVEN.

We had a very angry little scene between Dr. Tanner, one of the Nationalist nembers, and a new Conservative member, Captain Colomb-a scene which in other days would have led to a duel. Colomb was understood by Tanner to say that he (Tanner) was paid for obstructing the business of the House, whereupon Tanner replied that Colomb was a liar. Now, the reply was certainly strong, not to say rule; but, at the same time, one cannot wonder that ar educated man, a man of good position and high character like Dr. Tanner, and also of warm temper like Dr. Tanner, should make a strong reply to so insolent and baseless an accusation. The Speaker interposed judiciously and properly in this case. Colomb apologized and Tanner withdrew his words,

dreaded sound everybody was awake and on

their teet, and the streets were filled in a twinkling with men, women and children. A large ruin in King street was thrown to the ground with a crash, and several other tottering blts of tottering masonry came down. The old alarm has returned and upiet confidence.

SAVANNAH, GA., Sept. 4., 2.40 a.m.-Since last night's shock slight vibrations have been felt in the upper stories of the Morning News building almost continuously, the intervals between them varying only from 8 to 10 minutes. There was a general stampede at the first shock, but the editorial and typographical forces nevertheless returned to their post. The building is the highest and largest in the city.

SOME FAMOUS UPHEAVALS.

Eminent geologists and historians claim that 13,000,000 people have been killed by carthquakes. In Southern Italy and Sicily no century has elapsed since the earliest periods of history that has not been distinguished by severe if not frequent carthquakes. From 1773 to the end of 1776 this region was almost constantly disturbed. The great earthquake of 1783, in Calabria, killed 10,000 persons. In Central Italy, among the earliest of the recorded earthquakes, is that of the year A D. 63, which resulted in the partial destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii, sixteen years previous to the time when those citics were buried under the ashes and lava accompanying an eruption of Vesuvius. The most memorable earthquake recorded in history is the one which visited Lisbon on the morning of Nov. 1, 1755. The rumbling sounds that precede most earthquakes was immediately followed by the great shock, which threw down the principal portion of the city. The sea retired, leaving the har dry, and returned in a minute as a great wave or breaker, fifty feet or more in height. It is believed that 60,000 pecple were destroyed in less than six months. The part of the city that was permanently ingulfed beneath the waters of the bay was covered to the depth of 600 feet. The pertion of the earth that was shaken by this earthquake was estimated by Humboldt as equal to four times the extent of Europe. The earthquake that devastated Judea at the time of the battle of Actium, 31 B.C., caused the death of 10,000 civilians and soldiers. That which occurred at the orucifixion was accompanied by a darkness very similar to that recorded Jan. 22, 1835, in Central America on the occasion of the eruption of the Volcano Coseguina, and the at-tendant earthquake. The ancient city of Antioch has been peculiarly visited from time immemorial. It was almost destroyed A. D. 115, at the time of the visit of the Emperor Trojan, who was himself hurt. In 526 an earthquake swallowed up 250,000 of Antioch's people, and sixty years later 30,000 more met a similar fate. On March 19, 1873, San Salvador was utterly destroyed by an earthquake. The loss of life was comparatively small as the people had been forewarned by previous noises. In 1872 au eruption of Papandayang, one of the loftiest volcanos of Java, an area of one hundred equare miles was overwhelmed with ashes, destroying forty villages and 3,000 people.

The most disastrous earthquakes of the because he had witnessed the crime.

confidence that the worst was over. It the afternoon sent a despatch to the Mayor of first note, however, of the well known and Charleston requesting the latter to draw for \$5,000. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, -The citizens' re-

lief committee to day resolved to send to the Charleston committee an authorization to draw \$5,000 for the treasurer for the relief of the sufferers. Contributions to date amount to \$8,590.

NI.W YORK, Sept. 6 -The New York Stock Exchange committee has received over \$6,000 for the Charleston relief fund. They propose to send \$5,000 to Charleston and \$1,000 to Summerville to morrow. The Produce Exchange committee has raised \$3,500 for the Charleston sufferers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2 .- On August 30 Prince Alexander sent the folloming telegram to the Czar through the Russian Cousul at Rustchuk :---

"Sire, -Having reassumed the government

of Bulgaria, I venture to offer to Your Imperial Majesty my most respectful thanks for the action of your Consul at Rustchuk, whose official presence at my reception showed to the Bulgarians that Russia did not approve of the revolution and the act directed at my person. I also thank your Imperial Majesty for de-spatching Priace Dolgorouki as envoy extra-ordinary to Bulgaria. My first acton resum-ing power is assure Your Majesty of my firm intention to make every sacrifice to reward Your Majesty's magnanimous intention to extricate Bulgaria from the grave crisis through which she is passing. I beg of Your Majesty that you will authorize Prince Dolgorouki to place himself in direct communication with myself as speedily as possible. I shall be happy to give Your Majesty decided proofs of my unalterable devotion to your august person. The monarchical priniple compelled me to restore the legality of my crown in Bulgarin and Roumelia. Russia having given me my crown, it is into the hands of Russia's sovereign I am ready to render it."

The Czar replied to Prince Alexander :

"I cannot approve of your return to Buigaria, forseeing from it sinister consequences for the country already so sorely tried. The mission of Prince Delgorouki has become in-expedient. I shall abstein so long as Your Highness remains in Bulgeria from any intervention. In the sad condition to which the country is reduced, Your Highness must decide your own course. I reserve to myself to judge what my father's venerated memory and the interests of Russia and the peace of

the East require of me." PARIS, Sept. 2.-The publication of the correspondence between the Czar and Prince Alexander has created a great sensation in Alexander has created a great sensation in bit i bit i down while in Russian territory. public circles. The Czar's menacing reply to was insulted while in Russian territory. the Prince's submissive epistle is regarded by diplomats as ensuring Alexander's abdication and Russia's occupation of Bulgaria. It is feared war will ensue unless Bismarck inter-

- MURDERED BY ROBBERS.

feres.

RANGUON, Sept. 6.-Father Biet, superior of the Catholic prison in British Burmah, at Ramos. While the priest was at the money lender's house three Burmese robbers broke inte the house to steal the usurer's money. He resisted them stoutly and they killed him with knives. The robhers then turned upon the priest and murderea him

I CAN QUIT BULGARIA

addressing praises to those officers and with the conviction that order will not be disturbed. In whatever circumstances I might find myself I would place my influence at the service of Bulgaria. I will pray to God for her, my heart will ever be with my officers, and I shall be the first to ask to be admitted among them as a volunteer in a campsign for Macedonia. I connot remain in Bulgaria, tor the Czar will not permit me because my presence is inimical to the interests of the country. I am

FORCED TO QUIT THE THRONE,"

M. Popoff exclaimed :- "We have been and shall ever be with you. Courage-forward."

Prince Alexander replied :- "The independence of Bulgaria requires that I leave the country. If I did not Russia would occupy it. I will, however, consult with the superior officers and constitute a regency, which will endeavor to protect the interests of my officers. In any case, I rely on the army." Prince Alexander imparted

THE INTENTION OF ABDICATING

to the Government and Russian consuls. grand council, among the members of which are M. Stambuloff and Karaveloff, is being held to arrange for the regency. The Prince will probably leave within two days. The officers of the army are greatly excited and talk of detaining the Prince. They have resolved in any case to refuse to receive a Rus-sian envoy. They will hold a meeting to decide what course to adopt. The city is tranquil.

ALEXANDER'S TREATMENT IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 4.-The Journal de St. Petersbourg denies that Prince Alexander Reni, Bessarabia, with the respect befitting his station. He was hospitably entertained at the mayor's house, and both himself and his brother, who accompanied him, expressed themselves as satisfied with the treatment they had received, and accepted an invitation to go to Voitchist. Further, Prince Alexan-der having intimated that he had with him only \$10,000, tae Russian authorities ordered the railways to convey him free, and a Russian official was detailed to accompany the princes merely to observe the incidents of their progress.

ANOTHER DIRECT REBUFF.

LONDON, Sept. 6 .-- The Post's Berlin correspondent says the Emperor William pro- Regency committee composed with or with latono.

CONSTANTINGIES, Sept. 6. - It is rumored that, in accordance with the advice given by the two friendly powers, Turkey is making preparations on the Asiatic frontier. It is o said that orders have been given to supply the army in Erzeroum and along the border with addi-tional guns, stores, and munitions. This activity is due to movements on the part of Russia, which is supposed to be making an effort to gauge the military and naval strength of Tur-It is learned that large contracts have been made on Russian account for coal for Odessa, and that a contract has been made to supply 30,000 tons of metal plates, of twelve inch thickness, and with steel facing, for the

Russian arsenal on the Black Sca. LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Pall Mall Gazette de-chares England will abandon the Island of Port Hamilton, off the coast of Corea, because of the conviction that its occupation would prove a ource of weakness in time of war. Sorta, September 6. - An ordinary session of

the Bulgarian Chamber of Deputies has been summoned to discuss the abdication. It is believed the departure of Alexander from Bulgaria is likely to result in civil war.

SOFIA, September 6. -Before Prince Alexander announced his intention to quit the throne, he received a telegram from Bismarck recommending that he abdicate in order to save Bulgaria. His decision to abdicate is attributed partly to loss of vigor of mind and body consequent upon the severe trials he has undergone lately. The Prince on Saturday presided at a meeting represent. ing all parties in Bulgaria, when it was deided to appoint M. Stambuloff, M. Radoslaroff, M. Karaveloff, M. Gierchoff and M. Stoiloff to negotiate with Russia and other powers for settlement of the Bulgarian crisis. The ordinary session of the Bulgarian hamber of Deputies has been summoned to discuss the abdication It is believed the departure of Alexander from Bulgaria is likely to result in civil war.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Sept 6 .- Sir J. Ferguson, under foreign scoretary, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that a change in the Government of Bulgaria can only occur in accordance with the treaty of Borlin and with the consent of the signatory powers to that treaty. England, he said, had no separate interest in reference to Bulgaria. The election of a new Prince of Bulgaria must be unanimous. (Cheers.) The Government, said the speaker, had hoped much from the ability and great qualities of Prince Alexander, and they deplored the treachery and violence which had interrupted his reign, and his final decision to abandon his work in Bulgaria was greatly regretted.

KING MILAN'S SORROW.

BELGRADE, September 6.—A despatch from Simla says King Milan, of Servia, who, with his prime minister, was on his way to Gluckenburg, has, on account of the gravity of the situation created in the Balkan states by Prince Alexander's abdication, abandoned his journey, and arranged to return to Belgrade.

CANVASSING FOR OLDENBURG. BERLIN, Sept. 6 .- Prince Alexander will to-morrow proclaim his abdication. The Russian consulates in Bulgaria are distribut The

ing for signature petitions to the Czar favoring the election of the Prince of Oldenburg as successor to Prince Alexander.

PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, September 6 .- The Times says the

SEPARATE-

NEW YORK, Aug. 30,-T. P. O'Connor, M.P., cables the Star: "Questions may come up at any moment on which the Unionists and Tories must inevitably separate. I have point ed out from the first the impossibility of the co adition hanging together. Lord Randolph's admission confirms all that I have said. I recently cabled that Mr. Gladstone had expressed the belief that he wou'd be back in office in 1887. For once Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Gladstone agree, and that on more investment wint. a most important point. Chamberlain's speech Friday night has aroused the Liberals more than anything that has happened yet. War to the knife is the situation as regards the Union sentimentality about the reunion. The feeling is general on the Gladstone side that compro mise with Hartington and Chamberlain is out of the question.'

LONDON, Sept. 1 .-- Mr. Esslement's amendment was finally rejected by a vote of 203 to 121.

MURDERED INNOCENTS.

A HORRIBLE DISCOVERY IN MILWAUKEE -PLOT TO PUT NEW-BORN CHILDREN OUT OF THE WAY.

MILWAUKEE, September 6.-The finding of a dead infant with a darning needle thrust through its head has led to the disclosure that a regular business of putting babies to death at so much a head has been carried on in this city. Mrs. Pauline Nuttlestradt, proprietress of a private lying-in hospital, fled a few weeks ago upon ascertaining that the authorities had accumulated evidence incriminating her. She travelled under an assumed name in Michigan, but was overhauled at Reed City and brought back last night. The police say she has confessed the murder of the child, and claims to have been promised \$300 by its mother for putting it out of the way. The authorities are investigating the deaths of numerous other infants born out of wedlock and supposed to have been put to death by

PARNELL AND THE GOVERNMENT

AGREE TO A COMPROMISE. LONDON, Sept. 6. -I: is reported that Mr. Parnell has come to terms with the Government, and that he has arranged to withdraw that part of his land bill which relates to revaluation in exchange for the Government's acceptance of the part relating to the suspen-sion of evictions. Parliament will, it is thought, in consequence of this, adjourn on September 15. Mr. Healy will draft Mr. Parnell's bill relative to evictions. In the House of Commons this evening in the consideration of the estimates the debate was slightly prolonged by the Parnellitos. The first subject of contention was the allowance for the volunteer force in Ireland, and the second related to army clothing contracts which had been given to a Pimlico factory to the detriment of a Linerick factory. In both cases the Government promised to consider the matter in the interests of Ireland. Both estimates were eventually agreed to, motions

for their reduction being rejected on a division.

MINOR AND PERSONAL.

The Most Rev. John P. Leahy, Bishop of Dromore, has been taken suddenly ill. The corporation of Limerick has decided to

present the freedom of the city to Mr. Glad-

COLONEL SAUNDERSON'S PAMPHLET.

Another scene way occasioned by Colonel Saunderson, the swash buckler soldado of Ulster Orangement, persisting in reading to the House long extracts from some absurd pamphlet called "The Repeal of the Unice. Compiracy of Mr. Parnell and the Irish Republican Brotherhood. confess I had never heard of the pamphlet before. There are so many anonymous pam-phlets published to accuse Irish members of all orts of offences that one loses count of them or interest in their.

This particular work of fiction purports to give the numes of certain Irish members who, having taken the oath of allegiance in the House of Commons, have also taken an oath to the Fenian organization- an oath pledging them the renaries was enough in itself to satisfy any rational man of the worthlessness of the pre-tended information and the absurdity of the accusation. I was myself particularly annsed to hear the name of mysen particularly annised to hear the name of myson, Justia Huntly McCarthy, included in the list of those who had sworn this fearful oath. I do not know whether I was myself included in the list or not. I know that some of the names-all of the names, I may say, which I heard read out-were names of men who were about as likely to join as myself just now, in a secret and sworn conspiracy

"If the statements in the pamphlet were not true why were they not denied before this? Colonel Saunderson indignantly asks. Well Weil. for one reason, because most of us had never heard of the pamphlet. My son, for example, had never heard of it.

HOW THESE PAMPHLEIS ARE MADE.

The plain truth is, as I have said before, there is no use in Irish members troubling themselves about primphilets containing accusations against them. There appears to me to be a sort of manufactory or lorge for things of that kind set up in London. There are two or three men-one an English-

man, one or two, I am sorry to say, Irishmeninfamous pamphlets about the Nationalist members. We Nationalist members know quite well who some of these men are and why they do this foul work, and how easily they could be got, by a slight expenditure of money, not to do it any more, therefore we do not mind. But it any more, therefore we do not mind. But there is a portion of the English public gullible enough to swallow anything of the kind, and we cannot help them.

MR, PARNELL'S BILL.

Parnell has wisely decided to bring in a bill of his own to deal previsionally with the land question this session. Chu chill went so tar in the way of conclination as to say the Govern-ment would find time for the introduction and discussion of the measure, although he did not hold out the slight st expectation that they would be able to give such a measure their sup-

The debute will be one of importance, if only because it will give an opportunity to the genuine Radicals of England, Scotland and Wales to show that they are genuine and that they will stand by their principles and support the Irish leaders.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

her.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE TWO BRIDES. GREAT EXCITEMENT IN WALES ABOUT A MARVELLOUS CURE.

LIVING SIX YEARS WITHOUT GOING TO BED

2

[IMR. EDITOR, -- While spending a tew days a the pleasant seaside town of Aberystwith, Car-diganshire. Wales, I heard related what seemed to me either a fabulous story or a marvellous

cure. The story was that a poor sufferer who had not been able to lie down in bed for six long years, given up to die by all the Doctors, had been speedily cured by some Patent Medicine

been speedily cured by some Patent Medicine It was related with the more implicit confidence from the circumstance, as was said, that the Vicar of Llanrystyd was familiar with the facts, and could vouch for the truth of the report. • Having a little curiosity to know how such stories grow in travelling, I took the liberty while at the village of Llanrystyd to call upon the Vicar, the Rev. T. Evans, and to enquire about this wonderful cure, Though a total stranger to him, both he and his wife most gracefully entartained me in a half hour's congracefully entertained me in a half hour's con-versation, principally touching the case of Mr. Pugh, in which they seemed to take a deep and sympathetic interest, having been familiar with his sufferings, and now rejoiced in what seemed to them a most remarkable cure.

The Vicar remarked that he presumed his name had been connected with the report from his having mentioned the case to Mr. John Thomas, a chemist of Llanon. He said Mr. Pugh was formerly a resident of their parish, but was now living in the parish of Llanddeinol. He strongly vouched Mr. Wm. Pugh's char

acter as a respectable farmer and worthy of credit. I left the venerable Vicar with a liveher sense of the happy relation of a pastor and people, feeling that he was one who truly sympathized with a'l who are afflicted in mind, body, or estate.

On my return to Aberystwith. I was impressed with a desire to see Mr. Pugh, whose reputation stood so high. His farm is called Pancom-Mawr, signifying "above the dingle," situated near the summit of a smooth round hill, overlooking a beautiful valley in which is situa ed the lovely ivy-mantled Church of Llanddeinol. I found Mr. Pugh, apparently about 40 years old, of medium height, rather slight, with a pleasant and intelligent face. 1 told him I heard of his great affliction and of his remarkable and almost intraculous relief. and that I had come to learn from his own lips, what there was of truth in the reports.

Mr. Pugh remarked that his neighbors had aken a kindly and sympathetic interest in his case for many years, but of late their interest had been greatly awakened by a happy change in his condition. What you report as having heard abroad, said he, is substantially, true, with one exception. I never understood that my case was ever given up as hopeless by any Physician. I have been treated by several Ductors hereabouts, as good as any in Wales, but unfortunately no prescription of theirs ever brought the desired relief.

Filteen years ago, he said, I first became con-scious of a sour and deranged stomach and loss of appetite, which the Doctors told me was Dyspepsia. What food I could hold in my tomach seemed to do me no good and was often thrown up with painful retchings. This was followed after a time with a horseness and a raw soreness of the throat which the Doctors called bronchitis, and I was treated for that, but with little success. Then came shortness of breath with clammy sweat, and I would have to get out of bed and sometimes open a door or window in winter weather to fill my lungs with the cold

About six years ago I became so bad that I could not sleep in bed, but had to take my unquiet rest and dreamy sleep sitting in an arm-chair. My affliction seemed to be working downward into my bowels as well as upwards into my lungs and threat. In the violent cough ing spasms which grew more frequent, my ab-domen would expand and collapse, and at times it would seem that I should sufficient. All this tune I was reduced in strength so that I could perform no hard labor and my spirits were consequently much depressed.

Early in this last spring I had a still more severe spasmodic attack, and my family and neighbors became alarmed, believing that certainly I would not survive, when a neighbor, who had some knowledge, or had heard of the medicine, sent to Aberystwith by the driver of the Omnibus Post, some seven miles distant, and fetched a bottle of Mother Seigel's Curative

UHAPTER III.-(Continued.) "No! no!" broke forth from behind him.

You are the only enemy Mr. D'Aray has." Turning round, his face now livid with rage, A illiam was confronted sprightly Italian and Tyroloan airs, while the by Jamie MoDuffie, Farmer John's company either became delighted listeners, or youngest son, a gigantic youth of nearly formed into groups discussing the topics that side, but with the D'Arcys in particular. "I crave your pardon, Mr. --D'Arey," the young man said, "and yours, madam, and that of your whole family, for thus interrupting and contradict ing Mr. Williams. But standing here in presence of all these brave nien, I challenge your superintendent to point out a single man, young or old, who would not be ready to die at any moment for you and yours.' A wild burst of applause followed this declaration. "That is so ! that is so !" was re-

ectoed from every side. "Our fathers are proud to take pattern on you, air," Jamie continued; and there is not one of them-no, not one-who would not give ten years of his life to add them to yours. There is not a young man among us who does not love Mr. Louis as if he were his own father ; for he has been always a true father to us. No, nor is there one here who would not go to the end of the world with you. Mr. Gaston," the enthusiastic speaker went on to say, addressing young D'Aroy, who was half pleased and half angry with this unseemly display of feeling ; " for no one can ever remember any act or word of yours that was not most noble. You have been to us a brother, even when we did what was wrong, just as your mother and Miss Rose-God bless her !-- and all your sisters have been angels of goodness among our people ; and whenever Mr. Williams is very auxious to find out the only enemy Mr. D'Arcy has in Fairy Dell and its neighborhood, he has only to ask me to name the man, and I shall do it, and youch for it. too."

This was said with & look at the now confused and shrinking Williams, so significant and so fixed, that the other absolutely staggered, as if he had received a stunning blow. He would have failen if Mr. Louis D'Arcy had not stepped suddenly forward and taken him by the arm to request him to make no reply. "This is all wrong, Jamie McDuffie," said. "Better have let words that need no contradiction pass idly by, than to appeal thus passionately to your friends to testify to a love which neither my father, my wife, not myself ever called in question. And now, good friends, let these words he as words that never were spoken. You will return to your places, and if you love us truly, finish your dinner in love, as you began it. It is a lovely day; God's heaven it without a cloud above us, and His blessed sun is warming our fields into life and plenty. Let us be grateful, and, like good children of the Father, open our hearts to brotherly affection only, and give to hearifelt pleasure every moment of sunlight. Fairy Dell is all your own, as you know. When even ing comes-and it is coming fastwant to see you all together again.

shall close our family So, we feast as pleasantly as we began it, and thus we shall have it remembered as the brightest among all bright days we have spent together here.'

words were welcomed These with loud and genial applause. The guests, accustomed to perfect order, returned instantly to their places; the family passed along the now crowded tables, where all were partaking of a rich dessert of fruits and cakes. and a fresh supply of coffee; and the unpleasant incident seemed to be forgotten as easily as the passage of a light cloud acress the afternoon sun.

Not forgotten by the more aged, however, was the allusion to coming strife among a to fulfill the purpose that had brought them race from this its natural condition will be nation of brothers, or the fact to which Jamie to Fairy Dell. Major De Beaumont and Mr. considered high treason and dealt with acunmistakable McDuibe Dointed snch language-that Mr. D'Arcy's superintendent was no friend of the D'Arcys. This open denunciation of himself, while it startled Quincy Williams, who thought himself ecure from detection, hastened at the same time his determination to be the bane of his employer. But leave we him to his dark plots, and the old folk to their discussions of public affairs. The young people, on arising from table, flocked together, mindful only of improving the short space left them of that pleasant day amid the paradise of Fairy Dell. Mothers who had brought all their children, even their nurslings, to share in the festivity, the frolic, and the sweet repose, were seen to turn their faces homeward as the afternoon waned : while new comors, detained at home during the early part of the day, kept dropping in, and were entertained by the servants from the inexhaustible supply provided by the master. The family and their guests dined at six clock, while outside the factory men, with deft and wary hands, were getting everything in readiness for the illumination. The plentiful remnants of the late repast furnished, together with some additions from the mans in house, an evening collation for all who fest an appetite for it, and then all lent a hand in removing the tables and their con-tents. It was the work of a few moments where all were willing, and accustomed to order and method. The spacious dining-room was well nigh filled by the company that sat down to dinner. The windows were left open, allowing the guests to see the magnificent prospect, beyond the lawn and the dell itself, of wooded slopes and mountain masses, on which the evening sun was shedding his brightest tints. With the perfume of flowers, and the fragrance of fir-tree and pine, came ever into the room the grateful music of happy voices from the merry multitude. And so, Francis D'Arcy and his family and triends might well forget for the hour whatever they had experienced of bitterness in the past, and what the future threatened of strife and bloodshed. With a common accord, political subjects were banished from the sas Nebraska Act became law, you predicted conversation. The hospitable, genial, chivalrous spirit of the South alone inspired every one present there. The repart was one worthy of a royal banquet. But the lovely aspect of nature outside, and the atmosphere of cordial affection that reigned within had sufficed to make the plainest fare delightful. Mr. D'Arcy related many interesting anec-dotes of his travels and his intercourse with leading personages at home and abroad ; Mr. Alexander addressed himself exclusively to the ladies and the young people, charming them with his kindly wit and elegant pleas-antry. Mrs, D'Arcy and her husband had graceful compliments for every one of their guests. Rose and Gaston exerted themselves to make the tide of conversation in their own proximity flow on quietly but delightfully, allowing the older folk to discourse on graver subject. The Major alone, and Mr. Wald-

ladies, therefore, all rose and went to the drawing-room, where coffee was served up, and delightful music was made-Mrs. D'Arc; singing, to her own accompaniment, with a voice of uncommon freshness and power, some crowd in the grounds as were not actively engaged in illuminating, or in preparing the fireworks, gathered round the drawing room windows, and drank in the sweet and thrilling melodies, made doubly sweet by the night and the love which filled the souls, both of singers and listuers.

And then all were summoned forth to the grounds by the booming of cannon, a solute headlong down into the valley, swelling, of thirteen guns being fired by the local with the rapidity of lightning, each puby artillery in honor of Mr. Francis D'Aroy, atream into a full and rapid torrent, and himself a most liberal benefactor of the corps: South and the first state of the CHAPTER IV.

FOREBODINGS AFTER REJOICING.

Go-wall that ever ye were made so wise As men are made who chase through smooth and

rough Their own undoing, nor can have enough Of bitter trouble and entangling woe."

In truth, when the assembled company sal lied forth into the grounds, they might well believe that the fairies who had given their name to the beautiful sittle valley had been busy in effecting a most enchanting transformation. Chinese lant:rns innumerable were hung to the lofty trees, lit up the deep recesses of the woods, gave a thousand varied hues to the shrubbery and flower-beds, and made the one fourthin before the Manor House seem to cast up in the night showers of geins and gold. The farm-houses along both sides of the valley had, every cue, their own lights, and bontires blazed on the most conspicuous eminences, while below in the valley, the factory and the beautiful village. constructed for the workmen, were one blaze of light, visible only from Fairy Dell and the Manor House, by the luminous haze which floated overhead. Presently, up went the rockets from every part of the plantation, as well as from Fairview Villa, where Mr. Hutchinson had left his people a liberal supply of fireworks. Then, with the first great fen d'artifice get up by the farmers, and directed by Jamie McDuffie, a mighty cheer went un, repeated again and again by the enthusiastic throng, and re-echoed from the valley far beneath. It was the voice of genuine gratitude and love.

Even then sudden gushes of wind stirred the sultry atmosphere, and ominous sounds were torne on the stillness down the deep ravines that led up to the mountains. The last firework had scarcely cast up its showers of many colored sparks, and illuminated with its fitful flishes the overhanging darkness, when the lightning broke into a livid sheet from the storm clouds around Mount Pisgah, and the thurder rolled over the valley of the

The sound fell upon Francis D'Aroy's car as prophetic of coming evil. Should he be ever given to celebrate another birthday in the beautiful home he had created ? Would the storms of civil war over break over this peaceful vale, and desolate the land he and his son had sown with blessings ?' Such questions pressed on him, as he sent round to warn his people to hasten away to their homes, and as he and his guests re-entered the brilliantly illuminated mansion.

He profited by the privilege of his age to withdraw early, leaving his family to entertain their friends, and young spirits to find vent in music, song, and But Mr. D'Arcy and his son, Louis, dance. were soon joined in the library by M. Alexon were also invited to be present. Hutch

most fearful inundation spreading its ravages along the entire river course, from Le Puy to Nantee, All the great men and wise men of France, emperor, ministers, legislators and local magistrates, together with a large force Isvarite songs and bell dis of her revered of leained engineers, rushed about in exiress deaf to the voice of mother, wife or sister." expected visit. He had trayiled by farved for the causes of the inundation as brightly Italian and Tyroloan airs, while the while the mighty waters reigned aupreme and uncontroliatie. There was but youngest son, a gigantic youth of nearly formed into groups discussing the topic that one cause and one remedy. The forests in finurrection is contemplated; sad, though only with the people of the whole, country out into the balmy evening air. Such of the the mountainous country along the river few sensible women in the South day that the south day it has a service and one remedy. The forests in finurrection is contemplated; sad, though only with the people of the whole, country out into the balmy evening air. Such of the the mountainous country along the river few sensible women in the South day that the courses, as well as is the hilly lowleads, had their colored servant disposed to rise against heen ruthlensly cut down during the great French Revolution, leaving the once wooded slopes denuded, while the rains of each year washed down the earth tormerly retained by the roots of the trees. Thus the descending rain, instead of falling on deep soil into which it sank, fell on the naked rock and poured headlong down into the valley, swelling,

sending the united force of these rushing waters to devastate the whole of the low-lying country. The remely-the only complets, efficicious, and lasting would be to cover once more the denuded slopes with shrub and tree. This can only be the joint work of the government, the people, and the slow, all-healing hand of time.

"I beg your parden," said Mr. Alexander, "but I cannot see how this applies to our past social condition and our present perils.

" l'ermit me, then, to show you how it a free country and among a populat. in cie D'Arcy. fluenced by a multiplicity of sects, the sector active of which hold fast to the flerce livesty loving doctrines of Calvin and the Puritans. his fellow-man as personal chattels. This periodical excitement and agitation resembles, you will confess, the annual or periodi cal floods that waste our fairest valleys.

"And the preventive ?" asked Mr. Hutch inson.

"The preventive could and can only lie in the gradual but sure abatement of the evilby emancipation undertaken by the elave- surrection throughout the South. This is holders themselves, regulated by wise laws enacted by their own representatives ; the experience of a lifetime, and a thorough low and sure process of nature in curing knowledge of the people of whom I speak." every great disorder. This proved efficacious "What, then, is your position in t in all the original States which we ing conflict ?" Mr. Alexander asked. now call Free States. The serious and steady work of emancipation in these communities satisfied the religious conscience of men, and effectually closed the gates against agitation or excitement. This same process was con-templated at the very founding of our Republic by the best and most patriotic men of the South as well as of the North. '

"But I don't see," interrupted Mr. Alexander, "where the cutting down of the trees finds its exact parallel in your illustration." "I am coming to it," said Mr. D'Arcy, smiling. "You acknowledge that just as wooded slopes and a deep soil receive and hold the rains of winter and spring, thereby preventing a sudden inundation of the valleys sudden outbursts of anti-slavery feeling, cu the uneasiness and disorders begotten by anti-slavery agitation. The slave-holding States 'out down the trees' and annihilated the only natural bulwark that stood between themselves and revolution, the day they proclaimed slavery to be a permanent and neces-sary institution."

