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VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 6

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

DAVITT'S LETTER

AN ENGLISHMAN'S TESTIMONY.

"Pleading for Work and Hungering for the Deserted Farms."

WHAT POPE LEO XIII. SAID

His Holiness Characterizes Landlord Tactics as Simple Robbery.

THE PROCESS OF RECLAIMING BOGS.

Robbing the Tenants of the Fruits of their Toil.

THE SUPERIOR RIGHTS OF LABOR.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Departure of the English Press—Farnell brings Three Bills from Westminster to Ireland—The Fishermen—The Laborers' Dwelling and the Tramway Bills—"The Spirit of the Country is Reviving."

(Special Correspondence to THE POST and TRAVELER.)

Dublin, September 1, 1883.

A short time ago a number of English gentlemen, prominent in politics and literature, formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of obtaining reliable and independent information concerning the state of Ireland, with the view of utilizing the facts thus ascertained in the fact of educating English public opinion upon Irish grievances and Irish demands. The case of Ireland, as hitherto presented, either in the press or other organs embracing hostile interests, two sides, each of which had its facts put forth by its speakers and writers with equal vigor of dogmatic assertion. To English critics, honestly desirous of getting at the truth, it might well appear no easy task to judge between Land League accusations and landlord denial, or to form a correct opinion upon Irish questions having Nationalist advocates and pro-English opponents giving party colored views of the feeling of the country respecting the merits of such questions. To meet this difficulty the committee alluded to was formed, and Dr. Ernest Hart, editor of the British Medical Journal, was selected as honorary Secretary. The *Fortnightly Review* for this month contains the first fruits of the labors of Dr. Hart, in an article which he contributed on "Migration and Emigration," and no more valuable contribution to the literature of the Irish question has appeared before the public for a long period. The extracts which I am about to give from this article are for the benefit of a similar class of critics on the American continent, to those by whose disinterested efforts the following information has been obtained:

"I have recently returned from a tour of investigation in the North-west of Ireland, and especially along the coast districts of Donegal and Mayo, undertaken with the object of obtaining personal knowledge and forming an individual judgment of the actual state of things among a population whose distress has been described in language which has been denounced as that of sentimental exaggeration, but whose reported sufferings have been speedily conceded to conventional obituary and social neglect."

With this brief introduction, explanatory of his object in undertaking this tour, Dr. Hart, in vigorous and convincing language, relates his experiences:—"In this short tour I have found 14,000 people in County Donegal alone whose land has been sown with seed potatoes given by charity, and who were maintaining life on doles of a pennyworth of Indian meal a day, given by bishops and priests with aims largely derived from American liberality, and after seeing these things, I have read in an official report of the poor law inspectors that 'there is no exceptional distress—nothing beyond what the poor law is capable of meeting.' I have seen thousands of acres of grass-land reverting to a state of nature from want of cultivation—land which once supported thousands of families. And on the very outskirts of these lands, on bog and moor, and the poorest soil heavily encumbered with masses of stone, there are thousands of people reduced to starvation and kept alive by alms."

I may remark here, that it is upon "official reports" of the kind thus emphatically discredited by Dr. Hart, that the English Government has depended for the supply of correct information bearing upon the poverty and "congestion" of our Western seaboard; and it is upon the data supplied from such sources that Chief Secretary Trevelyan and Max Spencer have drawn their arguments to support their State-aided emigration policy.

Dr. Hart continues:—"For my part, after having seen the actual state of the population, and after having examined with some

minuteness the economic condition and prospects of the land, I cannot think that in a country where four millions of acres of reclaimable land are calling out pitifully for labor, where thousands of families of agricultural habits and of laborious instincts are pleading for work, and hungering for the tenancy of deserted farms, where labor is becoming scarce, where the population is deteriorating in quality by the continual exportation of its strongest and most promising elements, that in such a country, and under such circumstances, Englishmen should readily resign themselves to accept the continued banishment of the flower of the population to a foreign soil, as the best and the only means of meeting this great national difficulty.

"In the parish of Tuillaghsbegley, East and West, including Gweedore and Meencolady (County Donegal), there are 68,550 acres of land, most of which is reclaimed and unarable moorland and waste and boggy upland, with a population of 1,777 families, numbering 9,636 persons, and the annual valuation is £4,000. In this parish alone there are 20,000 acres of waste land, about one-half of which could be fairly considered as available for settlement. Fifty congested townlands of the district, including 4,895 acres, have an annual valuation of only £468 and support a population of 313 families. This valuation includes the houses which the tenants themselves have put up. In this parish the peasantry have literally reclaimed from the moor every acre of existing arable land they occupy; they have put up every fence, made every drain, and built their own cottages. They have been deprived of nearly the whole of the mountain pasture which was from time immemorial the support of their scanty herds. The ordinary course has been to plant a peasant and his family on from five to ten acres of reclaimable moor. The land of which the Griffith's valuation is one penny to three pence per acre, and which would be over valued at any rent that could be named, is let at first at a peyral rent, some landlords requiring, however, from £1 to £1 10s entrance fine. Digging out the sods wherewith to construct a hut for himself and his family, the peasant proceeds to the work of reclamation. The process of reclamation practised by a Donegal peasant is simple. A portion of the bog is fenced in and roughly drained; then it is "pared and burnt," that is to say, the top sods of peat and heather are cut away and dried, formed into heaps and reduced to ashes, a dressing of gravel or lime from the sub-soil and sea weeds from the shore is worked in along with the ashes from the burning, and a crop of potatoes or cabbage is sown. The ashes and sea weeds are rich in compounds of potash, and the sub-soil, gravel, helps to consolidate the new bog mounds, and in this way a fair crop is obtained. Year by year the work proceeds, new ground being broken in until the bulk of the holding is brought into cultivation. Thus, at the end of from five to seven years, land not worth sixpence an acre has grown into a modest holding of mixed arable land, capable of supporting in primitive fashion a family content with bare subsistence. The attached privilege of pasture on the mountain has yielded, perhaps, some surplus of the savings."

Could preserving industry be more unrequited than what is thus graphically described by this outspoken Englishman? But how has the toil of years, this ceaseless struggle to overcome what was wild and barren in nature, been rewarded? Let Dr. Hart answer:—"Continued on 6th page."

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

(By Cable from Special Irish News Agency.) London, Sept. 15.—The new campaign has been opened amidst intense popular excitement in Galway and Waterford. West and East Awaits! Aggressive addresses were made at the meetings on Sunday by Messrs. P. B. O'Connor, Harrington, Davitt, Kenny, and Mayne. A striking incident of the meeting in Galway was the presentation of an address by the laborers of the county to Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the author of the Laborers' Bill. The local leaders and the priests are endeavoring to make the Laborers' Act really useful.

SEEKING MARWOOD'S SHOES.

Numerous applications for Marwood's post have been received from all classes of the community, including lawyers, doctors, retired army and navy officers. Since Marwood executed a number of Irishmen, the office of hangman has become exceedingly popular in England.

PROSPECTS OF WAR.

The probability of foreign complications is daily increasing. The *Echo* of to-day calls attention to the danger to England of starvation in the event of a war with a great maritime power. The annual food importation amounts to five hundred million dollars.

THE LITTLE BIDEAU MURDER.

Mann Pleads Guilty and is Sentenced to be Hanged on October 13th.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The trial of Frederick Mann charged with the murder of the Cooke family at Little Bideau took place to-day at the assizes, Miss Lordship Justice Amour presiding. The Court opened at half past twelve o'clock. After the regular form of swearing the jury was gone through the Mann case was called. N. J. McDonald, of Oronaval, appeared on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. John Maxwell, of L'Orignal, for the prisoner. No evidence was given, however, the prisoner pleading guilty to the several charges against him. His Lordship gave the sentence of death at once, the substance of which is that the prisoner Frederick Mann should be hanged by the neck until dead, on the 13th day of October. The best of order prevailed throughout the day.

A FRAGMENT.

Can yonder orb, whose glorious zone Silvers the sable robes of night, The same orb that first was known To bath the infant earth in light? Chaotic darkness that destroyed Throughout the new Creation's pale, And, as by magic, far and wide Illumined mountain top and vale!

The thought how grand! that, thro' the years, thousands count since first thro' space, That orb revolved, she yet appears In plenitude of youth and grace! Babylon's mighty domes, once seen With her reflected charms aglow, For ages shapless, far and wide, Whilt bright as e'er those charms still show.

Fond Queen of Night! hadst thou a tonus What wondrous lore couldst thou disclose Of things that, all unknown, were known? The world pre-Adamite thou know'st: Before the deluge was, thou wert— Kingdoms thou sawest rise and fall; Ages, and empires, and empires, wert To hewing wildernesses all!

Agonies Joshua lived and fought, For e'er the cause of right divine, Or send Nero vainly sought, That sacred cause to undermine— Ere Freedom's—'Tis Freedom's born Of vanity and mortal pride, Had dared, for mere fame's sake, to scorn The truths that Faith Revealed supplied—

Didst thou benignly smile on earth, True to thy glorious mission seem— Sponse of the Day—King from thy birth And babe—Creation's sponsor Queen! Art thou not in me now? His grandest works fade from the land, Judged by the Great Creator's plan, As footprints from the tidal sand!

W. O. FARMER.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED JOURNALIST.

HUGH J. HASTINGS, EDITOR OF THE "COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER."

Hugh J. Hastings, proprietor of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, died at his residence, 21 Monmouth Street, N. Y., on the evening of the 12th inst., at seven o'clock. He met with the accident which caused his illness while returning to his home from a fair given in aid of the Church of Our Lady the Star of the Sea, in Long Branch, on Monday evening, September 3. The pleasure in which he was driving was run into by a truck, and he was thrown violently to the ground. His physician found him suffering from a contusion on the hip and right shoulder. He was unconscious a great part of the time from that evening until his death.

Hugh Hastings was a genial, whole-souled Irishman, whose hearty hospitality endeared him to all who had the happiness to enjoy it. He was a man, too, who carved out his own fortunes, who made his own way in the world with nothing to back him but plenty of brains, any amount of pluck and more than a large share of determination. He came from good old North of Ireland stock, inheriting from his sturdy forefathers a love of sport, of good living and unbounded cheer. He came, too, of a long-lived race, and used to talk of a grandfather who lived to be older than a century, and of other ancestors who survived to good patriarchal ages. Those who saw him in the fullness of health and strength on the day before the unfortunate accident occurred would have predicted for him many long years of active life and usefulness. But though he has gone from among us, suddenly called away, his memory will survive fresh and green in the hearts of hosts of people who knew him and loved him. He came to this country a boy of eight, with his mother, brothers and sisters, and joined his father, who had just landed some time previously. The little family landed at Quebec and went to Albany by way of Lake Champlain. They made their home there, and young Hugh worked for some time in a dry goods store. He afterward came to New York and found a place in a store. He was an ambitious youth, and his aspirations were not to be bounded by the four walls of a warehouse. He sought something more congenial, and in 1843 he embarked in journalism, becoming a reporter on the *Albany Daily Atlas*. His bright intellect and his keen and lively pen made themselves felt very soon. He was given a column to himself, and filled it with such a collection of quips and witticisms and of satirical stanzas that he became renowned and feared. There were both oil and vinegar in his column, and those who offended him tasted the sharpness of his steel. Such a genius among the prosy and ponderous fellows who used to write for Albany papers came as an electric light among a lot of tallow candles. Long and labored articles used to be the fashion, but Hastings introduced the short, incisive paragraph teeming with barbs, and waged fierce war against the solemn sermons of the daily press. He gained a name, as has been hinted before, but he failed to make money. The newspaper man of that day was poorly paid, and it is his fault, perhaps, to be in the least extravagant the probability of saving was but slight.

