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VOL. XXXV.-NO. 8.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1884.

PRICE · · · FIVE CENTS.

Justin McCarthy, M.P., one of the ablest men of the Irish National party, in a letter to the New York *Tribune*, contradicts many of the misstatements continually made by the confidence of that party more fully than ever and is more influential. What is called the policy of obstruction has not been abandoned, because the new procedure renders it impossible, but has been put in abeyance, because there has not been much occasion for its use, all the English parties now yielding to the Irish party due attention, &c. And if the party has not sought to have the Home

the party has not sought to have the Flome Rule question debated, it is not, as has been alleged, because no one could now be found to listen to them. Mr. McCarthy says:

Mr. Gladstone, for example, is not only willing to listen to what we have to say on the orbitate but even anytime to here a great the subject, but even anxious to hear a great deal more said than we have lately been saying. I am sure I do not misrepresent the condition of Mr. Gladstone's mind on the subject when I say that he is willing to be convinced that Home Rule is a necessity for principle of home rule affirmed by one other Midlothian campaign. But until the principle is affirmed it would be mere waste of time for us to go on submitting plans to the English Parliament. Meantime we have not been discussing home rule much in the way of set debate. We have not brought forward a regular motion on the subject in the House of Commons for the last three years. We had only one such motion since the present Parliament came together in the earlier part of 1880. Nor have we abstained from debating and dividing on the subject merely because we had other and more immediately pressing work to do; because we had coercion bills to fight and land measures to pass. We could easily have obtained a night or two nights, according to the old fashion, for what is called "a full dress debate" on home rule. But it has seemed to us that the one great work for us to do, the one great argument for us to put forward, was the organization of the have of Christmas. Every institution in and all other municipal bodies are elected on the principle. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, the mayors of the great provincial cities, are all Nationalists and Home Rulers. The elected members of boards of guardians--we have members of boards of guardians who are not elected, who are appointed or what we call ex-officio guardians, -are of the same political principles. The national spirit has purified ome of the Irish constituencies to an extent which ten years ago, five years ago, no one would have believed possible. The landlord influence is gone. The influence of bribery and corruption is gone. The elections cost our nationalist candidates nothing, or next to nothing. We do not need to go to any considerable expense even for advertising our meetings. Every one who can do any work Irish members; they were the men who re-for the national candidate is ready and willing presented the sentiments, the claims and the to give his time and trouble for nothing. We interests of the Irish people; they were the have taken possession of certain small men who had Ireland behind them. Since the were regarded as hopelessly given over to corruption of one kind or another. Who would

like Ennis and Mallow and Athlone represented by Nationalist candidates who not only did not pay any money to any of their constituents, but in some instances proclaimed the principle that the constituencies ought to pay the members? The making of the nation is very conspicuous in Dublin. Dublin used to be called the capital of flunkeyism. Its municipality used to grovel to the viceroy and it is Nationalist and independent; it has had three lord mayors in succession who are mem-Bridge. In the finest public places, in the principal thoroughfares, the statues of Gratian and Burke and O'Connell and Smith O'Brien and Dr. Gray (father of E. D. Gray, M.P. for Carlow county), tell to the world the annion ments of the Irish metropolis. No man of Nationalist opinions ever goes near Dublin Castle. The mere form and ceremony of equaintanceship between the city and castle opped off five years ago while E. D. Gray, whom I have just spoken, was lord mayor. It happened in this way. Mr. Gray, who is a man of firm character and clear nationalist entiment, but who is moderate in all his Fords and wise in his conduct, attended or resided over, I am not sure which, a Nationdist meeting. He was to entertain the lord lentenant, then the Duke of Marlborough, at linner at the Mansion house a day or two af-The lord lieutenant took umbrage at ome expression of national sentiment at the ing something not said by Mr. Gray, hat by somebody else; and he would not atand the dinner at the Mansion house. Mr.

all friendly intercourse with the people whom he was commissioned to keep down. ON IRISH NATIONALITY.