"I see and acknowledge the appositeness of your illustration," replied Alexander. 'There will, however, be no fear of antiward secession. Permanent slavery, founded on the natural inferiority of the African race, will be made the corner stone of the national edifice these men wish to wear. And ander and his associates, who were impatient any act tending to emancipate the subjugated to Fairy Dell. Major De Beaumont and Mr. considered high treason and dealt with accordingly.'

native city and its liberties in the time of peace still entertained by Southern state Coriolanua.

1 19

" Precisely," answered the other" The heart of man, no matter how bitterly inflamed by political passion, can never be makers, are already the ardent advocutes of war. They are made to believe that a service their masters, still they are tilled with affust hatred of the enemies=-real or imaginarywho thus threaten the existence and expetity of their firesides."

"4 If Southern women are widely possessed of such a conviction as this," said his father, the cause of Secession has for its support a mightier force than an army of two hupdred thousand men.; I do not think that such anti-slavery leaders as Seward and Chase and Lincoln could be mad enough or guilty enough to countenance such a rising. But the act of John Brown, and the violent atterances of the extreme Abolitionists who abetted him, have furnished the sportles of Secession with ready and most persuasive arguments." "And so you do not believe that the ma

jority of the people in the Free States would favor a war for the abolition of slavery ?" asked Mr. Alexander.

"No, not even a majority in any one does. Wherever slavery exists, especi-l'v in single State in New England," replied Fran "No even a majority of the people of

Mussuchusetts ?" persisted the Georgian.

"Decidedly not," said Mr. D'Arcy. "Your there is sure to be a periodical outburst own acts can slone force even the New Eng-of religious and popular feeling against landers into war. And, were war begun to-the anti-Christian injustice of man's holding morrow, nothing but the dire necessity of saving the Union could make the people of the North consult to any measure aiming at in immediate and wholesale abolition of slavery. But in no one Northern State-no ! not even in Boston, the capital of Massachusetta-could you find a major-ity that would not resist, to the utmost, any project tending to encourage a acrvile inmy firm conviction, and it is based on the "What, then, is your position in the com-

'That which I have occupied since I first casta vote sixty years ago. I am for freedom in the Union and with the Union. I, like my father and grandtather before me, wish to see slavery restrained and abolished by such wise legislation and constitutional methods as the framers of the Union contemplated and counseled. I am for the Union as it now stands, even with the evil of slavery existing in our midst as a cancer we cannot cut out without attacking the vitals of the nation. With the Union and the methods guaranteed by the Constitution and by practical wisdom of the American people, I could hope to see a more tolerant spirit created and the thunder rolled over the valley of the preventing a success internation of a spontaneous come, and slavery slowly and surely giving adjacent bills and gradual emancipation will prevent way to free labor. Without the Union there by the very extremity to which we have now can be no sateguard for slavery, as there could be no hope for true freedom.

"Then you are not in favor of agitating this question of slavery at all ?" asked Mr. Hutchinson.

"No more than I should be for awakening the earthquake that would swallow up my home and family, or setting up un-scientific and unsafe lightning rods that would only help to draw down the fire from heaven on the roof that slavery agitation in the confederation of States | covers me," replied the old man, while a contemplated in the present movement to- sheet of dazzling white flame seemed to fill the room, and was instantaneously followed by a crash so loud and so terrific that all pre sent started to their feet, and Mrs. D'Arcy, with a shriek, flow into her husband's arms. in view of Mr. D'Aroy's approaching de The gentlemen hastened to close both win- parture for Spain with his daughter dows and window shutters, while the wild in-law and the three oldest girls,

is He wished to come and to go unobscive less ungrounded suspicions of Lolitical plet and conspiracies should be based on his un Rudge till the night before: He therefore kept quiet at Asheville till the evening, stole into Fairy Dellamong the growd gathered to witness the illumination, and was waiting for his friend when the donference in the library

his friend when the contract of the ended. This arrival crowned the happing of the family, of the arrive household, indeed. For all revered in Mr. Bingham the min of God, and all loved in this amable and endear-ing qualities of mind and heart that make up the true man and gentleman. Mrs. D'Arcy and Mone ware emecially delighted. For in and Rose were especially delighted. For in Mr. Bingham they both found not only a most enlightened guide in all religious mat. ters, but a most experienced counsillor in all the admirable industries they had set on foot for the moral improvement of the people who looked so much up to them,

The dancing was not kept up to a late hour by the young people. Rose and Lucy had been up before daylight, and they had ex t ed themselves greatly throughout the day. And as there was no young gestleman present besides Robert Hutchison, who was not a member of her own family, Rose telt no scruple in declining to dauge with many partners.

No sooner, however, did Ross feel herself fice to retire, than she flew with Gaston to her father's room, to welcome Mr. Binghum and ascertain his wishes for the morrow. Yes, he must celebrate Mans before daylight, for he had to set out early on his journey toward the Ohio, and so she might nave her chapel ready. But there must be no unnecessary de corations for the altar, Mr. Bingham added. It was already very late, and young people must retire betimes to be up so early.

Rose understood ; and, with Gasten and Duncan, hurried away to the little chapel, little lady had all in readiness for the morrow, old Eben promising to sit up all night and wake the family and Mr. Bingham in good time. So, while Mr. D'Arcy's numerous guests were still edjoying the sweets of a slamber untroubled by the stricks of a loco. motive whistle or the unwelcome roar of a city fast wakening into its feverish life, and

before the first faint streaks of dawn had appeared on the eastern skies, the beautiful sanctuary attached to the Manor House was all ablaze with light.

Mrs. D'Arey and her daughter, after a very short rest, had been busy decking the elter; old Mr. D'Arcy and his son had sought, on awakening, good Mr. Bingham's room, and then ministered to him at the altar, partak ing with him of the bread from which they drew the greatest strength and sweetest consolution of their lives. Mrs. D'Arcy pre-sided at the organ, mixing the tones of her rich soprano voice with those of her three oldest daughters, her sister-in-law, her son and nephews. And thus, while the stars still lingered above the giant mountain masses around, and mist and darkness wrapt the beautiful interlying valleys, the sounds of music, that seemed scarcely less than angelic, arose above the overhanging foliage of oak and chestnut and maple, floating down the valley like heaven set harmonies.

CHAPTER V.

YOUNG HEARTS AMONG THE HILLS.

" Lo, in suchwise their journey was begun, Aud so began short love and long decay, Sorrow that bides and joy that fleets away."

The next morning the family breakfasted early, after Mass, with Mr. Bingham, who, elemental uproar continued outside, as if was induced to remain at Fairy Dell coutending armies of demons were battling for another day. The two old friends clung to each other with so strong and so tender an attachment, that this meeting and this near separation had for both something unusually solomn, as if they feared-though they did not avow it to themselves-that they should never meet again on earth. The other guests rose when they pleased, ond breakfasted whenever they chose, the table being laid till afternoon in the breakfast room. As Mrs. D'Arcy and her two sisters in law walked out into the shrubbery with the young people, while the gentlemen went with Mr. Bingham to the library, Mrs. De Beaumont began to plau some pleasant recreation for her nices and nephews. " Dear Mary," she said, " Gertrude and I want you all to ourselves to-day. Won't you let our young folks go off somewhere to amuse themselves ? "Of course, Louiss, you can just order them off yourself during my absence, I want you to be sole mistress here from this moment. Dancan," she said, addressing the young Canadian, "you must not go back home wi hout seeing all you can of our mountains." "I am more than willing, dear aunt," he replied, "if you do not give me too much of the short time that you have to spendat Fory Dell." Do not be concerned about that," Mrs. D'Arcy said, looking lovingly into the open, munly face of her handsome nephew and god-"The boys will go with you,-they son. know the mountain -paths well, and so do our girls, for that matter. Rose, you must show your Cousin Duncan some of the most beautiful views around Fairy Dell. Get the boys to accompany you, with Hiawassee, if he will consent to go. Redrigo will get you up a nice collation, and take two or three servants with the horses and ponice." In less than thirty minutes the party was formed and on its way down the valley. When the marry band of young people tarted about cloven o'clock, they were joited by Mr. Montgomery, the old Cherokee, be-sides young Mr. Hutchinson and his sister Lucy, who had received peremptory orders to return home that day, prevailed on her brother to make one of the "mountaineers, and he found too many attractions in the company of Rose D'Arcy, not to yield easily to his sister's solicitation. Frank Hutchinson's premature dissipation did not make him a welcome visitor, either among his father's dependents or among the farming and factory people under the D'Arcys. To the young people at the Maner House he was scarcely more welcome. Rose, who was to him an object of intense and scarcely concealed admiration, had felt an instinctive antipathy for him since childhood ; and now that she was just tudding into her lovely womanhood, his mere presence filled her with an undefined alarm. Her sisters, who, like her self, sincerely loved Lucy Hutchinson, just as sincere'y disliked her brother Frank, This aversion had not escaped the notice of remaining on terms of intimacy and warm friendship with Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, they rejoiced that Frank found no favor with

Syrup. This medicine they administered to me ac

cording to the directions, when to their surprise and delight no lesss than my own, the spams ceased. I becameat ease, and my stomach was calined. My bowles were moved as by a gentle cathartic, and I felt a sonse of quiet confort a ...through such as had not before realized in many years. I could walk around the house and breathe confortably in a few hours after I had taken the medicine. I have continued to take the medicine daily now for something over two months, and I can lay down and sweetly at nights and have not since had a recurrence of those terrible spasms and sweat I have been so long broken down and reduced in my whole system that I have not tried to perform any very hard out-door labor. deeming it best to be prudent lest by oversxertion I may do mysolf injury before my strength is fully restored. I feel that my tomach and bowels have been and are being thoroughly repovated and renewed by the medi-In face I feel like a now man. cine.

I have been much congratulated by n. leigh bors, especial y by the good Vicar of Llanry styd, was with his sympathetic wife have come three nules to said tears of joy on my recovery. I bade Mr. Pugh good-bye, happy that even one at jest among thousands had found a

remedy for anaggravating disease. Believing this remarkable case of Dyspeptic Asthma should be known to the public, I beg to submit the above facts as they are related to F. T. W. me.

For Sale by every Druggist in Montreal.

"A Japanese gentleman who heard the "Mikado" sung in Harrisburg recently says that the song which is sung in the second act on the arrival of the "Mikado" is a real Japanese song which was very popular during the great revolution of 18866. A Japanese would be punished for singing it now.

On the first Sunday in August one of the employes in a tannery at Dexter, Me., sharpened his razor on a strap on which the curriers sharpened their knives, and proceeded to shave. He cut his chin slightly, and a few divs after his face began to swell, and on the following Securday he died of blood poisoning.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet. with full information, etc., mailed free by ad dressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

At a wedding in Grinnell, Iowa, the groom was a native of Bath, N.H., and the officiating clergyman, Dr. Magoun, of Bath, Me.

The eight members of the Fraser family in Pictou, N.S., are five hundred and ninety seven years old. The mother died recently at the age of one hundred years.

A Most Liberal Offer.

TUR VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their Celebrated VOLTAIC BELTS and Electric Appliances o thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous debillity Loss of Vitality, Manhood, &c. Illustrated ramphlet in sealed envelope with full particulars, a alled free Write them at once.

ron, conversed on politics. The gentlemen in Mr. D'Arcy's house

never remained after the ladies to talk of masculine topics over their wine or their punch. He knew how powerful a restrain against the excesses of the table is the company of woman, and made it a rule that no

So, when the gentlemen were all seated around the library table, on which refreshments had been placed, Mr. D'Arcy again apologized for detaining his friends so long, begging them to speak out their minds without fear of reporters or eavesdroppers.

"I had hoped," he said, "that this ter rible question had been lad to rest forever in 1820. Surely, your friend from Illinois (Douglas), estimable though I believe him, rendered our common country but a sorry service in 1854, when he proposed to unsettle what had been settled with so much difficulty ; tion as cortain and as speedy as that which by the most enlightened statesmen of the befell the builder of Babel. But you do not

day." "The difficulty was sure to return periodically, however," Mr. Hutchinson replied. "It can now only be settled by the arbitrament of the sword."

"I trust and pray it may never be drawn. The calamity of civil war would be to the South a thousandfold, and in its results utterly irreparable, if she should happen to be the aggressor. And, with the fierce tide of pas- upon the builders," rejoined Mr. D'Arcy sion which is now sweeping over the slave- ["Their fate is defeat. Ah, you are, indeed, holding States, the most sober-minded and going to cut down the sacred trees of God-patriotic will be hurried into aggressive to destroy the only barrier that stands h politician.

" You have never been an admirer of politicians," said Mr. Alexander, smiling, "and "You will prove my yet no man outside of active political life has remarked the Major. been more consulted then yourself by leading statesmen, North and South.

"I do not know," replied Mr. D'Arcy, "that they have practised much of what I preached to them. Perhaps they only sought to know my opinion, because, being unfet-tered by party lies, I might be looked up to as to one who was both impartial and unim nassioned.

"You must allow us to think that your advice, in one instance at least, did prove most acceptable to our politicians, and was highly prized by our statesmen. It was your calm wisdom that persuaded the leasters to adopt the Compromize of 1821. You thereby helped to save the Union.'

"And I have not torgotten," Mr. Hetchinson added, "that in 1854, when the Kimthe dissolution of the Union.'

"Yes, yes-such prophesying required no preternatural insight into the working of institutions, and the necessary consequences of religious fanaticism and political passion, working to the same end, though from different directions. There was and is but the Congress and the States interested, with a proper indemnity to the masters, and proper guarantee against idleness, disorder, injury to agriculture and industry. This had been the method employed by Christianity in the Old World. It had commended itself to the Fathers of our Republic-to Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson and

others. "And intolerant fanaticism on the one hand, the lust for political ascendancy and greed of gain on the other, have combined to prevent harmonious action, and to hasten the fatal conflict," said Mr. Alexander.

"It is idle to reason upon causes just at present, my friend," said D'Arcy. "Traveling in Central France a tew years ago, in wine should be partaken of save in the pres- that picturesque mountain region where the

"A revolution aiming at establishing as an indisputable doctrine, and a permanent sociel fact, the enslavement of one race by another. and that in virtue of such natural inferiority, would be an outrage on our common human ity, and should be surely avenged by God,

the Eternal Author of nature. A Christian nation that. after nineteen centuries of Christian truth and life, would be mad enough, or wicked enough, to make slavery the corner-stone of its constitution, would draw down on itself a wrath and a destructell me seriously that such is the impious design of our Southern leaders?" asked Mr.

D'Arcy. "I assure you, in all seriousness and sadness, that they literally purpose doing what I say," was the answor.

"Then before the structure they are plan ning has risen above its foundations, you will see irremediable confusion and strife scize patriotic will be hurried into aggressive to destroy the only barrier that stands he-measures, as well as the hot-headed and the tween you and the flood-you shall soon see the land made desolate by the mighty waters !"

"You will prove no true prophet, I hope, "God grant that I may not be !" was the

old gentleman's reply. "I think you will have the ladies against

you," said Alexander, turning to Mrs. D'Arcy, who had entered the room a few moments before, and was following the conversation with evident concern.

" If I know my thoughts and interpret my own feelings aright," Mr. D'Arcy replied looking tenderly at his daughter in-law's grave face, "I am sure that every one of my daughters thinks as I do on the wickedness of provoking such a fatal strife, and that they will feel as I do toward their allieted coun

try." "But you surely do not believe, dear father," said Mrs. D'Arey, "that there is to be war in carnest between North and South ?

"I did not believe it this morning, Mary," he answered, "er, rather, I tried to reason myself into believing it impossible, that a nation so blessed, so prosperous, so rapidly increasing in population, power, and credit abroad, should be insane enough to lay suicidal hands on itself. These one infallible remedy for the evil of slavery gentlemen have brought me such proofs of implanted in our midst : gradual that insanity, that I must needs cast all doubt emancipation, harmoniously agreed to by aside."

"Then God pity us, mother !" said Mrs. D'Arcy, as she glanced round to find her absent sisters and children.

"There is no immediate danger of hostil-ities, I apprchend," said her husband. 'Should war come, which Hesven forbid, both mother and children will be true to their conscience and their country.

" My dear D'Arcy," put in Mr. Montgomery, "there is one way of preventing hostilities, when our statesmen have done their best, or their worst, to set us by the cars ; and that is, to make our women league together to counsel peaceful means, and, at he same time, to do violence to Heaven by their prayers.

would have the women of America save the widely renowed for political sagacity as wore so unlike that very few, if any, points ence of the ladies of his family. With the mighty Loire has its source, I witnessed a Union just as the women of Romesaved their Forn is D'Arcy, what were the solid hopes of i cf sympathy existed between the young men.

over the great mountain plateau.

"For what candidate and what party should you vote, therefore, in the coming Presidential election ?" enquired the Major. "I presume to put the question for my own guidance, and for that of others who may ask the same of me."

"You say, my friend," replied Mr. D'Arcy not needing the speaker and addressing himself to the Georgian, "that you are going among your constituents to urge them to urge them to stand by the Union and to save it at any price ?"

"That is the mission on which I am bent." said the statesman, solemnly.

"Then I should advise you, as I should my own grandeen here present, to vote, if the crisis comes for the life of this nation, for the party which, in his conscience and before his Maker, he will think the party solcly or most likely to stand by the Union and to save it at all hazards. And with this declaration. gentlemen, 1 must bid you all a very good night.'

It was neither curiosity nor chance that had induced Mrs. D'Arcy to break in upon the weighty conference whose import she had thus most unwillingly learned. A dear friend of the family had arrived, unnoticed by the crowd, just as the last firework wont out. Old Eben's watchful eye was the first to de; tect in the new-comer one who had ever been most welcome and most beloved in that hospitable mansior. So, at the stranger's earnest request. Eben took him to Mr. Louis D'Arcy's room, set before him such refreshments as he could find, and sought out Mrs. D'Arcy to whisper discreetly the tidings of this unexpected arrival.

Let us introduce the reader to this mysteri ous personage. Mr. Bingham had first made the acquaintance of Francis D'Arcy some forty years before, during a visit tae latter was making to Italy. Bingham, at that time a very young man, was returning to America, after finishing his university education, hu mind and heart filled with plans for the religious welfare of the people among whom he was destined to labor. The trav cliers mit by accident at Cologne, and became inseparable companions during their stay in Germany, France, Belgium, and the British Islands. Mr. D'Arcy, who was much the older, could not help admiring and encouraging in his young companion the ardent spirit of patriotism, bred by the most en lightened piety, which scemed to open up be-fore the young clergyman's vision such glori ous prospects of labor and achievement.

The unselfish and lofty motives which animated Mr. Bingham at the opening of his career, continued to guide and uphold him ever alterward. He more than fulfilled, in his chosen sphere of devotedness, Mr. D'Arcy's hopes and predictions; he became the teacher, the spiritual parent of an immense flock, the revered benefactor and friend of a mighty Mr. Louis D'Arcy and his wife; and, while community.

Just as Mr. D'Ar y's birthday was appreaching, his friend chunced to be on his way homeward, after a journey to Europe, undertaken in the interest of his flock. He was much concerned at the prospect of a vio from his old playmate that he did not conlent rupture between North and South, and | sider him a desirable companion. "Ah !" answered Louis D'Arcy, "you anxious to learn from the lips of one so education, their disposition, and their habits

th ir own children. Even Gaston took little pains to concer-That

SEPT. 8, 1886

فقويطار بالتربيك والعري التوريع

THE TRUP WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

3

Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, who looked upon Mr. and Alls, Hussiand, who looked upon Geston and his brother as noble boys, were very desirons that they should contract a riendship for Frank. Still, though the three boys hunted and fished together during their vacation, they did not grow up to be fast frien is.

Gaston, moreover, had remarked, with a something akin to resentment, young Hutch-inton's demonstrations of regard for Rose. To his elster he had never ventured to speak on the subject, for, manifestly, Rose did everything to discourage the attentions of her suitor. Now, however, that she was on the eve of her departure for Europe, Hatchinson was evidently bent on pressing his suit. He had made himself conspicuous in his attempts to monopolize Rose's company on the birthday; he had evan been rude to Duncan, whom Rose had chosen for her companion. The excursion to the surrounding mountains offered him an opportunity for renewing his attention to the distressed girl, and, without a word of invi-tation, he had joined the party, and proffered his services to Rose as they were setting out.

"You must not mind me, Mr. Hutchin-that lies within my power." son," she said. "You know I am familiar "Thank you again. Gast Uncle Richard. In return for his care I am | mind." to explain to bim and Cousin Duncan all the Their path, at that point, lay along the brow of a precipice overhanging the French Broad or beautiful Tselica, which rushed and roared over its rocky bed between mountain walls that rose on either side and seemed to abut out from the travellers the sky overhead. The road, much labor as it had cost to cut it out of the hard rock, almost in the face of the cliff, barely offered space enough for two country wagons to creas each other, while in many places nothing stood between

flutchinson had pushed his horse between Rose and her vucle to urge upon them his own services as guide along this pictureque but perilous part of their journey. Stung by her firm rejection of his aid, he unconsciously plunged his spurs into the animal he rode, causing it to rear upon Lucy, who was immediately behind him, and whose frightened horse was thus sudden'y forced into most dangerous proximity to the unprotected bank. In an instant both Duncan and Gaston were at the girl's side, the latter seizing the bridle-rein, and, with a sudden jerk, pulling the pony into the middle of the road. At the same moment the Cherokee had caught the bridle of Robert's horse and quieted him by pulling him up alongside his own.

The infuriated Frank, who had been drink ing deeply that morning, forgetting all prudence and the courage of true manhood, broke out into a tremendous oath, and struck at the kind-hearted old chief with his ridingwhip. Hiawassee avoided the blow by a quick movement, and, before Frank could recover his balance, clutched the latter by the collar, tore and flung him from his horse, as if he were a mere infant. Gaston was instantly on his feet helping the discomfited culpriz to rise, while Rose rushed her horse up to the Cherokee, who had also dismounted, and was evidently preparing to inflict further punishment on his assailant.

"Hiawassee," she said imploringly, "you are my father's friend, and loved as a brother by my grandfather. For their sakes and mine let there be no quarrel."

She held out her hand to him. He had often carried her in his arms when a mere child, and had delighted to be her guide, as she grew up, to all the picturesque sites in the mountaine, and to explain to her every Indian tradition connected with each spot. Reared mostly with Francis D'Arcy, who was only a year younger than himself, Hia-wassee had retained not a little of the stately courtesy of their Spanish nurture. Seizing the hand of the girl whom he loved as his own child, he pressed it to his lips. "It is enough that you wish it. Miss Rose,"

" It is enough that you wish it,

masters all that is good in me. Will you still stand my friend and my brother?" he continued, with a broken voice, as he stretched out his hand to young D'Arcy.

""Frank;" replied the latter, warmly grasp-ing the outstretched hand, " have you ever known me to say or to do aught that was not both friend.y and brotherly ?" "Never !" Hutchison said with fervor.

these people will fancy you and I have been

quarreling. They were in the saddle in a moment, and on their way to join their friends. Lacy and Rose, seeing them riding forward, turned their own horses' heads, and were soon con-

cealed by a turn in the narrow road. "There is one supreme service that you could render me now Gaston," said the other, presently. "It would enable me to redeem the past, and set me on the road to noble endervor. It would, of all things beneath the sur,

help most to make a man of me." "Be sure," was the calm and steady reply, "that you shall ever find me willing and anxious to serve you and yours in everything

"Thank you again, Gaston. More I canson, and shu. For most a maintain a finance of a start of a start of a start, the start a start of a start of the start star

The two young men were now up with good the time lost by this untoward incident. to judge. I shall not. Rose, anxious to appearse the Cheroke's just The meeting in Buckingham was an immade Hiawassee ride between herself and Lucy. Hiawassee," she said suddenly, as they pushed their horses to a sharp tro "I have a great favor to ask of you."

" Miss Rose can ask nothing that Hiawassee could consider to be a favor," was the courtly

"Francis D'Arcy knows Hiswassee better | minds to support Sir John Maddonald and than any other living man," said the chief. "But am I not a Christian ? Were we both not baptized the same day and hour ! And have we not been educated together ? How could Hiawassee have been your grundfather's friend and companion for eighty years, and not resemble him somewhat !" "You do resemble him. Hiawassee," said

Rose ; " and I love you because you are so like bim."

"That makes Hiawassee both proud and happy, Queen Flower," he said. "An what can I do to prove my grat tude ?" "And now "Forgive Mr. Hutchinson for my sake,"

was the answer. "For your sake and for His whose divinest

Gift both your grandfather and myself received this morning. "There you make me ashamed of my own

ignorance and forgetfulness," Rose said blash-

"For my sake, too," Lucy put in, "I beg you to forget what has just passed. My brother is hasty, but he is kindhearted."

"Miss D'Arcy has spoken, and that is authicine for Hiswassee," rejoined the Indian with dignity. "But, Miss Rose," he contin-ued, "I forgive on one condition, --that Mr. Hutchinson shall not be rude to you or your brother."

The hesitating manner in which the Chero-Les stated this "condition," surprised lose, who would have tried in vain to obtain an explanation. The trath was, that Hiawassee's keen eye had long ago observed Hutchinson's [so much the worse. Don't doubt but we will preference for Rose. He was also thoroughly acquainted with the character of her suitor, and was determined, when the proper time came, to do all he could to prevent the realization of Frank's wishes. He had, moreover, overheard Rose's rejection of

her suitor's services as a guide, and divined that the latter was bent on making to the young girl a declaration of love that very day. Hiawassee now resolved that he should not have another opportunity to annoy Miss D'Arcy till her return to Fairy Dell.

Rose was preveated from asking the Cherokee to explain his last words by her It is nea

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Aug. 31 .-- Politically there thown me to say or to do aught that was not both friend.y and brotherly ?" "Never !" Hutchison said with fervor. "Then, let us mount and be going, else all having been at Papineauville. At that place the opposing candidates for the Quebec Legis-lature met and discussed the situation. My duties called me to Buckingham village, where the attention of the people was divided between the visit of Archbishop Duhamel and political speakers. Matters, however, were so arranged that one did not interfere with the other. Religious duties occupied the forenoon in the afternoon the political meeting was held. Carroll Ryan addressed the people. And they were with him.

THE GRAND POINT

was Home Rule, we being desirous to do jus tice to our fellow men in Ireland as it is done to us here. Constitutional forms may not be perfect (I hope for perfection here-after), but to the best shility of governing us, so are our laws. They should be better, they ought to be better. Such as they are we must accept them. Were They brauties that lie on our way. Pray take their party, Mr. Montgomery falling back | they like the laws of nature, they would be praveles inst inc internet, is you are to meet them, while the ladies, under the irrevocable. Like fire and water. Pitiless, corowding Lucy too near the edge of the road." guidance of Hiawassee, were hastening make but perfect in their purpose. It is not for us

anger, and to prevent a renewal of hostilities, mense success for the Opposition. Mr. Ryan was introduced by Mr. McAndrews in the usual way, without prejudice, as lawyers would say, if the postilential tribe knew enough to say anything. Mr. Dowd Murray attempted a reply, but it didn't amount to anything, for the people while in many places nothing stood between "Grandpapa says," rejoined Rose that how had they made up their minds. And how had they made up their minds? Does anybody who has travelled through the noblest souls that he has ever known "

his several and various side-shows? If so, they have made a mistake.

IN PAPINEAUVILLE

there was a great meeting. Mr. Rochon spoke. Mr. Cormier spoke. Mr. Foran spoke. They all spoke. Every one had a spoke in the wheel of that meeting. And none of them were tired except Cormier. He was the only fella that did not fit.

Were I to descend to the comprehensions of the Tories, I might explain that the meeting was a perfect wipe out for them and those who pretended to represent them. The supporters of the boodle gang were nowhere; and if I may be permitted to say so, that's where they ought to be, and there is where they must be kept. It so happened that the supporters of the administration say, or if they do not say they hint, that THE POST may possibly go back on its principles and sell itself for

FILTHY LUCRE.

I repudiate the imputation and the fact by THE POST sustains my word. I cannot think that the gentlemen connected with the only organ we have could be so lost to honor and the duty they owe to their people as to trade upon the confidence that has been reposed in them. If by any possibility contracts are bought and sold, actile. ments made of which new men know nothing, be even with the contractors and settlers. We Irish have a fashion of our own for fixing auch difficulties.

THE BLAKE-MOWAT MEETING

THE BLAKE something astonishing. I last night was something astonishing. The never saw a more orderly gathering. The Royal Rink was jammed. I think that is the way to say that the house was full of people, with no room for any more. The decoration committee did their work nobly. It would be tiresome for me to go into descriptive writing. Everything was in perfect taste. The mottees on

themselves away. The policy of the party is contained above. Sir John Macdona'd has sat upon justice for years with the result achieved by the hen on the chalk,

A BARE DOTTON.

The fact was illustrated in the two meetings held in this city on the same night. There were none at the Opera House except Civil Servants and the raging of the Orange faction. The former were compelled to attend; the latter want out of impure "cusedness." The solid people of the city were at the rink. A gener-ous confideration must be given even to our summies. They did their best,

"----Angels could do no more." But if that was their uss, what could be Their worst? Worse there could not be.

Perhaps I could tell you. Orangeism having become contemptible in the eyes of all honest Protestants they have started an institution by which they hope to catch them. I have been enabled after much trouble to get a copy of the constitution and by laws of this Orange side show. I enclose a copy. You will observe that it has no imprint. The impression should lead me to suppose that it comes from the Journal office. As I have only the one copy I must put the printers to some trouble in turning to the backs of the pages.

PROTESTANT ELECTORAL ASSOCIATION OF OTTAWA"

Rules and Regulations

Whereas it is deemed advisable to form an association to be known as "The Protestant Electoral Association of Ottawa," having for its object the bringing together of Protestants and enabling them to act in concert and unanimity, barmonizing personal prejudices, and supporting each other in every just and lawful claim, more especially the clear representation of Protestants by Protestants in all Municipal, Legislative and Parliamentary matters; The fact that the Protestants of this city,

having the majority of votes, paying more than three-fourths of the taxes, and being the prin-cipal employers of later, hold only one of the four chief representative positions, and that both the present political parties seem pledged to continue this state or affairs, is in our opinion. a sufficient reason why Protestants should unite and work together in harmony to obtain such an influence in stuking personal and political feelings--Municipal, Legislative and Parliamentary matters as we consider we are justly entitled to.