Mr. Hastings, after a few years' reporting, had the ambition to have a paper of his own. He only had \$1.50 in ready cash, but he had, low of ready wit and enterprise. Then, again, he had the hope and the ardor of youth, and what else; or even could, withstand these potent spells? He started the *Albany Knickerbocker*, and from its first number it was a great success. In less than two years it had the largest circulation in Albany, and its articles were quoted all over the State. With such a paper at his back, and living in such a hotbed of political activity as Albany, his driving into politics was a matter of course.

In politics Mr. Hastings was earnest and active. In the campaign of 1844 he was one of Henry Clay's warmest supporters. He was a great friend of General Taylor, who made him Collector of the Port of Albany, which position he retained until his removal by President Fillmore. Mr. Hastings was very much attached to Mr.

William H. Seward, and their friendship continued steadfast until the latter's death. In 1852 he was a delegate to the National Whig Convention held at Baltimore (the last one of that party), and on every ballot he voted against Fillmore and in favor of General Scott. He was made Clerk of the State Senate in 1854, and was the last Whig clerk of that body. He took an active part in organizing the Republican party, to which he clung ever since. He was always a staunch friend of the colored race, and did all in his power to obtain their freedom.

In 1868 he came to New York and joined the staff of the *Commercial Advertiser*, under the direction of Thurlow Weed. Not long afterward ill-health compelled Weed to retire, and Hastings bought a controlling interest in the paper. He made it a very lively sheet. Previous to his taking charge of it brilliancy was not its feature. The *Commercial's* circulation bounded up. It became a capital paying property. It is said that not long ago Mr. Hastings refused \$500,000 for his interest in it. It continued to prosper. He was a short man, of compact build, with a round, shapely head and a full face that was always clean shaven, and he naturally wore a genial expression. A green necktie was apparently his delight, and either a silk or slouch hat his preference. His jovial disposition and many personal acts of kindness won for him a large circle of friends. He was a staunch Roman Catholic and a generous contributor to all its charities. He was a very generous man, and gave a great deal to charity. He was regarded as one of the first Roman Catholic laymen of Albany, and held much the same position there that Eugene Kelly does here. He and his wife were constantly getting up fairs. He was a great friend of Archbishop McCloskey, and was instrumental in getting that dignitary promoted to be Cardinal. He succeeded in spite of the efforts of Dean Richmond and others to get Bishop Timon of Buffalo promoted to the place. Hastings got Mr. Seward to send a secret agent to Rome in the interest of Archbishop McCloskey. He had the faculty of making people talk. He could draw them out without talking much himself. He was fond of saying that he grasped his friends to him with hooks of steel.

Hugh Hastings' death will be widely mourned. He had friends all over the country. He was distinguished both as a politician and as a journalist. The funeral of Hugh Hastings took place on the 16th inst. at St. Leo's Church, and was largely attended. The floral offerings were abundant and rich. Among those present were Saragata Rollin, Thomas G. Acton, Senator Pierce of Brooklyn, Gen. Aspinwall, U. S. Senator Blair, Wm. Florence, Thomas Murphy, Miss Harriet Weed, Fredk. Seward, Jesse Seligman, John Kelly, Gen. Burke, Senator Bixby, President White of Cornell University, Gen. Porter. The attaches of the *Commercial* were present in a body. Low Mass was celebrated by Rev. Fathers Ducey and Toley, the former delivering brief but impressive eulogies. The pall-bearers were President Arthur, Roscoe Conkling, Hugh J. Jewett, Jay Gould, Samuel Sloan, Gen. Eckert, Jenkins Van Schaick, Wm. G. Weed, of Albany, Isaac W. England, J. Nelson Tappan, and John Hoey. The remains were taken to Albany.

The Established Church Profiting by the Liquor Traffic—Increase in Cattle Disease—Serious Quarrel Between England and Australia—The Popularity of Capt. Boycott—Providing for His Cat.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The London correspondent of the *N. Y. Sun* writes: Canon Wilberforce has made a vigorous attack upon the holding by the Established Church of its immense properties in public houses, a number of the most prosperous gin palaces being maintained under its direct administration. The Church in London has long since admitted its inability to deal with the spiritual needs of the poor, but a recent report of the committee which inquired into its public house property, shows that it has no surplus or difficulty in maintaining the liquor traffic. Strenuous efforts have kept this scandal quiet and prevented the impairment of the Church revenues, which the application of a remedy would entail. It would appear, however, that the facts are about to see the light, and that a vigorous agitation has been begun and will be efficiently prosecuted.

LATEST NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

ENTHUSIASTIC LEAGUE MEETINGS. M'DERMOTT!

DUBLIN, Sept. 12.—Six men in Tuillamore prison charged with murdering Constable Brown have been discharged for lack of evidence.

DUBLIN, Sept. 14.—A man named Sullivan a caretaker, was shot dead at Killarney last night by some person unknown.

An abortive attempt was made to-day at the town of Kells, County of Meath, to evict a man named Farrelly. He had strongly barricaded his doors and windows and otherwise prepared himself for defence. When the officers appeared they were received with a shower of sticks and stones, and boiling water was poured over them from above. Their reception was so hot and the house so well defended that they were obliged to retreat. Farrelly is still in possession.

Doctor and Patrick Connolly and their sister Catherine were arraigned for a further examination at Bruff yesterday. The prisoners are charged with being implicated in a conspiracy to murder a rent warmer, named John Carroll, for the purpose of obtaining his property, which they had planned to come into possession of by means of a will to which they had forged the rent warmer's name. These facts were sworn to by one Dinan at a former examination of the prisoners, who also stated that he had been offered £50 of the sum expected to be realized from Carroll's property for putting Carroll out of the way. At yesterday's hearing further evidence was adduced corroborative of that already given, and the prisoners were fully committed for trial.

The Cork police, acting on information which has recently come into the possession of the authorities, have discovered and seized 197 dynamite cartridges.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Parnell has paid off the mortgage on his estate of £12,000 from the proceeds of the testimonial fund.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.—James McDermott, the alleged dynamiter, was again remanded to-day, the prosecution not being ready. McDermott gave the following to the press:—"I am not permitted to see newspapers and consequently am ignorant of what is going on. I have just been informed that James Malley, styling himself a refugee from Cork, has been

ventilating his opinions in America about me. I never heard of Malley. That he is a fugitive from justice is probable, but in claiming to be a political refugee there is no doubt that Malley is a dangerous impostor."

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—James McDermott, the alleged Brooklyn dynamiter, who has been examined three times, was discharged to-day, the evidence being insufficient.

DENOUNCING THE LAND ACT AND URGING A PARLIAMENT FOR IRELAND—POSSIBLY FORTY-FIVE LADDERES.

DUBLIN, Sept. 18.—Large and enthusiastic demonstrations were held this evening at Carrickfergus and Limorick under the auspices of the Irish National League. Both meetings were addressed by prominent Irish speakers, who urged the necessity of electing Home Rulers to represent them in Parliament, and claimed that to ensure the prosperity of their country Ireland must have a Parliament, not only in name, but in reality. The Land Act was denounced as entirely inadequate, and they declared that it should be remedied so as to enable occupiers to become owners by purchase on instalments covering a long period. Legislation was also necessary for the better protection of Irish laborers, and the wholesale poisoning of forty-five laborers on the farm of F. A. Leigh of Boscawen was instanced as a sad and flagrant wrong, and one in which the laborer has no redress.

It seems that Mr. Leigh discovered a heifer on his farm sick with dry murrain. In his orders the animal was shot and salted, and part of it was served out to his laborers in the harvest field. All of those who ate of the meat were taken sick, and the medical officer said they were suffering from the symptoms of an irritant poison. Although six of the laborers have since died, and the physicians who attended them during their illness testified that their death was caused by an irritant poison and that he believed the deleterious substance was conveyed in the beef, no steps have been taken toward the prosecution of Mr. Leigh or the recompensing of the relatives of the victims.

THE POPE NOT AFRAID OF HISTORY. THE PAPACY NOT AFRAID OF HISTORY.

The gravest and most suggestive of the recent utterances of Pope Leo XIII. is the admirable letter addressed by him to Cardinal de Luca, the Vice-Chancellor of the Roman Church to Cardinal J. B. Pittre, its Librarian, and to Cardinal Heronothor, Keeper of the Vatican Archives. The following substantial translation of it is given by the *Catholic Review*:—"Often considering the acts chiefly relied upon by those who strive to bring suspicion and odium on the Church and the Roman Pontificate, we observed that their attacks were directed with considerable force and craft against the history of Christianity; most especially that part which embraces the acts of the Roman Pontiffs in their bearing and connection with Italian affairs. Some bishops of our country having adverted to the same point, they said they were affected no less by the evils that arose from this source than by the fear of the evil to come. For they act alike unjustly and perilously who yield more to their hatred of the Roman Pontificate than to their truth, manifestly designing to force into the service of revolutions in Italy the memory of former times, disguised by false colors. Accordingly, as it is our duty to save from damage not only our rights of the Church, but her own very dignity and the glory of the Apostolic See, and wishing, truth to be victorious, and Italians to recognize whence the very great sum of their benefits was received in the past, and is to be hoped for in the future, we have resolved to impart to you, our dear sons, our designs, and commit them to your wisdom to be executed."

THE POPE NOT AFRAID OF HISTORY. If any one considers with a calm mind, free from prejudice, the undefined monuments of history, they of themselves spontaneously and magnificently vindicate the Church and the Pontificate. For in them may be seen the true nature and greatness of Christian institutions; amid brave fights and signal victories the divine power and valor of the Church is beheld, and by the clear evidence of the facts, stand and shine forth the great benefits conferred by very great Pontiffs on all nations, and the greater ones, on those nations in whose bosoms the providence of God established the Apostolic See. Wherefore, it was by no means agreeable to those who sought by every means and contention to assail the Pontificate itself, to spare history the witness of such achievements. They assailed its integrity, and that with such art and wantonness, that the very weapons which were best adapted to repel assaults, they twisted into arms of attack.

HISTORICAL ENEMIES AN OLD ENEMY. This method of attack was used three centuries before, by among others, the Centurians of Magdeburg; who, inasmuch as the authors and partisans of the new opinions had been unable to overthrow the defenses of Catholic doctrine, throwing themselves into a new species of battle-line, drove the Church into historical controversies. Nearly all the schools, which had revolted against the old teaching, renewed the example of the Centurians and what was far more distressing, some Catholics and Italians followed the same course. Accordingly, with that purpose which we have described, the smallest vestiges of antiquity were scrutinized; silly fables were published; fiction, refuted a hundred times, yet reiterated a hundred times. Often mutilating, or throwing cunningly into the shade what was, as it were, the grander phase of history, they took a pleasure in passing over in silence glorious deeds and memorable events; their minds being eagerly set upon hunting after and exaggerating a rash, an imprudent act, to be free from which altogether is more difficult than comforts with human nature. Nay, they seemed to suffer themselves to penetrate into the questionable secrets of domestic life with a perverse sagacity, gleaning therefrom and portraying what might seem most easily adapted to gratify the appetite of the people for show and ridicule. Among the very great Pontiffs, even those who were eminent for their virtues were reflected upon and abused as avaricious, proud, domineering; the purposes of those whose actions could not be shown of their glory were censured; and a thousand times the mad cry was heard that the Church was hostile to the progress of intelligence, the civilization of nations. Notably, the civil power of the Roman Pontiff, established by a Divine design to save their independence and majesty, founded upon the best title and memorable for countless benefits, was made the target of the sharpest arrows of falsehood and malignity.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA. A very serious quarrel between England and her Australasian colonies seems to be brewing, and the personal unpopularity of Lord Derby at the Colonial Office is largely conducive to its development. The Liberal Government has never made a worse appointment, and the Comptess mere than shares the unpopularity of her husband. As Marchioness of Salisbury she was much disliked, but in an official station her peculiarities are more widely offensive. The position taken by the Government on the New Guinea and New Hebrides questions is enlarging the representative colonies here, and is likely to be practically repeated before long.