In just such isolation from the Irish people does the viceroy live in Dublin. He sees the officials of all kinds and some of the landlords and their party, and a daily dwindling number of the shopkeepers and tradesmen who be lieve it for their interest to seek the patronage of the castle and whose wives and daughters are pleased to be invited to the castle balls. But to the people the viceroy is the commandant of the garrison which England has established in the Irish metropolis; they avoid him; its London correspondent. There is no division in the Irish party. Mr. Parnell possesses
sion in the Irish party more fully then time; now it renames its principal bridge and calls it 'Parnell bridge;' one of its parlia mentary representatives is Mr. Deasy, a devoted young Parnellite and nationalist who owes his splendid victory at his election solely to his character and his political principles; and the other I need hardly say is Mr. Parnell himself. The nation, then, is already in fact governing itself. The English government can only at the worst obstruct the work a little. When the time comes for the formal change to be made and the governing of the Irish people to be put into the hands of the Irish people it will be made with the most per-fect ease and quiet. We shall probably before that time have the whole parliamentary representation of Ireland in our hands. The Irish whig party, as it is called—the party which always prefers an English liberal government to any interest of the Irish people—that party Ireland, and that it would conduce to the is extinct. Of the Irish whigs who deserted us after the last general election very few ever come to the House of Commons now. It is not worth their while to trouble themselves about attending the sittings of a chamber in which the undertaking, he could have the principle of home rule affirmed by one other elections, when they come, will return a few tory landlords, the two tory representatives of the university of Dublin, and the nationalists whom Mr. Parnell leads. The Irish public, I should say, are now accustomed to see their practical business in parliament done for them by the Parnellite party. There is, as American readers know, a vast amount of purely local business, or what might be called parochial business, done by the English parliament. If a town wants a new scheme of gas lighting or railway or tramway, if it wants new waterworks or drainage, it has to send to Westminster and obtain an act of parliament to enable it to accomplish its purpose. The measure must be taken in hand and piloted by some friendly member of both houses. Every Irish man of business whether whig, tory or nationalist, knows now that if he wants business of such a kind done in the house of commons the men to apply to are Parnellites. They are in constant attendance: Irish people into a nation ready for self-government. This we are doing; this I may they never neglect anything Irish; many of say we have done. Five-sixths of the Irish people now look forward to home rule with as business themselves. This fact is noticed by confident an assurance of its coming as they all sections and parties in the House of Com-have of Christmas. Every institution in mons. "The Irish members," as they are Ireland which has any representative charac- commonly called - and they are very proud of ter whatever is permeated and pervaded with | the name - can get anything done, is a saying the principle of home rule. Town councils one often hears. They stick to the work, whatever it be, that they have in hand; they are not to be put off or pushed out of the way, or talked out of their purpose, or cajoled. The term, by the way, of 'Irish members' is one which Mr. Gladstone used to resent very warmly during the early days of the Parnell party. "Why," he used to ask, "call these haif dozen gentlemen the Irish members? Why call them Irish par excellence? They are only a handfull." Mr. Gladstone has long "Why," he used to ask, "call these since found out why these men, even when they were only half a dozen, were properly

boroughs in Ireland which a few years ago days when Mr. Gladstone used thus to protest every election in Ireland has confirmed their title to be called the Irish members. have thought a few years ago of seeing places | After the next general election there will be few Irish members of any party, set, color or clique to dispute the title with them. Such, then, is the condition and such are the prospects of the movement for Irish home rule. We have not been talking much about home rule latterly; we have been making it. Years and years ago John Stuart Mill declared, with that marvellous foresight which was an instinct in him, that the time would come crawl up the back stairs of the castle. Now when the only demand the Irish people would make to their English rulers in Ireland Commons. The very streets proclaim the change of feeling. That which used to be called Carlisle Bridge is now called O'Connell Bridge. In the finest which are called Carlisle Bridge is now called O'Connell Bridge. In the finest walk and the castle authorities to take them. would be simply to take themselves off. The selves off. The change will be a blessed one for Ireland and for England. The Irish people have shown that they can do all their municipal and parochial work for themselves. They have shown, too, that they can endure any strain and pressure of repressive law and still hold to their national purpose without one moment's thought of abandoning it.

called par excellence 'The Irish members.'

There was something instinctive, something

prophetic, in the manner in which the house

of commons recognized their position and

proclaimed it by that name. They were 'the

should like to ask any American what possible case can be made out for the refusal of such a national demand to such a people. In my next letter I should like to say something about Mr. Parnell's general policy at the present moment; his policy not merely as applied to the question of home rule. I shall then have something to say concerning the prospects of the approaching general election on the recent legislation with regard to land on Dublin castle administration; and on the

large prostration of the industrial energies of Ireland. For the present I am content if I have explained to the American people the reason why the cry for home rule has not been heard of late, in the English parliament.

Toronto and Montreal Play Lacrosse.

Two Games to One — The Shamrocks Still Hold the Flags.

The long looked forward to match between the Torontos and Shamrocks, took place on

Saturday last. The latter end of the week promised well for fair weather for the big match, and every one looked forward to it only to be disappointed, as in the morning of Saturday the rain poured down in torrents and the ground was transformed into a lake of mud, in which the teams had sometimes to shovel off mud with their sticks before they got hold of the ball. The opening of the game was fixed for three o'clock, and at that hour there were 1,500 lacrosse enthusiasts braving the downpour of rain to see what promised to be a hard game of lacrosse. The officers for the match had been chosen, and S. C. Stevenson, Secretary of the Dominion Exhibition Association, was referee, and Lieut.-Col. Frank Bond and Henry Starnes being the umpires. The teams took the field at twenty minutes past three, when they were as follows, the names of the champions being in italics. The teams are as they were on the field :-

Henry Starnes - Umpire.