2. The Association shall consist of Protetants who are willing to subscribe trand white by the Constitution, By-laws, and Rules of Order that may be in force from time to time. 3. While we heartily welcome any one who approves of the object of the Association, it is

recommended that canditates be introduced by two members in good standing who are pre-pared to wouch for the good faith of the candidate - having first fully acquainted him with the objects of the Association, and the Constitut tion and By-laws governing the same. 4. This Association has no desire to nominate

candidates, the intention being to bring, if posties as will secure the nomination of candidates entitled to our support; but it hereby pledges itself, in the event of neither party having satisfactory candidates in the field, to a low no elec tion to go by default, but in every case to see that there will be a candidate that we can vote and work for.

5. A majority vote of members in good standing present at a meeting called for the purpose of nominating or endorsing the nomination of a candidate or candidates for any elective position (of which due notice shall be given), shall be considered binding on the members of the Association.

6. Meetings shall be called by advertisement in at least two daily papers-giving not less than two days' notice-or by circular addressed to the last known place of business or residence of each member, to be peuled not less than two clear days before the time appointed for such meeting.

7. Officers shall be elected at the first general meeting of the Association, and shall hold office for one year or until their successors have been

ally elected. 8. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treas-urer and an Executive Committee of five, of which committee the three first-named officers shall be ex-officio members.

when present, and exercise a general super naughton had charge of the decorations. Be-vision of all the affairs of the association. The sides the display of fancy work, silverware, the walls, the arrangement of evergroens, Vision of all the analys of the association. The Vice-President shall act for the President in all lanterns, and all that sort of thing was cord cases in the President's absence.

NEW ST. PETER'S. THE MAMMOTH BAZAAR FORMALLY

The Decorations Almost Completed -- A Spiendid Display of Articles.

OPENED AT NOUN TO DAY.

During the whole day yesterday and last night the interior of the new cathedral presented a busy scene. The ladles from the different parishes, assisted by their gentlemen friends, who interested themselves in the bazaar, worked hard in order to make the necessary preparations for the inauguration of the fair. At a late hour last night each parish had the decorations of its department almost completed and the numbrous articles strewn on the table. The sight was grand, and the present progress is sufficient to warrant the statement that the bazaar will undoubtedly be held on a larger scale than has ever before been attempted on this continent. The largo canopy, which was being built in the centre of the editice, under which the bands will perform their programmes of music, has now been completed. On the cast side of this the refreshment rooms have been placed. At the south end of the building a large space will be reserved for dinners, while from the Dorchester street entrances to the canopy the different parishes have their stalls. One of the richest stalls will be, without doubt, that of the Sisters of the Community of the Holy name of Jesus and Mary of Hochelsga. Their elegant collection comprises over 200 articles of the most beautiful description, including a basket of reses wrought in sea shells from the Sisters of Key West, Florida ; a valuable porcelsin tea set with oil hand paintings ; a pair of Spanish curtains ; a quilt and pair of pillow slips to match in satu with hand paintings; a crayon drawing of Niagara Falls : handromely painted chairs, etc. Several of the articles and others have been received from Port land, Oregon, Albany, N. Y., Windsor, Ont., Florida, Boston, San Francisco and Denver, Col There are numerous articles also from the mother house at Hochelaga. This table is under the charge of Miss Mount, daughter of Ald. Mount and Miss Laberge, daughter

of the late Ald. Laberge, who will be assisted by several of the former pupils of the convent.

The Notre Dame section occupies one of the alcoves on the western side of the building, and this parish have completed their preparations. Mr. Beulloe had charge of the decreations, which were very tastefully performed. Among the many articles exhibited may be noticed a picture of the Sucred Heart, by Mr. Marois, artist, of this city. The display is a most varied one, including ornamental and useful articles. At St. Joseph's stall the decorations were made by Messre. Laboute and Martineau. There is here a very fine display of needlework, fancy tables, vases, cushions, etc. In the St. Jean Baptiste alcove the display of articles is beautiful and large. The stall had been nicely decorated by the brothers of St. Viataur. Near this stall was noticed a handsome resewood bookcase, in which it is hoped to get a complete collection of works by Canadian authors, to be railled off at the conclusion of the bazaar.

The St. Gabriel parish department is being arranged with good taste. The decorations are almost completed, and already the tables are strewn with heautiful and costly articles, among others several pieces of silverware, fancy work, tea sets, valuable books, et ...

At the entrance to and on the east side of the building, the parish of Sault au Recollet is stationed. The decorations are fine and the articles noticed on the tables handsome, including a variety of wax-work, fancy work and siverware. At St. Pat-rick's parish, which is also on the east side, the decorations are nearly completed and the flags, bunting, inscriptions, etc., are 9. The Preident shall preside at all meetings very tastofully arranged. Mr. James Con-

this parish will have a floral wax work, department to be presided over by Mrs. Mc-Shape, Mrs. Power, Miss Blackman and Miss Noonan. The St. Anthony's parish display will also be very fine. It includes a stove presented by Mr. Clendinneng, 11. It shall be the duty of the Executive Com-mittee to take such steps as may be necessary, by appointing sub-committee and otherwise to ensure the corollment on the Voters' Lists of as heile & Bonin : handsome wall state. Mr. King ; a picture of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladatone from Mr. Cahill; picture of Parnell from Mr. Gee. Bishop; picture of Immaculate Conception from Mr. Beullac ; carpet aweeper from Mesers. Ligget & Hamilton, and a host of other articles. St. James parish has a very nice assortment of articles, including an oil tal leau, valued at \$150, the work of the Sisters of Mercy, elder down cushions, wax flowers, etc. The remaining parishes also have a nice assortment, but their decorations are as yet not completed.

E Dagenais, M Letourneaux, T Descaries, E Gougeon, H LeBlanc, Lavallee, Marechal, E Descaries, M Descaries. Department of drinks (Notre Dame West)-Mesdames M Valade, President; T Valade, T Corbeil A Tremblay, Richardson, B Levin, etc.

Decoration Committee-Rev J J. Hunt. cure of St Paul l'Ermite, President, and the gentlemen of the committee of assistants at the baxear.

Drawing Committee-The clergy of Mont-

The following are the officers of the committees of ladies in charge of the stalls of each narish :----

Notre Dame-President, Mr. C.S. odier; treasurer, Mrs Judge tiby ; see et . , Mrs A Gelinas

St Patrick's-President, Mrs W 1: Hingston; vice-presidents, Mrs Ed Murchy, Mrs J H Semple, and Mrs L Boult : trasurer, Mrs Thos B Hawson ; segretary, Mrs J Mo-Shane ; assistant secretary, Miss A Sudlier.

St James'-President, Mrs Hon L A Jette ; vice-president, Mrs A Lavesque; treasurer, Mrs Hon A Lacoste; assistant treasurer, Mrs L S Olivier : secretary, Mrs J N A Provencher.

St. Joseph's-President, Mrs. H. Gingras; Ist vice president, Mrs. Dr. C. Dubne; 2nd vice president, Mrs. L. Joubert ; secretary, Mrs. L. Legendre ; treasurer, Mrs. E. Tison. St. Anthony's -- President, Mrs. W.J. Tabh ; treasurer, Mrs. T. Harding ; secretary, Mrs. R. A. Wilson.

St. Bridget's-President, Mrs. M. Laforce ; vice-president, Mrs. S. L'Archeveque ; secretary, Mrs. C. Roch ; treasurer, Mrs. J. Lincourt.

St. Gabriel's -- President, Mrs Jas McMenamin ; secretary, Mrs Joseph Asselin, treas-urer, Mrs John Skelly.

Sacre-Cour - President, Mrs E Mircault; secretary, Miss A Jeanuotte ; treasurer, Mrs D Lepage.

St. Jean Baptiste-President, Mrs Villeneuvo : secretary, Mrs P Tetreault ; treasurer, Mrs J L Barre.

St Ann' President, Mrs Thos Moore ; secretary, Magga- Miron ; treasurer, Miss Maggie Lesperature

S: Vin +1 de Paul President, Mrs L Demers ; secretary, Mr O A Demers ; treasurer, Mra P Darocher, Hochelaga – President, Mrs L Adam; sec-

etsry, Mrs E Gauthier : treasurer, Mrs J Radaker.

Point St. Charles-President, Mrs. Dr. Le. blane ; vice president, Mrs. Jos. Maringe ; secretory, Mrs. N. Charbonneau ; treasurer, Mrs P Dabue.

Notre Dame de Graces--President, Mrs J Descarrics ; treasurer, Mrs. M. Paud'hemme ; secretary, Miss E Chaput. Ste. Cunegonde-President, Mrs A Marcil;

secretary, Mrs H Charron ; treasurer, Mrs S Delivle.

Cotean St. Louis President, Mrs. M. Hotte; secretary, Mrs. X. Martel; treasurer, Mrs T Daboie.

St. Henri-President, Mrs J E Miller; secretary, Mrs J B Lonoir ; treasurer, Mis T Goulet.

Cote des Neiges - President, Mrs P Claude; tressurer, Mrs P Goye; secretary, Miss A lauthier.

Longue Pointe- President, Mrs B Beraard ; secretary, Mrs N Durocher ; treasurer, Mrs.J B Pepia.

Sult-an-Recollet-President, Mrs J Brousseau ; treasurer, Mrs Jos Lapierre ; secretary, Mrs Contant.

L'Assomption - President, Mrs L Archambuilt : secretary, Mrs M Tessier ; treasurer, Mrs V E Filiatrault.

St Bartholomew-President, Mrs N Dumontior ; secretary, Mrs G Fauteux ; trea-Furth, Mrs M Rochette. Ste Scholastique-President, Mrs F X

Mathieu ; secretary, Mrs Ant Fortier ; treasurer, Mrs E Dupuis

Joliette-President, Mrs Ed Guilbault ; vice president, Mrs Judge Olivier ; 11-20 urer, Mrs P H Turgeon ; secretary, Mrs P M Conville

St. Jacques Le Minser - President, M + A Coupsi ; secretary, Mrs A falcon ; transacr, Mrs J Vorbeh. Ile Dapa--President, Mrn P Casobon ; vicepresident, Mra O Desy; secretary, Miss M Sylvestie ; treasurer, Miss C Coutu. Pointe aux Trembles-President, Mrs O Reeves; scoretary, Mie A Dubreuil; treas-urer, Mrs Fred Blair St Eustache--President, Mrs. C Champagne ; secretary, Mrs. Faure ax ; treasurer, Mrs A Champagne. L'Achigan-President Mrs I, P'quet ; secretary, Mrs E Clouthear; Hearing Wrs O Pradhomme, Mrs Alex to see, see & Granger, and Mrs M Grosses St Phillippo-Presidence, Mrs. A.R. uillier ; secretary, Mrs J Barrette ; treasurer, Mrs M Joupal. St Alexis-President, Mrs C All r Scorero. tary, Miss E. Piquet ; treasurer, Mrs. G Archambault. Ste Hubert President, Mrs Leeve Broseau ; secretary, Mrs. V J Trembles ; ceasurer, Mrs Fes Robert. St Martin-President, Mrs Felix Lavoie ; secretary, Mies G Bignoutte ; treasures, Miss C Lavoie. Ste Julie-President, Miss J Collette ; vicepresident, Miss N Collette ; secretary, Miss B Brunelle ; treasurer, Miss M Robidoux. St Norbert - President, Miss S Charpenier ; moretvey, Mr. D Laporte ; treasurer, Mart. Roy. Sta Dorothins - Freshlent, Miss P St. Mau-Sto Deronande - Friendent, miss i et muu-rine : secretary, Miss A Ladouceur ; treasur-er, Miss E Level Ladoue- Rollout, Mes J Girard : secre-ta 7, Miss M Lyons ; treasurers, Miss J. ivage and Mrs G Champagne. St. Urbain--President, Mrs Sabeurin ; secretary, Mira Borrette; treasurer, Mrs Brault. St. Sauveur-President, Mrs. X. Cicutier ; secretary, Mrs Malo ; treasurer, Mrs Plouf. Acgonteuil-President, Mrs F Boyer : secretary, Mrs K Ladouceur ; treasurer, Mrs F Castonguay. Ste. Marguerite du Lac Masson-President. Mrs Chas Lajeunosso; secretary, Mrs A Vindette; treasurer, Mrs J Guenetic, Ste Basile Le Graud-President, Mrs C Bernard ; secretary, Miss Beaudin ; treasarer, Mrs Cresus Bernard. Boucherville-President, Mrs Jos Demers ; treasurer, Miss A B Durochers ; secretary, Miss Agnes Picotte.

he said ; "Hiawassee is your devoted servant."

He sprang into the saddle with the agility of a young man of twenty, and rode off by Rose's side, receiving her warm thanks ter his generous forbearance. "Oh, Frank !" Lucy exclaimed, with a

choking voice, "you have disgraced us, and I am ashamed of you. You must come home with me immediately." "Held your foolish tengue !" her brether

said, as he almost lifted his hand to strike her. "I will not go home t ll I have settled accounts with that cursed old savage."

"Frank," interposed young D'Arcy, "you forget that Hiawassee is a very old man, and that he only did what he did to save you from serious dauger to yourself or to others.

"A savage, indeed !" Lucy was indignantly saying. "I should like to know which was the savage and which the courteous gentleman.

"Lucy ! by ---- !" her enraged brother broke out with another oath, "I'll -

Nothing could have now saved the spirited but rash girl from indignity, had not Gaston placed himself between the utterly enraged brother and his sickly sister.

"Hutchinson," he said, grasping the other's uplifted arm, and speaking to him in a gentle, firm voice, "you must think of yourself. I must save you from doing what you would bittarly regret, and what others would never forgive you." "Miss Luey," Gaston continued, " do me

the favor of rejoining my sister. Ah, Uncle Richard, thank you for coming in time. Will you kindly take care of Miss Hutchison? 1 shall be with you in a moment."

"Your girths are broken or loosened, Frank," he suid to his now silent and shamefaced companion. "Come, let us set them right and rejoin our company." "Gaston D'Arcy," rejoined the other, "I tell you once for all that I will have none of

your grand airs of superiority and protection. Your every word wounds me like a blow."

"Come, Frank," said his companion, "you are not yourself, and you would not have me quarrel with a spirit which you must try to put away from you. Nay, do not speak now; let us only try to set these girths to rights and then overtake our friends. There are Rose and Lucy looking back at us."

The sight of the two girls, who had turned back a few paces to look after the young men, seemed to act as a spell on Frank. He had never been trained to self-control, had been the slave of his own evil passions from child hood, and had been accustomed to see every person within his own home yield to the ungovernable temper which made his parents and relatives wretched, and himself miserable.

The thought that Lucy might relate to her triend the brutal threats he had just made use of, gave a new direction to the stormy feelings within him. Such a disclosure would ruin every hope still cherished of winning Rose's esteem, and securing her love

"You saved me long ago from drown-ing, Gaston," he said, meekly. "I ought never to forget what I owe you. And, to do you justice, you have not once uttered a word

brother's suddenly coming up. one o'clock, Rose," the young men said. and here we are at the 'Lovers' Leap." What do you say to our lunching on the top, seeing what we can in the neighborhood, and then returning home :"

"Just as Hiawassee and you shail decide," Rose answered. "He is our guide, you know, and he knows best what we might see without risking to be out late. What do you say, Hiawassee?

y, Hiawassee: "Mr. Gaston's proposal is a prudent one," is old man replied. "We can easily lead the old man replied. "We can easily lead the horses round to the platform on the top of the rock. While you are refreshing yourselves, he can decide what else to see before dark."

Four colored servants, who had been sent on in advance with luncheon, were resting with their horses in the shade, quite near the shore of the rapid and beautiful river, with the huge rocky mass called the "Lovers' Leap" rising vertically from the road to a height of several hundred feet above them. The party dismounted, Frank and Duncan, who had delighted the younger girls with jest and anecdote, now taking charge of their horses, while Hinwassee aided Rose to dis-

mount, and Gaston lifted the light and wearied form of Lucy from the saddle. "You will not be jealous, Frank," he said, pleasantly, "if I play knight to Miss Hutchinson ?

"I shall be grateful, on the contrary," replied the other ; " and I am sure Lucy must reel both honored and grateful.

"Indeed I do," the girl said in a low tone, heard only by the two young men; "for I would not for the world accept the services of a man who has just threatened

"No more of this, for mercy's sake !" Gas-ton interposed. "Come, Miss Lucy," he continued. "I must put you in my sister's

"How deadly pale you are, my pet," called out the sister herself, who had missed Lucy for the last few moments.

"Oh, I do sometimes wish I were dead !" the impulsive and sorely-tried invalid broke out, as she cast herselt sobbing into her friend's arms.

"What is it, darling? what has happened?" Rose said, looking with alarm at her brother, and remarking Robert Hutchinson's flushed face and angry look. "No, do not tell me yet. Come with me to the water just here, and let me bathe your face and head. A little rest in the shade, and the cool breeze blowing on you will soon revive you.

Supporting and almost carrying the wearied and unnerved little thing to where a mass of mountian laurel overshadowed a little preek as it joined the Tselica, Rose placed her favorite on the fragrant grass amid a wealth of wild flowers, and proceeded to untie her

"Ga ton!" she called to her brother, who was leading Lucy's horse and his own to the river bank, near which Rose was standing ; "Gaston, won't you run and get me a little wine from old Jim's panier?"

(To be continued.)

. The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills

that could recall my obligation. You are is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently now trying to save me from worse than stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, drowning-from that evil self that over. but do not purge. They are sure to please,

Mr. A. F. McIntyre presided and introduced the guests. Mr. Mowat spoke first, and a better exposition of Home Rule was never heard. He went into the question, as we know it in Ontario and Quebec, in its

practical working --as it is understood everywhere by people who have to contend against the Imperial idea in all countries. The stillness of the meeting particularly impressed me. The upplause was spontaneous, and came in by natural response of the people to the thoughts of the orators. There were at least 3,000 present.

THE TORIES

rect.

got up a side show at the Opera House in honor of Sir John Macdonald, who has just returned from the West. The night was rainy. The Tories hired several bands of music to march through the streets and attract the crowd, as the Salvation Army and nigger minstrels do. They announce their meeting half an hour shead of the Liberal meeting. They sent word to the Civil Service that they were all io be present, and they sent spice to the doors of the rink to note and report who doors of the fink to note that to have be were there. I was awfully tickled with the sight of an edging cart, drawn by a wing boned, spavined horse, bad poor ring-boned, spavined horse, bid with the bolts, the heaves, the upizoo, and the angel of the day knows what else besides, announcing in painted letters the Opera House meeting.

AN OLD MAN

was driving the rig, looking as miserable as an old man could look just nke Macdonald, in a downpour of rain for half a doilar. Ask ex-Sheriff Powell or any of those who saw the hearse of the party pass the Russell House if I exaggerate.

Is was beneath the dignity of the Great Conservative party to attempt a counter demonstration. The solid people of the city were at the rink. The slavies of the Civil Service were at the Opera House. The time is coming when the thought of this city is to he expressed. I know that thought is The Torics may do as of old ;

good. rush upon us at the last moment, a heap of money, an army of boodlers, to buy up the loose fish among us. But if I am any judge of the feeling of the community with which I am identified, the men who hold a stake are not going to be swamped by those who have nothing.

Nothing ! The Tories have nothing but the hope that the people are as corrupt as themselves, and that they can go into the market where manhood is for sale and buy it !

Shall it be so?

I say-" No !"

OTTAWA, Sept. 1 .- "I have sat upon Justice OTTAWA, Sept. 1.—"I have sat upon Justice with dignity," said one of Sir John Macdonald's J. P.'s, "and I intend to continue to sit." He acted like a her on a piece of chalk and hatched out a bare bottom. That is the Tory party. Ho has "no confidence in the breed." None whatever. There was a day, if what geologists tell us be true, when the chalk was alive with little animals. But it would take another series of ages to reproduce them. The breed in which intre annuals. Furth would take another strass of ages to reproduce them. The breed in which nobody has confidence is that which is for sale. Sir Jonn referred to the Irish in his famous declaration. Shall it be said that he way right?

IT SHALL NOT

except in so far as certain amorg them gi e | cf St. Mary's, Ont.

10. The Secretary-Treasurerer shall keep a fair record of all meetings, under the proper authority, call meetings and otherwise act in correct with the officers and for the best interests of the association.

many voters favorable to our object as possible, 12. Meetings shall be called by the President or Vice-P esident or three members of the Executive Committee, at their own option, and also at the written request of ten members in good standing the Secretary shall coll a meeting of the Association, after giving due notice.

13. Any member not attending a meeting or failing to pay his dues for one year, will lose his privil-g- of membership, and cannot exercise the right of voting at any meeting of the Association without being re-introduced and elected as a

1. The Association shall be called together at least once in six months. 15. No member [shall speak 'longer than fif-

teen minutes on the subject before the meeting, and only once on any one subject, except that the mover of a resolution shall have a right to reply and close the debate ; and any speaker. on heing called to order by the presiding offi cer, must immediately take his seat.

16. Any member proposing a change or al-teration in the Constitution, By-laws or Rules of Order, must give notice in writing at a general meeting of the association. The oneswhich due notice must be given.

The outcome fee shall be fifty cents, and the annual fee shall be fifty cents.
This is what Toryism is reduced to m its last

ans is what a orygin is reduced to in its 188 gasp at Ottawa. And as it is here so is it else-where. The same game is going on usderhand everywhere, and I would warn all fair-minded pien, of the difficulty which faces there who have to contend equinst such factics. I know that I am trespassing on your space, but I do so in the belief that it is necessary that you and your readers should be awars of the distinctly "No Popery" character of the election crusade entered upon by the Tories.



" Addiction sore long time he bore, Physicians were in valu,

But had he used Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the greatest blood-puri-fier known, he might still be living. For all scrofulous diseases this preparation is a sovereign and never-failing remedy. All humors from a pimple to an ulcer yield to it. It will cure consumption (which is a scrofulous disease of the lungs) if taken in time. All druggists have it.

A number of young men were guying a big Scotchman about his big feet, when he silenced them by saying : "Ye carn mek as mooch foon o' them as ye loke, boot them coom in domned handy whoon ye're in swum-

OFF WORK.

"I was off work for two 'years' suffering from kidney disease, and could got no relief, until advised by a friend to try B.B.B. I was cured by two bottles, and consider it a miraculous cure." The above is the substance of a communication from Wm, Tier,

The following are the general efficers of the bazaar :

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. Z. Racicot, procurator of the archbishopric, organizer ; Rev. J. Primeau, curs of Boucherville, organizer ; T. J. Barbeau, treasurer general ; Rev. T. J. Valland and Mr. A. Robert, assistant treasurers, and the Rev. Fathers J. M. Emard and J. Dunnelly, of the archbishopris ; T. Baillarge, tion will not be debatable at that meeting, but Joliette college; K. Bruchesi, of S. Joweph; will stand until the next regular meeting, but $|\Lambda|$. Archambault, of L'Aston; ton college, a special meeting called for that purpose, of and Mr. Joseph Disrosiers, of Meatreal, corr A. Archambault, of L'Asson; tion cellege, and Mr. Joseph Disrosiers, of Montreal, cor-

councillors-The Very Rev. D. A. Mare-chul, viour general of the archbishoptic; Canon P. Latane, Rev. N. Piche, cara of Lachine ; Messrs. C. S. Rodier, Dr. W. H. Hingston and Jean Leclaire, of Montreal.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Composed of ladies of each of the parishes. Valuing committee---Mrs. A. Levesque, president; Mrs. Judge H. T. Taschereau, vice-president ; J. A. Gravel, J. P. Rottot, and the presidents of the parochial commit tees.

Lottery committee-Mrs. Judge M. Mathieu, president ; Mrs. E. Barnard, first vicepresident, and the members of the parochial committees of Notre Dame, St. Patrick's, St. James', etc.

General Dinner and Lunch committee-Mrs. Jacques Grenier, president; Mrs. C. S. Snowdon, vice-president, and the members of the parochial committees of Notro Dame, St. Patrick's, St. James', St. Joseph's, St. An-thony's, St. Bridget's, St. Gabriel's and St. lean Baptiste.

Refreshment committee, ice cream department (Notre Dame east)-Mesdan es S St Onge, president; S Rivard, vice-president; C Chaput, S Pagnuello, W Warner, R Bellemare, Misses Hogne, Laforce, Trudel, etc. Confectionery department (St James)- Mesdames Dr J A Laramce, president ; CA Geoffrion, vice-president, Judge Ouimet, J L Archambault, JO Dupuis, JN Dupuis, H C Cadieux, etc. Fruit department (county of Hochelaga)-Mesdames Hon Louis Beaubien, president ; A Desjardins, vice president ; J Descaries, l' Claude, A Deschomps, M Prud-homme, J E Miller, J Bto Lencir, Jos Des caries, E Hetu, Gingras, Misses E Chapur, A Chaput E Brousseau, C Brovesseau, Nelson, D Gervais, Hurtubise, Lacombe, Daniel, Leduc, M Poitevin, C Coté, Reilly, E Gagnon,

ON THE RISE.

"Leaves have their time to fall," says the poet, but Wild Strawberry leaves are on the rise just now, being utilized in such enormous quantities in making Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry—the infallible remedy for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea and other Summer Complaints. . .

Tight corsets cause red noses and bad digestion, and bad digestion a saffron-colored skin. Both are hideously unbecoming to twenty five dollar hats. Put a pin in this.

IN BAD HUMOR.

A year ago my head was covered with ares, and the cruption covered my face also. nd spread even until my hands were sore. became weak and ill. Finding no cure I ried Burdock Blood Bitters. Two bottles rfectly cured me." Statement of Miss Minnie Stevenson, Cocagne, N.B.

mon.'

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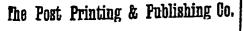
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WEDNESDAY..... SEPTEMBER 8, 1886

LEARNED persons are now calculating the amount of connection which existed between the recent earthquake and the eclipse of the sun which took place last Sunday. In South Carolina the eclipse was not wholly visible, though we presume the philosophers will not consider that of paramount importance. But as there have been eclipses of the sun every year, with no earthquakes, the general run of acientists will probably see nothing but a coincidence in the events.

THE announcement made in the Imperial Parliament last night by the l'oatmaster-General to the effect that the establishment of a mail route "from Ireland by way of the Federation League had for their object the British North America and the far east," may mean via Queenstown or Lough Foyle. | nal arrangements as to postal convenience It is probably too much to hope that the and telegraphic affairs. Each section or part administration intends to put the magnificent of the empire is designed to give its quota. harbor of Galway into a position of "working order." Speed, convenience and nature independence, so far as home rule is conall combine to make that port the proper the Liverpool influence would be too strong be the extension of Home Rule for Ireland. and salutary a step.

THE barracks in Paris known as "La France Nouvelle," and commemorating old times and the old regime were recently ordered to be renamed. It is pleasing to learn that owing to representations by Canadians to Gen. Boulanger this needless piece of vandalism has been avoided. France has yet much to learn from her whilom colony, and it is to be hoped that the interference by some of the people of Canada on the present occasion will remind her of the fact. In faith and morals the sometime New France stands a striking light and example to the mother country.

expense, describing the obange, and sent to vinces, this is the one that ought to be each of them all an heirloom. In view of the studded thickest with them. The ball has uncertainty of mortal career, which ends been set rolling at Three Rivers, but sometimes disastronaly, it would perhaps be when are we to see in Montreal well to leave this kind of commemoration to Quebec and elsewhere the effigies of those be put up by an admiring posterity. The great men of old to whom Canada owes her city of Rochuster was convulsed with mirth present position.

quake, if time and space permitted,

bat this will no doubt be done

this much to be said. If our friends across

the border allow the sea serpent to get out of

the cul de sac he has entered without solving

the mystery, they will be blameable. Here

is a splendid opportunity of putting

that wonderful submarine boat, "The Peace-

maker," of which so much has recently been

printed to a practical test. It is going to do

for all the navies of the world and surely

must be equal to searching for and tackling

the sea serpent now reported cruising off

LORD SALISBURY is a distinguished scientist

and especially an electrician. His ancestor

was Prime Minister, or corresponding official,

to Queen Elizabeth, and his mansion, Hatfield

House, so often visited by that virago, is

lighted on an electrical system of his own in-

vention. Now, it is reported, he has been

occupied for some time with an invention

that is to "cut, bind, cart and thresh" a

field of wheat by electricity. We are further

told that his invention, tested a few days ago,

did not come up to the stage of cutting,

owing to the machinery being out of order,

though the other part of the work was satis-

factory. The wire through which this was

accomplished was a mile and a half long.

This is, no doubt, a good labor saving inven-

tion, but why does not the British Premier

give a little more attention to Irish affairs

and not leave so much to that young tiger-cub

Churchill ? Labor saving is one thing ; im-

mediate suffering is another. Let Lord Salis-

bury turn his attention to this latter. Very

probably some of his farm laborers do not

regard with pleasure equal to his own pride

an invention which threatens to do the work,

for which they are paid, by means of a key

A RATHER funny quarrel, or as it is de

cribed. "internecine dissension." has been

taking place in the ranks of that abominable

nuisance the Salvation Army. Notwith-

standing the fact that the Swiss are natu-

touched perhaps in his lordship's study.

Kingston and Rondout.

not long ago by a citizen who erected a statue of himself. The two cases are not very dif The secret history of such affairs as are now in progress on the Balkans is never

known until many years after their taking place. If the true inwardness of the present political game were known it would probably be amusing as showing the "ways that are dark" in diplomacy. On the surface the matter is amusing. But it is serious in so far as it indicates that the smouldering sparks of war always tound under the " Lastern Question," no matter how peaceful the surface may appear, are about to burst into flame again. Then there will be a fresh arrangement of the political chess board and the same old process commenced again.

ferent.

The sudden supercession of Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister at Constantinople, at the present juncture is very significant. Sir Edward Thornton is a good diplomatist, but his objet sphere of work has been in Western Europe, and much of it in the United States, where diplomacy, if its called into play at all, does not require to rive above mediocrity, and where, if it does, is generally handed over to " high joints." Oriental diplomacy is a different matter, and the transfer of Sir William White to Constantinople means that the present Government expects to have to meet some rude shocks. Sir William, who was long Consul-General at Warsaw, is well acquainted with Russian methods. Lord Dufferin and Sir William White are at present the most able "Eastern statesmen" in the British service, and have both attained to a position in Turkish confidence only held by Lord Strattord de Redcliffe.