IRELAND LOOKING UP. Mr. Healy, who ought to know, says Ireland is looking up. She is certainly going ahead, for the first long electric tramway in the world was opened yesterday, to run from the railway, terminus at Portrush to the Giant's Causeway.

St. George Byers, a distinguished lawyer, died lately, and his will has been probated. He left a large estate, and bequeathed his heart to St. John's Church, in Ormond street, which he built. It has been placed in a silver casket on the altar. He also provided for the care of his cat during that animal's lifetime.

A butcher says that the housekeeper who asks for white real encourages law breaking and buys poor meat. The whiteness is due simply to the loss of blood, the animal having been bled twenty-four hours before it was slaughtered. The farmers do the bleeding because the meat commands a better price.

POPE LEO'S GREAT LETTER.

THE PAPACY NOT AFRAID OF HISTORY.

Modern "Conspiracy Against Truth."

PAPAL SERVICES TO ITALY.

How Tyrants were Assisted by the Holy See.

THE FOLLY OF TRYING TO SUBVERT THE PAPACY.

THE POPE NOT AFRAID OF HISTORY. The gravest and most suggestive of the recent utterances of Pope Leo XIII. is the admirable letter addressed by him to Cardinal de Luca, the Vice-Chancellor of the Roman Church to Cardinal J. B. Pittre, its Librarian, and to Cardinal Heronothor, Keeper of the Vatican Archives. The following substantial translation of it is given by the *Catholic Review*:—"Often considering the acts chiefly relied upon by those who strive to bring suspicion and odium on the Church and the Roman Pontificate, we observed that their attacks were directed with considerable force and craft against the history of Christianity; most especially that part which embraces the acts of the Roman Pontiffs in their bearing and connection with Italian affairs. Some bishops of our country having adverted to the same point, they said they were affected no less by the evils that arose from this source than by the fear of the evil to come. For they act alike unjustly and perilously who yield more to their hatred of the Roman Pontificate than to their truth, manifestly designing to force into the service of revolutions in Italy the memory of former times, disguised by false colors. Accordingly, as it is our duty to save from damage not only our rights of the Church, but her own very dignity and the glory of the Apostolic See, and wishing, truth to be victorious, and Italians to recognize whence the very great sum of their benefits was received in the past, and is to be hoped for in the future, we have resolved to impart to you, our dear sons, our designs, and commit them to your wisdom to be executed."

THE POPE NOT AFRAID OF HISTORY. If any one considers with a calm mind, free from prejudice, the undefined monuments of history, they of themselves spontaneously and magnificently vindicate the Church and the Pontificate. For in them may be seen the true nature and greatness of Christian institutions; amid brave fights and signal victories the divine power and valor of the Church is beheld, and by the clear evidence of the facts, stand and shine forth the great benefits conferred by very great Pontiffs on all nations, and the greater ones, on those nations in whose bosoms the providence of God established the Apostolic See. Wherefore, it was by no means agreeable to those who sought by every means and contention to assail the Pontificate itself, to spare history the witness of such achievements. They assailed its integrity, and that with such art and wantonness, that the very weapons which were best adapted to repel assaults, they twisted into arms of attack.

HISTORICAL ENEMIES AN OLD ENEMY. This method of attack was used three centuries before, by among others, the Centurians of Magdeburg; who, inasmuch as the authors and partisans of the new opinions had been unable to overthrow the defenses of Catholic doctrine, throwing themselves into a new species of battle-line, drove the Church into historical controversies. Nearly all the schools, which had revolted against the old teaching, renewed the example of the Centurians and what was far more distressing, some Catholics and Italians followed the same course. Accordingly, with that purpose which we have described, the smallest vestiges of antiquity were scrutinized; silly fables were published; fiction, refuted a hundred times, yet reiterated a hundred times. Often mutilating, or throwing cunningly into the shade what was, as it were, the grander phase of history, they took a pleasure in passing over in silence glorious deeds and memorable events; their minds being eagerly set upon hunting after and exaggerating a rash, an imprudent act, to be free from which altogether is more difficult than comforts with human nature. Nay, they seemed to suffer themselves to penetrate into the questionable secrets of domestic life with a perverse sagacity, gleaning therefrom and portraying what might seem most easily adapted to gratify the appetite of the people for show and ridicule. Among the very great Pontiffs, even those who were eminent for their virtues were reflected upon and abused as avaricious, proud, domineering; the purposes of those whose actions could not be shown of their glory were censured; and a thousand times the mad cry was heard that the Church was hostile to the progress of intelligence, the civilization of nations. Notably, the civil power of the Roman Pontiff, established by a Divine design to save their independence and majesty, founded upon the best title and memorable for countless benefits, was made the target of the sharpest arrows of falsehood and malignity.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA. A very serious quarrel between England and her Australasian colonies seems to be brewing, and the personal unpopularity of Lord Derby at the Colonial Office is largely conducive to its development. The Liberal Government has never made a worse appointment, and the Comptess mere than shares the unpopularity of her husband. As Marchioness of Salisbury she was much disliked, but in an official station her peculiarities are more widely offensive. The position taken by the Government on the New Guinea and New Hebrides questions is enlarging the representative colonies here, and is likely to be practically repeated before long.

IRELAND LOOKING UP. Mr. Healy, who ought to know, says Ireland is looking up. She is certainly going ahead, for the first long electric tramway in the world was opened yesterday, to run from the railway, terminus at Portrush to the Giant's Causeway.

St. George Byers, a distinguished lawyer, died lately, and his will has been probated. He left a large estate, and bequeathed his heart to St. John's Church, in Ormond street, which he built. It has been placed in a silver casket on the altar. He also provided for the care of his cat during that animal's lifetime.

A butcher says that the housekeeper who asks for white real encourages law breaking and buys poor meat. The whiteness is due simply to the loss of blood, the animal having been bled twenty-four hours before it was slaughtered. The farmers do the bleeding because the meat commands a better price.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VISIT. BRUSSELS, Sept. 15.—Mr. Gladstone's contemplated visit to Oppenheim is commuted by the Berlin press this morning as being significant on account of the presence there of the Czar and Cassina of Russia.

Continued on 3rd page.

IN THE CARQUINEZ WOODS.

She raised her eyes to his. There was a slight film across them; the lids were blackened; the beautiful lashes gone forever. "I see you a little now, I think," she said with a smile, passing her hands vaguely over her face. "It must have happened when he fainted and I had to drag him through the blinding brush. Both my hands were full, and I could not cover my eyes."

THE QUEEN'S SECRET.

CHAPTER I. Hampton Court, during the early part of Elizabeth's reign, was a busy, bustling place. Never before or since her accession has the history of England presented such a crowd of ambassadors, suitors, petitioners, poets, painters, and court dependants generally, as then swarmed round the person of the sovereign. Hardly was she seated on the throne, when nearly every royal house in Europe sent forth a suitor for her hand, or an envoy to negotiate a matrimonial alliance.

out a moment's hesitation, assuring the envoy, that even if Leicester were not a subject, she would be loath to remove from the presence of her royal sister a nobleman so dear to her heart. This was not what Elizabeth expected. Indeed, the general belief was, that she trusted the Queen of Scots would accept Dudley, in order that, with a better grace, she might marry him herself. At length Dudley was proposed. He was a subject, it is true, but yet a cousin of Elizabeth, grandson of the Princess Margaret, and thus descended from the kings of both England and Scotland. He was, in the opinion of the well-affected of her nobles, a fit consort of their queen. Agata Elizabeth interposed to prevent the match, by naming Dudley a second time; and, to enhance the offer, created him Earl of Leicester. She informed Mary, if she accepted him, she would, as soon as possible, consider her claim to the succession, and probably admit it, provided she herself had made up her mind, as was very probable, to live a single life.

honor, without which the grave itself is a blessing; ay, even when the passage to it lies between the dungeon and the block. The Parliament, submitted to her the wishes of her subjects in reference to her marriage, and even proposed a number of matches, suitable both as to birth and political advantages. Elizabeth, too, was not tardy in her manifestations of regard for the happiness of her subjects, and the welfare of her kingdom. She had many a suitor to propose for the hand of the young widow. But Mary steadily withheld her consent; always ready with one objection or another to the nominees of her cabinet, and always cleared enough to detect in all the husbands of Elizabeth's choice some political manoeuvre to effect, or some foreign relation to strengthen. In fact, Mary Stuart had resolved on wedding Dudley, the man of her own choosing, and was too candid and too honorable to encourage others. Peace was already proclaimed by Charles IX. between England and France, and Elizabeth had now more leisure to pursue her designs on her rival sister, and mature those plans regarding the succession which her troubles abroad had so long interrupted. Every possible agony was now set to work at the Scotch court, and every imaginable inducement held out to the most disaffected or corruptible of the Scotch nobles, to abandon the cause of their royal mistress. Sir Nicholas Throckmorton was sent as ambassador, with secret instructions to take measures with the Lord James Stuart, now Earl of Murray, the Duke of Castileherant, and the Earls of Argyll and Routhes, for preventing the marriage of Dudley, and placing Murray at the head of the government. When Elizabeth first heard of Mary's intention to wed Dudley, she saw in an instant, as we have already stated, that his birth and royal connections would give him an influence over the Parliament which would be soon impossible for her to control, and therefore she determined to use all possible means to prevent the union. In the beginning she dissembled her dissatisfaction at the news, and even went so far as to send Mary letters of congratulation on her choice. But she soon changed her tone.

"Hast sayest thou so? And by our royal word, we need them much. As for the good archbishop, he hath been ever thoughtful of us, knowing, as well he might, how poorly our treasury hath been supplied. Well, that changes the case, my good Mistress Dalavero, so thou'd better take thy wares to the other ladies at present. Moreover, we promised an audience to that disconsolate gentleman at the door,—looking towards Plimpton,—and would fain despatch him without further delay. So take thy wares with thee, good woman, and Dame Fortune send thee better customers." As the Countess of Harrington and the French woman left the room, and Sir Thomas Plimpton approached, the queen drew herself up a little, and rubbed her hands across her forehead, as if to drive away all minor thoughts, in order to make room for those which she knew were soon to occupy her mind. Plimpton bent his knee reverently, but did not presume to touch her hand. "Well, Sir Thomas Plimpton, how go on affairs in Scotland?" began Elizabeth, looking round at the different doors of the apartment, and again drawing the shawl closer about her shoulders. "Please your majesty, as well as might be expected. There be many noble hearts in Scotland, devoted to the welfare of your majesty's person and throne."