TORONTO GOAL. Ross McKenzie W. Hubbel. J. Garvin. J. Drynan. M. Creagan. W. Bonnell. P. Greene. J. Robinson. A. Martin. T. Derine. T. Dixon. C. McHenry. C. J. Magnire. E. Smith. J. Morton. A, Stowe. W. McKay.

F. Bond . - . Umpire. T. Mechan and R. B. Hamilton, Captains. SUMMARY. Won by. Time.

T. Prior.

SHAMBOCK GOAL.

2......30 min. Thus it will be seen the three games were taken at the eastern goal, as shown in the

Shamrocks......35 min.

positions where Mr. Starnes is umpiring. FIRST GAME.

The game started at 3.25, and went on without much happening till McKenzie hits Daly. The teams had been playing about twenty minutes, and a grand pow-wow begins in which the spectators boot and yell and want to have McKenzie put off. Stevenson warns the goal-man, so Ross Mc-Kenzie stays on, and after a short stop the game goes on. Drynan gets the ball when the face is made, and getting clear sends the Robinson and Jack ball up to throws it, but it goes over the fence and Ed. Gerry and Hamilton get but it goes over the on the cinder track for the draw. Gerry pulls it out, but Tom Trihey charges against him and knocks him into the fence. Both drop their sticks and start to pummell each other, but leave off as no one separates them. and the spectators, the side show removed. see that in the main exhibition McHenry has the prize for the time passes it over to Gerry and he brings it in. Lally goes for the ball, but runs over it as it is in a hollow. Martin is the only one near Iom Prior and misses the fine opportunity by lifting a lot of mud along with the ball, and Prior lets him keep the mud but takes the ball and giving it to Morton lets him get in his throw, which sends the ball down as far as Devine, who sends it to Cregan, and be gives it to Daly, but it finds its way from Garvin who stops the throw to Bonnell, who comes up the track and crosses the ball over to Mc-Henry; Maguire intercepts it and Trihey gets the rubber and passes it over to Hamilton. Billy works it back to Trihey, and the home works down. Green is the next candidate, but sees that Hamilton is uncovered, and the game is taken by that worthy witha slashing shot which goes past McKenzie's head. The actual time of the game was 35 minutes with

about 25 minutes of actual play.

Then went up a cheer from the spectators and the teams came filing into the dressing rooms to get some of the mud scraped off them and some of the rain wrung out of their clothes. In a quarter of an hour the referee called "time" and out swarmed the twentyfour players for the

SECOND GAME.

The second game is pretty much like first, but the rain stopped, and at last Drynan got the ball out of the crowd and him the rubber for a try. Ted got in his throw-Stowe got Prior's stick down in time and the second game went to the Torontos in 30

The Toronto supporters had their turn to shout now, and again the teams piled into

players were put on in stead. The draw MONSIGNOR CAPEL ANSWERED. THE DOMINION LICENSE ACT. was made at five minutes past five o'clock and was a slow affair in which Drynan had the ball as soon as the splashing of water permitted the spectators to see what was going on. The match proceeds in a sick kind of a way for over twenty minutes, till Rielly gets a chance and takes a hot shot. Hubbel gets the ball on his stick, but it cuts through the gut and passes Mc-Kenzie, the game thus going to the Shamrocks in 25 minutes.

The match is ended as neither team wants any more of it, and so the hardest match ever fought on a lacrosse field ends in a draw. Toronto is not satisfied, and will meet their opponents again as will be seen in our regular porting column. Three hearty cheers for the forontos close the match, with the flags still

in Montreal. The match was the roughest that has been played between these teams for many years. This was not to be wondered at, as no man could play lacrosse without roughness under the circumstances. With all the roughness there was not a great deal of hard feeling, and the teams will still be the same way inclined to each other as ever, each believing itself to be best, but not much better than the other. There was not a weak man on the 24, but the best play was without doubt shown by McKay, Hubbei, Lally, Drynan, Garvin, Maguire, Mor-ton, Stowe, Cregan, Green, and Prior. It is hardly fair to name these men while all played so well, but these players did more work than any one would have considered it possi-ble for man to do. McKenzie had very little to do, but what he did he did well. It is likely the teams will meet again this year.