Extremes always meet and those ultra Unionists who contend in favor of what they term "Federation of the Empire" are perhaps unconsciously greatly aiding the cause of Home Rule for Ireland. Oddly enough the journals who oppose Home Rule are strong advocates of "federation." This is utterly inconsistent, and those who persist in advocating federation must be led up to conceding the justice of the claims of Ireland. The proposals madete Lord Salisbury by defence of all ports and commerce, and inter-Such a plan must necessitate entire cernd, and the very first step in the direction rally a quiet peaceful people, the rabble con. terminal point for such a service. Probably of accomplishing the scheme would have to stituting the Army has seen fit to intrude itto permit the Government to take so bold We do not anticipate the suscess of self into the country, neaded by a "Captein" the League at present, but the federation Schaaf. The notions of this individual con-

land, are of infinite value to Ireland just at raligious seem to be a grade above those of

form. He is in fact a " reformer" who would have delighted the heart of a Luther. He abhors the "abuses" of Mahomedanism, and must not be deprived of any of the sensual luxuries forbidden by the Koran. His effem-THE sea serpent has appeared again. This inate conduct, no doubt learnt during his time he has turned up in the Hudson contaminating contact with the Feringhees, river, and his aprearance was of the convenis enough to make the pones of his father, tional order, with "devilish" eyes and the the old Lion of the Punjab. Rungheet Singh, usual tendency to spout something dreadful. turn in his grave, if he had one, but The very interesting and long telegraphic his body having been burnt this operdespatch on the subject says it looked like ation could not well be accomplished. " shavings," but evidently it must have been But Dhuleep Singh has lost what no amount sulphurous flames. It would be interesting to connect the appearance of the serpent, so of repentance can restore to him in the eyes of the Sikhs, and that is caste and prestige. far up the Hudson, with the earth-

treated, but politically he is a dead duck in In due course by the scientists. But there is oriental affairs.

There is no doubt that he has not been well

and Mr. Chagnon's tales of immorality in the Ottaws departments be true, then it would seem that there are those at Washington who desire to flatter us, or perhaps we ought to say our system of departmental economy. It appears there has recently been some fluttering in the governmental dovecot at Washington in consequence of the complainta of a Mrs. Charlotte Smith, who has recently assumed; the presidency of the Woman's National League, having quitted the public employment a sadder and disgusted, but a wiser woman. She has a terrible tale to tell. and, alluding to the departments, says that the appointment of women to office leads to most disastrons results, and she adds, on behalf of her Society, "that all the League asks is that a certain class of women be classified where they belong. If they are a receasary for legislation even on the Jeffersonian or any other plan, the League wants a separate appropriation for pretty women." She " proteste against the appointing powers being furnished with mistresses at the expense of the general Government." In a letter to President Cleveland she declares that materials for worse exposures than those of the Pall Mall Gazette might be found at Washington. This is a sad state of things. and her description of the male portions of the U.S. Civil Service might certainly have been written at Ottawa. She speaks of the male clerks as "broken down politicians and played-out partisan bums," as "political dudes," and " ornamented figure heads."

PARNELL'S AMENDMENT.

The fate of Mr. Parnell's amendment in the House of Commons, last night, shows more conspicuously than ever that no real dependence can be placed on many of those who profess to be friends of Ireland at a pinch. Sir Wm. Harcourt found it "expedient" to oppose the amendment, which was, as we pointed out yesterday, a plain, unvarnished statement of principle and fact. Mr. Parnell was, we think, a little over indulgent to the gentleman in question, and he very reasonarguments, which are gaining force in Eng. | cerning the duties of those who affect to be | ably pointed out that it was only by a persistent assertion of these principles that the

when he posed as an English "country his "affectionate, and grateful" subjects, of taith op the part of the public in subject gentleman" at Elveden Hall. He has re he immediately pens a letter, couched nounced Christianity and returned to the in terms of humble sarcasm to his persecutor, Prophet's faith, but in a modified thanking him for his action, and promising "unalterable devotion." The Czar does not seem to appreciate "chaff," and answers with decided anger. The fact is that Russia has not gained very much by her last war with Turkey, so far as strengthening her position on the Balkans is concerned. She finds the barrier sgainst her becoming stronger even than when the "unsreakable Turk" was there all alone. It is easy to see, therefore; some of the motives for provoking the recent peaceful revolution, which turned out too is a pity that the Government cannot borre pesceful for the requirements of Russian a Prime Minister who is at present service ambition.

MISREPRESENTATION.

The whole course of Canada goes to show that what she wants is a new treaty, by the terms of which the United States might pay a good round sum for the privilege of shipping men and landing cargoes in Canadian ports,

Ir imitation be the sincerest kind of flattery and the Canadians would have the right to sell their fish in our ports free of duty. The of affairs, which were, in fact, not at all seizing of our vessels, the strict espionage of like those existing in Ireland, though a our fisher: , the many vexatious delays and annoyances to which our vessels have been subjected, have all been undertaken and im posed with the idea of forcing us into the regotiation of such a treaty as they want .--N.Y. Evening Mail.

> Canada wants nothing of the sort. Sup pose that the United States were to put the question to a fair test and propose an ordinary treaty, based on equitable principles. Then it would be seen that Canada desires nothing more than such a negotiation, but German ascendency in Bohemia similar certainly nothing less, If the Evening Mail really believes what it says as quoted in Ireland. The Bohemian State Parliane above, it is in error, and if it Frepresents the ideas on the subject held by the American people they are in error also. But this is not the case, as is shown abundantly in the controversy that has been going on for months past. The present Governmen at Washington seems inclined to be just and being oppressed. It was the Orange a honest in the matter, but faction, as represented by the Mail, bars the way. The cause of the obstruction, as seen in the Senate, threatens to become a serious matter for the sides alike. In due time the clamour sub consideration of the constitutional reformers of the Union, who are every day making for he had taken good care that it should a themselves heard and their influence more be broken. It is true that felt.

THE BRETHREN SQUABBLING.

The "County Master" of the Orangemen in Frontenac had a grievance. He and his friends imagined they had discovered a dreadful conspiracy aimed at their rights and which his ancestors had been exiled, we liberties, and a blood or fire resolution was to be sent to the Minister of Justice stating that | Austria might profitably exchange press "the Government servants in the Kingston for a time. Better still, the former min Penitentiary, who belong to the Orange throw Lord Randolph Churchill in anim order, had been forbidden by the department to wear their regalis, and march in procession," and threa ening all sorts of Ev 1 things The Minister of Justice answered :--

The warden at Portsmouth stated, on June 26th, that during the previous year he had taken exception to officers of the penetentiary asking leave of absence to join in the public celebration of July 12th and asked instructions in the premises. He was told in reply that in my opinion 'the officers should not have leave of absence for such purposes.'

This, the minister added, was a question of discipline only, and no infringement of rights jurors clapped into prison immediately ai

ing opposition, and in spite of other channel of competition, the road has stood firm. the result, as announced, is very gratifyin We have no doubt that the public will, will ourselves, hope that the present improvement will continue.

SEPT. 8, 1886

A HINT FOR THE BRITISH.

An American once undertook to gover Ireland well and make it a peaceable an prosperous island by contract, if the Britis would let it out to him. How far this schem would have succeeded we cannot say, but the Emperor of Austria and put the affain of Ireland into his hands. Count Tak is one of the most distinguished statesmen Europe, and is an Irishman by descent. F seven years past he has been at the head the Austrian Government, succeeding Prind Auersperg. He succeeded to a sea of troub and difficulty, in consequence of the position course, differing in degree. The Poles Gallicia and the Tckeks in Bohm in a state of incipient rebellin and complained that they were copress by the dominant though numerica ly smaller element of the population. H plan of remedy was sharp but effective. at was based on the principle of equal righ: His course is thus summarized. Up to t time of his taking office there had beer the English ascendency which used to the was a fraud and a sham. The 1,500,000 Ge mans enjoyed more political power than t 3,600,000 Slave. Count Teaffe took mea for securing a representation pro rata. Ta Jermans, finding they could lord it no lots over the Tcheks, exclaimed that they reover again. Count Taaffe appreciated the position and took no notice of the clamar and enforced the law which was just to b ed, and peace did not require to be restored case of ireland presents greater & ments of wrong and oppression than existed either of the two Austrian cases cited. B we venture to say that Count Tuafe, who his dealings with the case doubtless reme bared the sufferings of the country in be quite equal to the occasion. England e require his return.

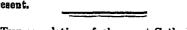
THE JURY SYSTEM IN PERIL.

That great " palladium of public liketty, the jury system, seems falling into and data pute. While it is very properly made th subject of the severest criticism, evental quently take place which show that s only can a jury fail to protect, but that it d also prove a channel of the gravest iniquit In a recent trial in New York we find cert

The Ottawa Free Press is horrified at the conduct of Mr. Baskerville, M.P.P., because a private luncheon given to the Irish lacrosse team, and says : "It seems as if the provincial member went deliberately out of his way slow but steady growth of the church. to wound the feelings of the guests present at the banquet." Mr. Baskerville has explained and most people will agree with him, "that it is not necessary on all such occasions as that referred to to propose Her Majesty's health." It is not customory in England to have these "customary loyal toasts" at every little hole-and-corner bun-feed. Why should it be here?

up between two points wholly unconnected. electricity were said to have worked admirably, though many miles spart. The relations of electricity to the carth are, to some extent, known, and it is only to be hoped that Signor Pietri will develop his scheme. What a great thing it will be when every one will be able to have an instrument in his house, by which he will be able to communicate with anywhere ! But what a much greater blessing for the newspapers. Farewell then the wretched cables and cooked up news. Farewell, associated press, and farewell, a long farewell, to telegraphic monopoly !

good opinion of themselves and to estimate of value than the citizens. The Council rethe High Court. in consequence of the trouble | The event is also interesting, inasmuch as it |



THE completion of the great Cathedral of those who do nothing else lay themselves their maxim. This is practically a repetition St. Peter is a work in which the whole open to the charge of being mere brawlers and of the tactics of O'Connell, and the necessity Province is interested. But, naturally, the greatest amount of practical support must be looked for from the city, and therefore the plan of holding a gigantic bazaar in aid of the building is a very wise one. So far as the and the infirm." His "orders" caused quite scheme can be seen in its initial stage a sensation and almost an insurrection. Two it promises to be an overwhelming success. The majority of our readers are acquainted by the way, by a young officer of the femiwith the general designs of the magnificent pile, and we teel sure that they will do all in chale, being sent to investgate decided that their power to aid in the completion of the noble copy of the great historical Catnedral

Church of the Holy Father. The proposition he did not propose the health of the Queen at | of Archbishop Bourget was a bold one, but that it was not too bold and strictly in accord with the spirit of his people is proved by the

THE Halifax Chronicle announces that there are four hundred houses under sale for taxes in that city. It sums up the provincial position as follows, and it alludes very strongly to one grievious cause for complaint Nova Scotia has against the Dominion :-"One reason why this province is in such financial straits is because it began building Some time ago it was stated that an its railways in advance of the other provinces. Italian had exhibited a method by means of and had to take for that purpose the money which electric communication could be kept | placed to our credit at Ottawa-the interest on which was our provincial revenue. Since Two instruments dealt with in accordance that time the Dominion has undertaken to with the conditions of the technical negative build railroads for the provinces. If we had and positive, and the several known laws of | waited till now we might have had our railroads and our full subsidy as well. That is the position in which the other provinces are. We ask as a simple matter of justice that we be put in as good a position as they are in, and that the money which we spent on railroads be returned to us. If you wish to effectually kill all chance of our ever obtaining that money then vote for the Tories" says the Chronicle to its readers.

THE unveiling of the statue of Joseph event in a double sense. He certainly was a brave and faithful Indian, and bore, in his THE Toronto aldermen seem to have a very own way, no small part in the history of the country at a critical time. At the their rublic worth at perhaps a higher rate same time something might be done to commemorate the life and gallant death of Tecently passed resolutions re-naming various cumseth. He sleeps mystoriously in streets in the city after themselves. This an apparently unknown grave, but his take a pride. was done in direct opposition to the judges of actions merit some public recognition.

such a proceeding would necessarily cause to shows that the idea of "putting history into secretly circulated in the Punjab inciting the property owners with their titles, and also in | bronze," as the late Prince Consort said, is the Sikhs to insurrection is highly probable chancery suits. But the vanity of the "worthy growing in Canada, and it is to be hoped in view of the recent vagaries of Dhulcep Czar, printed elsewhere, is unique. Having In spite of all this expense, good managealdermen" did not end at that point and cer that ere long we shall see many Singh. That Prince has thrown off the mask been kicked out of Bulgaria at the instance ment has, even in face of what tificates have been engrossed at the public statues of our great men. But of all the pro- he so adroitly wore for a number of years of the Russian Emperor and called back by has been said to amount to a bad breac, and not merely verbal complaint.

his associates, and he told them that " Pray

loafers. I insist upon the soldiers of both and value of following ther was seen sexes doing some useful work as well, and by in the concession made by the Govway of an instalment I want them to devote ernment, after which Mr. Parnell withthemselves to the care of the sick, the aged, people, a "Colonel" who was accompanied, nine persuasion, who calls herself la maré. the "Captain" Schaaf was wrong and must

go. But the rank and file stood fast, and now are told, that an independent Swiss Salvation Army is to be formed which is to be "free from all the ciap-trap (hokue-pokus) the English Salvation Army is affected by." What a blessing it would be if the "Army" in Montreal were detailed to go and suppress this insutrection,

In the history of missionary work there is no pobler record than that of the martyrs de Brebeuf, Lallemant and their companions. The terrible, but fascinating, story of their glorious deaths is one familiar to all and needs no recapitulation. In fact, the pen halts on approaching the subject. We are glad to be able to announce that the corner stone of the Memorial Church to be erected at Penetanguishene to the honor of the great missionaries will be laid on Sunday next by the Archbishop of Toronto. This church will be in every sense a national offering, and it is pleasing to see that not only will the John A. Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. W. Laurier, Mr. W. R. Meredith. the Quebeo Ministry, the Montreal, Dr. J. C. Taché of Ottawa, Dr. Brant on Monday will be an interesting and the Princess Louise, Cardinal Manning, is to be expected. Mr. Gladstone has led the justified any person in ever expecting. and the Bishops of Normandy, the country | them to rest easily until they obtain an en. | that the work was one altogether ahead of Father De Breheuf, L. P. Morton (then U. S. Ambassador to France), members of the French Academy, Senators, and other distinguished persons. This is an undertaking in which the whole country may well



THE rumor that a proclamation has been

party he represented ever had anything given ers and processions are all very well, but them at all. "Try and try again" must be drew his amendment. But the main point arrived at was obtained notwithstanding the weak-kneed friends of the cause. It will be a singular example of that strange revenge which time brings around if the government is seen accepting Mr. Parnell's land bill as the basis of its own legislation, and this is highly probable.

PARNELL'S AMENDMENT.

The rules of Parliament have become so fossilized by precedent piled on precedent that it is impossible for any government to ride rough shod over a minerity of it is a de could have had no sectarian bias against termined one. Thus the motion of Lord the Orangemen, especially in regard this city will afford sufficient provi Randolph Churchill that the supply bills have precedence in the Imperial Parliament with a stating his opinion, and the latter view to passing them and then adjourning, is merely concurred therein, but never at iest not going to be carried without a debate and some explanations. Mr. Parnell's amondmont is to the point and asserts the penetentiary would want to be off every a principle. It runs :- "The necessity for whipstitch. It is also equally apparent that measures to ameliorate the condition of the chis feigned indignation is merely assumed for electioneering purposes. people of Ircland is so urgent that this House

declines to surrender to the Government the usual facilities enjoyed by members of the House." This is a plain declaration and a

BULGARIA.

trance.

The "Bulgarian Atrocities" of which we used to hear so much seem to have been succeeded by Bulgarian political pantomines. The recent escapade of Prince from certain stindpoints. The corres-

or liberties, civil or religious. But this is not satisfying to the soul of the Rev. Brother Gallagher, and he lifts up his voice with a great cry of lamentation that the unfortunate prison officials were not allowed to march on the "glorious twelfth," and he demands with touching bathos :--"Would Penitentiary officials have been rendered unfit for duty among convicts by marching with the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell or have been contaminated by listening to the words of wisdom that gushed from his Protostant heart that day ?" Here's richness-as the late Mr. Squeers said ! But there comes another Orangeman, who proves the delightful unity that must prevail among that rancorous fraternity, who sits on his friends, as follows :--It is patent to the meanest comprehension that the warden, (a Methodist in religion.) authorized or ordered any compliance therewith. Why if all these "thegium thoo" rackets are to be celebrated, the guards at

THE GRAND TRUNK.

Notwithstanding the systematic attacks fair challenge to the Government. It will be upon the Grand Trunk and the organized for the latter, not only to vote the amend attempts to decry it and injure its standing in ment down, but to prove it untrue. The England and its business here, it is able former can, no doubt, be done, but certainly to announce a credit balance of £80,000 worthy object be subscribed for by Catholics not the latter. Although there is but little for the past fiscal half year. This, in but by Protestants also. Among the sub- to add to what is already known of the de- face of opposition and competition such scribers are the Lt. Governor of Ontario, the plorable condition of Ireland, no harm as was never anticipated when the road Mayor and Council of Penetanguishene, Sir will be done by a repetition of was built, is an encouraging sign. The fact and argument, by the Irish representa. Grand Trunk has done so much to protives, on the subject. No doubt this will not mote the commercial and social advancement be very pleasant for the Government, but of this country that it is really unpatriotic Mayor of Quebec, the Mayor of Montreal, until it endeavors to deal with the great and ungrateful to speak ill of it. Its advance Hoa. P. J. O. Chauveau, L'abbe Vereau of problem now before it, and demanding im. in the face of almost insuperable difficulties mediate solution in a more definite manner and obstructions has been more rapid than Scadding of Toronto, the Marquis of Lorne than it has shown signs of doing, nothing else the circumstances of its birth would have Sir Charles Tupper, the Archbishop of Rouen | people too close to the promised land for To some extent those who thought of the requirements of the country were correct, and heavy and discouraging losses were necessarily the first results. But its enemies seem determined it shall never make them up. Then savage attacks, for political reasons, for years injured the road. Next, competition necessitated heavy outlay Alexander is decidedly comical, viewed on stock and way, and branch roads had to be acquired to complete the system, and parallel pondence between Alexander and the lines were threatened, by way of blackmail.

their verdict, and the extraordinary annou ment then made that each juryman h throughout the trial, been watched by t detectives, and, as probably the latter we deemed as untrustworthy as the jurors, the were unconscious of each other's present Many of the most eminent jurists have openly questioned the desirableness of main taining the system at least in its present dominating form. It does not indeed requi a jurist to see that the system open to the grossest abuses. The try of England shows that some the most atrocious acts of injust have been caused by juries, though, as rule, the judge has received the credit of a that was bad in connection with the subje Here in Canada there seems to be gu reason for believing that the jury systemis menace rather than a security to the court of justice. The Court of Queen's Bend this. It is not long since Judge Rams found it necessary to threaten to dimi the entire petit jurors on the par in consequence of manifest non-attintion the cvidence taken in certain cases. B severe as he was, his remarks were by means so severe as those of Mr. Justice B vesterday in his charge to the grand jure The learned judge said :---

You have heard it stated that you are: to act on the one hand, through envy, half or malice, and on the on the other, neith from fear, favor or affection, gain, reward hope thereof. To do otherwise, you mu feel, would be the reverse of your duty. is not necessary for me to add any more this point, I believe. However, let me co your attention to an obligation to whi Grand Jurors are sworn, but which, vel often, is considered and treated with ma levity; I mean the secrecy with which the deliberations ought to be conducted. communicate outside what has passed your room is an extremely grave offence. I Grand Juror who wittingly becomes guilty the same casts his oath under his feet a renders himself guilty of perjury. Unjor nately this sacred engagement is too often M gotten, I am bound to say.

Here is a very serious charge, and we thin that if the knowledge of this frequent P jury is so evident to the banch, it is t some example was made of the offend A commission of the judiciary should b cognizance of the matter for the purp either of reforming or establishing a syst which, under the guise of conserving put safety, can, it seems, hide such abomina iniquities. If perjury is "too often" ce mitted in connection with the oath of a jur those depending on the system for a fair # may easily see that such matters as "et hatred, malice, fear, gain reward or bo thereof" are items that may seriously mi tate against them. When judges speak the manner indicated, it is time for actio

point a moral and adorn a tale for the

warning and edification of the balanco

of humanity. But this is clearly not

the case, for when "Ouida" ventures

into the field of serious literature we have the

same contemptuous view of the gentle sex ex-

pressed, though, of course, the scandalous

element has necessarily to be left out. In the

current number of the North American

Review "Onida" has expressed her views upon

the question of Female Suffrage, and she

holds the idea up to such derision that

it is clear no woman's vote will ever

be cast if her views of the subject

ever generally prevail. Woman in her intel.

lectual sphere is the subject of the article,

but "Ouida" has placed in the back ground of

her sketch some very sensible, though com-

mon place platitudes, on political matters in

political party may be in office, female

follows because recent events in England have

late Baron Stockmar, to the effect that re-

of a very successful termination, and

imitated as it once was. This is due to the

working of principles which Ouida, in com-

pany with other great thinkers whose

thoughts she borrows, deplores. We are

told that "rationally, logically, political

power ought to be allotted in proportion to

the stake which each voter possesses in the

country. But this sound principle

has been totally disregarded in the

present political systems of both Eu-

rope and America. Vaporings anent the

inherent "rights of man" have been allowed

to oust out common sense and logical action,

and he whose contributions to the financial

and intellectual power of his nation are of the

largest and noblest order has no more electo-

ral voice in the direction of the nation than

the drunken navvy or the howling unit of

the street rowdy. This is esteemed liberty

and commends itself to the populace because

it levels or seems to level intellect and

wealth with poverty and ignorance."

is about to change this within her own

borders, and therefore her conclusion that

the same country will follow in the wake of

democracy in England is rather illogical.

But she deals immediately with female suf-

points out that democracy and conservatism

alike are apparently inclined to favor femi-

nine suffrage, though for wholly distinct

THE TRU" WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

A WOMAN ON FEMALE SUFFRAGE. | round his near. As he unrolled the portrait

That prolific writer, " Ouida," has in her novels drawn plotures of her sex which seem Roman Catholic Church !" to show that she possesses a singularly mor-

The Globe adds, very sensibly, " a more bid and low opinion of womankind. The disgusting exhibition of cowardice, brutality, reviewer of ons! of her novels might reasonand degraded taste was never made in any ably think that the was merely sketching the country," character of the black sheep of the fold to

With this every thinking, not to say decent-minded, individual in this civilized community will cordially concur. No person not containing an element of savagery in his disposition would make sport of a man now in his grave, even though he had suffered the malefactor's doom. Such a man is at least supposed to have explated his crimes, and, so over his life and deeds.

there very reasonably may be, concerning the tain what he has written in England concerning propriety of executing Riel. From the bumanitarian point of view it is deemed by willingly. we feel persuaded. How comes it then that we should find in MacMillan's Magmany that he was actuated by good motives a article contributed by Mr. Smith which and should have been pardoned ; that he was | cannot obtain the approval of those who value insane and should have been sent to an asylum and some other theories have been put forward.

general. The writer says "there are many Then there exist in the breasts of eminent evidences that before very long, whichever furists grave doubts as to the legality of the proceedings at Regina. It is true that the suffrage will be announced at Westhighest appeal did not sustain these doubts, minater, and if it be so it is but we are inclined to think that even this scarcely to be doubted that the French ruling did not convince the majority that the Chambers and the Representative House at masterly opinion of the Hon. W. Macdougall Washington will be loth to lag behind and on the subject was not the correct statement resist such a precedent." This, by no means, of the postion of affairs.

There was room for doubt and hositation proved the truth of a remark, made by the on nearly all points connected with the Riel trial. There was cause for strong feeling. presentative government was on its trial-That strong feeling exists, and knowing that was fifty years ago. The trial does that a large section of the community feel not seem to-day to give earnest strongly on the subject Mr. Whit's action

is an outrage, a disgrace. It is not the less so it is that the some time vaunted so to himself as an individual. British system is not so likely to be closely

But he is untruthful as well as bratal. How dare he drag the Church Sto his infamous oratory? How dare he mouth about sacred things which he does not understand, and, Orangeman as he is, can only mention in his ignorance to insult and malign ?

Surely, of all men, Mr. White ought specially to appreciate the force of the maxim that the cobbler should not get above his last.

And, again, when did the Church make a saint of Louis Ricl? The Church has been particularly non-committal in the matter as it happens, and Riel has received nothing at its hands more than any other dead Catholic. The incident is one which proves conclusively the infamous tactics which the governmental party are carrying into effect in Haldimand, and Haldimand is, of course, only a sample of the whole line of conduct planned by the present office-holders at Ottawa.

It is disgraceful and infamous. It is doomed to failure, and nothing will contribute "Ouida" holds the opinion that America to its failure more than a few more such exhibitions as that made by the Hon. Thomas White. It would be entertaining to see the consequences of that gentleman taking the advice of the Globe, which says : "Let the Hon, Thomas White repeat his action at his own home in Montreal if he is not ashamed frage more than with general principles, and and afraid to do so."

ST. PATRICK'S AND ROME.

The Dublin Freeman says :- It seems a singular thing, when one comes to think of reasons. The conservatives think women al. it, that, with all its wealth and variety of , Rome should not contain one bear ing the name of the Apostle of Irelaud for its patron saint. There is scarcely one of the by a temple dedicated to his nume and honor. Ireland, with her glorious St. Patrick, is almost the solitary exception. When the 17th of March comes round in each year the Irish in Rome have to seek the friendy shelter of the Church of St. Agatha or the Church of St Isidore for the celebration of the Feast of their National Saint. It is not easy to conceive how this should have continued so long, but nevertheless there is the solid fact staring us in the face, and to this hour St. Patrick has no shrine in Rome. And assuredly this could not have been from any lack of sympathy between Rome and Ireland. nor from the absence of holy old traditions to bind them together in affectionate union. Since the golden link of love between them was first blessed by Celestine in the person of Patrick, it has never been sullied or sheltered, and no power of men has ever availed to break it. Her unbroken line of Prelates has always testified for Ireland her cvalty to the Roman Pontiffs, and her readinoss to do service in their behalf. And Rome has in turn been always true to Irc. and, and the most illustrious of its Popes have been the truest and most constant friends to this old Cathelie lung of ours. It is not. therefore, any want of mutual sympathy traditions of Ireland abiding in her sucred places. The nublest of the Irish exiles sleep their long sleep on the slopes of the Janiculum, and close the spot where the maitydom of to St Peter is reverently commeniorated. The heart of Ireland's beloyed Liberator rests in one of its most ancient and venerable churches, and the great Luke Wadding is only one of a host of Irish ecclesiastics and scholars whose remains are interred in Roman soil. But yet, in Rome, that has so many memories of Ireland, Ireland's National Saint is without a special temple to his glory. But at last a change is likely to take place. Father Glynn, the energetic and patriotic Prior of the Community of the Augustinians in Rome, has thought happy thought of erecting there the the church whose absence is certainly so striking and so singular. He has already made a giant stride in the direction of success. He communicated the idea to the Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIIL, and His Holiness at once sanctioned the project and gave it his blessing. From out his slender resources he has contributed the magnificent sum of four thousand trancs, and has thus set a practical example which is sure to be followed. The venerated Archbishop Kirby, has, as might be expected from his brave, generous Irish heart, entered be soon in freland to solicit assistance for his will not have long to wait before receiving a sufficient sum from Irish Catholics at home and abroad for the election in Rome of a At a meeting at Cayuga last week, Hon, temple worthy of Ire and's National Saint

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 2.—According to the Week, Mr. Goldwin Smith was delegated by some party in Canada to go to England and do something for the salvation of the empire. To read his reports is like going back to our schoolboy days, when we admired Cæsar's famous de spatch, relating how he "arrived, saw and conquered." Hereafter the Roman emperor must go down to the foot of the class among conquerors and allow Goldwin Smith to go up head. THE NEW CONQUEROR

vent, saw, saved. Nothing but modesty must have induced Mr. Smith to refrain from telling grateful Constiants of the processions of British men and matrons who thanked him on their far as the world is concerned, a veil drops knees for saving the country from destruction and the civilization of the world from everlasting collapse. It must have been modesty. But Mr. White goes further than this. He Certainly it could not have been passionate knows that there is difference of opinion, as there wary reasonably may be concerning that Canada. Mr. Smith would not commit libel the truth ?

LITERARY INCENDRIASM

is the last crime we would think of charging sgainst Mr. Smith. Somebody must have been playing the old game of interpolating, and slipped into his article that passage wherein it s suggested that "The Irish are migratory, and do not acquire the residence qualification," either "in England, Canada, the United States or Anstralia." We fancy that there are some Irishmen in this country who have acquired the residence qualification. Perhaps not to the same extent as Mr. Smith, for all men are not equally fortunate. But we have a right to expect from a grave historian some show of fide ity to demonstrated facts. If past history is to be read after the manner evinced in the article quoted, we must be terribly at sca. In Canada we have many Irish settlers. We also have Erglish, Scotch, Germans and others. How wrong is is to single out any of these and de cribe them as aleens

AT WAR WITH SOCIETY ?

Supposing there was a people in this country for the objects of the clan," we should know tor the objects of the chin," we should know them. But where are they? Mr. Smith has assumed a role and speaks for Canada. We question his right to do so, even though he has a reputation as a professor possessing "residence quali-tication." In the fulfillment of his mission to reconquer Britain from Ghalatone, he was not in this in heaving false mitmas he was not justified in bearing false witness against any portion of the community in Canada. By doing so he must injure the cause which he professes to have at heart.

At any rate, the Empire has been saved. Mr. Smith did it, and our gratitude to him is great. Not an great, however, as to make us overlook his putting the unconquered Irish to the literary sword.

OTTAWA. Sept. 4th.-All the influences possible are being brought to bear by the government to carry their man in Haldimand. It would seem that the gerrymander, the Franchise act, the Revising barrister and the Indian vote are not considered sufficiently potent to swamp a former Liberal majolity of 126! Therefore ministers have sent any amount of money into the county. They have also detailed their best speakers and most trusty organizers to stump the county and secure the best advantages possible for the party. The Tory cards in this election may be arranged as follows :--

- The Gerrymander. The Franchise Act.
- The R-vising Barrister. The Indian voters,
- Choice of time
- Periect organization.
- Beat Tory orators. Most depraved Tory agents.
- Government influence, unsparingly exercised.