We expect that all affairs of a certain character, entrusted to thy keeping, be conducted without regard to our knowledge of them." Plimpton bowed again. "And take these care," she continued, "that our favor do not make thee over bold to run thy head into a noose, trusting to our royal hand to release thee; for, by thy princely word of honor, we shall ourselves be the first to strangle thee for thy presumption." Such forwarding, however, was, in this instance, quite unnecessary. Plimpton had studied well the character and disposition of the woman with whom he had to deal. When he took service under Randolph and Throckmorton, he was soon made aware of the dangers to which his secret duties would expose him. He saw clearly that his life depended on his caution; for the moment any blunder of his tended to compromise the queen, his head would fall ere he could utter a word in defence. Though he was now three years or more in her employment, Elizabeth had never once directly entrusted him with the management of an intrigue at the Scotch court or elsewhere. She never gave him any direct handle by which he could successfully incoulpate her, in the event of an unforeseen exposure. And so it was in her daily intercourse with her various other employees. Whether in her plots to compass the ruin of Mary Stuart, or in adding the Huguenots, or in her diplomatic relations with foreign powers, she took especial care that no agent of hers had whereby to charge her with criminal or dishonorable interference. She could smile her assent and frown her refusal, but there was no word or overt act to endanger her honor. As for Plimpton, he was a man every way fit for her purposes; cautious, persevering, insinuating, and devoid of all moral principle. Full of avarice and ambition, he was prepared to sacrifice every thing for wealth and titles. But what afforded her the strongest feeling of security was, that Plimpton had no family connection, and was therefore the fittest to trust in the common's mouth; for if he fell, there was no troublesome friends to take any interest in his fate. "Well," said Elizabeth, after a pause, during which she gazed vacantly on the table, and kept tapping it with the handle of her fan—"well," she said, looking up suddenly, and turning a little more towards her visitor, "now that we have said so much of these perplexing affairs, and, we trust, being sufficiently explicit, pray what is the object of this audience? Thou must make thy story short, sir; for our physician will otherwise interrupt us in his concern for our health, which, we grieve to say, is none of the best."

Mr. Chas. Smith, of James, Ohio, writes: have used every remedy for Sick Headache could hear of for the past fifteen years, but actor's Little Liver Pills did me more good than any other.

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majesty's private sentiments on such subjects. In fact, he fell into the general error—

POPE LEO'S GREAT LETTER.

THE MODERN "CONSPIRACY AGAINST TRUTH." The same artifices are resorted to in this day, so that if ever any time, surely now, it may be truly said that history seems to be a conspiracy of men against truth.

But it is a more serious point that this false system of teaching history is rampant into the very schools. Very often text-books, sprinkled with falsehoods, are put into the hands of children, growing accustomed to them, especially if either the malice or timidity of teachers be added, they easily imbibe a disgust for venerable antiquity, and an insolent contempt for the holiest things or persons.

Now, nothing can be said which is more repugnant to the truth, so that it is wonderful that accusations of this kind, which are refuted by so much testimony and with such force, could seem to many to be probable.

On receiving her at his rooms, was much pleased with her beauty and extreme simplicity, and after a private audience of an hour or so, dismissed her with many tokens of regard, and a promise, moreover, that no harm should befall her father.

Indulgent parents who allow their children to eat heartily of high-seasoned food, rich pies, cakes, &c., will have to use Hop Bitters to prevent indigestion, sleepless nights, sickness, pain, and, perhaps, death.

and love of country not only to seek but defend the truth. And also among even Protestants, many have been found, of minds sufficiently keen and impartial to pierce a crowd of prejudices, and driven by the force of truth to pay homage to the Roman Pontiff.

MEANWHILE, HOWEVER, IT IS SCARCELY CREDIBLE what a capital evil it is to make history serve the views of parties and the various passions of men. For she should be no longer, as she was well described by the ancients, the mistress of life, and the light of faith, but the patroness of vice and the minister of depravity.

Wherefore, it is a matter of very great moment to meet so pressing a danger, and to prevent history, which has such a noble aim, from being turned any longer into a great evil, publicly and privately.

And this is not an unexplored, a new field; nay, it has been marked by the footprints of very great men. The Church, from her origin, was devoted to the study of history, since it seemed to the ancients that history was more accessible to sacred than profane matters.

THE ARCHIVES OF THE VATICAN THROWN OPEN. With this view, we proclaimed elsewhere that our archives are ready at hand to promote as far as possible the advancement of religion and liberal knowledge, and now declare in like manner that our Vatican Library will furnish materials to equip the historical works we mentioned.

which Waldron was a member would give a certain sum of money she would have disappeared before the trial.

That is what may be seen, as if engraved on a public monument, confirmed by the testimony of nineteen centuries, and a similar story may be expected in the time to come.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 17th day of August, in the year 1883, the sixth of our Pontificate.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Beware of Imitations. Imitations and counterfeits have again appeared. Be sure that the word "Horsford's" is on the wrapper.

THE CASE OF BROTHER FRANK INNOCENT OF A TERRIBLE CHARGE. THE VICTIM OF A BLACKMAILING SCHEME.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—Bro. Thomas Waldron, whose clerical name was Brother Frank, President of St. Joseph's College, is unjustly confined in Auburn State Prison, serving a five years' sentence.

Several English and French Medical Gentlemen And Their Opinions on Diseases.

HIGH SCIENTIFIC OPINIONS. Several medical gentlemen from the Eng, Irish and French armies having recently become associated with M. Bouville, of Paris, and ex-aid surgeon of the French army, at his International Throat and Lung Institute, Phillips' Square, Montreal, and 173 Church Street, Toronto, where thousands of people are yearly treated successfully for diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs by Splanometer the present opportunity is embraced of making known to the people of Canada this fact, and also the opinions of these specialist surgeons connected with the International Throat and Lung Institute on the symptoms attending the following prevalent and dreadful diseases, in language devoid of technical difficulties.

Consumption. This dreaded disease is seldom developed in a few months. It is slowly and gradually creeping upon the patient, sometimes very insidiously, but often as a result of other diseases of the air passages or which the patient is perfectly cognizant, but foolishly allows to run and advance until the fatal disease, consumption, has the lungs so fairly grasped that no earthly power can restore them to health.

DEATH OF AN IRISH PATRIOT. A PARTICIPANT IN A FAMOUS REBELLION OF FENIAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND. NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—After a long illness, William J. Malvin, one of the most noted Irish Nationalists, has just died in Bellevue Hospital.

SULLIVAN, THE IRISH TENOR, IS COMING. A cable dispatch was received by Mr. Murphy of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, on Monday last, announcing that a contract had been signed by the celebrated Irish tenor, John Sullivan, of Sylvania, as he is generally called.

ASTHMA. Our treatment for asthma has for its object the removal of the cause, the principal of which is a catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the bronchial tubes and air cells, and of the nasal mucous membrane and larynx in many cases, and not simply giving anti-spasmodics to relieve the paroxysm.

DOWN'S ELIXIR. N. H. DOWN'S VEGETABLE BALM. ELIXIR. Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases.

CAEDINAL HOWARD. THE NEGOTIATIONS OF THE VATICAN WITH FERDINAND BISMARCK. ROME, Aug. 22.—Much noise has been made about the presence of Cardinal Howard at Kielingon. This event is merely accidental.

Cardinal Howard has never been credited with diplomatic talents, and has never been entrusted with any diplomatic office, as nuncio, inter-nuncio, or pro-nuncio, near any European Government.

Cardinal Howard could not be the representative or even the unofficial agent of the Vatican in Kielingon is this.

Cardinal Howard has never had any credit for keeping personal and independent opinions of his own. It is well known in Rome that the intellectual power in forming his brains is Cardinal Manning, whose faithful and energetic agent he is.

What made the affair still more hateful to the English people was that Police Sergeant Brett, an able and generally liked officer, was shot during the struggle. Several of the participants in the riot were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, and William J. Malvin, who died on Friday night in Bellevue Hospital, was the man who shot the homesick Irish patriot.

Prof. Schilling took his own daughter as model for the great statue of Germania, to be unveiled next month by the Emperor.

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MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1883.

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SEPTEMBER, 1883.

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FRIDAY, 21—St. Matthew, Apostle.

SATURDAY, 22—St. Thomas of Villanova, Bishop and Confessor.

SUNDAY, 23—Nineteenth Sunday after Pentecost.

MONDAY, 24—Our Lady of Ransom.

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of the country by enforced ignorance was as evident as it was contemptible. It excited the scorn and the ridicule of the fair-minded and the intelligent. The result of the course was that in the name of the English Government Chief Secretary Trevelyan promised to look into the Irish national school books and to effect an improvement in harmony with the wishes and sentiments of the people.

The Toronto World is distinguishing itself by the independence of its views. It speaks its mind plainly and leaves no room for equivocation. There is one thing our contemporary cannot stand and that is toadyism, or a superabundant loyalty to Canadians. In relation to the visit of the Earl of Carnarvon to Canada, it complains that his Lordship had no sooner landed "than some of our Great-Britain worshippers began to distend with loyalty or wind, and straightaway proposed a public reception to the Earl in such chief cities as he might pass through."

It is time we rose from grovelling colonialism to the true height of ourselves and come to look upon British statesmen as the same flesh as ours, and treat our visitors only with such hospitality as is their due, basing it upon some distinctive merit, not upon the mere fact that they are Englishmen, which is an assumption that we do so because we are only Canadians.

SUSPENSION OF THE EXCHANGE BANK.

It has been the opinion of business men for some time that the Exchange Bank would have to curtail its operations, and perhaps go out of business, but the general impression was, that the directors would gradually bring about a liquidation and not startle the public by suddenly suspending payment. At a meeting of the Directors on Saturday, however, it was decided to suspend payments altogether for the present, and as these gentlemen own more than one-half of the capital stock of \$500,000, the doors of the bank will be closed to business to-day.

RELIGION A BARRIER TO HIGH OFFICE.

The Catholic Record of London, Ont., has had its attention drawn to an anomalous state of affairs in regard to the personnel of the executive government in the several provinces of the Dominion. Our contemporary points out that the Catholics of Canada have not complained that a Governor General of their faith has never been appointed since the English occupation of the country, although they might with very good reason have done so.

Table with 2 columns: LIABILITIES and ASSETS. Rows include Capital, Reserves, Circulation, Dominion Government deposits, Provincial, Deposits to secure contracts, Public deposits, Due from banks in Canada, Due from foreign banks, Total, Loans on stocks and bonds, Loans to municipal corporations, Loans to other corporations, Discounts current, Overdue debts, unsecured, Overdue debts, secured, Real estate, Bank premises, Total, Liabilities of Directors.

DOMESTIC INFLUENCES AND EDUCATION.

On the re-opening of the schools a short time ago we took occasion to draw the attention of parents to the care they should bestow on the choice of a suitable one for their children. Many parents think that when they have selected a safe and well-conducted school and sent their children to it, their duty begins and ends there.

When parents hand their children over to the staff of a school, they should not forget that they delegate, at the same time, their authority to the teachers to exercise it at discretion and correct the children for their faults when necessary. Parents then, instead of receiving and encouraging their children to carry home complaints against their teachers, should co-operate with the teachers, sustain their authority and inculcate the necessity of obedience thereto.

As soon as children develop a taste for reading, and begin to peruse other books than those furnished them at school, an increased vigilance becomes obligatory and necessary. The "cheap and nasty" dime novels, with their sensational rubbish, or their soft, sickly, sentimental twaddle, or their dangerous, insinuating impurities,—"Pictorial Blackguards" of New York, the illustrated gutter literatures, so foul and so filthy,—these publications, and others of like ilk, the curse of our civilization, the disgrace of the printing press, and the moral maelstrom which engulfs and swallows up in their unholy abysses so many of the once-promising youth of our country,—should be rigorously and unrelentingly excluded from every household in the land.

No responsibility is greater or more serious than that of parents in this matter. They are to be vigilant, too careful or too cautious as to the formation of the minds and characters of the children whom God has entrusted to them, and of whose guardianship He shall one day demand a strict account. Let the schools, then, do their part of the educating efficiently and conscientiously, and let the parents co-operate with the schools in "training up their children in the way they should go," saving them from the profanity of the streets and the contamination of bad company—and no company is worse than that of a bad book or a malicious print.