regarding the probable action of the Ministry with respect to the Franchise Bill. Members of the Cabinet hold that the recent popular with respect to the Franchise Bill. Members of the Cabinet hold that the recent popular demonstrations have strengthened the hands of the Government, and that any action taken cended the peak but encountered a fierce Upper Chamber reject the bill by a small majority, a batch of peers will be created to express its views regarding the future ance. He left her at 10 o'clock, and returned constitutional position of the House of Lords, with assistance at 4 on Wednesday morning, after the autumn session, in which case the appeal to the country will be made upon such changes in the constitution as will premountains to night. vent the Lords in future obstructing the legislation of the Commons. This involves a radical change and the contest without doubt will be fought with asperity on both sides. It is stated that this policy has been assented to by the Queen, and that the Royal Dukes will not vote with the Liberals, as was for merly expected, when the Franchise Bill is next brought before the House of Lords.

THE SAGUENAY DISASTER.

QUEBEC, Sept. 27 .- The story of the disaster of the steamer Saguenay, as told by those who were on board, does not differ materially in any of its points from former reports. All the passengers were in bed when the fire broke out, hence the small amount of baggage which they managed to save. The flames were first seen from parties on shore who rushed down to the wharf to give the alarm. It appears that when the passengers first became aware of their danger, it was impossible to pass the middle of the boat. Those at the forward end rushed on to the wharf, but as the stern ran out into the water, the passengers at the latter end were cut off from escape at one side by the water and at the other by fire. They climbed over the railing and down upon the lower deck where they were in momentary expectation of terrible death. It was at this time that Mr. St. Onge, the purser of boat, pushed off a schooner the shore to alongside the stern of the steamer and took off the remaining passengers. They all speak in terms of the loudest praise of the purser's conduct, and attribute to it the saving of their lives. Some of those thus, rescued declare that they could not have survived for three minutes longer, period have been either "cooked or drowned" f assistance had not arrived. Many of those thus saved had but very slight clothing. and even ladies were seen walking barefoot up the steps leading on to the wharf. Just as the passengers left the steamer the latter floated away from the wharf ; only the boilers and the tops of the paddle-boxes are visible. The Napoleon did not steam into the wharf yesterday morning on account of the wreck, but anchored a short distance out, and took the passengers over boat. They seem to have been comfortably cared for at Murray Bay, where they put up at the Lorne House. In many instance the individual losses of the passengers will be heavy. Some of them lost two and three trunks each. One gentleman lost \$200, and a lady lost all her .jewellery, including a gold watch and a diamond ring, gave it down to Robinson who passed to Dixon as well as clothing. Mr. St. Onge loses nearly and he to Gerry, who seeing Smithalone gave everything. The following is a list of the him the rubber for a try. Ted got in his throw passengers on board the Saguenay at the time of the disaster;—Judson Williams, C A Penball, M J Foster and Mrs Foster, H Ward, Miss C M Ward, Miss Williamson, B Hardcastle, D Hardcastle, C A Wells, B Lambert, Mr Tribe, Dr Mc presented the sum of money it will have cost to some public charges and from that within to otty have less in when the otty have less in when the historical red shirts; succoring cholers in the old days, when the Austrians warmly. He was much anoved, and retrieved the results of the historical red shirts; succoring cholers in the old days, when the Austrians warmly. He was much anoved, and retrieved to clean for the historical red shirts; succoring cholers in the old days, when the Austrians warmly. He was much anoved, and retrieved to clean for the historical red like admiration of their actions. The Toronton had now this shirts in the class care of the last game, and looked to clean for the field before and should red like admiration of their actions. The people and Bonnell had been sent off the field before the cardinal and the Garibaldians of the field before the last game, and no other. Millan, Master McMillan and Miss McMillan,

HE RECEIVES A PERTINENT REPLY TO A DIRECT QUESTION.

The question was a poser, but a bright lit tle girl of about 10, finally raised her hand. "Well, my little girl, why do you call it the home of the brave?"

"Because we licked the English," she responded triumphantly. Monsigner Capel asked no further ques-tions about the "Star Spaugled Banner."

FROZEN TO DEATH.

TERRIBLE FATE OF A NEW YORK LADY IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Sept. 26.—Miss J. C. Wilton, of New York, was trozen to death on Tuesday in making the ascent of Long's Peak. THE FRANCHISE BILL.