All the powers of patrotage, Surely so overwhelming an array of election seapons should secure the election of the Tory candidate. But the party needs them all to overcome its bad name, bad cause, and an adverse majority of 126.

ON THE OTHER SIDE

the Liberals have nothing but their natural strength, a go d cause, a d, it may be, a possi-bly fair organization. But by every rule of justice and fair play they ought to be Besides 129,000 routs whom yo sustained with a sweeping majority. It is difficult to think that ovit influences evit influences is not commemorated in the Eternal City constituency like Haldinand, and that ment to the foot of the sanctuary more than 1.10 by a temple dedicated to his name and could be found who for any reason, or under ecclesiastics. In short, 612 ministers of Jest any stress of influence, would vote for so abanthe sacerdotal unction. doned an administration. Even the Government speakers, their best and brightest, are

what complicated story we will let the Citizen relate it its own way :--"A short time sgo certain conspirators, some of them, we have reason to believe, holding high positions, sent to Irish Canadian newspaper a long letter deal-ing with Separate School and other mat-Over 3.900 Persons Visit the Cathedral on Roman Catholic Diocese of Ottawa. The con-spirators placed under their communication a nom de plume which had been exclu ively used by a gentleman who occasionally corresponded with the *Citizen*, their diatolical object being to hold him responsible for their criticisms on the affairs of the diocese, viewed from Irish and Freuch stand-points respectively. They carried out their maricious intentions, and in the columns of the. Ottawa Free Press a gentleman was charged with writing the communication—which one of them penned.

Of course there is no patenting an assumed name is newspaper writing. But, honor among thieves is a virtue that ought to be respected by those who undertake to instruct the public and are too modest to reveal their identity.

RIDEAU.

ADDRESS TO THE ARCHEISHOP.

on behalf of all the clergy ordained by His

The banquet having closed, the guests joined the crowd in the large bazaar hall and devoted their time to visiting the different booths and viewing the many articles ex-hibited. During the evening Mr. E. Hardy's orchestra played the following programme :-

God save the Queen.

The Bayaar, a neat paper in connection with the bazaar, which had been issued weekly for the past four weeks, will now be published daily and sold at the bazaar hall. Already the paper, which is printed in French and English, contains, besides bazavr notes, very interesting and instructive reading. No. 4 of The Bacaar contains a well written article in English from the pen of Anna Sadher, relating to the Cathedral.

Mr. J. Strass, of Brussels, Belgium, has sent to the bazaar a table service, consisting of a tablecloth and twenty-four napkins, of a very

A beautiful painting, representing Our Lady of the Rosary, the work of Rev. Sister Mary de la Misericorde, and valued at \$130, has been donated to the bazaar, to be placed in the St. James parish section. It is the gift of the Convent de la Misericorde.

The price of admission to the bazaar has been put down at the low figure of 10 cents, thereby placing it within the means of everyone to attend.

Those wishing to subscribe for the paper The Bazear, may do to by applying or writing to the Bishop's palace, or Messrs. J. Chapleau & Sons, Catte street.

The different departments of the bazaar will be illuminated by 80 incandescent lights of 50 candle power each, under the direction of Mr. J. A. Craig.

Last week nine citizens of Notre Dame de Grace brought to the Cathedral about 600 fine trees, which are now being appropriately arranged under the management of the deorative artists.

The scholars of St. Antoine Academy, under the direction of the Rev. Staters of the Congre gation, have worked hard for the bazar, as evidenced by the numeron s and costly present given.

MERICANS A SHORT-LIVED RACE

France. Where we lose half of our population by the age of twenty the Irish only part with 35 per cent. of theirs, and almost one-half of the deaths are of persons over forty-five years of age. The Irish do not seem to live as long a period as the French, and yet nearly five in 100 of the deaths are of persons over eighty-five years of age-a showing in all respects better than ours.

The conclusions to be drawn from this exhibit, says the Boston Herald, are entirely to the detriment of the American systems of social and business life. The high rate of mortality among children under five years of age may be due to a number of different causes. such as insufficient care, want of physical strength on the part of parents, and, perhaps, abnormal conditions of life. The exceptional high rate of mortal ty at the period batween ten and twenty years of age can doubtless be attributed to the social exoltement, vorging almost on dissipation, in which young people in this country are allowed to indulge, and, perhaps, also to the tension upon the physical system of our methods of education. It is certainly a significant fact that, proportionately, nearly twice as many Americans die in the decade between their tenth and twentieth years as English young people of similar ages. That so few of our people live to be over fifty is equally significant; for, while we have better food and better lodgings, and while the sanitary conditions of existence are studied here, with, perhaps, as great care as clas-where, these are evidently altogether insufficient to offset the results of the wear and tear of existence, which are the concomitants of our highly nervous and intense social and baziness activity. There are, no doubt, advantages attend-

ant upon the American system of life; but if statistics prove anything, they demonstrate that we obtain these advantages at an enormous cost. Certainly, for the purpose of sustaining our social and business system, and for the enjoyment of life as we endeavor to enjoy it, we practically sacrifice not less than 25 per cent of our possible years of existence. It is said that the exhibit now is less appalling than it once was ; that the statistics of the life insurance companies indicate the slow but sure tendency toward greater longevity : but this is, perhapp, the case all over the world, and our people are at the present time so far down on the list that enormous grins would have to be made before we can put ourselves on a plane of equality with the other countries. Clearly, the exhibit that we have given above is one deduction from our census reports of which we have a > reason to be proud.

BOWING TO THE BISHOP'S WILL. (Special to THE POST.)

L'ETITHANE, Aug. 31.- A great crowd as-sembled here for political discussion. The National cause was represented by Hen. Mr. Bellerose and Messrs. Archambault, Bergeron, Porier, Cloran, H. Archambault and Dr. Forest, the National candidate. The Min-isterialists were Measers. Pelletier, Hur-teau, M. P., and Marion, the candidate. Archbishop Fabre was here to bless the corner stone of the new church. After the ceremony Mr Marion visited the Archbishop at the presbytery and shortly afterwards Rev, Caré Prudhomme cano out and ar nounced to the electors that Monseigneur desired no discussion to take place during his visit. The speakers bowed to the bishop's desire, and no meeting was he'd. The electors were disappointed, the vast majority of whom appeared to favor the National candidate.

BANDITS FIGHTING

AN ENCOUNTER BETWEEN "EL COYOTE'S " BANDITS AND THE UNITED STATES TROOPS.

New LAREDO, Mex., Sept. 6.-A battle occurred at eight o'clock yesterday morning between the detachments sent out from here on Friday and "El Coyoto's" bandits, about twenty miles southwest from here. During the fight the bandits were largely reinforced and completely routed the poles. One policeman was killed and two wounded. Two bandits were killed and several wounded. The wounded police have been brought in on litters. Col. Lartinez, commanding the Feder-

Saturday-The Dinner by the St. James' Parish on Saturday Evening-List

It strikes me, if this version of the story be correct, there is a very easy way to fix the blame on the guilty parties. In the first, let the gentleman who complains through the Citics reveal himself, state all his facts, show who have stolen his good name and how they used it. If, like the gypsies, they have distigured his It, not the gypenes, they have disngured his child in order to pass it off as their own, he may justly hold them up to the scorn of all true men. I have been a sufferer myself in this way. Somebody had the bad taste, if not maliciousness, to use my nom de plume to these letters as his signature to a letter in the Citizen.

The following is a copy of the address, which was presented to His Grace Archbishop Fabre by Rev. Curé Adam, of Hochelaga,

Grace :---To His Grace Mar. Edouard Charles Fabre, Architehop of Montreal :

The six hundred ecclesiastics who proclaim you with love their father, exparience in this day great happiness at being abla in the privacy of a testival of the sacerdotal family in a particular manifestation, to unite the sertithe 400,000 sonts of the vast diocese of which you are the pastor, to the homage of the great religious communities of which you are the spiritual guide, to the eager felicitations of the numerous clergy of whom you are the supreme head. Yes, Monssignear, live to be a joy to us, the

Benjamins of your opiscopate, to see the eternal Pope of Rome clothe you anew with a new and such a great dignity.

You have identified your life with that of your archdiocese, and your moto is also its. Your attachment to the Holy See inspires all the great works of the Catholic Church, which on ardent, gentle, and constant charity pro-duces in the bosom of the church of Montreal--

In fide et lenitate. What adds still more to our emotion is the solemn circum-tance which unites us at the moment round our new Archbishop that the Great Pontiff, father of the oldest of the clergy, laid the foundation stone of this splendid temple, the future pride of the nation and glory of the faith. To you, Monseigneur, who have consecrated us min sters of this faith in which your venerable predecessor confirmed us, to your episcopate was reserved the honor of placing on this dome the object of general admiration, the cross of Jesus Christ, at the very moment when the Vicar of Christ caused your steps to be pre-coded by the cross of the first Archbishop of Montreal in covering your shoulders with the

cross of the pallium. What a grand idea of faith to reproduce here, St. Peter's of Rome, and how few the years of your episcopate already realize the teaching signification of it Catholic and universal is the Roman Church, and its barilica, with gigantic proportions, comprises in it by a magnificent symbolism all the religious and eternal interests of the Christin world. Your bashen, Mon-seigneur, is the image of that of Rome, and the Church in Montreal, by the priests and the nuns nurtured in its boson, the datorad over all the American continuent the number of the American continent the same benefits which the Rome of the Popes confers on the entire univ r.e.

The legend of the Sovereign Pontiffs completes their eulogy in a breviary by the number of bi-hops wh m they have consecrated, and the Portiff, Monseigneur, merits like you this en-

titl closer to your sacred person.

for the faith, miggling with the blood of Christ

The bazaar was sure to be a grand success, as

THE IRISH LANDLORDS.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2 - United Ireland

votion

Besides 129,000 routs whom you have con-

hibited at the Booths. Saturday afternoon and evening was a succensful day for the St. Peter's bazaar. The noble edifice was thronged during the day with visitors, and in the evening the audience

amounted to a crush. It is estimated that at least 3,000 visitors passed the gate during the day. The following new subscriptions were received on Saturday : Archbishop Fenwick, of St. Louis, \$400; Archbishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, \$200, and Father Turgeon, rector of the Jesuits, \$180. It is probable that while the bazaar remains open few of our citizens will miss the opportunity of seeing it. The church looks grand, decorated as it is with taste and profusion of beautiful objects. Up to the present persons ot every religious denomination have patronized it, and the ontlay of ten cents entrance is well repaid by the sighta within the cathedral.

ST. PETER'S BAZAAR.

of some of the Articles Ex-

THE DINNER.

The first of the series of dinners to be given on behalf of the Cathedral took place on Saturday evening. The dining room was beau-tifully decorated. The St. James' parish ladies, under whose direction the dinner was served, spared neither trouble nor labor to make it a success. About 500 guests sat down to the table and the menu was a most recherche one.

ways religious and instinctively conservative. The other side think they would lead the van in all iconoclastic politics. In all probability as is often contended, the female vote would simply be in the majority of cases not a free one. The influences brought to bear would be too many and varied. A dozen arguments have trequently been raised against the princple of female voting. But they have been the arguments of men and sometimes deemed ungallant. "Ouida" is however herselt a woman, and is not open to any such charge, and she gives her main objection to the proposition in the following sweeping words :-"The much graver and truer objection lies less in the physical than in the mental and moral inferiority of women. I use moral in its breadest sense. Women, on an average, have little sense of justice and hardly any sense whatever of awarding toothers a freedom for which they do not care themselves. The course of all modern legislation in its tendency to make by-laws fretting and vexatious laws trenching unjustifiably on the personal liberty of the individual. If women were admitted to political power these laws would be multiplied indefinitely and unnecessarily. ". . . The woman is the enemy of freedom. | that has caused the strange fact of which we Give her the power, and she is at once de | are writing. Nor is it that Rome has no spotic, whether she be called Elizabeth Tudor or de Mirecourt." The essayist indulges in much more in the same strain. We do not think her arguments are calculated to check the growing impression that women having a stake in the commonwealth paying taxes, and, often bearing a prominent place in a municipality, should be deprived of the same right as one of the "canaille" which "Ouids" regards with arch contempt exercises. Common sense and logic point alike to a different conclusion. The trend of affairs in such conditions in England, at least, where women vote in certain matters, has proved that their vote has been of a thoughtful and peaceful kind. The jaundiced, unhealthy view of women ingeneral held by "Ouida" is, we feel sure, not that held by the majority of people, and her arguments apply more forcibly to men than to women.

MR. WHITE'S BRUTALITY.

It seems hard to believe that the Minister of the Interior, the Hon. Thomas White, Superior of the Irish College, the Most Rev. could have been guilty of so gross an outrage as is ascribed to him at Cayuga. Yet the source of information is of too decided a char-his blessing and his gift. Father Glynn will acter to leave much doubt. The Toronto Globe states, in a manner that it would hesi- undertaking, and we can promise him that he tate to do if it were merely giving currency to some poliitical "yars," that :-

Thos. White accentuated an incendiary speech and of the scuttered colldren of his love and I of an anonymous letter writer to the Gilizen apby producing a portrait of Riel with a rope protection,

MEN OF LOST REPUTATIONS.

It is an insult, which the electors of Haldimand ought to resist in the strongest manner, for such men to pose before them in the character of political teachers. I have read in the story-books of a youth who had an instrument called "the magic flute." Whenever it was played upon, those who had heard it were compelled to speak the truth in spite of them-

Imagine the effect its notes would have on a platform of Tory orators !

Take Daton McCarthy for instance. How delightful it would be to h-ar him discourse without restraint on the true inwardness of the Northern Railway steal ! How he brought Sir Juha to time; how he worked the oracle gratitude. in the Senate, compelled the Commons to Under the stultify itself, and made the Government take charge and carry through Parliament a barefaced Boodle Bill.

THOMAS WHITE, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR,

s also stumping in Haldimand. If the magic fute were played before him, with whit be-witching eloquence he could re ate all about printing jobs, for what he dou't know in that line is not worth knowing. Or he might discourse about "party exigencies," and the beauties of lying m the interests of a political party. He would also say som thing about free trade and protection, for he had advotated and opposed turn about, as it suited his purpose and the direction of the popular wind.

HALDDIAND PEOPLE

must be very gullable if they allow themselves to humbugged by two such openly confessed, proved, and demonstrated public plunderers altars, will draw down on your head the favors under legal fictions, made into law for the evident purpose of enabling them to rob happiness and glory. Signed in the name of the ecclesiastics or-dained by Mgr. E. C. Fabre, the treasury at their leisure. If we could only get them to speak the truth, after the fashion of the magic flute, they would soon take hasty leave of Haldimand, for I cannot doubt that the outraged electors would give them a taste of Judge Lynch and a coat of tar and feathers as marks of the appreciation they have for Boodle Boys.

The Government lays great stress on this election and are determined to carry the seat at all or any cost, because it will be used as an argument that Ontario approves the Riel execution, condemns the Laberals and approves the Tory policy of

A RACE AND RELIGIOUS CHUSADE

gainst the Irish and French people of the country.

For years the Tory party has had no policy worthy of the name. Their sole object expressed it is a noble work undertaken by the priests and the people. His Grace returned carnest in the popular word Boodle, which conveys the thanks to all who had aided and were aiding meaning of money wrongfully taken from the country for the use and comfort of the Boodlers. For Boodle this Government has the work. sacrificed everything that men should hold sacred-public trusts, personal honor, human life, private character, national reputation. All have been cast to the winds, and now they propose to devise a war of races and religions as the only means by which they can hope to retain their positions as Boodlers of the Treasury.

ANOTHER DEFENCE

of an anonymous letter writer to the Gilicon ap- tenants are fighting literally for dear life. pears in that journal to-day. As it is a some- Final victory is assured them."

firmed in the faith of Christ, and 1,400 maidens

The Medical and Surgical Reporter has who have made their yows to you, you have recently printed a comparative analysis of the mortality statistics of the United States, to the foot of the sanctuary more than 1,100 France, England and Ireland, which is anyecclesiastics. In short, 612 ministers of Jesus thing but flattering in the presentation it Christ owe to you the incomparable benefit of makes of the probabilities of life in this country. The tables for this country are these found in the volume of the last census report,

Ob, mon-igneur, great is their gratitude, profound is their veneration, sincere is their dewhich has recently been issued, and the tables of the other countries are made up At this time they are proud of being able to

give you a public testimony. You open the gates of your cathedral to the charity which from official data of the same period. As in the year 1890 there was no general epidemic attracts crowds to it in a rich bazaar, in order in this country, and as it is not known that that the faith may lead them more quickly to that year was in any way out of the common the foot of the altar. When clothed in your in the countries of Western Europe, it is prepontifical raiment you will return under the finished vaults of this basilica, we wish that the throne from which you will bless your sumable that the record presented is a fair average of other years. Not to confuse the reader by statistical people may be a gift from the priests who owe

their sucordoer to you. We wish that this known symbol of your taoulations, it may suffice to say that the tables in the census report show that the supreme authority may indicate also their an average duration of life of people in the solute docility ; this image of your dignity may United States is less than twenty years ; that attest their veneration ; the source of all epis is to say, of all of those born fully one-half copal benefits may manifest all their eternal die before they have completed their 20th year. Of course, the death rate is largest Under the ancient law the patriarchs had al-

among very young children, about 40 ver ways a marked preference for the youngest of their children. Mon-eigneur, we are in the cent dying before the age of five. But after that period the death rate with us seems th another the youngest children of the great family of the archdiocese; we do not demand a partial love; the heart of the h-shop is large energh to love all the priests, but this title immaintain itself on what might be termed the high pressure scale, and thus only twentytwo American men and women out of 100 poses on us the obligation of attaching ourselves live to be more than fifty years of age, and

only about four out of 100 live to be eighty Biess all the priests who, thanks to you work in the vineyard of the Lord, whether is years of age. It is assorted in the consus reports that the rates of mortality are higher in C nada or abroad. Bless us in order that the the large cities then in the country districts, succeives which you have bestowed upon us though it is quite probable that this increase may be always glorious for God and fraitfal to souls. And the God whom you make us love will bless the hand which has consecrated us is shown in the mortality of children under five years of age, rather than in the rates of His ministers, and the souls whom we had to heaven will bless the heart of the hisbore who death apportaining to those of more advanced Sears. has chuged us to give them grace and virtue

The comparison of our tables with those of And the blood of eight of your priests martyred England is somewhat to our disadvantage, though not as much so as similar comparisons which every day we shed on more than 600 instituted between the American rates of mortality and those of France and Ireland, of God, who loves, sanctifies and crowns us in The death rate under five years of age in England is, on the whole, higher than that

of this country. On the other hand, 12 per cent of our population die between the ages of F. L. J. ADAM AND OTHERS. Mgr. Fabre said in reply that the address five and twenty years, while in England the

death rate of this period is only 8 per cent of the whole. In the United States 24 per cent would be an imperishable souvenir for the archiepiscopacy. He thanked them for their of the population dis between the age of kind devotion to himself and the diocese, and twenty and fifty, while in England the avorwas glad to have their assistance and good age mortality is only 2! per cent between the wishes. He had no doubt of the completion ages of twenty and fifty-five. It thus tranof St. Peter's, and was grateful for the enspires that there are, proportionately, as many people in England who live to be sevencouragement already accorded, which showed that the good work would go on. Unfortu. ty-five years of age as there are people in the nately the work had to be suspended for some years, but that had only given them United States who live to be seventy years of energy to start afresh with renewed vigor.

But when we come to France the showing is very much more to our disadvantage. As we said above, only twenty-two people cut of 100 in the United States live to the age of tifty, while in France forty-eight people out of 100 attain that age; and while with us only about 10 per cent. of the inhabitants

reach the age of threescore years and ten, in France 25 per cent. of all those born survive BBYB the era of the extermination of the landlorus has commenced in Ireland. "We do not that traditional limit of human life. The death rate among children in France is equally owe them anything," says United Ireland, remarkable, standing as 26 per cent. for those "and we do not feel any pity for them. The Irish landlord is the modern thief. The Irish under five years, to 40 per cent. as given in our statistics.

under five years of age is about the same as in suppressed,

al troots guarding this city. has ordered the eavalry from Monteroy and Lampasos. The fight fasted about one hour. The p lice and guards fought desperately against looge odds. It is known that Coyote is being n is forced by desperadoes from Texas. The city is being put in a state of defence by sublice. folice and citizens. The excitement is intense.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 6 A. New Laredo special says :- Great excitement prevailed in Nouvo Laredo, Mexico, i structure provided in Nouvo Laredo, Mexico, i structure prover the arrival of three wounded set i structure from the fight work, the second troops had in the morality structure, the value dis-tant, with the reasonary forces under El Coyote. The thour ment troops were worsten, having two men killed post thread wounded, besides several cavalry bar as shot. A volunteer company is being organize for the protection of the city. An attack is not contarily expected. Reinforcements of eight - Miers were on the train from Monterey, Juch was due at 8 p.m., but it was apprelated that Coyote would reach and destroy the tailroad before the train could get in. The wounded before the train could get in. The wounded soldiers represent that El Coyote's forces had a large lot of extra arms, and it is supposed he expects to be joined by a good many men when he reaches New Laredo.

- AN IRATE UDITOR.

A OPEDIATION REPORTS TO A CONFRERE THE APPLACE A POINTY SETTIAD.

Orman, September 1 - Yesterday a scene secured in the sity widen caused no little excitement in political distles. A prominent politician and edito of a city paper, feeling that his honor and that of his family had been attacked in the columns of another city newspaper, repaired intrincity to the office of the latter for satisfaction. He met the editor and asked that the French code should he adopted, as hetween gentlemen, in a ducl. Then he pulled out his revolver and was ready for battle. The editor denied the charge and submitted the article to the Mayor, his brother, and Mr. Thos. Casgrain, for perusal, and to discover if anything derogatory to the character of the offended editor or his family could be detected in it. The tribunal of honor came to the conclusion that there was no slander in the article. The parties then withdrew.

MORE CHRISTIANS MASSACRED.

SAANGHAI, Sept. 1 .- Advices from Ching Too Fao, the chief city of the province of Zchuin, state that the natives of the castern part of that province and those of northern Cochen China have risen against the Christians and are massacreing them and destroying property. This active persecution is attributed to the imprudence of English and American missionaries. In Cochin China alone fifty Christians were killed, their houses burned and their farms destroyed. In Zchuin a general massacre of Christians is reported to be in progress, and they are killed wherever found. It is said whole villages occupied by Christians have been destroyed, and that all lands occupied by the professors of that faith are devasted. The apostolic vicar's residence in Zchuin has been burned to the ground. The foreign consuls barely escaped from Zohuiu with their lives. No efforts have been made to suppress the dis-In Ireland the death rate among children order, and so far as known it centinues un-

ST. PELCHS EXZAIN

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. THE TRUE WITNESS

SEVERE SIESMIC SHOCKS. AN EARTHQUAKE WAVE SOUTH OF THE BOUNDARY LINE.

Jast 15

6 atri -eta :

The Shocks Generally Felt in the East, South and West-Semi Panics in Washington

and Terra Haut.

earthquake shock, lasting about ten seconds, was experienced here at 10 o'clock this even. ing. It was felt in the operating room of the Western Union building, and the switch board was swayed for a second or so. In the Associated Press rooms in a higher story of the building the undulations were quite start. ling. Prompt telegraphic despatches from Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Louisville and other western points as well as from Washington, Richmond, Augusta, Ga., report that the shock was felt in these places. Thus far there are no reports of damage in any quarter. In Indianapolis the shock was felt at intervals of halt an hour, but each distinctly felt about 8 52. At 10 p.m. the shock was felt in Meadville, Pa., and was followed immediately by a slighter shock. Gaests rushed out of hotels in their night clothes, women and children were crying and screaming, and everycne was more or less alarmed. No shock was felt at Omaha, Og-den or San Francisco. It was very light at Chicago. At Philadelphia it was manifest at 9.53 and lasted about 30 seconds. The vibrations were from west to east. The shocks were distinct at Albany and lasted 5 to 10 seconds. At Selma, Ala., the shock was distinct at 9. At Lynchburg, Va., it listed fully a minute and was quite pro-nounced. At Charlotte, N. C., the shock was severe; several chimneys were demolished and great excitement prevailed. The shock was light at Lexington, Ky. At Mcntgom-ery, Ala., it was only felt in the higher stories of large buildings. At Chatanooga, Tenn., the shock lasted 20 seconds. Since the earthquake there has been

NO TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION

with Charletton, S.C., from any point in the country. The telegraph authorities have been unable to get press despatches or other communications from there. This circumstance cccasions great concern. That section of country seems to have been the centre of disturbance. Savanah, Ga., reports that the shock was the severest ever felt in that locality. It is known that a bridge in the vicipity of Charleston was shaken from its foundation. The wires are all unworkable, but that is not so serious as the fact that various other points through which there should be communication with the city are unable to get anything from within a radius of several miles of the place.

IN THE SOUTH.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug 31.-Earthquake shocks were felt here to night, beginning at 9.50 and continuing nearly six minutes. Buildings rocked, walls cracked, floors broke loose from their supports, chimneys fell, and lamps were overturned. The shocks lasted more than five minutes. The motion of the earth was very decided. The streets rapidly filled with people. The screams of frightened persons could be heard, and the negroes were in great fear. Such decided shocks were never perce felt here. Reports show that the shocks were felt all over the state. At Wilmington they were very severe and come near wrecking several buildings. No such excitement was ever known here as this earthquake has caused. In Nashville, Tenn., two distant shocks were felt, the longer one at 8.541 and the shortest at 8 57. At Raleigh, N.C., it rang church bells, threw down plastering and rang door bells in houses. The second shock came at 10.04 and lasted about half a minute.

night. Much injury is done to mansions on the east of South Battery. Many houses were adaption and cracked that a hard blow would bring them to the ground. The shock was severa at Sullivan's Island, but no loss of life is reported there. "Fissures in the earth are noticed, from which fiae sand, apparently irom a great depth, - exudes sulphurous THE SCENES DESCRIBED.

CHARLESTON, S.C., Sept. 1.—The first shock of earthquake was felt approaching last night about 9.50, and before people could NEW YORK, Aug. 31 .- A very perceptible realize what the trouble was they found themselves being thrown around, their houses falling down on them. Every one ran screaming into the streets and, in a tew seconds the city was wild with human beings, perfectly crazed with fright. Exclamations could be heard on all sides, such as " hy God, save us," "God have mercy on us sinners," and people could be seen kneeling everywhere in groups offering up prayers. The first shock was followed immediately by another, though of less effect, but renewing the screams and shrieks. and from the time of beginning till to day light shocks were succeeding one being less distinct. Three or four fires started in as many sections with the first shock and the city was soon itlnminated with flames, thus leading all to believe that what was left by the earthquake would be devoured by fire. However, the fire department was so well handled that the fires were gotten under control by daylight. From filtsen to itwenty residences and stores were consumed. The loss by fire and earthquake cannot be readily estimated but can be placed safely at \$5,000,000. As far as could be ascertained during the night fifteen to twenty were killed and a much greater number wounded in all sorts of ways. Shocks equally as severe were felt at a distance of thirty-five miles and have done inestimable damage to railroads and telegraph property. Charlestown is entirely isolated from the outside world.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.-A despatch received here says that at 5.19 p.m. to-day another earthquake shock was felt at Charleston, S.C., Aufusta, Ga., and Columbia, S.C. At Augusta the vibrations were noticeable for about two minutes.

A SCIENTIST'S EXPLANATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.-Major Powell, director of the United States Geological survey, says the earthquake was well observed by W. J. McGee, of the Geological survey. After the culmination of the first shock the phenomena were timed. A rough substitute for a seismoscope was improvised out of a tumbler of water placed on a stand in the centre of the room, and a high headboard of a bedstead served as a rude seismopeter. Fol-lowing is the record : The time of the culminstion of the first shock (75 maridian) was 9.541 p.m. ; duration of first shock (estimated), SO sec. ; time of termination of same, 9.55; time of termination of slight tremors, 10 p.m. Several slight tremore fol-lowed, but were not timed. The The time of the recommencement of the continuous tremors was 10.08; time of culmination of shock 10.091; duration of second series of tremors 10.13; direction of vibration, as indicated by the improved seismoscope, nori-zontsl direction, was from north 80 degrees to a very little north of cast, but there was an indeterminable vertical component in the undulation very perceptible in the motions of liquids and of articles of furniture. Roughly the upward impulse in each vibration appeared to be a third or half of the lateral impulse. The rate of vibration was measured in the high swinging headboards of a bedatead during the second shock, and found to be 115 to 120 per muinute. During the second shock the head-board, S₂ feet high, awung through an are of from one-half to three-quarters of an inch. It was estimated that the amplitude of oscilation

night the city was visited by a terrible earth quaka. People rushed madly from their houses into the streets. Some sprang from windows and were injured. Five minutes after the first shock a second came, and ten minutes later a third. Other shocks followed until 1.05 s.m., when an eighth shock was felt, and this one lasted for a minute and a half. At 4 o'clock this morning a ninth shock came and at 9.30 a.m. and 10.20 a.m. the city was again made to tremble.

SINTEEN DISTINCT SHOCKS.

There were sixteen distinct shocks from the earthquake here last night and up to 5 o'clock this morning. The first shock was iearful and houses were shaken as though made of pasteboard. It seemed as if everything must topple. The rumbling in the earth was loud and terrifying in the extreme, Clocks stopped, bells were rung, and damage done to some buildings principally by toppling chimneys. Two rooms in the Gover-nor's mansion were wrecked. There were numerous cases of nervous prestration. Two shocks were felt this morning, when the tremor of the earth made pedestrians stagger.

HONORING THE ALLEGATE.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO MONSEIG-NEUR O'ERYEN BY TORONTO CATHOLICS.