The cost of the entire road, as estimated by the Auditor of Railroad Accounts in the Interior Department, is \$67,466,000—a total which is swelled to \$93,526,668 in Mr. Villard's official response to a Congressional committee of last year. Consequently, taking the lowest valuation put upon the grant, and the highest estimate of the cost of the road, it appears that the Government grant sufficed to build the entire line and left a surplus of about \$15,000,000 to the credit of Mr. Villard and the other stockholders.

Although it is a great matter to have another channel of commerce across the continent established, the people in the States and Territories, through which the Northern Pacific runs, protest that the road is used by Mr. Villard and his companions as a means of extortion. This is how an Oregon paper describes the situation: "One man—Henry Villard—has secured absolute control of every railroad, steamship and means of transportation between California and the British line. Not a passenger or a pound of freight can be moved in all that wide domain composed of Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Washington territories without the consent of this railroad king. And within the same regions he has unlawfully grabbed forty millions of acres of public land, which was long since forfeited for non-compliance with the acts of Congress, but which the monopolist not only refuses to surrender, but also refuses to pay taxes

thereon, and is compelling the people to build all the common roads, bridges and other public improvements to benefit his unlawfully secured lands. And within all this wide domain he compels the people to pay more than double the rates for passenger travel charged in the Eastern States, and at least four times the rates of Eastern roads for moving freight; and this notwithstanding his railroads were built by grants of the people's lands."

It would seem the more protection and the more favors a corporation receives from a government, the more is it inclined to eat up the substance of the people with unbridled greed. Mr. Henry Fawcett, Postmaster-General of Great Britain and Ireland, has completed his annual report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1883. The report contains much that is interesting concerning the growth, extension and operation of the different branches of this important service in Great Britain and Ireland during the past year.

It is estimated that the average number of letters per head of population was:—In England and Wales, 40; Scotland, 30; Ireland, 18; against 21 in the United States, 15 in France, 13 in Germany, and 6 in Italy and Spain. It will thus be seen that England is far ahead of any other country in the art of letter writing. This large average in favor of England is to be attributed to the heavy mercantile correspondence indulged in by English business firms. It is mentioned in the report that one firm alone in London posted as many as 133,000 letters for a single mail or despatch, and another firm mailed 162,000 postal cards at once. Heavy postings of circulars by individual firms, ranging from 144,000 to 456,000 in number, are also mentioned. These figures are simply enormous. Just imagine what must be the bulk of correspondence that passes through the post offices of commercial towns when one individual can mail at a time a half million circulars or a quarter of a million of letters and postal cards. The result is that the total number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom during the year goes into the billions; the exact number is 1,280,636,200, an increase of 4 2-10 per cent.; of postal cards 144,016,200, an increase of 6 3-10 per cent., and of newspapers 140,682,000, being slightly less than last year. The decrease in the number of newspapers passing through the mails is attributed to increased facilities offered by railway companies for sending newspapers as parcels. The number of post offices in the United Kingdom is 15,496, and the total number of retired officers in receipt of pensions shows a total of 3,355, whose pensions amount to £176,826 a year. In addition to these about 41,000 persons are employed by local postmasters, most of whom have other employment and are engaged on postal duties during only a part of the day.

Another important branch of the postal service is the savings bank department, the business of which shows satisfactory progress and is summarized as follows:—The deposits at the close of the year amounted to more than £40,000,000, an increase of nearly £3,000,000 during the year. This is the largest annual increase since the establishment of the bank in 1861. There were 788,858 accounts opened during the year and 537,494 closed, and the number of individual accounts remaining open at the close of the year was 28,598,976, an increase of 251,364 over the preceding year. The savings bank business in Ireland, Mr. Fawcett says, again shows a large annual increase, the deposits amounting to £752,673, or nearly £100,000 more than the preceding year.

The telegraph in England being under the control and management of the Government, forms a branch of the postal service. It may be said at the outset that, unlike the telegraph companies in America, the governmental administration of the telegraphic department in the United Kingdom gives the greatest satisfaction to all classes of the people. The employees are well paid; the public is well served and is not overcharged for the benefit of watered stock; and the Government makes a fair profit out of the operations of the year. These operations were as follows: The number of messages sent was 32,092,028, an increase of 746,165 over the previous year. The number of messages sent in London was 12,874,707, an increase of 303,673 over the previous year; 147 post office and railway station offices were opened for telegraph work during the year, making the total number of telegraph offices 5,742. The gross revenue from the telegraph service was £1,740,063, against £1,630,443 for the previous year; but owing to a considerable increase in the working expense of this branch of the service, the net revenue for last year was but £235,570 against £284,810 in 1881-82. A reduction in the minimum charge for inland telegrams from one shilling to sixpence is contemplated, and will be made as soon as the necessary increase of plant can be effected. Thus in all three branches of the postal service of England there is abundant evidence of good management, economy and progress, characteristics which have made it the model department of the public administration, and one which other Governments would do well to copy.

What will our anti-Irish critics on this sentiment have to say to this evidence? Will they reject it and continue to defame and lie about the man that would endeavor to remedy this dire and crushing evil? Or will they be governed by it and learn to write and speak the truth or at least hush up on Irish subjects? There are some whose deep-rooted prejudice and whose dislike or hatred of the Irish will force them to adopt the former course and continue their policy of misrepresentation and slander; while there may be a few who will revolt at the idea of further looking at and depicting the facts from an untruthful and prejudiced standpoint. The following statement by Dr. Hart is worthy of special consideration. He says: "For my part, after having seen the actual state of the population, and after having examined with some minuteness the economic condition and prosperity of the land, I cannot think that in a country where four millions of acres of reclaimable land are calling out pitifully for labor, where thousands of families of agricultural habits and of laborious instincts are pleading for work and hungering for the tenancy of deserted farms, where labor is becoming scarce, where the population is deteriorating in quality by the continual exportation of its strongest and most promising elements; that in such a country, and under such circumstances, Englishmen should readily resign themselves to accept the continued banishment of the flower of the population to a foreign soil, as the best and the only means of meeting this great national difficulty."

The times have indeed changed when a committee of Englishmen, composed of the shining lights of the intellectual and political circles of England undertake, of their own free will, to investigate the condition of the Irish people and the state of the country, and to fearlessly unfold the results of their labors before the public, no matter how damaging the facts may be to the record and character of English rule in Ireland.

English Testimony on Irish Subjects. Our letter from Altheal Davitt, which will be found in another column, is replete with interesting and cheering news. The fact that public opinion in England is no longer to depend on the London Times and its Orange correspondent in Dublin for information on the progress of events in Ireland, is one of the importance of which cannot be over-estimated. Up to the present, Englishmen, both in public and private life, have been constantly kept in the dark about Irish matters. They know nothing except what they get from the Times, and that journal takes its supply from the notorious Dr. Patton, the editor of the Dublin Express, one of the most unscrupulous and bitter anti-Irish sheets published in either hemisphere. Irish news coming from such a source, published in the Times and copied into the provincial papers, could not afford much delectation to the average Briton. But this policy of slander and misrepresentation of the Irish character, of the events and movements in the sister isle, will be largely, if not effectually checked by the action of the English gentlemen alluded to in Davitt's letter, who have formed a committee, having its headquarters in London, to collect accurate and reliable information on subjects connected with Ireland. The committee is composed exclusively of Englishmen of advanced Liberal views, several of them being members of Parliament. It is confidently expected that this praiseworthy movement will be followed by a marked change in British public opinion and on the claims and policy of the Irish National party and on the evils of landlordism. As a matter of fact, Englishmen know more about the affairs of the Transvaal, China, or Madagascar than they do about Ireland, for, as a general rule, the speeches of Irish members in the House of Commons are suppressed by the English press. With the plain, unvarnished truth before them, told by men of high standing in the community, English statesmen and politicians will be able to see and understand that no matter which of the great parties guided the ship of State, Ireland was always ruled and governed by a small faction of Tories of the old ascendancy school, whose uniform policy was to thwart the wishes and outrage the feelings of the great mass of the people.

Already this committee of Englishmen have laid before their fellow countrymen in the columns of the Fortnightly Review the first fruits of their investigation into the condition of the Irish peasantry and their feudal relations with the landlords. The article contributed to the Review is from the pen of Dr. Ernest Hart, the able editor of the British Medical Journal. It is, as Davitt justly remarks, the most valuable contribution to the literature of the Irish question that has appeared before the public for a long time. We commend it to the attentive perusal of many of our journalistic confreres, who can not see anything but exaggeration and irreverence in the utterances of those more intimately connected with the Irish cause. The testimony of this Englishman is independent, unsolicited, disinterested, and consequently of the utmost reliability. Dr. Hart, speaking for the committee of Englishmen, owes nothing to the officials in power, and expects nothing from the Nationalists. According to the official reports there was no exceptional distress in Ireland, nothing beyond what the poor law was capable of meeting; but Dr. Hart says he "has seen" "thousands of acres of grass lands reverting to a state of nature from want of cultivation"—"land which once supported thousands of families. And on the very outskirts of these lands, on bog and moor, and the poorest soil heavily encumbered with masses of stone, there are thousands of people reduced to starvation and kept alive by alms."

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DYING BY THE HUNDREDS.

People are dying by the hundreds every week in this city of Montreal, and but little public surprise seems to be expressed thereat. The only body to complain, outside of the bereaved families, are the grave diggers. Montreal, comparatively for its size and population, has more grave diggers than any other known city. They number over thirty, and the mortality is so great that they are actually run off their feet. No later than yesterday the superintendent of one of the cemeteries informed us that he was never so busy, and that the rate at which the citizens of Montreal were brought to their last resting place was simply alarming. The ravages of death among the young ones, he said, are almost incredible. "I have just buried thirty little ones to-day, besides adults," said the Boss Grave Digger, and this number is not exceptional, although it is not the average, fortunately. And remember these are only the statistics for one cemetery. Last week the total number of interments was 129. This represents the fearful, and, under ordinary circumstances, the almost unequalled death rate of forty-eight per thousand of our population. The general average for the year, however, is lowered during the winter season, when disease is checked by the frost instead of by the sanitary Department. Even then, our death rate surpasses that of all other great centres of population except one, and that is Berlin. According to the latest statistics Montreal's death rate is 27.12 per thousand which is 9.02 per cent. more than that of Toronto; 4.59 than that of Glasgow; 4.98 than that of London, Eng.; 3.47 than that of Boston; 0.65 than even that of New York and 6.21 than that of Philadelphia. This is by no means an acceptable showing for Montreal, and it is far from being reassuring to our citizens. But, if we are so far ahead in the death list, we are not behind in the birth list. Our mortality is great, but our prolificness is greater, and in this respect Montreal takes the lead by a large majority. If our death rate is 27.12, our birth rate is 47.59. This is an extraordinary average compared with other cities; it is 24.68 more than that of Philadelphia, which presents the lowest birth rate, and it is 4.94 greater than that of Berlin, which is the next highest to Montreal. Thus only for the great surplus of births over deaths the Canadian metropolis would be left desolate in a very short space of time.

The following facts and figures regarding the birth and death rates will show the excess surplus or deficit of births per thousand of the population in the several cities mentioned above:—

Table with 3 columns: City, Births, Deaths. Rows include Montreal, Berlin, Glasgow, Toronto, London, Boston, New York, Philadelphia.