London, Sept. 26.—Rumours are rife, as the autumn session of Parliament approaches, the autumn session of Parliament approaches, est. On Monday evening she went to the house of a guide named Lamb, living at the by them to force the House of Lords into snowstorm on their return, during which the passing the bill will be popular with the lady became completely chilled. Young country. It is announced that, should the Lamb assisted her in the descent the best he could till about 9 at night, when her strength entirely failed. He carried her for half a sufficient to overcome the adverse majority.
On the other hand, should the bill be rejected by a large number, of which the Conservatives lives was for him to leave her and go to his are very consident, Parliament will be asked father's house, seven miles distunt, for assisteither by resolution or by an address to the finding the lady frozen to death. The re-Crown. It is now considered probable that mains were taken to Longmont, to be sent to Parliament will be dissolved immediately New York. Miss Wilton was highly refined

ST. GABRIEL DE BRANDON, COUNTY OF BERTHIER,

INTERESTING CEREMONY ON SUNDAY LAST - HANDSOME PRESENTATION TO THE PASTOR OF THE PARISH.

The good people of the parish of St. Gabriel de Brandon, in the county of Berthier, having learned with much regret that their beloved pastor, the Rev. J. M. Mathieu, was about to leave them, to prove the affec-tion and high esteem in which the rev. gentleman was always held by them, a very handsome and costly chalice was pre-sented to him on Sunday, the 21st ultimo, in presence of a large congregation. The following address was also presented and read to the rev. gentleman by the Mayor of the parish :-

To the Rev. J. M. Mathieu, Parish Priest St. Gabriel de Brandon:

REV. AND DEAR SIR,-Permit us, your parishioners, by this the return of your anniversary, to express to you the sentiments of respect, love and veneration that fill our hearts. Since the wish of our Bishop placed you at the head of this parish, we were witnesses to your devotedness, to your charity and to your sense of justice and impartiality; you have given us the example of all the vir tues; you knew how to be a pastor mild, affectionate, patient and charitable towards your flock, but energetic in the accomplishment of your duties and inflexible in the re pression of vice. So was the parish of St. Gabriel de Brandon happy under your administration; it is enough to say to you, venerable pastor, with what regret we see you leave our midst; we were counting on having you remain a long time; we were in hopes of profiting during many years by your precepts and your examples, but Providence had other views and did not wish that our designs should be accomplished, and He decided, in His sovereign knowledge, that we should be separated, for some time at least. It was His wish that another parish could profit by the lessons and the examples that you gave us. As devoted children of the Church, we submit to the voice of our Holy Bishop, and we resign curselves to a very painful separation. As a token of our grati-tude and appreciation of services rendered, please, rev. and dear sir, accept this modest present and preserve it as a proof of the regret caused by your departure, and of the good wishes that will accompany you in your new mission. For us, rev. and dear sir, be assured that your memory will live for a long time in our hearts, and that we will follow with interest your career wherever the wish of our hishop will call you.

EVANGELISTE BEAUSOLEIL, Mayor.

By the Parishioners of St. Gabriel) do Brandon, St. Gabriel de Brandon, 21st September, 1884.

Father Mathieu made a very feeling and sympathetic reply, and thanked his late parishioners for all their kindness, at the same time assuring them that he would always cherish fondly the memory of this happy occraion. And the first the training

A TEST CASE BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

DIRECT QUESTION.

New York, Sept. 23.—Monsignor Capel was present yesterday morning at the opening ceremonies of Female Grammar School No. 53, in East Seventy-ninth street, and after being introduced to the pupils by Mrs. Salome Purroy, the principal, made a characteristic address to the pupils. The children sung the "Star-Spangled Banner," and the Monsignor quizzically asked a class of the children whom he examined subsequently what was meant by the refrain of "The land of the free, And the home of the brave."

"Because we govern ourselves," was the reply.

"Well, why do you call it the home of the brave?" Monsignor asked.

"Well, why do you call it the home of the brave?" Monsignor asked. the power to regulate the liquor traffic was exclusively vested in the provincial legislatures. Provincial legislatures dealt with the subject not only as being vested in them by virtue of the words of the B. N. A. Act dele gating to them the power to legislate respecting shop, saloon and tavern licenses, but also ing shop, saloon and tavern licenses, but also by virtue of their general powers to make municipal and police laws. The terms "trade and commerce" could not apply to liquor selling. A trader was one engaged in buying and selling, while the law took no cognizance of the liquor dealers' buying. He cited a number of authorities in support of his argument. Mr. Blake followed on the same side, arguing at great length that as the same side, arguing at great length that as the liquor traffic was within the jurisdiction of the local legislatures, the Dominion Parliament could not seize it by passing a license act for the whole Dominion. Argument will

be continued to-morrow.