About two hundred Toronto Catholics assembled in St. Vincent's Hall last night for the purpose of formally welcoming Monfieigneur O'Bryen and also of presenting him with an address. The address took the shape of a magnificently emboased and illuminated volume bound in red morroco. The front cover contained the inscription : "The Catholics of Toronto to Monseigneur Henry O'Bryen, Chamberlain of His Holiness Leo XIII., and Papal Ablegate." An illuminated plate of St. Michael's Cathedral occupied the second page and a drawing of the papal arms the third,

At 8 o'clock Mr. W. J. Macdonuell took the chair and appointed Mr. Patrick Curran, Mr. committee to wait upon His Excellency at the Palace and escort him to the hall. His Excellency and party upon entering the hall were welcomed by a standing audience. Monseigneur O'Bryen was seated at the right of the chair and Vicar-General Roony at the left. Chairman Macdonell then announced the object of the meeting, and called upon Mr. James J. Murphy to read the following address :

To Monseigneur Henry O'Bryen, D.D., Private Chamberlain of His Holiness Pope

Leo XIII. and Papal Ablegate :-MAY IT FLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY : The

Catholics of Toronto feel honored by the presence amongst us of the representative of our Holy Father and tender you a most cordial welcome on this your first visit to our city. In common with our brethren throughout the world, we entertain sentiments of profound respect and veneration for the illustrious Pontiff who now occupies the chair of Peter. We ardently hope that the trials to which the Holy See has been so long subjected may soon terminate to the glory of Almighty God and the good of His Holy

Church. Your Excellency is no doubt familiar with the history of the Church in Canada. Permit us, then, briefly to say that her progress in this Province of Ontario affords much cause for gratitude to her divine Founder. Our bishops and clergy discharge with zeal the duties of their sacred calling; the laity, socially and commercially, as a body, are respected by their fellow-citizens and separated brethren ; and we earneatly desire that the spiritual and temporal blessings enjoyed by us in this favored land were diffused throughout the entire world.

In conclusion, permit us also to hope that Your Excellency's sojourn in Canada may the debate on Mr. Sexton's amendment to prove not only pleasurable to yourself but the address. He attributed the troubles in SEMI-PANICS IN THEATRES. INDIANAFOLIS, Ind., August 31.—At Terre aute two distinct shocks were felt. They ere about ten seconds apart and each was of inces S. New Ferler J. At the second for this entire Province.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 1.-In the debite on the Scotch crofters, yesterday, Mr. Balfour, secretary for Scotland, denied that the crofters suffered more than others of a similar class in Sootland. He said it was more of a question of overpopulation than of rent. The agitation was due in a large measure to the example of Ireland. The outrages and the efusal to pay rent were not due to poverty, but to the advice of agitators, who wished to prevent emigration, the natural remedy for overpopulation. Several members who had obtained the floor were ordered to remme their seats for making irrelevant remarks, having gone on to discuss home rule. Mr. Esslemont's amendment was finally rejected

by a vote of 203 to 121. Mr. Sexton was not inclined to move his amendment on Wednesday, as he wanted to postpone the report stage until Thursday, but Lord Randolph Churchill's refusal to grant an evening for the discussion of the amendment compels Mr. Sexton to move the amendment on Wednesday. Mr. Sexton hints that, if unrestricted, the Irish speakers will probably prolong the discussion until Friday, whereas if Churchill had granted an evening for the amendment the discussion would have ended on Thursday. The Parnellites have received a "whip," arging their constant attendance during the debate on the estimates.

SEXTON'S AMENDMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 1.-In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Sexton moved his amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, which is as follows :-

We humbly represent to Your Majesty that the circumstances accountable for the recent riots in Belfast dictate the necessity for a special measure to maintain order there, the most urgent of these measures being the reestablishment of Your Mejesty's authority in the district wherefrom the police have been B. B. Hughes and Hon. T. W. Auglin a expelled, by an increase of local constabulary, to such a strength as will enable it to deal with any probable contingency.

In offering his amendment Mr Sexton denied that he had acted contentiously. He charged that the riots in Belfast had been conceived tended to do to remedy the frightful consejuences of his own acts. (Cheers.)

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach denied absolutely that Lord Randolph Churchill's action had in anywise led to the Belfast troubles. He feared that the difficulty of the position would be materially increased by Mr. Sexton's statements, and he earnestly implored the Parnellites to refrain from saying anything that would be likely to provoke sectarian feeling which had originated the riots.

DEBATE ON THE BELFAST KIOTS.

LONDON, Sept. 2.-Hon. Cecil Raikes.

postmaster-general, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Government

North America to India and the far East. THE CONDITION OF CLARE.

J. J. Jordan, Parnellite, asked the Government why County Clare had been placed

in the sphere of Gen. Sir Redvers Buller's mission. Sir Michael Ricks-Beach replied that although there did not exist in Clare that state of lawless intimidation which prevailed in Kerry, still there was much intimidation in Clare and much activity among secret societies.

THE BELFAST RIOTS DEBATE.

Mr. McDonald, member for Sligo, resumed

that he had ever spaken contemptuously of Ulster Protestants. Mr. Pinkerton, an Irish Protestant, was recording to defend the Catholics, when

Mr. Macariney, Conservative member for Antrim, stigmatized Pickerton as a "rene-gade." The Speaker called upon Macariney to withdraw the expression, and Macariney

Mr. Redmond, Nationalist, said he would be sorry "to descend to the depths of Macartney's sourrilous language." Here the Speaker called upon Redmond to withdraw the expression, and warned him not to repeat such language. Mr. Redmond with-drew the expression. He continued, however, to comment upon Macariney's words, whereupon the Speaker cilled upon him to apolo-gize to the house. Mr. Redmond willingly obeyed, saying he had intended no offece Mr. Biggar, Nationalist, blamed the present

and previous governments for not having enforced the law against the carrying of arms. He said that the real cause of the riots was the fact that justice was never honestly ad-

ministered in Belfast. Sir William Vernon Harcourt severely censured Lord Randolph Churchill for stirring up the presions of the people of Belfast. He said that Sir Henry James had condemned as traitorous Lord Churchill's letter to the Times in which he said, "Ulater will fight," etc. Such was the judgment of the Unionists on Lord Churchill's doctrine. (Opposition cheers). The speaker we t on to quote from speeches made by Lord Randolph Churchill, when the latter complained that he had been incorrectly reported. Sir William asked why Lord Randolph had not made such an explanation before. He (Harcourt) accepted the contradiction, but there still remained the doctrine of resistance to the law. He could only characterize language advancing such a doctrine as that of treason and rebellion. (Cheers.) The Orange party, he continued, had long been the curse of Ireland. It had kept alive race and religious hatred, and was more harmful than all the other societies together. (Cheers.) Sir William was continuing in a similar strain, the Speaker called upon him to keep

to the subject of the amendment. Sir William asked what were the Government's intentions in the matter of disarming Beliast? Lord and prosecuted in the interest of the present Government. Mr. Sexton concluded by ask-ing Lord Randolph Churchill what he in-In conclusion, be expressed regret that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had endorsed Lord Churchill's language, and hoped that Sir Michael's conduct would be different from

his language. THE SPEAKER CRITICIZED.

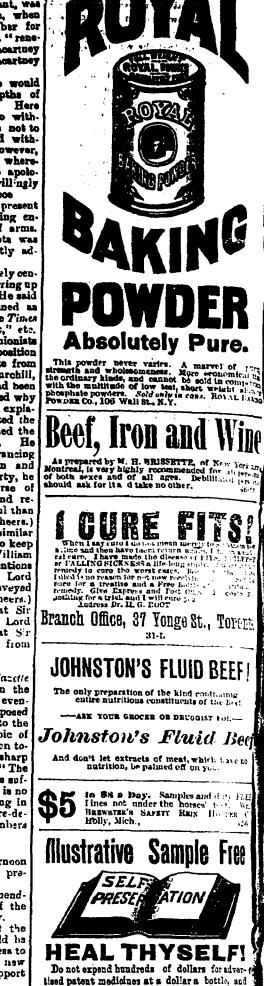
LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Pall Mall Gazette says the scenes in the lobby and in the chamber of the House of Commons last even ing during the closing debate on the proposed amendments to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, form the leading topic of conversation among politicians of Londen to-

day. Alluding to Speaker Peel's very sharp and summary rulings, the Gazette says : " The general impression is that Mr. Peel was suffering from ill-health, and that there is no ground for supposing that he was acting in had under consideration the establishment of collusion with the Government, or a pre-dea mail route from Ireland by way of British termined course of action in calling members to order in a peremptory style.

THE STATE OF IRELAND. In the House of Commons this afternoon Lord Randolph Churchill moved that pre-

cedence be given to the supply bills. Mr. Dillon moved Mr. Parnell's amendment urging that the consideration of the situation in Ireland admitted of no delay. Sir Wm. Harcourt pointed out that it the amendment should be carried it would be useless, as the Opposition was powerless to

compell the Government to introduce new measures new. Therefore he would support Lord Randolph Churchill's motion. Mr. Parnell said he did not blame Sir Wm. Harcourt for the attitude he had taken, but it was only by persistent application of the principle of "Try, Try Again" that the Parnellites had ever got anything. He denied business of the session. He, himself, was drafting a measure giving leaseholders leave to apply to the courts to fix their rents and would advise the withdrawal of the amendment, if the Government would give facilities for the introduction of such a bill during the present session. Lord Randolph Churchill replied that the Government had already stated its intentions in regard to the land bill. If Mr. Parnell desired to describe in a fuller manner the way in which he wished the question to be dealt with the Government would understand to give a special sitting for that purpose before the close of the session.



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poison the blood, but purchase the Great and

Haute two distinct shocks were felt. They were about ten seconds apart and each was of about 20 seconds duration. A large audience was present at the Opera House attending a minstrel show. The building shook until the people become panic-sticken, being under the impression that the structure was about to fall. Those in the gallaries feit the shock severely and rose and made a rush for the exits. Crowds in other parts of the house followed. Women acreamed and there was a rush for the doors. Almost the entire audience fought its way to the street. No one was seriously hurt. Reports from various quarters of the city state that sleepers were awakened by the swaying of the beds and the rattling of windows.

WASHINGTON, August 31. -- When the shock began Albaugh's Opera house was filled with a large audience, which became frightened, and half a panic ensued. The occupants of he galleries, mainly males, jumped to their cet, as soon as the shaking began, rushed pell-mell downstrirs, falling over one another in their efforts to escape from the building, and stopped for nothing until they reached tie street. Telegrams reporting the earth-quake causing consternation, breaking up public meetings, frightening people out of beds, etc., are being received from all quarters.

A GEOLOGISTS' OPINION. WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.-Major Powell, of the Geological Survey, says there is a line of weakness in the crust of the earth beginning somewhere south of Raleigh, N.C., and extending in a line along tide water past Richmond, Washington, Baltimore and Troy, N.Y.; that this line of weakness is marked by displacement, and in some places this displacement being a flecture in rocks in other places a fault ; and in the neighborhood of this displacement is found the principal water falls which constitute the waters of the Atlantic slope. "It will be interesting," he adds, "to discover the relations of the point of origin of this earthquake to this ine of displacement or weakness."

CHARLESTON, S. C., DEVASTATED BY THE EARTHQUAKE.

CHARLESTON, S.C., Sept. 1.-An earthquake, such as has never before been known in the history of this city, swept over Charleston last night shortly after 10 o'clock, causing more loss night shortly after 10 o'clock, causing more loss and injury to property, and far more loss of life, than the cyclone of the year before. The city is wrecked, the streets are encumbered with a mass of fallen bricks and tangled telegraph and telephone wires, and up to an early hoar it was almost impossible to pass from one part of the city to another. The first shock was most severe. Most people with families passed the night in the streets, which even this morn proven crowded with which even this mora ng were crowded with people afraid to enter their homes. More than sixty perions were killed and wounded, chiefly colored people. Among the whites killed and fatally injured are M. J. Lynch, Dr. R. Alex-ander Hammond and Ansley Kobinson, Fires broke out in different parts of the city imme to ately after the earthquake, and some are still burning. But there is no danger of their spread-ing. There is no way of leaving the city at present.

BUSINESS GENERALLY SUSPENDED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 1.-The city is wrapped in gloom and business is entirely suspended. People generally remain in the streets in tents and under improvised shelters and will camp out tc-night fearing another shock. The gas works are injured and p ob bly the city will be without light to-

Mississippi Valley 3; Pacific slope 34; total 59. During twelve years—1872 to 1883— there have been recorded in the United States and Canada 364 earthquakes, many of these disturbances so slight as to be unperceived by the majority of the people. The list is more complete in the densely populated and frequently shaken Atlantic States than in either the seldom shaken Mississippi valley or the sparsely populated Pacific slope.

THE EXPLANATION OF EARTHQUAKES

usually accepted by geologists is something

like this : The earth is believed to be enclosed by a solid crust of rock of variable thickness. In different sections this crust rests upon material in a more or less fluid condition so that it readily yields to agencies of deformation like water or molten iron. The reasons for believing that the interior is in a somewhat fluid condition are various. The most important are : First. From very many observations made in mines, artesian wells, etc., it has been discovered that there is an increase of temperature from the surface downward and that this increase is so great that a degree of heat sufficient to melt all known rocks is soon reached. Second, By certain geological agencies certain rocks from below have been brought to the surface in mountain building, and these rocks bear evidence of having been greatly heated, and even of having been melted. Third. Molten matter in very large quanti-ties comes up from the interior of the earth through crevasses and volcanic points. Besides these lines of evidence there are many accessary facts which tell the same story. The interior of the earth is constantly losing heat in a variety of ways. A small amount is probably conducted to the surface and radiated into space, and a large amount of heat is conveyed from the interior through the agency of hot springs. Such springs are found in many portions of the earth, and in a few districts are very abundant. The lavas that are brought up yield vast stores of heat, all of which is lost to the earth, through radiation. Secular cooling, which results from the above causes, must necessarily diminish the magnitude of the earth, and as it shrinks the solid exterior crust must in some manner yield so as to conform to the lesser magnitude thus pro-duced. The stresses produced in the crust of the earth by the shrinking of the interior are modified by another class of agencies. The land surface of the earth is washed by streams and rivers, and in aggregate large bodies of material are carried away and deposited in lake bottoms which are gradually filled up and especially deposited along the shores of seas. The unloading of certain water areas to a large extent localizes it. Again the fluid or plastic material of the interior changes its position beneath the crust of the earth and portions of it flow out as lava. Thus an additional set of stresses are established through the agency of a contracting interior, through the loading and unloading at the surface, and through the flow of interior matter to lava beds. When such matter is poured out upon the surface the stresses produced by the various agencies thus described gradually become so

great that at last the crust of the earth must yield and earthquakes be produced. DAMAGE IN COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, S.C., Sept. 1,-

Signed on behalf of the Catholics of Toron-to : Patrick Curran, W. J. MacDonell, James A. Mulligan, E. O'Keefe, Alex. Macdonell, Wm. Burns, James J. Murphy, R. B. Teefy, James J. Mallon, C. Cash nan, W. J. Smith, Daniel P. Cahill, M. O'Donnell, Martin Burns, L. Charlebois, J. A. Garman, John Kelz,

Toronto, Ontario, Dominion of Canada, August 30, 1886.

Replying, His Excellency remarked that he could not for a moment entertain the thought that the address which had been read to him was intended for him personally, but he recognized in it a manifestation of their respect and regard for the Holy Father, whose representative he was. All over the world the Church is regarded as one body, with its visible head on earth at Rome and in Canada this same sentiment is manifested towards the Sovereign Pontiff. Notwithstanding the l.buty and the freedom of the new world, none of the loyal, submission and veneration with which Catholics regard the bead of their Church has ceased to animate the hearts of Irishmen here. Catholics present a strange spectacle, it is sometimes said, in calling themselves Catholic. People say that they are ignorant, supersti tions and down-trodden-ignorant because they will not depart from the firm lines of thought and sentiment in which they were early nurtured; superstitious because they bow their heads in reverent veneration be fore the objects which adorn their religion: and down-trodden because they only with filial submission the command of God's representative upon earth. In Torent , for many years, he regretted to learn, authority of thee and of religion had separated Catholics and Irishmen from other members of the community. In the practice of the virtues of submission and tolerance, they would be sure to win the hearts around them. A large portion of His Excellency's raply had reference to the position of Irishmen at home as compared with their condition in Canada, the United States and Australasia.

Mr. B. B. Hughes was then voted into the chair and a vote of thanks was tendered to Chairman Macdonnell. His Excellency moved about the hall for a half hour, and all those present were presented to him. It is understood that Mouseigneur O'Bryen

will make his final appearance at St. Mary's Church Sunday next, and that he will after-wards visit London, Detroit and other places west, -Toronto World.

Holloway's Ointment and Fills .- During every break of wintry weather exertions should be made by the afflicted to recover health before unremitting cold and trying storms set in. Throat ailmonts, coughs, wheezings, asthmatical affactions shortness of breath, morning nausea, and accumulations of phlegm can readily be removed by rubbing this fine derivative oinment twice a day upon the chest and neck. Holloway's treatment is ed in accordance with his words he would strongly recommended with the view of giving immediate case, preventing prospective danger, and effecting permanent relief. These all-important cuds his Omtment and Pills can accomplish, and will prevent insidious disease from fastening on the constitution to display themselves afterwards in those dis- Government was quite as successful as the astrous forms that will probably embitter life present. He defended the despatching of plaints of infants or adults, the till death itself is prayed for. last till death itself is prayed for,

riots, which, he said, were the legacy of Mr. Gladatone's blood stained policy which extended from Khartoum to Belfast (checrs). He denied Mr. Sexton's as ertion that the Orangemen had taken an oat's to exterminate the Catholics. The Grange lodges, he said, were always opened with pray(r), and one of the petitions was that the Irish Catholics might be rescued from the error of their ways (laughter). If Parliament handed them over to the Parnellites the Orangemen would be justified in resorting to force. The Orange men objected to being dominated by politicians who received foreign money for their support.

The Speaker here called Major Saunderson to order, saying his remarks were irrelevant. Continuing, Major Saunderson indignantly denied that he had incited civil war.

"Rebellion, not civil war," shouted Mr. Sexton,

Major Saunderson reiterated that if Parlia ment handed over the Loyalists to the tender mercies of the Parnellites, the former would be justified as a last resource in appealing to arms, Mr. Sexton rose to a point of order. He

asked whether Major Saunderson's remarks were allowable. Sir Vernon Harcourt supported Mr. Sex-

Lord Rendolph Churchill thought if Major

Saunderson's expressions were objected to, the words ought to be tiken down.

The Speaker said he did not think it necesary for him to interfere.

Major Saunderson, in conclusion, said he hoped the result of the Government's action would be to teach the Belfast mob, whether Protestant or Catholic, that the law must be obeyed.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Lord Randolph Churchill will to-morrow ask procedence for the supply bills. Mr. Parnell has given notice that he will move he following amendment to Lord Randolph Churshill's motion :---

"The necessity for measures to ameliorate the condition of the people of Ireland is so urgent that this house declines to surrender to the Government the usual facilities enjoyed by members of the house.'

AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Sert. 2. - A number of prominent Radical members of the House of Commons. with the assistance of the Parnellites, have matured a scheme for a vigorous home rule compaign during the parliamentary recess, by means of pamphlets and lectures, Arrange ments are also being made for a number of popular meetings.

BOULAR MECONDER. BLONDON, Sept. 3.—In the debate in the House of Commons last evening on Mr. Sexton's motion about the Belfast riots, after Major Saunderson subsided Mr. John Morley, late chief secretary for Ireland, said he thought Mr. Saunderson's language was that of a rebel. He would not say that Saunderstand a good chance of being a "jail bird," (Cheers.) Was the legislature, he asked, to cured her. be ruled by mobs in Bolfast or elsewhere Whatever difference there might be between the parties, all agreed upon upholding the law, in doing which he believed the late

Mr. John Morley expressed himself as sincerely satisfied with the Government's promise.

Mr. Parnell's amendment was then with drawn,

THE BELFAST RIOTS AGAIN. Mr. Labouchere moved an amendment dearing that Lord Randolph Churchill . speech in Belfast was calculated to provoke

reaches of the law and ought to be withdrawn. He insisted that Churchill was morally answerable for the killing and wounding of 50 many persons in Belfast. Lord Randolph Churchill described the

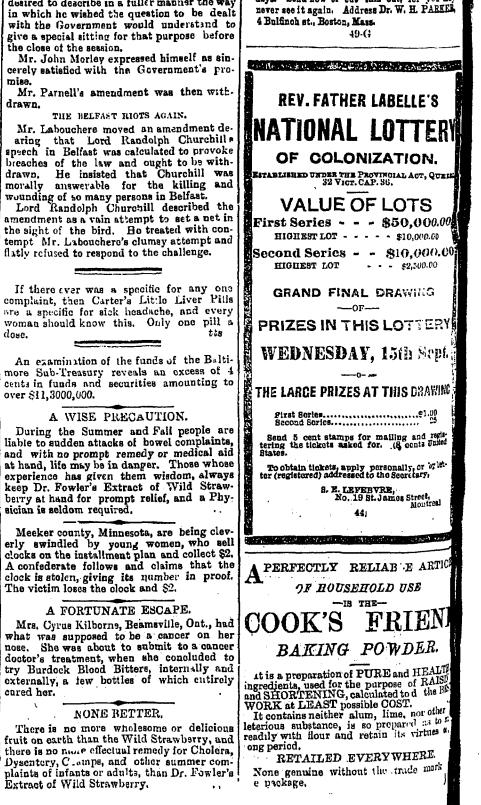
mendment as a vain attempt to set a net in the sight of the bird. He treated with contempt Mr. Labouchere's clumsy attempt and flatly refused to respond to the challenge.

dose.

over \$11,3000,000.

sician is seldom required.

NONE BETTER.



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

SEP. 0, 1880.