It will thus be seen that Montreal and Toronto show the largest surplus of births over deaths in the population, exceeding London by almost double, and being fully a third more than Glasgow. New York shows greater deaths than births, and were it not for immigration its population would be stationary. Boston only shows a quarter of the surplus of Montreal and Philadelphia only one-tenth. By this showing, Toronto is the healthiest city in the world, and although its birth rate is 10.38 per cent. less than that of Montreal, its surplus of births over deaths is almost equal to that of the latter city. Now the site of Montreal is as favorable to health as that of Toronto. What more could sanitarians desire than to be situated on the slope of two mountains and on the banks of a mighty river? The climate is as good as that of the Queen city. Montreal has more advantages than the majority of cities for the enjoyment of sound and vigorous health. And if it has, what is the cause of our alarming death-rate? Montreal children, no more than those of any other city, are not born into the world to die right off. Some people think that it is our system of drainage and lack of other sanitary precautions that kill them, and as far as we can judge, these people are right. Our Health Department is at the bottom of the city's ever-increasing mortality.

Mr. Gladstone is paying a visit to Copenhagen, and it is said the object of his visit is to bring about an alliance between Russia, Turkey, Greece, Norway, and Sweden and Denmark. It is expected that this alliance would largely offset Bismarck's Triple Alliance, and that it would practically act as a counterpoise in the badly balanced state of affairs in Europe.

Lord Derby has forwarded a despatch to the Australian Government, stating that the Imperial Government deprecates the proposed annexation of the Pacific Islands to the Australian colonies. The tone of the despatch is mild. It is probable that the colonial authorities will persist in their policy of annexation and disregard the expressed wishes of the Home Government. This would bring about a rupture which would go a long way to wipe out a connection that opposes the national aspirations of the people.

HYMENEAL. A fashionable wedding took place at the Basilica, Quebec, Wednesday 12th inst., the contracting parties being Cecilia Burroughs, daughter of Mr. J. H. Ross Burroughs, prothonotary of the Superior Court, and the Hon. L. F. Masson, Senator and ex-Minister of Militia. The fair bride, who looked charming, was given away by her father. Rev. Mr. Plamondon, curé of St. Jean Baptiste church, performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by a number of the friends of the happy couple.

PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND.

All subscriptions to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, opened in the columns of THE TRUE WITNESS, should be addressed to the editor, Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has consented to act as treasurer. Previously acknowledged:—\$533 7/8 Per P. Galvin, Eganville, Ont. 50 00 Robert Moore, Point St. Charles 1 00 Thos. O'Connell, Montreal 1 00 Per Patrick Lynch, Chapeau 29 55 Per John Mooney, Fortage du Fort 14 00 B. Howley, Sault au Roccollet 1 00 P. Madden, Danville, Que. 25 L. Gorman, " 1 00 F. McGinn, Fredericton, N. B. 2 00 Wm. M. Keary, London, Ont. 3 50 Wexford Girl, Montreal 1 00 Charles McCarthy, Henryville, Que. 1 00 Per M. Hartly, Lacolle: Wm. Lyons 1 00 W. H. Doran 1 00 J. Corbett 1 00 Timothy O'Connell, Vins P. O., Ont. 2 00 Dennis McCarthy, Henryville 1 00 T. Blisak, Papineau Road (City) 1 00

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The consecration of Rev. Father Patrick Borden as coadjutor Bishop to the Archbishop of San Francisco, took place at St. James' Cathedral, Chicago, on September 16. The ceremonies were imposing.

Rev. Father Langie, of the diocese of Rimouski, has been named curé of Ville Verte, and Abbe Couture, of the College of Rimouski, has been named curé of Hawkesbury, in the diocese of Ottawa.

The Roman Catholic population of Compton, P. Q., have learned, with regret, the departure from among them of their esteemed curé, Rev. Abbe Beaudry, who is to be replaced by Abbe Choquette, of Sherbrooke.

Baltimore Catholics deem it probable that when Bishop Becker of that city reaches Rome he will have been made an Archbishop, and that he will take part in the deliberations of the Conference called by the Pope.

News comes from New York that the Saint Jean Baptiste Church, built by the French-Canadian residents of that city, is completed. Abbe LaCroix is to be replaced by Abbe F. F. Fretz, curé of the district of Three Rivers.

Mr. Brodeur, of St. Myrath, will hold an organ for La Fabrique de Beaumonts for the parish church. Rev. Curé Jasmin has completed the arrangements with Mr. Brodeur by which the organ will be delivered at the opening of navigation. The price of the instrument is \$2,000.

His Lordship Mgr. Fabre has made the following appointments:—Revs. Lepellier, Vicar at Hochelaga; O'Donnell, St. Anne; Kieran, N. D. du Donnell; Fahy, St. Gabriel; Ed. Peplin, St. Charles; M. Martin, St. Roch; Beaudouin, Sacre Coeur; M. Moreau, St. Paul Ermitte; Pariseau, St. Clief; Visu, St. Jean; D. Gratot, St. Bizard; V. Dupuis, Laprairie; B. Laberge, St. Oyprien; J. L. Lavigne, St. Barthelme.

The Quebec papers publish the entire list of the changes in the Quebec diocese:—Revs. curés F. N. Fortier, St. Francois de l'Île d'Orleans, Lewis College; George Gote, St. Lambert; Joseph Edouard Leclerc, of St. John, transferred to St. Francois, Isle of Orleans; Geo. Guy, St. Odilon de Oranbourne; P. Obae, St. Gouin, transferred from St. Raphael to St. Germain; Philippe Honore Labreque, St. Sebastien d'Aylmer; Joseph Ibadou Hudon, St. Casimir; Thos. Victor Lauer, St. Raphael; F. Bagin, St. Anne de Lapocartes; F. N. Albert Bouteau, St. Jean, Ile d'Orleans; E. O. Corriveau, St. Ephrem de l'Île; Summary of Quebec, Rev. Antoine Auguste Fortin; Lewis College, Revs. P. N. Dupuis and P. A. N. Pampalon.

Among the questions discussed at the preliminary conference of prelates of the Catholic Church, at Baltimore, Md., were Church discipline and education. Under the former head it is said that the Pope will make important changes, noticeably that of forbidding priests from engaging in banking business. This action is claimed to have been necessitated by the failures of Bishop Furell and the Augustinian Fathers in Massachusetts. It is supposed the Pope will decide that no priest in charge of a church can be removed against his will without the consent of a committee of bishops. One of the chief topics discussed was the extension of the canon law to the entire North American continent. Catholic education will claim a large share of attention of the plenary council, as well as the subject of requiring an annual financial report from each pastor.

Rev. Mr. Marlioux, lately deceased, is to be succeeded by Abbe Malville in St. Jean Francois Regie, County of Huntingdon. The new missionary is a native of St. Oler, and is 32 years of age. He received his education at Bigard. In 1872 he was sent as a missionary to Mackinac, between Lakes Huron and Michigan. He was also 18 months in the diocese of Marquette, where through his energy he succeeded in having a church built despite almost insurmountable obstacles. In 1874 he was called to fill the chair in the College at Bourbonnais, where he taught philosophy until 1876, when he went to Paris where he founded a college in opposition to the Lyceum. He is versed in eight languages, and at present he is studying the Iroquois language, of which he is already becoming a proficient scholar. The Iroquois Indians of St. Regis number about 3,000. Rev. Abbe Malville was in town last Tuesday. The salary attached to the position is \$200.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

On the 12th inst., at the Convent of Ville Marie was witnessed the beautiful ceremony of the reception and profession of twenty-six young ladies to the service of God. The young ladies took place in the beautiful chapel attached to the convent. His Lordship Bishop Fabre presided, assisted by Rev. M. Bishop of St. Sulpice. The sermon of the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Father O'Donnell, of St. Denis, Bouché. The Rev. Father impressed in beautiful language the duties expected of a young lady entering the religious life, the humiliation to be practised in order to carry out faithfully the vows they were going to pronounce. He exhorted them to bear their cross, promising to such eternal happiness.

After the conclusion of the sermon, the young ladies took the solemn vows which separates them forever from the world. The following are the names in religion of the young ladies professed, together with the family name of the English speaking ladies:—Sisters St. Edward (Miss Mary Josephine Noonan, daughter of the late Donald Noonan, of Quebec), St. Mary Elizabeth (Miss Mary Ann McQuaid, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island), St. Margaret of Scotland (Miss Rose Mary O'Neill, of Kingston), St. Emelia (Miss Ellen Foley, of Peterborough, Ont.), St. Marie Sulpice, St. Paul of the Cross, St. Dominic, St. Thomas, St. Honoré, St. Measire, St. Ulair of the Cross, St. Theodose, St. Clemencia, St. Libano, St. Leopold,

St. Albans, St. Theresa of Carmel, St. Eochair, St. Oswald, St. Julian Sabes, St. Arlaine, St. Catherine of the Angels, St. Ovide, St. Theodore, St. Couronne, St. Animate. The chapel was well filled with the friends of the young ladies and considerable emotion was evinced by several at witnessing the severance of the tie which bound them to some loved daughter or sister.

Amongst the persons present we noticed Mr. Noonan, of the St. Louis Hotel, Quebec, and Mr. McQuaid, of the Examiner, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, both of whom had the happiness of witnessing the profession of loved sisters. This makes the third sister of Mr. Noonan that has entered the order of the congregation of Notre Dame.

After the profession a reception was given in the beautiful parlor of the convent, at which a large number were present.

ACCIDENT TO A PILGRIMAGE.

A PARTY BOUND TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUFORT CARRIED ABOARD. QUEBEC, Sept. 15.—The steamer James which left here early this morning with a pilgrimage for La Bonne Ste. Anne, went ashore on the downward trip a little below the Falls of Montmorency. The steamer Laurentide, which was lashed to her with a party of pilgrims, also touched ground, but got off without damage. There was great excitement among the passengers, but no one is reported materially hurt. Much difficulty was experienced in getting the women ashore and numbers had to be carried on the backs of their male fellow passengers, who waded through the surf. Bateaux and small boats were also brought into requisition. The pilgrims subsequently got back to town in the steamer Laurentide, which made two trips for them. Some, however, came home by land almost immediately after striking. The James is reported to have filled with water and subsequently capsized over on her side. She is a small paddle-wheel steamer, owned and commanded by Captain Gaherty, and ran a ferry on the Silly route.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE CHURCH, QUEBEC. The contractor of St. Jean Baptiste Church, Quebec, Mr. Beaucage, has succeeded in hoisting to their position some of the beams which are to mark the top of the interior arch of the roof. Its height from the floor will be 86 feet, or several feet higher than that of the Church of Notre Dame in Montreal. The tower and steeple of the church will be close upon 240 feet in height.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted, and therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

OBITUARY.

Engl Birty, Conservative member of Parliament since 1869, died in Manchester, England, on Monday, September 10th.

Mr. John Gird, an old resident of London, Ontario, died in that city on September 11th, aged 72 years, of heart disease.

Admiral Pierre, who returned to Paris a few days ago from the command of the French fleet at Madagascar, died on September 11th.

Capt. Elliott, staff paymaster of pensioners for the Imperial Government, died at his residence on Daly street, Ottawa, on September 16th. He had been ailing for some time, and his demise was not unexpected.

The members of the Canadian lacrosse team will mourn with regret the sudden death of Mr. W. Pool, chemist, of Dumfries, Scotland. During the recent visit of the team to Dumfries Mr. Pool devoted much of his time to showing them the sights of the historic old town, and the members carried away with them a grateful recollection of his disinterested kindness.

Victor Le France, a French M. Senator, is dead.

Mr. S. H. Blochstein, one of Kingston's richest and most respected citizens, died on September 13th, at the advanced age of 77 years.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Goodhue, of Akron, Ohio, brother of Mr. J. L. Goodhue, of Danville, P. Q., died suddenly at his residence at Akron on the morning of the 13th inst. The deceased was born in Canada, but went to Ohio when a young man. He had long occupied a prominent position at the bar of Ohio, and was twice re-elected as State Senator. He was raised to the Bench in 1850.