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—This forenoon Mr. S. H. Blake proceeded with the argument on behalf of Untario in the Dominion License Act case before the Supreme Court, arguing that the powers which were now proposed to be given to the Dominion in the present question were powers which ought to be exercised by the different provinces, and were granted to the municipalities prior to confederation. The regulations were purely within the province of the police pothic of the police—nothing else. He was followed by Mr. Church, representing Quobec. He held that his province entered confederation with the distinct understanding that it should have charge of its license laws. Mr. Archibald followed, and held that under our constitution we had no power to internally regulate the sale of liquor, which was merely a police power. Mr. Gregory followed on behalf of the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Reviews and and analysis of the province of the provin Brunswick, and endcavored to reconcile the case of Russell vs. the Queen and Hodge vs. Justice Strong stated he Omcon. impossible to reconcile these cases, they being altogether different, and he had no objection that this view of the matter should be reported to the members of the Privy Council. Hon. Mr. Davice, Attorney-General of British Columbia, will argue the case against the Dominion and in favor of his province tomorrow, and Mr. Bethune will afterwards proceed on the side of the Dominion, and will be followed by Mr. Burbidge, Deputy Minister of Justice. A good deal of interest is being manifested in the case.

THROUGH THE NIAGARA RAPIDS. NIAGARA, Sept. 27 .- An air-tight life-boat, which Mr. B. F. Chapman, of Wiarton, brought here and trusted to the turbulent waters of the Kiagara, at 3 p.m. on Friday, passed successfully through the rapids. In making the passage to the pool the little craft was twice turned bottom up, but righted immediately and rode on as gracefully as a swan and entered the pool on the Canada side about fifteen minutes after 3 o'clock. The boat floated up and down with the current and eddy till about 7 o'clock this morning, when she came in near the lower turn of the pool and was caught by Mr. Chapman. She was found to be as sound as when put in the water at the ferry, with not three inches of water in the hold. Mr. Chapman again pushed her out into the current, and for an hour and a half she was tossed about in the pool, when, getting caught in the right cur-rent, she was carried out of the pool, going over the rock just at the outlet, where there is a ledge some 20 feet perpendicular. She stove in her side and went to pieces.

THE CLEANEST PEOPLE IN THE WORLD.

Holland is the cleanest country in the world, as everybody knows, but no one can understand how very clean cleanliness can be until he visits her little villages. Even The Hague is a wonder of neatness, and on every Friday and Saturday undergoes an indescribable drenching and scour-ing. Water flies about everywhere on these two days from hose and garden-squirt in jets, and from tube and pails in torrents; there is an immense clattering about of women in wooden shoes, and the whisking and scraping of brooms and scrubbing brushes resound on all sides. Not only the windows, but also the sides of the houses are scoured; not only the sidewalk, but the roadway as well, until one thinks that the dikes all over the country have given way at once, and the sea has again come into possession of its ancient domain. But in the smaller towns the swash and gurgle of water seems to go onall the time, and the people to be absolutely daft on the subject of neatness. But the effects of so much washing and scrubbing is very agreeable, and one immediately feels delight in seeing the peaceable fruits of the virtue which is universally held to be second

only to godliness. BREAKING UP HOUSE.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Earl of Aylasford's estate was sold at auction yesterday. The principal purchaser was the Earl of Ronniey, who bought the Boxley Abbey estates comprising \$95 acres for £120,000. Nearly half as million ... dollars whe realized from the sales of Lord Ayles of ford is now on a cattle ranche in Alexander Paris has just taken a census. It shows a home was broken up some time agony the population of 2,239,928; of whom 10,789, are English and 5,987 Americans and 10,789 are Duk of Marlborough and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails

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Vessels Tonnage. Commanders. Carthagonian...4,000 Parisian 5,400 Capt James Wylie4,650 Lt W H Smith, R N R Sardinian Polynesian...4,100 Capt R Brown. Sarmatian...3,600 Capt J Graham. Gircassian...4,000 Capt W Richardson. Peruvian ... 3,400 Capt J Ritchie. Nova Scotian . 3,300 Capt Hugh Wylie. Caspian ... 3,200 Lt R Barrett, R N R Hanoverian 4,000 Lt B Thompson, RNR Siberian 4,600 Capt RP Moore. Norwegian ... 3,531 Capt J G Stephen. Hibernian ... 3,440 Capt A Macnicol. Austrian 2,700 Capt J. Ambury. Nestorian ... 2,700 Capt D J James. Prussian 3,000 Capt Alex McDougall. Scandinavian . 3,000 Capt John Parks. Buenos Ayrean 3,800 Capt James Scott. Corean......4,000 Capt C J Menzies. Manitoban . . . 3,150 Capt R Carruthers. Canadian2,600 Capt John Kerr. Phœnician....2,800 Capt John Brown. Waldensian....2,600 Capt W Dalziell. Lucerne.....2,200 Capt W.S. Main. Newfoundland.1,500 Capt John Mylins.