LIST OF ALENIN	Peterborongh, Oat J. (C. Sullivan Pownall		
THE POST" AND "THUE WITNESS."	Picton, Ont	e. Fuilong Park Hill	Thes. Murphy Patrick Daffy	
	Presoit, Ont	P. Hayden Summerside	Jno. T. McNally	
llumsits, Isleu ', P.QP. Lynch, P.M. raprior, Oat John Moran	Pakeuham, OatM Portage du Fort, QueJu			
Imante On James R. Kuly	Port Lewis, Que	Jas. Finn Vernon River.	J. W. O'Neill	D ICCOV
peley, OntJohn Mallmoyte lexandria, OntAlex. McDenild	Port Hope, OntPil Pembroke, OatJa		OBITUARY.	SISCOYI
hard Ont	Philpston, Que Pata	rick Loftus Although a	shore period has elapsed since	
ilandale, Out	Plantagenet, ODennis Quebec City, QueEdward	d O'Connor the Irish Nati	onal Losgue held its conven-	I GUKES ALL HUM
P (). Out	River Raisin, Ont A.	agus Tobin	go, grim death has already the most energetic delegates	from a common Blotch, or Es to the vorst Scrofuls. Salts "Fovor-sorce," Scaly or Hour in short, al discuss caused by bad conquered by this powerful, purif invigorating medicine. Great Est cers rapidly heat under its benign Especially has it manifested its p curing Tetter, Hose Hash, Hoi buncies, Sorc Eyes, Scroftalo and Swellings, Hip-Joint 1 White Swellings, Goltre, or Neck, and Emiargod Glands.
yton, Unt E. Widmeyer, P.M. shdod, Oat M. Ryan	Renfrew, OatPatrick	Who attanded	the convention. The genial,	"Fovor-sores," Scaly or Roug
The P.O Jow ph Savage	Richmond, QueJ. W	. Kennedy whole bouled	Tim Crean, (brother of the Crean of the G.T.R.), and	conquered by this powerful, purif
rechin, Oat	Reckburn, Que He River Beaudette, Que Jan	Biobael Crean	of Point Lovis), who was	cors rapidly heat under its benign
arritta Rapida	Richmond, OatJohn	J. Whelan Contribut of G	e Illinois State delegation at sention, was suddenly struck	curing Tottor, Rose Rash, Bo
rantford, OatD. O'Connor	Renton, OntDaniel (Rawdon, QueAmbr	down in Chice	go on Saturday last. Mr.	and Swellings, Hip-Joint
lessingt in, Ont	River Oxpine, Que	hn Conway 1. Crean remo	ived from Quebec to Chicago ; his sterling worth and jovial	Neck, and Entarged Glands.
rickley, OntB. Jones	St. Joachim, OutFran St.nleyville, OotI	Manley manoer have ga	ined for him hosts of friends	and plates on the Thesasse
avertan, OntJ. W. McRae alleville, OatP. P. Lynch	Sarnia, Ont.	D MC Int one Acoust	City of the West. Very im- were open to him, but he se-	"THE BLOOD IS THE
got. OntJames Windle	Stoco, OatPatrie	ek Murphy portents once	bership of the Board of Elec-	"THE BLOOD IS THE Golden Medical Discovery, a digestion, a fair skin, buoya it, vital strongth, and soum
ockville, OntJames H. Kelly rechwood, Ont P. Delantillion	Springtown, OntPatric St. Eugene, QueVict	Talanda House Democ	rate and Republicans alike	digestion, a fair skin, buoya
lger, OatIim. Gorman	South Dours, Oct	W. O'Brien apot in his he	had a good word and a soft art for overyous ; his love	
ckingham. QueP. McLoy aughton. QueJohn Doyle	Senforth, Unt. t	in Murphy for Ireland	was undying, and the	CONSUMPTIC
dford, Que, Wm. Kinchan	St. Anicet, QueJ.	J. McGown Breat with	if his life was to see her per position before his death.	which is Scrofulous Discase
igham, Que P. O'Connor ruley, Out	Shrenboro, Que	H (PRyan Bat God willed	it otherwise. He was one of	Lungs, is promply and certain; and cured by this God-siven remedi hefore the hast starses of the disease as From its wonderful power over the
wmanville, Oot Wm. Ellison	Sherington, Que	m. O'Meera	ommittee to receive the dele- and to the Convention. He	before the last stages of the disease an
andy Creek, OntJohn Burke strington, QueWm. Brogan	St. Alphense, QueJ. St. Catherine's, QueM. C.	Landregan was untiring in	his efforts to make everyope	
ampton Fells, Que	Stanislaus, Kutosko, Que Ja	a. J. Kelly 1001 at notice, at	id we doubt not that a hearty up to the Threns of God for	evated remedy to the public, D ihought seriously of calling it h sumption Cure," but abandoned as too limited for a medicine which
aurivage, Que M. J. Mullavey	St. Bridgete des Saults, Que	Roberts the repose of	his soul from every man who	
nholm, Ont	St. Mathias, Que	Jno. Doody (ut Pack City	onvention. His love for the was only secondary to his love	ing, alterative, or blood-cleansing, and pectoral, and nutritive properties, is
inham, OntJ. H. Morris	Smith's Falls, Ont T	G Garant for Ireland, and	i many Quebeccers, now resid-	not only as a remedy for consumpt
ys Crossing, Oat Wm. Doyle travil e. Oat Paul Iugoldby	St. Romueld, Que	L. Rowley	well in Chicago, bless the day h Tim Crean. To his brothers,	
leten Pluce, Out	South Darham, Que	Jas. Kelly Messrs. Edwar	d and Michael Crean, and	OHIONIO DISEA
bourg, Oat	St. John's. QueJ	as. O. Cain Landf lb and	of his family, we offer our athy.	
Jumet Island, QueSimon McNally	St. Sebastian, Que	Ino. Neville {		Liver, Blood, and Lu
ndinal, Out J. H. Leacey mpbe://ord, Oat Jno. F. Cleary	S: Gabriel Valcartier, Oue Rev.	J. O'Fevrell A NATU	BAL PHENOMENON.	If you feel dull, drowsy, debility
yton, Oat Bern and McGuire	Sution Flatts, Oue	ick O'Britn	VERED WHILE DIGGING FOR A	fallow color of skin, or yellowish-br
anaught, OntJames Kearns aticooke, QaeD. Mullins	Starneaboro, QueJ St. Sophie, Que	lattin lield pro-	LE PLAIN, IA., THREATEN- WITH DESTRUCTION,	
ambly Canton, Que N. Malhiot	St. Patrick's Hill, QueC	C. H. Walsh	ug. 31A despatch was re-	gloomy borebalings, irregular ap
drington, Oct	St. Marthe, QueJo St. Sylvester, Que	ter Houley ceived at the	nty hell this evening from the	gestion, Dyspopsia, and Torpi
roy, Oat Daniel Clifford	Sterton, Ont	J. Hamily mayor of Don	e Plain, Iowa, which states an well, four inches in diame	
esterville, OntE Clement piltur, QueJno. Lappin	Suffield, QueP. Tweed, OatPa	trick Casey ter, burst when	a a depth of 180 feet had been	Golden Medical Discover
rruns, Out	Templeton, QueJa	e. O'Hagan reached in bori	ng, and instantly a volume of ed into the air to the distance	Von Week I nuge Colitions
nburne, Que	Thurso. QuePl Trenton, OntF.	T blowning of several hur	dred feet. This gradually in-	Severe Coughs, Consumpt
epstowe, Oat Thos. Kenny	Toledo, OntJno.	McNamee Cleared In Size	and volume until a stream of teen inches in diameter was	Send ten centa in stamps for D
wneyville, OstM. J. Harrington blin, OstLawrence Murphy	Traviston, OntJo T-yaide, OntJ	McMillan formed, and th	e upward force of this stream	
kinson's Landing, Ont Alex. McMullin	Thameaville, OntGe	o. L. Cooke I is equal to the	power of powder or dynamite. uge volumes is spouting high	
nbar, Oat	Troopstown, OatP. Tingwick, QueC	har Walsh in the air, and	the supply seems inexhaus-	World's Risnansary Medical Ager
ummondville, QueRichard Word	Uptergrove, OptF.	J. Gillespie [tible. 1 wo gi	antic rivers have been formed	
nville, QueL. O'Gorman	Vankleek Hill, OntJ. Valleyfield, QueJ.	, D, Littley	enal wat:r burst, which are gh the town at the rate of	
wson, Out	Vine P.O., Oat	n O'Connell twelve miles a	n hour, and carrying every.	
lkeith, Ont R. G. McGillvery	Venosta, Que	.J. Martin thing before the	em. Houses and lives are threa- eculiar freak of nature, and the	
mondville, OntLawrence Murphy nismore, OntJames Murphy	Vinton, QueJo Walkerton, Oat Patri	ick Godfrey citizens are ap	ailed at their impending dan-	PELLETS UNDOALING
insville, Oat M. S. Murphy	Westport, OatJ. Wh	helan, P.M. ger, which as g	resent they are at powerless to ing it impossible to divert the	
cett, OntJer. Curtin rdly, QueMichael Brennan	Wolfe Island, Oct	A. A. Post flood. An att	empt was made to insert six-	ANTI-BILIOUS and CATH
erald, Ont Mrs. Mulvens	Westbrooke, Out	enis Kairns [teen inch boile	r iron tubes into the well, but stantly blown out and forced	
lowfield, Ont	West Osgoode, Ont J. A Werburton, OntJam	hes McEvoy high into the a	ir. Finding the plan useless,	🖌 🔊 🔊 \$500 RFM
urnier, OutJon. Sloan	Waterloo, Que	as O'Regan the termined pe	ople attempted to fill up the igh which this terrible geyser	
nktord, OatDennis Brennan guson's Falis, OntChas. Hallinger	West Broughton: Que	J. Quinlan was spouting it	s deluge. Fifteen carloads of	of Dr. Sage's Catarr
n Robertson, Ont D. J. McCulloch	Windsor, OctJ	os. Munroe stone were emp	tied into the well, but these wards as though propelled by	cannot cure.
tor, Ont John McCabe aviile, Que	NEWFOUNDLAND.	the force of gia	nt powder. Bags of sand were	the nose, offensive
aby, Que M. Gannon, ir.	Brigus, NfidP. Cape Brazl, NfidMur	tin Cashin well, but these.	nstructed and cast into the too, were hurled into the air.	wise, partial loss of si or hearing, weak eyes
anoque, OntLawrence O'Neill enfield, OntO. K. J. Cameron	Kings' Cove, Nfld Patr	ick Devine The Chicago &	Northwestern Railway was	sands of cases terminate in consumpt
nd Pabos, QueJames Miles	Harbor Grace, NfldA. J St. JohnsJ.	L. Slattery a large gang	assistance and instantly sent of men to the resoue. The	case of Catarrh, "Cold in the
a Sandfield, UntD. H. McDonald atcn, OatP. J. O'Shea	Spaniard's BayJno	M. Keat bridge gang of	the county was also called	Unterrate Estadache. 60 (
lph, Ont Jar. K. Weekes	BRITISH COLUMBIA.		this evening no abatement water was perceptible, and	ST LAUDENT CO
istown, OntJas. Fox ma. QueH. J. Donnelly	Kamloops, Yale	the rushing riv	ers formed by it were wash-	ST. LAURENT COL
tingdon, Que Edward Polan	BathurstJ	ing the chann	cls they had made deeper	Near Montreal. AFFILIATED TO LAVAL UNIVERSITY
регн, OatВ. McGown zo, ColoradoР. J. McGill	AndoverD B	Gallagher mense volume	e the basin formed by this im- of water was spreading over	FATHERS OF THE HOLY CRO.
nryville, QueCharles McCarthy	New Brunswick	P Flannery the low lands in	the vicinity. The mayor of	Course-Classical and Commercial. Te and Tuiton, per year, \$130; lied, Bedding ing, \$30; Dector's Fee, \$3. The only comp course in Lower Canada taught through th the English language. The Commercial e
stings, Ont James O'Reilly wkesbury Mills	Barnaby RiverJohn	P Sheehan to Chicago for	his last extremity telegraphed the best engineers that could	ing, \$30; Dector's Fee, \$3. The only comp course in Lower Canada taught through th
helaga, QueJeremiah Murphy	Bath	hos Bohan be secured to	come immediately to the spot	
ch, Out Edward Hawkins	Curk Station, York co Michae	Connolly to stop this peri	till and energy in attempting lous condition of affairs. The	3-C REV. L. GEOFFRION, C S.C.,
wkesbury, Ont	Carleton, St. John's, N.B Thos	McCaffrey city engineer,	to whom the matter was re-	
amingford, Que Michael McAlser	Chatham	McTommy take the mission	Engineer Morgan to under- Engineers are of opinion	HEALTH FO ALL
pler, OatJohn Lynch acastle, OntTim. Crimin	Johnville, N.BJ F	O'Connor that little can	be done to stop the flow of	HOLLOWAY'S PIL
ersoll, OntJ. Murdock	Kingston, Kent coJeremi St. Johns, N.B TO'I	Brien & Co, the rivers into 1	t it may be possible to direct ess dangerous directions and	This durat theme is a
erness, QueJames O'Brien eyE. J. Cabill	Irvoyle	charl Ryan confine them to		This Great Household Medicin Amongst the Leading Neo
nd Brook, QueOwen Carrigan	Shediac, N.BRichar WoodstockG M	ra Costello leDonnagh		ries of Life.
geton, OutJ. Malone gebridge, OntP. O'Keefe	NOVA SCOTIA.	A FORWAL	ND POLICY WANTED.	These Famous Pills Purify the BLOO most nowerfully, yet southingly
mptville, Ont	Antigonish, N. S Angu Acadia Mines, N.S Samuel		31At a meeting to-day of	most powerfully, yet soothingly, LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&
srney, Ont	Albion Mines, N.SJoh	an McNeil linmont, Mr. Jil	Gladstonian members of Pur- ingsworth presiding, it was	Giving tone, energy and vigor to t MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They
mount, Ont Michael Barry	Big Marab, Antigonish, Donald Big Tracadie, N.SJnc	McDonald unanimously res	ol ed to faver a forward and	dently recommended as a never-failing
ngsforð, OutD. McHenry	Broad Cove MinesJuo, D). Melsaac notify Sir Will	lliam Vernon Harcout and	in cases where the constitution. fr
zabezws, QueBernard Sage	Caledonia Mills, N.SC. W. Cape Canso, N.SW	McDonald Mr. John Morle	y that the meeting desired	ever cause, has become impaired or They are wonderfully efficacious in al
atal, O	Digby, N.SJuo.	J. Meeban the recent election	Cule struggle commenced at ons should be strenuously	incidental to Females of all ages, and, eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse
dsay, Ont	East RiverP. E	S. Murphy maintained	and another the strengthousing	
noxville, QueJohn Green	Greenedale, N.SJ. (Halifax, N.SJ. R	. Findley		HOLLOWAY'S OINT
gtord Mills, Ont Thomas Mahoney	Irish CoveA. Mc Ogden, N.SJuo. La	Neil, P.M THE LEAG	UERS AND BULLER.	Its Searching and Healing Prop
will Own Umah MaDiastin D M	Sherbrooke, Guysborough CoGe	eo. Shears of the National	31.—The Killarney branch League has notified General	Known Throughout the Wor
es, Ont, Thomas Ford	Shut Harbor Jno F.	McKenzis Sir Revers Bulle	r of its readiness to give him	FOR THE CURE OF
venir, Que Edward Kelly	Upper South RiverAlex. J. Nile Colliery	O'Deady every possible as	sistance, if the sole object of erry is to suppress crime and	Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old V Sores and Ulcers!
caster, OntThos. J. Masterson erkenny, OntJno. Gallagher	WestvilleJno	o. McNeill outrage. If, how	cover, his mission is to serve	It is an infallible remedy. If effect
Is Village, QueJno. McGee	UNITED STATES. Beverly, MassJoe.	. Whitely tions he must de	llect rents and assist at evic-	bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt int Cures Scre Throat, Bronchitis, Coug
and deer as seen states and the reader 1	Athlone, MichJno.	Ronayne	•	and even Asthma. For Glandular
kton, Ont	Baraga, Baraga Co., Mich. Mr. F. I Coomer, Niagara Co., N.Y. J. B.	Donnelly		Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rhe and every kind of Skin Disease, it
acville, Ont Jas. Butler	Chateaugay, N.Y J. H	I. Kissane Scoren GROF	TERS' GRIEVANCES DE- IN PARLIAMENT.	been kn • n to fail Both rn and Uintment are sold at
tic, OntJpo. Meagher	Columbraviile, Mich	Y		Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxfo
sville, Ont Denis Hayes nt St. Patrick, Ont Michl. Ryan	East Constable, Franklin Co., N.Y.	T. Golden mons this after	noon Sir M. Hicks-Beach	London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 146 48. 6d., 118., 228. and 334. each, and by
ickland, Oat	Fonda, Iowa	P. Shea stated that duri	ng the riots in Belfast one	cine vendors throughout the civilized v
rose, Ont Peter Brennen	Harpev's Ferry, Iowa Thos.	Corcoran of the constabula	ad been killed, five members (ry had been seriously wound-	N.BAdvice gratia, at the above
ster, OntW. E. Cavanagh	Havdenville, Mass Wm.	P. Dolan ed, and that al	together 322 policemen had	daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or
moso, Ont	Island PondO. L Imlay City, MichJ.	Thornton mont. Liberal	s injured. Mr. Petor Essle- M.P. for East Aberdeen.	
o, Malachy Co., QueR. McDonnell velville, OntDenis Hurley	Liberty, Montgomery Co., Ka. J I	H Multart moved an amend	ment to the address express-	NO DEPENDENT NO
datone, OntP. Tiernan ilda, OntWm. Houlahan	Lancaster, N.HJ. Malone, N.YP. D). Daniher removed the g	the Crofters' Act had not rievances of the crofters.	STIMIUD.
bleton, QueJohn Gallagher	Manteno, Ill Louir A	A. Towner The amendment	was supported by Messrs.	A LOW SIGNATION OF THE REAL PROPERTY AND THE
iwaka, Que Chas, Logue	Melrose, Starnes Co., Minn Adair, MichDr. I	.M. Allan McLaren, Cla	rk and Mason, Glad- y all the Paenellites. Mr.	
	Marengo, IowaJas.	E. Byrne Mason, in a spee	ch, said Scotland demanded	
nooth, Ont H. J. Caswell	Nugent's Grove, Iowa. Dr. W. E. Maubinuary, Mich Thos	Coguelelte home rule, (A) Furlong tionalist) conde	pplause.) Dr. Tanner (Na-	ALT STATE
maison, Quo	Newport, VtM. J.	Mullavey Scotch crofters	and said he hoped the Irish	
wcook, QueEdw. Burns	Kavanagh.	ture like landlor	rescuing them from the vul- ds, an act which would tend (
unt Albat, Ont	Ozinto	as. Megan to make Ireland	and Scotland more friendly.	BINNERS
ance, OntJ. H. Gallagher	Ontonagow, MichN. Rockport, N. YE	Lemoine He was proceedi	ing to violently denounce the mination," when the Speaker	WILL GURE OR RELIEVE.
rth Onslow, QueE. Gibbons rth Mountain, OntM. M. Laughlin	were and the second sec	au. Putter If notion of auton	MANDOVELLIL. WY THE CONTRACT OF THE	BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS,



MURO, Eraption, t-rhoem, wigh Skin, ad blood are minying, and Eating UI-minfuence. i potency in Bolis, Car-lous Sores i potency in Bolis, Car-lous Sores t Discasse, or Thick is. Send ten affections. Affections f, and good ct.

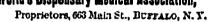
ON,

the of the mly arrested edy, if taken are reached. this terrbly this new cel-Dr. PIRACE bis GCOM-bis GCOM-dichat name ich, from its atmenthenanti-billous, suncousied.

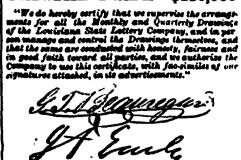
ASES

ungs.

initiated, hare i-brown spots iche or dizzi-beat or chilis, w spirits and appetite, and from Indi-"pid Liver, " cases only erienced. As F. Pierce's F. W. here: ry has no







We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all brises drawn in The Louiriana State Lotteries whech may a presented at our countern.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pros. Louisiana Nat'l Bank-J. W. KILBRETH, Pres. State Bational Bank-A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orieans Nat'l Bank-

Lonisiana State Lottery Company.

196th Grand Monthly

AND THE

Extraordinary Quarterly Drawing

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, September 14, 1886 Under the personal supervision and management of

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana,

Capital Prize, \$150,000. LerNotice.-Tickets are Ten Bollars only. Binlyes, \$5. Fliths, \$2. Tenths, \$1.

50,**000**.

20,000....

5,000. 5,000. 1,000. 500. 300. 200 10.000.

100

100

Gen, JUBAL A. ERLY, of Virginia.

LIST OF PRIZES. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF 9150,000.

1 CAPITAL PROZE OF 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 2 LARGE PRIZES OF 4 LARGE PRIZES OF 50 PRIZES OF 50 " 100 "

100 Approximation Prizes of

••

200 600 1,000

100 100

OVER NALF & MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION

Commissioners.



er Contract or th the Government of Canada and New foundland for the consequence of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Marks.

1886-Summer Arrangements-1886 This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Inst ined, Gride-basis 18008 STRAMBHING. They are built in water-tight compariments, are unsurpassed for strungth, speed and confort, are fitted up with all the moders improvements that problem empires on support, and have made the fastest time on record.

Purniditan	Yeneris.	Thereast		
Parmana	Wumbdian.			Pullcine
Polyneulain 3.000 Hitchis Barnatian 3.000 Hitchis Borna Bootian 3.400 Hitchis Borna Bootian 3.400 R. H. Haghes Borna Bootian 3.400 R. H. Haghes Borna Bootian 3.400 R. H. Haghes Borna Bootian 3.400 R. P. Moort Biberian 3.400 R. P. Moort Biberian 3.431 J. G. Brobar Merweyian 3.440 John Brownli Meterian 3.440 John Brownli Austrian 3.440 John Brownli Austrian 3.400 James Bootid Prostan 3.600 James Bootid Dorean 3.600 James Bootid Orean S.600 John Forth Bustnos Arress 3.600 John Ketr. Phonician S.600 John Ketr.	JULY IN THE REAL PROPERTY OF		Cantain	Ames Wylle.
Carenadam	Polybelles.		- e	J. Litchie.
Cardiageneration	Barmatian			Hugh Wylie.
Mors Bootian	Ctronocian			W Richmond
Carthagenian	POPEVIAN			
Stherian S.431 I.G. Stephen Hilveraian S.431 J.G. Stephen Hilveraian S.440 John Brown. Austrian S.700 J. Ambury. Nestorian S.700 J. Ambury. Nestorian S.700 J. Ambury. Nestorian S.700 J. Ambury. Prostan S.700 J. Ambury. Nestorian S.700 J. Ambury. Prostan S.700 J. Ambury. Resondinavian S.600 J. C. Mentice. Oresan S.600 J. C. Mentice. Grecian S.600 John Faric. Manitohan S.150 E. Carrotherry. Valdensian S.600 John Kert. Valdensian S.150 D. J. James.! 'anorts. S.200 D. J. James.! 'anorts. S.201 W. E. Mats Serfoundiand S.150 F. McOrtath. wadensian S.350 F. McOrtath.	BOVE BOOGLES			R. H. Hughes,
Warwenian	Christian		••	A. Hacalool.
Historiaa				M. P. Moore,
Austrian	Without the states			J. G. BEPADE
Nestorian			-	SOUTH MOAN
Proseian	Mashad an			W. Dalatali a
Scandinavian	Produces to the test of te			Alex. Mollones 1
Burnos Arress	Scopfingwign	3,400		John Payle
Oretan	Bornes Avrien	3.900	÷.	
Grectan	Corteau	4.000	84	
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Canadian	Manitohan	3.150		
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¹ acorna	Phonician			
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bardinian,	NewToundland	1.500		
Caspian	FCBGIP.	1,330		
Camping,				
	Casping,	3,20C	-	R. PAITOR,

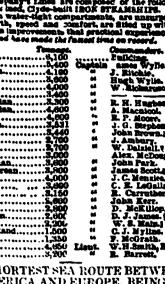
LOUIDSIALIS Dict of LOUIDERY COMPARITY. neorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capi-tal of \$1,000,000-to which a reserve fund of over \$50,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its tranchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December Ind, A.D. 1870. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distribution : THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN

LAND AND LAND

These steamers carry neutrer calle nor sheep. Raics of passage from Quelse: :-Cabin, SiO, \$70, and \$80 (according to accommodation); Intermediato, \$30 ; Sterrage \$20. The steamers of the Liverport, Landonderry, Que-bee and Montreal extra service, sailing from Liverpool and Quebec on Fainaxs, and calling at Derry to re-erve passengers from ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Quebec :

50,000 20,000 20,000 25,000 30,000 40.000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES 10,000

Phonecianabout July 20 Nestorianabout Aug. 12 Greetanabout Aug. 17
The stramers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, St. Johns, Halffax and Eatimore mail service are m- lended to be despatched as follows From Halifax -
Casidan
Rates of passage between Halifax and St. Johns : Cabin, \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage, \$6.00.
The steamers of the Glaskow, Jondonderry, Galway and Boston service are intended to be despatched as follows from Hoston forGlasgow direct:
Austrian
The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Phila- delphia service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow;
Manitobian



litated, have

of Blood, Fronchitis, ption, and eign remedy. Dr. Pierce's Druggists. **GTTLES**

ssociation,

Huntingdon, QueEdward Polan	BathurstJas Mcchan	ing the channels they had made deeper
Harpers, OatB. McGown	Andover	and wider, while the basin formed by this im-
Hugo, ColoradoP. J. McGill	New Brunswick P Flannery	the low lands in the vicinity. The mayor of
Henryville, Que Charles McCarthy	Black Brook, MirimicheJ A McEachran	Belle Plain in his last extremity telegraphed
Hastinge, Ont James O'Reilly	Barnaby RiverJohn P Sheehan	to Chicago for the best engineers that could
Hawkestury Mills	Data	be secured to come immediately to the spot
Hinch, OutEdward Hawkins	Belle-Dune River	and use their skill and energy in attempting
Harriston, Ont	Curk Station, York co Michael Connolly	to stop this perilous condition of effairs. The
Hawkesbury, Oat	Carleton, St. John's, N.B Thos McCaffrey	city engineer, to whom the matter was re-
Hemmingford, Que Michael McAlser	Chatham Jno D McEschran	ferred, induced Engineer Morgan to under-
Hespier, OntJohn Lynch	Campbellton Ed McTommy	take the mission. Engineers are of opinion
Horneastle, Ont	Johnville, N.BJ F O'Counor Kingston, Kent coJeremiah Collins	
Ingersoll, OntJ. Murdock	St. Johns, N.B T O'Brien & Co	water, but think it may be possible to direct
Inverness, Que James O'Brien	Irvoyle	the rivers into less dangerous directions and
JerseyE. J. Cahill	Shediac, N.BRichard Costello	contine them to their channels.
Island Brook, QueOwen Carrigan	WoodstockG McDonnagh	
Kingeton, Oat J. Malone		A FORWARD POLICY WANTED.
Kingebridge, Ont P. O'Kzefe Kemptville, Ont Phillip Brady	Antigonish, N. S Angus McIsaac	LONDON, Aug. 31At a meeting to-day of
Kearney, Ont	Acadia Mines, N.S Samuel Flinagan	forty advanced Gladstonian members of Pur-
Kirkfield, Ont	Albion Mines, N.SJohn McNeil	liament, Mr. Iilingsworth presiding, it was
Kinmount, Ont Michael Barry	Big Marab. Autigonish, Donald McDonald	unanimously resolved to faver a forward and
Kensington, QueR. Massam	Big Tracadie, N.SJno. Delaney	aggressive policy. It was also decided to
Kingsford, OntD. McHenry	Broad Cove MinesJuo, D. McIsaac	notify Sir William Vernon Harcourt and
Kazabezwa, QueBernard Sage	Caledonia Mills, N.SC. W. McDonald	Mr. John Morley that the meeting desired
Kintal, O M. Whitly	Cape Canso, N.S	that the Home Rule struggle commenced at
Lonsdale, Ont J. McCulloch	East River	the recent elections should be strenuously
Lindsay, Ont	Greenedale, N.SJ. Chisholme	maintained.
Lennoxville, QueJohn Green	Halifax, N.S J. R. Findley	
Lowe, Que James Martin Longterd Mills, Ont Thomas Mahoney	Irish CoveA. McNeil, P.M.	THE LEAGUERS AND BULLER.
Luttrill, Que	Ogden, N.S Juo. Lawlor, P.M	DUBLIN, Aug. 31The Killarney branch
Lacolle, QueWilliam Harty	Sherbrooke, Guysborough Co Geo. Shears	of the National League has notified General
Lanes, Ont, Thomas Ford	Shut Harbor Jno F. McKenzis	Sir Revers Buller of its readiness to give him
L'Avenir, Que Edward Kelly	Upper South River, Alex. J. McDonald	every possible assistance, if the sole object of
Lancaster, Ont	Nile Colliery	his mission to Kerry is to suppress crime and
Letterkenny, OntJno. Gallagher	UNITED STATES.	outrage. If, however, his mission is to serve
Leeds Village, QueJno. McGee	Beverly, MassJoe. Whitely	the landlords, collect rents and assist at evic-
Lansdowne, OatMyles O'Brien	Athlone, Mich Jno. Ronayne	tions, he must depend on his own resources.
Lauzon, Que	Baraga, Baraga Co., Mich. Mr. F. McKenzie	
Lockton, Ont	Coomer, Niagara Co., N.YJ. B. Donnelly	
La Salette, OntJ. McGibbon, P. M. Lorneville, OntJas. Butler	Chatcaugay, N.Y J. H. Kissane	SCOTCH CROFTERS GRIEVANCES DE-
Manotic, OntJno. Meagher	Columbraville, Mich	BATED IN PARLIAMENT.
Marysville, Ont	Emmett, St. Clair Co., Mich. J. O'Loughlin	London, Aug. 31In the House of Com-
Mount St. Patrick, Ont Michl. Ryan	East Constable, Franklin Co., N.Y. T. Golden	mons this afternoon Sir M. Hicks-Beach
Monckland, Oat Mart'n Maloney	Fonda, Iowa	stated that during the riots in Belfast one] c
Melrose, Ont Peter Brennan	Grand Rapids, Mich	head constable had been killed, five members
Mourt Irvine, Unt Denis Connolly	Harper's Ferry, IowaThos. Corcoran Haydenville, MassWm, P. Dolan	of the constabulary had been seriously wound-
Munster, Ont W. E. Cavanagh	Island Pond	ed, and that altogether 322 policemen had
Marmeso, Ont	Imlay City, Mich J. Thornton	been more or less injured. Mr. Peter Essle- mont, Liberal M.P. for East Aberdeen.
Mayo, Malachy Co., QueR. McDonnell Marvelville, OatDenis Hurley	Liberty, Montgomery Co., Ka. J H Multart	moved an amendment to the address express-
Maidatone, OntP. Tiernan	Lancaster, N.HJ. E. Priest	ing regret that the Crofters' Act had not
Matilda, Unt	Malone, N.Y P. D. Daniher	removed the grievances of the crofters.
Marbleton, QueJohn Gallagher	Manteno, Ill Louir A. Towner	The amendment was supported by Messra.
Maniwaka, Que Chas. Logue	Melrose, Starnes Co., MinnM. Allan	McLaren, Clark and Mason, Glad-
Merrickville, Ont G. L. Jaker	Adair, MichDr. Ed. Black	stonians, and by all the Paenellites. Mr.
Marlbank, OntD. Allan, P.M.	Marengo, IowaJas. E. Byrne Nugent's Grove, Iowa. Dr. W. E. Coguelelte	Mason, in a speech, said Scotland demanded
Maynooth, Oat	Maubinuary, Mich	home rule. (Applause.) Dr. Tanner (Na-
Millstream, Ont P. Reynolds	Newport, Vt	tionalist) condemned the condition of the Scotch crofters and said he hoped the Irish
Malmaison, QueWm. Farrell Mawcook, QueEdw. Burns		would assist in resouing them from the vul-
Manion, OntD. Noonan		ture like landlords, an act which would tend
Mount Albat, Ont	Usinto	to make Ireland and Scotland more friendly.
Napanee, OntJ. H. Gallagher	Ontonagow, MichN. Lemoine	He was proceeding to violently denounce the
North Onslow, QueE. Gibbons	Rockport, N. YEd. Fuller	"policy of extermination," when the Speaker
North Mountain, Ont M. M. Laughlin	Springheld, Brown Co., Maine. C. Wheish	ordered him to resume his seat, because his
Norton Creek, QueJames O'Rielly	Springfield, Dakota TerM. Donovan St. Paul Minn Wm Collins	remarks were irrelevant. Dr. Tanner
Newmarket, OutPatrick Guthrie	St. Paul, Minn	obeyed.
Naphan, Ont		
Norwood, CntJ. B. Pearse North Dancaster, OntT. J. Masterson	P. E. ISLAND.	TADAT TOD CAT
Nassagauwaga, OntJ. W. Esterbrook	Dellastale Deed Deter Comment	FARM FOR SALE
New Richmond, QueJas. Walsh	Baldwin's RoadPeter Curran Charlottetown, P. E. IRichard Walsh	the second se
Ottawa, OntJ. McPvka	Cherry Valley, P. E. IT. Delahanty	300 acres (90 of which are under cultiva-
Osceola, Ont	Cherry Grove, P. E. I Daniel Beaton	tion), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church
Usgoode, OntJas. Sweeney	Launching, P. E. L. M. D. McCormack	Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Gris- Mills,
Jrinstown, Que Edward Marnhy	Morell: Wm. M. McGuire	ATTERMS EASY.TE
Oriei, Ont Jas. Hayden	McDougali's, P. E. I Angus J. McLellan	Particuiars at 249 COMMISSIONER STREET
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disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

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THE POST and TRUE WITNESS

in duciph, Ont., and is authorized to collect subsect - ERSE ENEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

THE TRUE, WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE MOTHER'S GRAVE.

[For THE POST and THUE WITNESS.]

8

The evening star was rising slowly, The sun had suck to rest, Bearing the chill November day, Away on its orimson creet. The wailing winds proclaimed the right With snowflakes, which the wild blast Whirled aroun' in eddying mists Till they sought the ground at last.

A child so young and thinly clad, With bright curls of golden hair, Through the street was seen to pass, Her wan face was pinched with care. Straightway her snowy path she trod, As if on some measure hard As if on some measure bent, Heeding not the josting people, Nor the different ways they went.

Soon she entered the churchyard gate, Then with faltering steps and slow, Walked towards a low, clay-heaped mound, Where the strungling grasses grow. "Mother, dear," she murmured faintly, "The snow falls so cold to night, They tall ma you have gone from me To dwall in Heaven so bright."

The pale and tear-set check was pressed 'Gainst the cold and froz in clay, But she felt not its stinging chill As she tried for death to pray. The snow came down ; its pearly tints Sparkled 'mid the curls of gold, The winds blew with a deepening wail, The night grew numbing cold.

But a smile illumined the sad, sweet face, A joy crept into the eyes, An acgel of light, radiant and fair, Come down from the anowy akies. She have the weeping child away To that shore where no sources lave ; She did with grief-how blest her death !--On that angel Mother's grave.

KATHLERN

Greenbush, Prince Edward County, Ont.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

TRISH MOVEMENT NOT PROLETARIAT.

In the recent conversation between the Archbishop of Dublin and Mr. T. P. Gill, M. P., on the Irish rent question, Mr. Gill said :- "Your Grace, then, thinks that the democratic movement in Ireland will now be strong enough to break the old notions about but little to do with questions of democracy or aristocrecy ?" We cannot say whether or not the Arshbishop intended this remark to be a check to the democratising tendency in the present politics of Ireland and Eng-land; but from the tenor of the whole converation we feel justified in believing that he ed to buy back the property within a given did so intend it. While it is most certain that time, and this made the deed really a mort the present Irish movement is a movement of the people, and that the Archbishop of Dub-lin and most of the Bishops and pricats of Ireland are with the peopla in it, we believe it is the desire of the Arcl bishops and who promptly threw the efficer out of the Bishops and of the best of the yard and refused to vacate. There were Irish hay leaders, to keep it spart from the several subsequent collisions, and thus mat-movement that has been developing in Eog. it is the desire of the Arcl bishops and Bishops of Ireland, and of the best of the the democratic, or "radica!" movement. The Irish movement is not a proletariat move-

of home rule is the handwriting on the wall which has irrenzied the Orangemen of Beifast. They attack the Catholic minority, just as a dog kicked from the kitchen door runs straightway to bite the aow's ear. - Western

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

QUEBEC, Sept. 2.-The following correspon-dence, under date of Gaspé, August 6, has just

been received :--The Government streamer La Cauadienne has returned from a fortnight's cruise to Baie de Chaleurs and the Magdalen Islands. The com-mander reports the cod fishing good eve ywhere. Macketel have been scarce, but of splendid quality. The prospect of a good fall fishing for ccd is splendid in the Baie de Chaleurs. The crops are looking well, the hay crop was heavy, though much of it was damaged by the incessant rains. The Canadhanou met the Lansdowne and the cutters Con-rad and Lindsay in the Bare de Cha-leurs. No American fishing vessels are al-lowed to enter the Baie des Chaleurs to fish. American owners have been obliged to fit out special supply vessels to furnish their fisher-men with the supplies which they cannot ob-tain in Canadian waters. This system of supply will not last long as it is too cortly to keep up regularly. A few American meakes have called at the Magdalen Islands, where, under the treaty of 1818, they have a right to fish in-ahore. The bulk of the American mackerel fishing vessels are off themosth ones to firmice Edward's Island. "La Canadienne". will leave sgsin at once for the north shore and Anticosti. Anticosti.

A VERITABLE WILD FAMILY.

TOPEKA, Kansas, September 4.--For severa days parties have been searching on Parson's Creek, Washington county, for four persons known as a wild family, consisting of a man, a woman, a girl about 15 years of age, and a child. Yesterday the search ended in the capture of the entire family. The man, woman and girl have black hair on their faces and the man much hair on his body. That on the girl's face is very fine. The color on the faces of all is a sky gray. The parties cannot talk, but the women makes a peculiar noise which the girl appears to understand. On the top of the heads of the man and woman are slight evidences that they have been scalped. The opinion prevails that they were scalped by Indians years ago, and became insane and have wandered in the woods ever since. Doctors propose to perform operations on the party in hopes of restoring their minds.

DEFENDING THEIR HOME. DETROIT, Sept. 3. - Three carriages contsin DETROIT, Sept. 3. -- In read carriages controls ing deputy sherifis armed with repeating rifles left the City Hall at dusk this evening for the farm of David Balow, in Greenfield, bent on taking Balow and wife dead or alive. The Balows are ignorant Germans, who do not speak Eoglish. Bulow some years sgo had need of legal aid and employed Erwin Palmer, of Detroit. He did not pay Palmer, but finally gave him a deed of the Balow farm. Balow was to be allowtime, and this made the dead really a mortgage. Balow failing to redeem the holding milk can be improvised with two farm, Mr. Palmer finally decided empty barrels and a long, wide board. Hav-to take possession, and last spring ing had occasion to put some turnips in the served a writ of ejectmeet on the German, cellar a faw days ago, we thought the milk two sons and an officer named Joseph Berrins went out to serve a fresh writ. Balow and his wife as w them coming, locked the house The Irish movement is not a projectariat move-men'. There is no affinity between it and the democratising movement in England.—Michi-gran Cutholic. That tremendous vote in England in favor of home rule is the handwriting on the wall

Balows for attempted murder, drove out to Greenfield and sought to arrest them. When a few feet from the house Balow opened the door and discharged both barrels of his gun attorney resolved to arrest them at all been persecutors. It shows more: for not hazards and fetch them in dead or alive. A pusse was therefore started out as stated above. When the farm was reached this ligious privilege, but they allowed them to evening the officers surrounded the secure political ascendency and revolutionize house and called to Balow, who the government of the colony; and sub-serviency went to the extent of apostasy; for wife armed in like fashion followed close. The pair were covered by half a dozen Winchesters and told to surrender. Balow grasped the situation and surrendered, but mated the cut-throat Puritans of the early | his wife wanted to fight the whole crowd, Balow was brought here and jailed. The make their English prototypes hold down woman was disarmed, and after a German their heads. The Orangemen and the Mor- speaking officer had conversed with her she speaking officer had conversed with her she grew pacified and was allowed to stay at home to night.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

BUTTERMILK BREAD.