Janet Sandfield Macdonald, the beloved wife of Mr. Donald Macdonald, C. C., M. P., died at her husband's residence, 110 Lombard street, on September 14th, aged 22 years. The deceased had been in poor health for some time past, symptoms of consumption becoming apparent about two years ago. She was married on September 15th, 1850, and in another day would have seen the third anniversary of her wedding.

Mrs. Macdonald was a daughter of Mr. E. S. Macdonald, of Lancaster, Genessee, and a niece of the Hon. D. A. Macdonald, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Wide-spread sympathy will be felt for Mr. Macdonald in the great affliction which has befallen him.

CATABRE. CATABRE.—A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-1f

Review of Books &c. Benziger Brothers, New York, have just published The New Rule of the Third Order of St. Francis, for seculars, as contained in the constitution of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., published May 29th, 1883; with a comprehensive explanation of the Third Order, by a Franciscan Father.

THE YOUTH'S CABINET.—This periodical is specially adapted to juvenile readers. Its selections are spicy and interesting. It is nicely illustrated and contains the portraits of distinguished ecologists. The August number is replete with entertaining matter for the young ones. P. O'Shea, 45 Warren street, New York.

THE MONTH.—The September number of this excellent Catholic magazine and review, contains a choice selection of valuable contributions. The following is the list of subjects treated: Father Thomas Burke, O. P. The English Pilgrimage to Lourdes. The Outbursts in Prussia. A Personal Visit to Ireland, Part IV. by the Editor. The Homes of the Poor, by R. D. Harrod. Some Habits and Faculties of Birds, by Marianne Bell. The Tribunal of Faith. The Inquisition, by the Rev. J. A. Christie. In Memoriam of a Sister of Charity, by F. Banehav. French Criticism of English Art, by Rev. J. G. MacLeod. My Aunt's Journal, by Hon. A. Montgomery. Reviews and Literary Record, 48 South street, Grosvenor Square, London, England.

ELZORA.—This charming Monthly is meeting with deserved popularity among youthful readers. Its literary merits are high, while the subjects treated are decidedly attractive. The September number offers the following table of contents: Glimpses of an English Song Bird, by E. Allan. The deserted Garden, by Mrs. Browning. The Seventh Daughter, by B. Blythe. Same Day, by May M. Anderson. The origin of Great Men. Change, by Mrs. M. J. Smith. Harry Push on his way round the World, by Isabelle

Loyburn. A trip up the St. John's, by K. Campbell. An English Maiden, by Annie R. Wilson. From St. George to St. Andrew, by Alice King. The Frog King, by B. Sayres. A Strange Country, by Ed. Vittum. Dress and Clothes in the 13th Century. Bembardt. Women Here and There, by Rev. G. L. Leyburn. Isabella M. Leyburn, 734 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

"THE CATHOLIC MAGAZINE."—The September number of this popular periodical is replete as usual with many interesting articles, but we are surprised at the well-informed editors of the Catholic tolerating such a misleading and offensive article as that contributed by Dr. D. D. Mulcahy on "The Moses of the Irish People"—the distinguished Archbishop of Cashel, Dr. Cooke, whose patriotic attitude on the Irish question commends itself so highly to his countrymen throughout the world.—The article is eminently the production of an enthusiast or rather a "crank." It is a contemptible effort to malign one of Ireland's noblest sons and purest patriots. The motive of Dr. Mulcahy's attack on the distinguished and respected Archbishop of Cashel is that His Grace does not espouse the fiery plans and ideas of the revolutionary body. It is to be lamented that the unwelcome article ever found its way into the columns of the Catholic. The principal contributions to this number are: "A O'Connell of Bally," by Madeline D. Morton; "A Part Beyond Pines," an absorbing serial, by Wm. J. Dalany; part II. of P. H. Cassidy's History of Explosives; the versatile "Cloch-an-Oulane" continues his "Corner Stone Chronicles," which is followed by short biographical sketches of Archbishop Parnell and Hon. Patrick Keenan, by the editor. "A Trip to the Jesuit Novitiate at West Park," by Rev. M. W. Newman, is concluded. The series of Irish poets and novelists is acceptably filled this month by a very entertaining sketch of Rev. Francis Mahony (Father Prout), by D. O'Conroy. A review, by J. D. Fitzgerald, of Dean O'Brien's work, "The D'Altons of Crag," "Our Dead Comrades," by Michael Cavanagh; "The Case of Ireland Reviewed and Revisited," by Dr. Mulcahy, and "Romance of an Old Colonial Mansion," by the editor, are all worthy of careful perusal. The editor's department, Gaelic department, literary, miscellaneous, stage stories, Irish genealogy, and several poetic contributions, make up the remainder of this month's issue. Messrs. Hattigan & Cassidy, 117 John street, New York, are the publishers, the annual subscription being \$2.50, single numbers, 25 cents. Mr. John F. Redmond, 10 O'Connell Square, is the Montreal agent for the magazine.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For sick headache, constipation, impure blood, dizziness, sour eructations from the stomach, bad taste in mouth, bilious attacks, pain in region of kidneys, internal fever, bloated feeling about stomach, rush of blood to the head, take Dr. Pierce's "pellets." By druggists.

STANSTEAD PLAIN. On the 4th September instant, by the Rev. M. McAuley, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, Michael Felix Hackett, Esq., advocate, and Miss Florence A. Knight, both of this place. Mr. Hackett is a member of the well known law firm of Terrill & Hackett, advocates. Miss Knight is the youngest daughter of the late Albert Knight, formerly M. P. for the County of Stanstead. The ceremony took place at the bride's residence, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. The presents were most costly and numerous, among the chief of which was a most beautiful toilet, a present from the Hon. W. W. Lynch. After partaking of a sumptuous repast the happy couple started en route for New York amid the best wishes and farewell greetings of those assembled.

MURDERED IN BED. A NEWLY MARRIED COUPLE FOUND WITH THEIR THROATS CUT—NO CLUE. POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 17.—William Runyan and his wife were found dead in bed this morning at their home in Millville, Columbia county, four miles from Bloomsburg, with their throats cut from ear to ear. William Runyan was a prominent citizen and the owner of one of the finest farms in that valley, upon which he built a residence on the occasion of his marriage, which took place last February. His bride, an accomplished and beautiful girl, was the daughter of a retired farmer, and the celebration of the nuptial, only seven months ago, was one of unusual brilliancy, the festivities lasting for several days on account of the high social standing of the groom and bride and the large number of friends present at the marriage ceremony. The happy couple took an extended wedding tour, and upon their return moved into the handsome residence referred to above.

HORRIBLE DISCOVERY. At an early hour this morning a number of friends started out for the purpose of calling on the young couple and spending the day with them. They reached the house about seven o'clock, but found everything so mysteriously locked up. They waited outside, expecting every moment to be admitted, but there being no sign of any one coming, one or two of the party entered the house through a side window and went upstairs. On entering the bedroom an awful sight met their gaze. Upon the bed lay the partly decomposed bodies of the young couple, with their throats cut from ear to ear. The visitors were horrified, and the news of the terrible tragedy was quickly circulated throughout the village.

A GREAT CROWD soon gathered around, eager to see the murdered couple. Their relatives arrived, and after quietness had been restored an examination of the room was made. On the bed between the two victims was found the knife which did the bloody work. Although everything in and about the room was stained with blood there was no indication of a great struggle, and the perpetrators of the crime left no clue behind them. William Runyan was twenty-four and his wife nineteen years of age, and the awful death is the theme of conversation throughout the whole county to-night.

SOME are inclined to think that in a fit of temporary insanity the husband killed his wife and then himself; but this is not generally credited, for the reason that during their courtship they were inseparable, and were truly devoted to each other after marriage. A further investigation will be held to-morrow.

THE EUROPEAN NAVAL FORCES. The last number of La Revue Maritime et Coloniale, quoting from La Revue Maritime, says England annually spends two hundred and sixty-eight millions pounds on her navy; France, two hundred millions; Germany, fifty-six; Austria, twenty-two; Italy, fifty; Spain, six; Prussia, five; Greece, five; and the United States, 855 vessels; England has 500 ships; Germany, 90; Austria, 55; Spain, 83; Italy, 74.

ATLANTIC RAILWAY COLLISION. HUNTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 11.—The Manhattan Beach train collided with the Flushing train at Montauk Junction this evening. The locomotives came together, each being lifted from the track. The Flushing train was full of passengers, but none were injured. The engineer remained at his post, backing his train, and received slight injuries. The Manhattan Beach train consisted of seven cars and a parlor car, the latter being next the engine. The train was run thirty-five miles an hour. The engine was not greatly damaged, but the parlor car was telescoped by the cars behind. All the cars were crowded, many persons standing on the platforms. Most of the occupants of the parlor car being warned by the hissing of the escaping air from the brakes, escaped from the front door and windows. The car apparently broke in two at the middle, and the platform of the car behind crashed through. Wedged in between the cars were Thomas Birmingham and Robert Smith, of New York. The wood-work had to be cut away before they could be extricated. Their legs were crushed and had to be amputated by a physician on the train. Both died in a few minutes. Hon. Justin McCarty, Barney Aaron and a large number of sporting men were among those who escaped.

and has kept step with our varied and wonderful progress. He was not surprised, knowing the kind sentiments of Americans to his sovereign, to hear the band play "God Save the Queen!" but he confessed to being not a little struck when he heard "Rule Britannia!" played on this shore of the Atlantic. And this is the way he spoke of some of our American writers:—

How am I to rise to the height which the subject of Massachusetts and of Boston would fain invite me to aspire to? I speak in the neighborhood of Bunker Hill. I have seen your old State House, with the lion and the unicorn upon it. I have seen that noble building in which your two houses of assembly meet, with General Burgoyne's cannon in the anti-chamber. I have seen Faneuil Hall, plain but most interesting building, and I have seen the more modern and most magnificent building within a few miles of this place—the memorial hall of Harvard University. Gentlemen, these things are full of interest and of history. Do not be deceived by the fact that you have no history. You may have a short history, because you cannot help it; but you have a great history. You have a history of which any citizen would be justly proud. You know—forgive me if I say that I know not—that you bred Benjamin Franklin, the greatest of our statesmen; that you bred John Parker, Daniel Webster, whose hard I was privileged as a boy at Eton to press when he was in England as your representative, and whose name I have proudly studied ever since. Story, a household word with every English lawyer; Parker, perhaps one of your highest and greatest sons; Hawthorne—if you will forgive the expression of crass vulgar opinions—perhaps, taken altogether, your foremost man of letters; Longfellow, the delight and the glory of two hemispheres; Holmes, the author of the breakfast-table—the author of his choice of every dinner table, too. But there I am told, he is content to play the part of the constitutional foreigner. Emerging was great and as strong as one of your rivers and as pure. Lowell, I am proud to say, is my own honored friend—your representative at this moment in your own country, and I am glad to see his picture, he excels either in tragedy or comedy, and is equally delightful whether an English or an American invader who has taken England by storm. The English glories. These are the men who make your history. These are the men of whom—forgive me for saying it—you ought to be, if you are not proud.

When an eminent English jurist talks in that way, we have reason to be proud of the generous appreciation which is better than praise. And we can heartily respond to the sentiment with which he closed his speech: "Gentlemen, we are one, as Washington Allston, poet and painter, truly said—'We are one in blood, we are one in language, we are one in law, and we are one in hatred of oppression and love of liberty.' We are bound together, if I may reverently say so, by God himself in the golden chain of maternal affection and maternal respect. The two nations so joined together, I am firmly convinced, man will never put asunder."—N. Y. Star.