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The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Quebec Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be FROM QUEBEC:

T. 10074T	₩ C.131311 C.	
Peruvian	Saturday, Sept.	1
Sarmatian	Saturday, "	$\frac{2}{2}$
Sardinian	Saturday. "	2
Parisiau	Saturday, Oct.	
Circassian		1
Polynesian	Saturday. "	1 1 2
Peruvian	Saturday, "	2
	sage from Quebec:	
Cabin	\$60, \$70 and \$80	
(According to	accommodation.)	
Intermediate	accommodation.)	
Steerage	At lowest rates.	
The Steamers of the	Glasgow and Quebec Se	r

Manitoban..... Corean..... The Steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows:—

vice are intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow

Buenos Ayrean.....about Sept.

FROM HALIFAX: may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's: Cabin......\$20 00 | Intermediate...\$15 00 Steerage\$6 00

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, Galway, Queenstown and Boston Serfrom Boston for Glasgow direct :--

FROM BOSTON	:		
Austrian		Sept.	1
Scandinavian		**	2
Hibernian	. "	Oct.	~
Austrian	. "	"	2

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow— FROM PHILADELPHIA: Phœnician....about Sept. 17
Canadian....about Oct. 8

The Steamers of the London and Montreal Service are intended to be despached from Quebec for London as follows:--

FROM QUEBEC: Norwegianabout Sept. 27

Pessons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at Lowest Rates. An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal, and from all Railway Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

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For Freight, passage or other information apply to John M. Gurrie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queeustown; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Gracechurch street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 Lasalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 296 Washington street, Boston, or to G. W. Robinson, 1362 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN,

H. & A. ALLAN, 86 State street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal. Sept. 9th, 1884.

NOTICE.—The Canada Advertising Agency No. 29 King street West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements to this Paper

History of Anti-Christ, 35c; Loyalty plus Murder, by T. M. Healy, M.P., 15c; Career and Fate of Lord Leitrim, 10c; Rory O'More, 15c; The Pikomen of of the Waters, Slege of Limerick, 75c; Daniel O'Connell, Robert Emmett, Father Mathew, \$1.00 each; Parnell and Daytt, 50c each, and all leading books and pictures. Address, J. McAHAN, Rookseller, 4980 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. man for Messrs. B. Onorato & Co., bought one-fifth of the covoted ticket. The revolu-

Ebensberg, the derelict proprietor of the Hotel Splendide, recently captured at Lisbon, has been discharged through a technicality of the law, and has proceeded to La Plata.

Sufferers from the effects of qu inine, use as a remedy for chills and fever, will appreciate Ayer's Ague Cure, a powerful tonic bitter, composed wholly of vegetable substances, without a particle of any noxious druge ilts action is peculiar, prompt and powerful, breaking up the chill; ouring the lever, and expelling the poison from the system, yet leaving no harmful or unpleasant effect upon the patient.

to relieve human suffering, I will send

from of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing or using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10, 19 cov.

THE LATEST DYNAMITE HOAX

It was known that a certain smart U. Syoung man had studied chemistry for six

months; had ordered a sectioned hand-by and sailed for England. It was subsequently

ascertained that he had made several visits t

a clock and watch maker before leaving. The

cable was used to cause his arrest on arrival and a trio of metaphysicians were summoned

to open the bag, which, in view of probabilities, were regarded as patriotic heroism of the highest order. The official verdict reported 23 samples of Johnston's Fluid Beef, 10,000 cir-

culars, 4 shirt collars, and a box of tooth-picks.-

It costs over \$5,000 a year, it is said, to

Use the safe, pleasant and effectual worm

At a recent sale of fine farm horses in Eng

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25c bottle of Holloway's Corn

The impression prevails that Gresham will

Dr. J. Corlis, St. Thomas, writes : "During

ten year's active practice I have had occasion to prescribe Cod Liver Oil and Hypophos-

phites. Since Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime

and Soda came under my notice, I have tried

it, and take groat pleasure in saying that it

has given great satisfaction, and is to be pre-

ferred to any I have ever used or recommend-

ed. I have used it in my own family almost

as a beverage during heavy colds, and in

every instance a happy result has followed. I

cheerfully recommend its use in all cases of

debility arising from weakness of the muscu-

General Caceras declares his intention of

continuing the struggle in Peru till he secures

many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution

ed, a weight like lead in his unhappy stomach.

Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery

and Dyspeptic Cure. No case is entirely

The prevailing style is for girls under sixteen to wear their hair loose down the back.

Mr. John Magwood, Victoria Road, writes:

Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery

effectual. Good results immediately foi-

and Dyspeptic Cure is a splendid medicine.

My customers say they never used anything

low its une. I know its valua from personal experience, having been troubled for 9 or 10

years with Dyspepsia, and since using it digestion goes on without that depressing feel-

ing so well known to dyspeptics. I have no

hesitation in recommending it in any case of Indigestion, Constipation, Heartburn, or

troubles arising from a disordered stomach.'