A Glengarry correspondent asks for a re-st 50 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), cire for the above. The following is the best \$440 to \$4.70 Strong Bakers' (Canada). \$4 05 recipe possible :- Two quarts of battermilk, come to holl, poured over two quarts of flour, atirring it rapidly or it will be lumpy, then add cold water until it is thin enough (is add cold water until it is thin snough (is \$3 35 to 3 55; Saperfine, \$3 15 to \$3.25; Fine, should be as thin as it could be stirred); if it is not cool enough for the yeast by this time, at the nail which it is in in the water wall is not cool enough for the yeast by this time, I set the pail, which it is in in the water pail, sturing it all the while, which scon cools it. Then stir in the yeart which is already soaked, Then stir in the yeast which is already soaked, and empty it all in the bread pan, where the flour is already warmed, with a hole in the middle. I then cover it tight and so it is where it will keep warm all night. I can do this in twenty minutes -- the quicker it is done the botter the bread will be. I make my own yeast cakes, noe two takes at a baking and bake six loaves at once.

C BN BREAD.

For this I take one quart of buttermilk (sour ror this i take one quart of puttermins (your milk can be used, but more buiter must be added); two isblespoonfuls molted butter, two eggs well beaten, a little salt, one table-spoonful of sugar, one small tempoonful of saleratus dissolved in a little boiling water, boiled up for a minute or so. Sift the meal; to \$16 per ton. add enough to make a batter as thick as for buckwheat cakes. Bake in square or round tins about an inch in thickness for half an hour in a very hot oven. It is delicious for breakfast or tes, and can be made of yellow \$91c to 92., and Manitoba No. 1 above the or white meal.

FRIED PUDDING.

This is momething that ought to be agreeable any of the coming winter nights and it can be made in any household. Cut the crusts from slices of baker's or very light home-made bread and trim them into pieces of a uniform shape or size; mix a pint of milk with two eggs, sweetrn to taste and add a little salt and cinnamon. Dip the pieces of tread in this batter and saute thom in hot dripping and butter until a delicate brown. Those who are not of the Scott act persuasion will find a little brandy sauce an improvement, but it is all the way from 71c to 73s. not essential.

MILK AND TURNIP.

These should never be stored together in the same cellar. Although root cellars and barns containing hins lined with sawdust for the storing of roots are becoming more common, there are still many farmers who have not all these conveniences, and are forced to keep their small stock of roots in the cellar. We have vivid recollections of the old fashioned formhouse cellars, with the swing shelf for milk at one end the heaps of turnips and potatoes at the other. There is almost always a cool room or pentry on the ground floor that could be converted into a milk room for the winter. Where only enough butter is made for home consumption a temporary shelf for holding milk can be improvised with two cellar a faw days ago, we thought the milk and cream would not be injured in one night, as the milk room was not in readiness. Early the next morning they were brought from the cellar and both were very perceptib'y tainted. Milk absorb; impurities very readily, for which reason everything in connection with it must be perfectly clean and free from bad odors.

HOW TO COUK A FISH.

none but Jews know how to cook a fish. The following is a Hebrew "secret" which I pails, Canadian selling at 91 to 94c. A learned from a dark-eyed [daughter of the moderate enquiry is reported for smoked learned from a dark-eyed gaughter of the hama, and prices are still at 123 to 100 per Jows quarter in Saville. Any nice fish that hama, and prices are still at 123 to 100 per is in season may be used. Put one and a lb. Tailow is very low, a large lot of about half pints of holling water in a porcelain or half pints of holling water in a good sized. We quote :--Montreal short cut pork per brl, We quote :--Montreal short cut pork per brl, granite ware saucepan with a good sized We quote :-- Montreal short cut pork per brl, onion sliced thin, a little powdered gin S14 50 to 15 00; Chicago short cut clear ger, and a small quantity of pepper and s dt. per brl, S14 50 to 15 0; Mess pork, Western, at a box that he spirit of Catholicity has at all show that the spirit the s grated nutmeg and the juice of a lemon. Beat in slowly three whipped eggs, and retarn to in pails, per 10. 9. to 9.;; Bacon, per lb, 10.; the fire stirring slowly until the gravy attains to 11c; Shoulders, per ib., 0 00 to 0.C0; Talthe fire stirring slowly until the gravy attains the consistency of cream. Be careful to stir all the while it is on the fire, and do not allow it to boil even for a moment or it will curdle. Pour over the fish and acrve.

Fancies are not in much demand, and run from \$3.50 to \$3.65. We quote as follows :--Patents, Huogarian per bri, \$5.50 to \$0.00; do American do, \$5.50 to \$6.00 ; do Ontario do, \$4.15 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), to \$1 30 ; Superior Extra, \$4.00 to \$4 05 ; do aboles, \$4.15 to \$4.20 : Extra Superfine, \$3 85 to \$3 95; Fency, \$3.55 to \$3 60; Spring'Extra,

b.1. \$1 75 to \$1.80; do (apring extra), \$1.65 to \$1 70 do (aperfine), \$1.45 to \$1.55; City bags (delivered), \$2.25 to \$2.30.

OATNEAL, &C .- A fair demand is experlenced for oatmeal, but prices have still a wide range, with sales of ordinary at \$4 up to \$4,25 as to quality, and cheap grades at that a good average crop will be secured both \$3.80 to \$3.90 per bbl. Bags are quoted at in Canada and the United States. \$2 to \$2.10 per 100 lbs. Moullie is quiet at Pears are in better demand, Bartlett's seliper bbl. as to quality.

to \$16 per ton.

WIREAT, -Prices remain about as they were last week, ranging from S2s to 85s for spring and winter Daluth No. 1 hard spring same figures. Toledo red winter wheat is queted at S3c to S45.

COBN -The market is quiet at 50c per bushel in bond, sales having been made to the local trade at that figure.

OATS. --- The samples that were brought into the city by farmers were exceptionally fine, and a large portion of the crop has been as cured in good condition. Prices of cargo lots adoat are quoted at 320 to 3240 per 32 that PEAS.-The market is quiet, and very little new business is reported There appears to be a wide difference in prices, dealers quoting

RYE -The market is unimproved, and it nominal at 55c to 57c.

MALT .- There has been a little more en quiry, and business has transpired in No. 1 Montreal on the basis of \$55 to 90; per bushel in bond. Ontario mait is quoted at 70s to SOc as to quality.

BARLEY.--New barley is on the market showing very fine quality, and sales of car lots have been made at 05c to 00c per bushel. BUCKWHEAT .- Last year's crop has been pretty well all sold, and very little business is expected until the new crop comes in, which will not be yet a while. Prices are nominally quoted at 50c per lbs.

SEEDS. -The enquiry for timothy for Wes tern account, referred to by us last week, appears to have led to a little business, but prices were kept private. The market here is quiet but steady at the following prices :--Clover seed \$7.00 to \$7.25 per bush. ; Alisks \$7.50, and Timothy \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bush.

PROVISIONS, &c.

PORK, LARD, &C .- Trade has been very dull during the past week. Prices, however, have remained firm, sales of Montreal short cut mess pork having been made at \$15, and of Chicago short cut clear at \$14.50 to \$14.75 It has been said by a great epicure that per bbl. In lard the market keeps firm, with business at 9% to 10c per lb for Fairbanks in

shippers at below \$1.00 per hundred heads. Prices range from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per 100, as to quantity and quality.

Asizes.—The market is quiet, with sales during the past few days of first pots at \$3 25 to \$3.80 per 100lbs.

FRUITS, &c.

LEMONS-Very scarce and in brisk demand at \$12 to \$13 per chest and \$8 to \$9 per box. SWEET POTATOES-In slow demand at \$4.50 to \$5 per bbl.

COCCANUTS-Demand fair at \$6 to \$6 50. SPANISH ONIONS-Fair demand at \$4 50 to \$5.00.

APPLES-Receipts have been moderate and the demand fair, sales being reported at from \$2.25 to \$2.75 for good stock and \$2 00 to \$2.25 for ordinary. There can be little doubt

\$16 up to \$22 as to quality per ton. Pearl ing at \$6 to \$7 per bbl. for green, and \$3 to barley \$6 50 per bbl., and solit peas \$3 65 per bbl. Comment quiet at \$2.50 to \$2.75 Favorite at \$4 to \$6 per bbl.

BANANAS-The supply is small and sales are mentioned at 75c to \$1.50 as to size of bunch and condition for both white and red. Plums are in good demand at 70c to 90c per basket.

kat and \$3 50 to \$4.50 per carrier.

out who are sending in fair orders, and these with the letter orders being received create a lair autount of activity for the season. There is nothing specially new in prices; cottons are steady at last revision of prices, and all advices from Europe continue to emphasize the advance in wooliens.

FISH .-- The market at the moment is almost bare of Cape Breton herings, which have been selling at \$5.25 to \$5.50; some new lots are expected shortly. Dry cod is still \$2.75 to \$3; new salmon coming in very slowly, GROCERIES .-- We have to report a firmer market in several staples. Granulated sugars are advanced one-eighth, and yellows onequarter cent by mill, making price now \$3.50 to \$3 60. Japan teas are also inclined to

LEATHER AND SHOES .--- The leather trade has continued quict since last writing, but with the opening of the month dealers look for a freer movement, as manufacturers have good orders in hand and expect a good sorting trip later. Sole leather still rules easy, but upper leathers are steady in price with atocks in healthy shape. We quote:--Spaniah sole B. A. No. 1, 24c to 26c; do, No. 2, B. A. 20c to 23c; No. 1 Ordinary Spaniah, 23c to 24c; No. 2 du, 21c to 22c; No. 1 China, 22c to 23c; No. 2, 21c to 22c ; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c ; do, No. 2, 194c to 21c; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 26c to 27c; oak sole, 45c to 50c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33c to 39c; ditto, heavy, 32c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 37c; Scotch grained, 36c to 42c; Splits, large, 22c to 25c; ditto, small, 16c to 24c; Calf-splits, 25: to 32c; Calfskins, (35 to 46 lbs.), 70c to 50c; Imitation French Calfskins, 50c to 85c;

Russet Sheepskin Linings, 30c to 40c Harness, 24c to 33c; Buffed Cow, 13c to 16c; Pebbled Cow. 12c to 15hc; Rough, 13c to 28c Russet and Bridle, 54c to 55c.

movement in these lines does not show any gain since a week ago, but enquiries are rather more numerous, and treer buying is anticipated in the near future. Canada Plates are somewhat scarce here, but qucta-tions are not altered from the very low figures prevailing for some time past. past. We quote :- Summerlee, \$17 to \$17.50 ; Gartsherrie, \$16.50 ; Langloan and to \$17; Eglinton and Dalmellington, \$15 to \$15.50; Calder, \$16.50 to \$17; Carnbroe, these and of bacon very low. Lard-In good S16; Hematite, S1S to S19; Siemene, No. 1, demand; small pairs in lots of 50 and 100 sold S16 50 to S17; Bar Iron, S1.60 to S1.65; Best at 91c, and small lots at 91 to 93c. Hogs-Refined. SI S5; Siemens Bar, S2 10; Canada Plates, Blaina, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Penn, &c., Char \$2 35 to \$2 40. Tin Plates, Bradley coal, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Charcoal I C., \$4.25 to \$4.75; do I.X., \$5.50 to \$6.00; Coke I.C., \$3.75 to \$4.00; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 54c to 7c, according to brand ; Tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 64c; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Houps and bunds, per 100 ibs, \$2.00; Boiler plate, per 100 ibs, \$2 50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.:-Pig, \$4 to \$4.25; sheet, \$4 25 to \$4 50; shot, \$6 to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 13c firm spring, \$2.75 to \$3.00 ; tire, \$2.50 to \$2.75 ; sleigh stoe, \$2 00 to \$2.25 ; round machinery steel, 3 to 31c per lb.; Ingot tin, 24 to 25c; bar tin, 26c; ingot copper, 12 to 13c; sheet zinc, \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25 bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2.40 per 100 lbs OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.-Linseed is firm ing up at home but local figures are still 60g for raw and 63c for boiled in small lots; turpentine has advanced to 574c; olive oil Si to S1.05 for pure; castor Sig ib. Fish oils dull and unchanged. per Leads and colors generally are as before quoted :- Leads (chemically pure and firstclass brands only) \$6.00 ; No. 1, \$5.25 ; No. 2, \$4.50 ; No. 3, \$4.25. Drywhite lead, 54c ; red do, 41c to 42c. London wasned whiting, 50c to 60c; Paris white, \$1 25; Cookson's Venetian red, \$1.75; other brands Venetian red, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Yellow othre, \$1.50; Spruce ochro, \$2 to \$3. Glass \$1.60 per 50 feet for first break ; \$1.70 for second break. SALT.-A large cargo is just to hand con-sisting of some 13,000 to 14,000 hays. Prices are steady at 421 for coarse elevens, and 40 for twelves; factory filled \$1.10 to \$1.15; Eureka and Achton's S2 40 ; Rice's pure dairy 82 ; rock salt SIO a ton. Turk's Island 25c a bushel.

S. CARSLEY'S SILKS. JUST RECEIVED. Just received, Several Cases of NEW BLACK SILKS : from the bast French Fabric, to be sold at Special Low Prices. Black Gros Grain Silk. Back Denil Gros Grain Silk. Black Heavy Gros Grain Silk. Black Gros Imperial Silk

S. CARSLEY.

Just Received, Three cases of NEW COLORED SILKS : "French Fabric, "choics shades and quality, to be sold at Special Low Figures. S. OARSLEY, " See our New Silks Monday." New Stockinette Cloths. New Tuften Jersey Cloths. New Plain Soleil Cloths. New Fancy Ottoman Cloths. S. CARSLEY. New Bouclé Cloths. New Broché Cloths. New Curl Clothe. New Basket Cloths. S. CARSLEY. Leave your orders early for Mantler, Dolmans, Ulsters and Costumes. All orders receive prompt and careful attention

At S. CARSLEY'S.

MILLINERY.

Following are some of the Latest Shapes in Ladies' Black Straw Hats. Argyle, New Market, Pastnet, Montank. Danvrey,

Stylish Shapes, Good Quality. S. CARSLEY'S.

NEW FOR CHREDREN. The Turkish Fez, a warm and comfortable fitting Cap, in Crimson, Scarlet, Navy, Scal Brown

S. CARSLEY. ON THE WAY.

Our new Fall Millinery is now on the way and expected in a few days. S. CARSLEY.

BROOKS' SEWING COTTON.

Since introducing the celebrated Sewing Cotton of Jonas Brooks & Bros., the oldest sewing cotton manufacturers in England, manufacturers are asking for it, tailors are asking for it, shirt makers are asking for it, and nearly all private families are now using it, thus proving to the public that this is the best cotton for machine and hand use, not breaking in the using.

first car of the season sold at 55c. Peas nothing doing and prices nominal at 57c to 585 were any offered.

LEATHER. - A very fair trade is reported at ateady prices.

GROCERRIES.—A generally healthy tone prevails. Tendency favors firmer prices in many lines. Fayments are improving. Teas are unchanged in the local market ; outside

markets are developing strength. PROVISIONS.-Trade generally is steady. Butter of good quality wanted but the best offered has seldom brought over 12 to 14c. Cheese — Advancing ; choice in small lots up to 10c, but skims obtainable at 74 to 84c. Eggs—Unsettled, but round lots stood at close about 121 to 13c. Pork-Small lots have sold slowly at \$13.50 to \$14. Bacon-For a car of long-clear 8gc was bid, and refused ; tons and cases have sold usually at Silc : no Cumberland seems to be offered ; 59]c, and Have been taken at \$7.00 to \$7.50. Salt-Quiet ; Liverpool coarse in small lots held at 75c, and fine at Sl.40. Canadian in small lots 75 to SOc, but quiet. Hops -In small supply and in fair demand, at firm prices ; small lots of really choice have sold at 25 to 30c, but nothing doing in poor. HIDES AND SKINS. -Green hides un-changed with a fair shpply, and all offered wanted; cured scarce and sold at 915 for selected. Calfakins-very few offered and prices unchanged. Sheepskins-prices advanced ten cents, or to 60c for the best green with offerings very small.

Black Gros Republic Silk.

GRAPES.—Are becoming plentiful, Concord's selling at 7c to 8c, 1ves 6c to 7c, Delaware 12c to 14c, Almeria reds 86 per keg. PFACHES.—American \$1.25 to \$1.75 per bas-

DRY GOODS .- There are some travellers

and quoted at \$14 for No. 1; \$13 for No. 2. is a difficult matter to sell. Prices are purely quarter cent. Rice has also been put up a

stiffen.

METALS AND HARDWARE, -The actual

SEPT. 8. 1886.

times been tolerant, while the sects have ever only did the Catholics permit the Protestant min rity the full enjoyment of the reserviency went to the extent of apostasy; for the third Lord Ballimore that lived in this country became a Protestant. The Cardinal exposes the devilish spirit of hatred that apidays of this country in a light that must mons are the only simon pure Protnatants left in the world ; the rest are become pretenders and thimmers to public opinion and statutory decency to such an extent as to BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS. have lost their original traits and characteristics - Western Watchman.

PULIAICAL ACTIVITIES.

The Word cors not take much stock in the expectation that there will be another general election infore there will be another session of subject. It is always possible that circumstance: some shany moment arise to force his hand. He present there is nothing within sight to just fy the opinion that precipitancy would prove profitable. The first test in Quebec has resulted unfavorably .-- Toronto World.

A MODERN TALLYRAND.

Sir John Macdonald's recent speech in Ot tawa consisted of the claboration of five heads. (1) He was glad to be home again : (2) he was pleased to have been away: (3) he had been tickled to have got back 66 cents on the dollar of the \$30,000,000 lanu to the CPR Co; (4) the Imperial Government would surely do something for the Company; (5) everybody ought to rally around him. But not a particle of information, not a statesmanlike word, not the faintest outline of a policy in the whole speech. He has no plan for reducing public expenditure, nor raising revenue to meet it; no plan for dealing with the Nova Scotia trouble; none for calming the hatreds which his Toronto organ stimulates; no idea except to hang on somehow or anyhow to office. The country is in a dangerous situation and needs a serious, painstaking man at the head of affairs, instead of an old garrulous boy who chatters about himself with senile frivolity.-Toronto Globe.

A COMPLIMENT.

Father Phelan, in his address to the young men of his native Nova Scotia, contrasted their quiet, gentlemanly behavior with the but there is one crop you seem wholly unable to grow, and that is. 'Wild cats.'-Watchman.

A VICE-REGAL SPEECH.

LONDON, Sept. 2 — The Lord-Lieutenaut of Ireland, in a speech to-night at Seaham, said he yielded to nobody in a desire to see Ireland happy. He hoped that impartial action would mitigate the dissension in Ireland and help to develop the material resources of the country, but the first ne-cessity was to secure the foundations of social order and progress. That possibly would he accomplianed slowly, but he hoped right thinking men would give their support.

HULL, Sept. 6.-The British Trades Union congress began its session here to day. The retiring president, Mr. Maudsley, in his address, insisted that in lessening the number of hours of a day's work lay the best known remedy for the lack of employment, which Parliament, but it is doubtful if even the so depressed labor to-day. He doubtful fremed by the source of the sour workers. The trouble was that labor was not well regulated, and that such vast numbers of men were so far overemployed that the necessary work of the world's productions was accomplished by a much smaller number of persons than that which should find employment in it, with the result that thousands were in want of work.

CONSECRATING A CHURCH.

The consecration of the Church of St. Anne de Beaupre will be held in the latter part of the the Beaugre will be herd in the latter part of the month of September. All the Bishops of the ecclesiastical Province of Quebec will assist at the ceremony, at which his Eminence Cardinal Taschereau will preside. The caremony is to be very long and will last about six hours. It is a long time since these here a conversion of a Konsen Cathethere has been a consecration of a Roman Catho-lic church in this province and the Courrier da Consult states that there has been none since the time of Mgr. Taschereau's third predecessor.

BURNED IN THEIR SLEEP.

HORRIFYING FATE OF A PARTY OF LUMDERMEN.

WILLIAMSFORT, Pa., September 3.--Word has been received here of a sickening calamity which occurred about midnight last night at five miles and a half above Jamestown on the line of the Williamsport and North Brauch railroad, where a large number of Hungarian laborers are employed on an cxtension of the road. A shanty, in which over twenty of these men were lodged, caught fire last night from overturning of the stove while conduct of the same class in our large cities, the men were asleep. Sixteen men slept on adding: "Your soil is not as truitful as ours; the second floor, but seven succeeded in getting out. The others were left to their fate, and were roasted alive in the burning shanty. Their charred remains were afterwards found in the ruins. The men who escaped were so panic stricken that they made no efforts to save their companions. The remains of the seven dead were removed to

Jonestown. A report was also received here that a Hungariau named Joseph Jehinski was murdered, and his body hidden under a shaniy on the same railroad at Elk Lick, a short time since. When the shanty was torn down pertions of human remains were found. The men who occupied the shanty have disapneared.

TOMATO SOUP.

Try this now that tomatoes are plentiful. It is good in winter with canned tomato. Two quarts of tomatoes, poeled and sliced, three pints of broth-veal or chicken is bestone tablespoonful minced pareley and the same quantity of minced onion, one teaspoonful of sugar; pepper and sait to tasts; browned flour for thickening; tablespoonful of butter, fried bread dice. Stew the tomatoes in the broth until they are broken all to pieces, add herbs and onions. Stew twenty minutes, sub through a colander, season, thicken with a tablespoonful of browned flour rubbed in one of butter, boil two minutes, and pour upon the fried bread in the tureen.

SPANISH CARAMEOLA.

Although it has a big name it is very simple. You have only to take 31 lbs of raw veal or beef minced very time, or, better still, run through a sausage machine, 4 large crackers, crushed very fine, 1 egg, 1 cup milk, butter size of an egg, 1 tablespoon salt, 1 of pepper; mix in shape of a loaf, and cake in a slow oven 21 hours, basting often. Eat it cold and you will say, "Some more, please.

HOW TO WASH.

But no one can cook well or eat nicely who neglects cleanliness in anything. So I will wind up my contribution to the TRUE WIT-NESS this week with two recipes. One in the country at least will want some good soap. If you make it yourself take 1 box of lyc, 6 lbs. of grease, 1 ib. resin, 1¹ gallons soft water; make in an iron pot. When the water boile, put in the lye ; when this is dissolved add the grease ; stir till all is melted ; then add 1 lb. resin gradually, and boil for an hour and a hall; keep stirring with a stick, and add hot water to keep up the orginal quantity ; pour into wet tins, and let it stand for twenty-four hours ; cut into hars and keep in a dry warm place for a month. Then you will want some washing fluid. To make this take 1 lb. sal sods, 1 lb. potush, each dissolved in 1 gallon of water (separately); then mix together and bottle.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholcsale Markets.

Business is on a moderate scale at present, but in some lines it is rather brisk. Remit tances are said to be fair.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.-A fair business has been done during the week. Sales of Superior, fresh ground, have transpired at \$4 to \$4.05 and old ground at \$3.95 to \$4. Extras are scarce ported at \$2.00 to \$2.25. and juoted at \$3.85 to \$3.00. Spring extras are also scarce and range from \$3.50 prices rule exceptionally low, sales having to \$3.60, the inside figure for old ground. been made to Lower Ports and Newicundland S4c for light and 36 for choice. Barley-the of Joreph Wright.

in pails, per 1b. 91c to 90; Lard, Canadian, low, common refined, per 1b, 41c to 5c. DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER, -The market during the week has

ruled quiet and steady. Business has tran-spired in creamery on export account at 20. The majority of helders, however, are asking 2(1 to 21c in the country, which is 1c to 11c per lb. above the export basis. A few small lots of creamery have been sold to local deal-ers at 21c. In Eastern Townships there is a great scarcity of choice grades. In Morrisburg and Brockville butter there is nothing of any note to report. We quote :-- Creamery, 18c to 20hc; Townships, finest, 16c to 16hc; Townships, fair to good, 14c to 15c; Morrisburg, finest, 16c to 00c; Morvisburg, fair to good, 14c to 15c; Brockville, finest, 16c to 00c ; Brockville, fair to good, 134c to 144c ; Western, tinest, 13c to 14u ; Western, fair to good, 11c to 12c; low grades, 9c to 10c.

CHEESE. - The market has remained steady. Choice August realized 9to to 9to, and finest, July, SJe to 9c. In some sections of the country, the first half of August has been secured, but as a rule fuctorymen are not anxious sellers, as they claim that there will be a considerable shortage in the fall make. We quote :- Finest, 94c to 94c; fine, 84c; medium to good, 71c to 81c. COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs .- The market has unquestionably weak tone, and under a limited demand and liberal receipts prices are easier. Sales of poor stock have been made at 121c to 13c, whilst strictly fine have brought 131c to 14c. BEANS. -The demand has ruled slow, and all the sales reported to us amounted to about 75 bags, which were disposed of from \$1 to \$1.35 for mediums. Choice hand-picked are worth from \$1.50 to \$1.55 per bushel.

HONEY.-Sales of new have been made during the past few days, strained selling at Se to 10c and in comb at lie to lie.

Hors .- The market is undoubtedly easier. Sales have been made at 20. per lb., and a few small lots of good to choice at 25c to 30c. Sales of good Now York State hops have transpired at 2Sc, delivered here duty paid, showing very good value. Contracts have been made by city brewers for Bavarian hops at 40c October delivery. HAY AND STRAW-Receipts of loose hay

have been pretty well absorbed at steady prices, which have ranged from \$8 to \$10.50 for ordinary to choice. The best loads of old hay have realized \$13 00 to \$13.50 per 100 bundles. Pressed hay is firm at \$11.00 to \$13.00 per ton as to quality. Straw is quiet at \$3.50 to \$8.00 per 100 bundles loose, and at \$8.00 to \$8.00 per ton pressed. Owing to the light crop of hay, higher prices are exnected inter on,

POTATOES .- Since our last report the advance then mentioned, which raised prices to 75c per bag, had the effect of bringing in supplies from all quarters, and values fell to 50c per bag, but they again reacted to 60c.

ONIONS .- A fair crop may now be depended upon, and we learn of contracts having been made at \$1.75, but sales of small lots are re-

COAL AND COKE.

For steam coal the demand is fair at steadier values. Cape Breton coal, \$3 to \$3.10 ex-ship, and at \$3.25 to \$3.50 delivered. Pictou steim \$3.25 ex ship and \$3.50 to \$3.75 delivered. Scotch S4. Coke.—Demand fair at \$2 50 per chaldron

S1.25 per half and 65c per quarter, delivered. Crushed coke \$3 per chaldron.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

DRY GOODS.-Local houses have been quite busy this week, the millinery openings bringing in a good many buyers. Prices are unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL -There has been a good enquiry heard for flour at rather stronger prices, but offerings small and holders firm. Patents have sold at equal to \$3.90; superior extra has brought \$3.70 to \$3.75, the latter for choice and extra sold at equal to \$3 60. Bran firmer; Lagged has sold at equal to \$11.30 here. Oatmeal-Nothing doing in car lots, and prices nominal; small lots have sold at \$4.00, and for granulatod at \$4 25. HARDWARE, -Business continues satisfac-

torv. GRAIN .- There was a tair demand for

wheat when No. 2 fall sold at S00 f. o. c., and

TALLOW, -- Offered freely but very dull as before at 20 for rough, and 4% for rendered : but a car-lot of the litter changed hands at 430,

WOOL --- There has been very little of any sort offered and it is generally thought that fleece is exhausted in the country ; still a few small lots have been sold at 19c to 20c for coarse, and 21c to 22c for good merchantable fleece ; super has brought 22c, and extra worth 26s to 27c were there any offered, which there is not.

BIRTH.

MILLAR.—At St. Laurent, P.Q., on the 30th instant, the wife of Alexander Millar, of a 52-2

O'MALLEY.-In this city, on the 30th inst., at 692 Craig street, the wife of Jno. O'Malley, at 692 Craig street, the whe of and 52-1 or a son, prennturely born. 52-1 DORAN.—In this city, at 22 Courville street, on August 30, the wife of Wm. E. Doran, of a 52-2

son. McGARRITY.—At 69 Mayor street, on September 3rd, the wife of P. McGarrity, of a 56-1 daughter.

DIED.

SCANLAN.—In this city, on the 3rd inst, Sarah E., eldest daughter of Thos Scanlan.

HAMILTON-On Thursday, 2nd September, Mathew James, infant son of John Hamilton, aged 8 months and 26 days.

BRACKEN.—In this city, on Thursday, 2nd inst., Margaret, aged 9 mooths and 26 days, beloved daughter of Folix Bracken.

JONES.—In this city, on the 27th inst., at 401 Wellinnton street, the wife of P. Jones of a -30.2daughter.

CASEY.—At No. 516 Albert street, on the 29th instant, the wife of Putrick Caseg, of a 52.1 non.

McKANNEY,-In this city, on the 5th inst. John Andrew, aged 3 years, 9 months days, youngest son of Peter McKanney. 9 months and

DILLON. - In Portsmouth, on Sunday, Aug 29th, after a long and painful illness, Jereniah Dillan aged 45 years. 53-1 Dillon, aged 45 years.

CREAN.—At Chicego, Saturday last, 28th instant, Timothy Crean, brother of Ed. Crean, Conductor G.T.R., South Quebec, sged 45 years. 52 -R.I.P.

BRENNAN.-At the Montreal General Hospital, Tuesday, the 31st inst., James, aged 11 years and 8 months, youngest son of Edward 52.9 Brennan.

NICHOLSON. — In this city, on Sunday morning, the 5th in t., T. W. Nicholson, twin son of T. W. Nicholson, of H. M.'s Customs, aged 5 years and 10 months.