QUADRUPLETS! A PERIODICAL OCCURRENCE IN THE HOME OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN. LONDON, Ont., Sept. 18.—An event occurred at the residence of Mr. Caleb Stockwell, 282 Oxford street, Friday night, which has set the neighborhood into a great commotion, and has excited of excitement. It is always an interesting event in the history of any household when a babe is born into the world, but what shall be said of the feelings of a man who has had a novel kind of a birth in a single night? Such was the occurrence in point. Two boys and two girls were born to Mrs. Stockwell on Friday night, and were named as follows:—John, William, and two girls. They were lying in peaceful sleep, surrounded by those who had neighbors and admiring relatives. They were perfectly formed and appeared just the same as other babies do at a similar age. They would average nearly five pounds in weight. Nothing unusual had occurred, and no hours later, but of course the ethical time with them had not passed. Dr. McTaggart, the attending physician, and in common with all who were present, had concluded that the quadruplets would only be born throughout the wide Dominion seven times in the lifetime of every man who passes sixty years. We would require a population of 200,000,000 to have a place once a year. Many doctors practice a lifetime without bringing triplets into the world, and it is only reserved for one in every ten thousand to assist at the birth of quadruplets. No within the knowledge of any physician in London has a similar event occurred in the history of any city, and it is only in the telegraphic columns of the papers that the average person over seas at all. Few mothers have claimed the Queen's premium for triplets, and but very few times with the world has occurred an award been made to mothers of a greater number. In this instance it has made a startling change in the personal of the household. On Friday night the Stockwell family in the happy division of two boys and two girls, while to-day he cannot boast of less than four boys and four girls, the number of children on Saturday morning was surprising, and an extraordinary photographer was early on hand to take a picture of the marvellous little group. At the instant of their birth, the mother was generally a robust lady, was doing well, and the quadruplets were progressing finely.

At a late hour last night the attending physician, Dr. McTaggart, reported that the four little cherubs were doing remarkably well and apparently growing somewhat stronger. The mother was also progressing very favorably.

The New York Clipper says:—"That the merit of the famous long-distance pedestrian Patrick Fitzgerald, alias Johnny Wild," is appreciated by his neighbors and fellow-townsmen is proven by the fact that he was last week elected a member of the Board of Aldermen of Long Island City, within the limits of which he has resided for some years—chief among the few sporting celebrities of the place. 'Paddy's' pedestrian abilities, which have often been tried and not found wanting, ought certainly to enable him to 'run' well for any office, and therefore the intelligence of his political preference will not surprise his friends."

E. A. Harris, of Fitchburg, Mass., a religious worker among railroad men, has sent out a circular asking for \$18,000 with which to build and equip a mission car for use in railway missions.

GOLDEN FRUIT BITTERS. INVIGORATE & PURIFY THE WHOLE SYSTEM. "We need the medical action of Pure Fruit Acids in our system, and their cooling, corrective influence."—MEDICAL JOURNAL.

CURE INDIGESTION, LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GENERAL DEBILITY OR WEAKNESS, AND ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM IMPURE BLOOD OR TORPID LIVER.

Prepared by H. H. WELLS & CO., MONTREAL.

A WHOLESOME CURATIVE. NEEDED IN Every Family.

AN ELEGANT AND REFRESHING FRUIT LOZENGE FOR CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, &c.

SUPERIOR TO PILLS and all other system-regulating medicines. THE ACTION PROMPT. THE TASTE DELICIOUS. THE EFFECTS BENEFICIAL.

Price, 30 cents. Large boxes, 60 cents. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

O'DONNELL IN MILBANK JAIL.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—O'Donnell landed at Southampton at 9 o'clock this morning, and was placed on board a train for London, where he was met by a large force of police. He was driven to Milbank jail.

THE LANDING AT SOUTHAMPTON. O'Donnell was taken from the steamer three miles off Southampton by the police tug and brought to the cattle sheds at the end of the quay. The detectives kept his movements so secret that few persons were aware of his landing, and, excepting the police, not a dozen were present. The quay was closed to the public, and the local police guarded the gangway. A large detachment of London police surrounded O'Donnell, and a police inspector and detectives had personal charge of the prisoner, who was not handcuffed, and who

CONVICTED ON A CHARGE OF OBSCENITY. As soon as it became publicly known he had landed a rush was made by the crowd along the neighboring quays, but the public obtained only a distant view. When his baggage was landed the prisoner was conducted to the rear of the sheds, where a locomotive and two cars were waiting. O'Donnell took his seat in a first class carriage, policemen filling the remaining seats. The train was rapidly driven along the dock sidings until it reached the depot, where it was learned there would be a delay of half an hour. The train was run on a siding some distance along the main line to avoid the public, where it awaited the departure of the main train for London. O'Donnell was cheerful, and talked freely without referring to the crime. O'Donnell after shooting Carey said:—

"I HATE HANDS, MRS. CAREY; I HAD TO DO IT." Not "I did not do it," as at first reported. It is stated the Crown has engaged the services of Mr. Poland, who has already appeared in the Irish State trials, to prosecute O'Donnell. Everything indicates that the trial in November will be a memorable one. It is understood Mrs. Carey has offered evidence of the most astounding nature, which she declares will clear her husband's character. She has handed letters to the authorities, which include the correspondence of a member of Parliament.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—On leaving the vessel yesterday, O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey, laughingly said to the inspector, "Have you got No. 1 this time?"

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CURE INDIGESTION, LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, BRUISES, RHEUMAT

CROPS IN THE STATES. SEPTEMBER REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—September returns to the Department of Agriculture indicate a lower condition of crops than in August in every section of the country...

THE BANK SUSPENSION. THE LATEST NEWS.

The affairs of the unfortunate Exchange Bank of Canada came in for a thorough sifting on Monday, not only at the hands of the officials and directors, for "the street" which includes all sorts and conditions of men...

Table with columns for various commodities like Flour, Sugar, Coffee, etc., and their prices. Includes a section for 'The following are unrevised statements of Inland Revenue...'.

CANADA IN ENGLAND.

The Bank of Montreal notify that the Definitive Bonds of the Province of Quebec, 1883, for \$500,000 are now ready to be exchanged for scrip at their London offices...

CANADIAN BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

The Royal Canadian Bank of Montreal and the City Bank of Montreal merged into the Consolidated Bank of Montreal, which has since gone into liquidation...

RAISED CANADIAN BANK NOTES.

A somewhat dangerous altered note was recently presented at a bank in Charlottetown, P.E.I. The note purported to be a genuine \$5 note on the Union Bank of P.E.I...

LORD DUFFERIN'S BECALL.

New York, Sept. 16.—The Times' London cable letter says Lord Dufferin's return from Constantinople is due to the threatening aspect of affairs in Bulgaria...

The New Weber Catalogue.

The New York Piano Company, St. James street, has sent us the new illustrated catalogue of this celebrated piano firm...

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO ASHES.

OTTAWA, Sept. 14.—A sad occurrence happened this morning a short distance from East Templeton. A woman named Gronx left her home and went to milk her cow...

THE RIVAL PIANOS IN TORONTO.

TO THE Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: Sir,—At the great concert given in presence of His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne...

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL. True Witness Office, Toronto, Sept. 18, 1893. London 5 p.m.—Consols 100 15-16 money; 101 1/2 account; 4 1/2 1/2; 5 1/2 1/4; Erie 33; Illinois Central 133 1/2...

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The trade movement keeps up well and is fully equal to last year. The suspension of the Exchange Bank of Canada this week betrays no weakness or depression in trade...

and shoe manufacturers report a steady business, while others find orders coming in rather slowly. These manufacturers who supply the jobbing trade are still running on full time...

IRON AND HARDWARE.—A good business has been transacted in pig iron during the week, and sales aggregating 1,500 tons are reported...

MONTEAL HORSE MARKET. There has been a fair demand for horses, and prices are very well sustained. Mr. J. Maguire, of College street market, reports the following sales...

MONTEAL CATTLE MARKET. Recent cable advices from Liverpool report an additional decline in dressed beef to 6d. Live cattle are at 7 1/2 in Liverpool, and the same in London...

BIRTHS.

O'BRIEN.—At 397 St. James street, on the 14th inst., the wife of John O'Brien of a son, KAVANAGH—At 43 Chaboullier square, on Thursday, the 13th inst., the wife of James J. Kavanagh of a son...

MARRIED.

TIGH—GRANT.—In this city, on the 11th inst., at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Toupin, John Francis Tigh, son of Chas. H. Tigh, of Peabody, Mass., to Miss Katie E. Grant, daughter of Alexander Grant, of this city.

DIED.

WARREN.—At St. Gabriel, on the 11th inst., Mary, youngest daughter of Jno. Warren, aged 3 years and 6 days. McDONALD.—At Clontarf, Ont., on the 11th inst., Henrietta McGillis, wife of J. B. McDonald, Postmaster of Clontarf, Ont. 62 1/2.

LOCAL COMMERCIAL—SEPT. 18.

The deficit in the Canadian wheat crop is said to be more serious than at first reported, and some in the trade have gone as far as to state that it is their firm belief that there will scarcely be sufficient for home requirements...

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AGENTS WANTED! TO SELL

- THE FOLLOWING BOOKS: Teaching Truth. Bibles, Prayer Books. Glories of Mary. Life of Christ. Faith of Our Fathers. Life of the Blessed Virgin. Lives of the Saints (Illustrated). Life of O'Connell. History of Ireland. Glories of Ireland. Household Book of Irish Eloquence. The Irish National Library. Moore's Poetical Works. Speeches from the Dock. New Ireland. Ireland of To-Day. Father Burke's Sermons and Lectures. Mirror of True Womanhood and True Men as We Need Them. Treasure of Pious Souls.

D. & J. SADLER & CO., MONTREAL.

TERMS CASH WITH ORDERS. BANKRUPT STOCK. CHURCH ORNAMENTS. MESSRS. FRECHON, LEBEVRE & CO. 245 Notre Dame Street.

Having bought at a special low rate the entire BANKRUPT STOCK of the late firm, A. C. Senecal & Co., will sell immediately at cost price, a complete assortment of Church ornaments, Sacred Vases, Statues, Altar Wine, Casocks, etc., etc. 22 row

CLOTH!

All our single-width Tweeds, both Scotch, English and Canadian, are kept in our Gentlemen's Furnishing Shop. R. CARSLLEY

VARIETY AND VALUE!

For the best variety of and best value in good quality TWEEDS, suitable for Men's and Boys' wear, COME TO F. CARSLLEY'S.

OLYMPIANS!

Our double-fold Tweeds and other Cloths for Ladies' Ulsters and Mantles are kept in the Mantle and Costume Department. R. CARSLLEY.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

\$1.00—PIN'S SILK POPLIN: Immense lot of new WATERED SILK POPLIN SKIRTING, worth from 40c to 60c & 6d sterling, bought by F. Carsley at 4c much in the pound, will be offered on MONDAY, the 17th, at \$1.00 PER YARD!

CHOICE VELVET! SPECIAL LINE ORGANS VELVET!

Just received, special lines of new Rich Brocade Velvet in Satin Ground Velvet Leaf! Ottoman Ground Velvet Bags! Silk Ground Velvet Figures! Shot Ground Velvet Flowers! Also full line of new Striped Velvet, to be sold at S. CARSLLEY'S, MONTREAL.

A COMPETENT ORGANIST

A is wanted at St. John's Church, Oswego, N.Y., to take charge of organ and choir. Address the Rev. J. J. O'Connell, St. John's Church, Oswego, N.Y.

A SCHOOLMASTER, who was certified in England, desires engagement as Assistant or Headmaster in a school. Would accept of any other place of trust. Address: LEWIS PHILLIPS, Lakeside, Knowlton, P.Q.