It is reported that Ed Stokes will marry

The best Cough Medicine we know of is

Winnipeg, the metropolis of Manitoba, is a

Geo. Dodge Sr., a well-known citizen of

Emporium, writes that one of his men (Sum

Lewis) whilst working in the woods so severely sprained his ankle that he could

scarcely get home, but after one or two ap-

plications of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil, he was

Louisiana's rice crop for 1884 will be 20

per cent. short, and the sugar crop about 25.

· Orpha M. Hodge, Battle Creek, Mich.,

writes: "I upset a tea kettle of boiling hot water on my hand. I at once applied Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the effect was to

St. Louis is enjoying its annual outbreak of the Veiled Prophet rabies.

CHARITY COMMENCED AT HOME.

August 12th, Eugene Gaudins, a warehouse-

tions of the wheel brought out No. 15,365 as

drawing the capital prize. The fact was pub-

lished and came soon to the ears of Gaudins.

At the last moment, ten o'clock a m.,

go-ahead city, sure enough. It has a debt of

the widow of Packer, the deceased mil-

land Americans were heavy buyers.

become Secretary of the Treasury.

keep and clean the crown jewels of England.

killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator;

Hull Budget,

nothing equals it.

Cure will remove them?

lar or nervous system."

Duchess of Colorado,"

hopeless.

lionaire.

\$2,750,000.

three days.

Allen's Lung Balsam.

able to go to work next day.

for the people a peaceful future.

ed, as though laden with accents of human woe it hurried by to some appointed goal of pain; the anthorod deer cowered in the shelter quibbling for punctilios that involve no prinof glen and thicket from the falling snowflakes, while a rivulct intersecting the undulating plain, swollen with floods from the neighboring hills, rushed turbulently through its narrow channel to mingle its waters in the bed of the river at Glen Druid hard by. But within the stately munsion, the residence of Robert Byrne, the evening lamps had been lighted, cheery woodfires blazed, burnishing with umbered radiance the amber damask curtains that draped the lofty windows of the spacious saloon, with its antique furniture, costly paintings and the elaborate stucco work of the beautiful medalioned ceiting; cast fitful flashes through the open portal into the long corridor, whose arched roof ay arched roof ay half revealed in light and shadow; and with richer, warmer effulgence the united blaze of faggot and chandelier illumined the ample dining-hall, round whose hospitable board circled a company of distinguished guests, who all more or less played a public part in the scenes of the time, some of whom have inscribed their names on the page of history, and stand prominently on the foreground in the frontispiece. The cloth had been removed, the wine and fruit set upon the table, the liveried attendants withdrawn; breaking the momentary lull that followed after grace had been said, and diverging from the small talk and bagatelle conversation that had enlivened the dinner into theme whose more absorbing interest had engrossed almost every interest in all classes of the country viz., that of the momentous political transactions of the period, one of the guests, a small man with stooped shoulders and prominent foreign-looking physiognomy, marked with character and replete with fire and energy, turned and addressed the host, a personage whose tout ensemble of figure and lineament by no means sustained the prestige of a race hitherto pre-eminent for every attribute of physical perfection. His was not the lofty stature, the majestic mien, the stately bearing that had characterised his chieftain ancestry; never-

For the people a peaceful nuture.

Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comforting,

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' hills. It is by the judicious Byrne looked up, and fixed a gaze of concentrated attention upon his guest as he spoke in accents concise and clear: "I wish, Byrne, you'd let us get you into Parliament. Fact is, we want a reinforcement of staunch auxiliaries to back us up; our opponents are playing a deep game—it needs no seer to warn us what they are contemplating, or no oracle to foretell the sequel, if they be not counter-checked. Castlereagh is a daring Machiavellian, and his satellites are legion. It will task our best efforts to hold

theless, courtly and courteous in manner, and

with a beaming eye and smile that redeemed

the aspect of a countenance heavy and dull,

and features plain and commonplace, Robert

to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Scrvice Gazette. Made simply with boiling water ormilk. Sold only in packets and tins, (4th and 1th) by grocers, labelled, "James Errs & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Englan our own against them.' "I should be well content, Grattan, to dark eye, and round the corner of sors:
his lips. Nor may I gainsay the ability of the potent arm that has wrested our imperial crown from Eng-should In France Mrs. Mackay is styled "the THAT " TOCSIN OF THE SOUL, THE DINNER Bell' as Byron calls it, suggests no productions to the dyspectic, bilious sufferer. nation, proudly set it on her prow, to neverthethe partakes of course, but the subsequent another such Cyclopean victory, Nevertheless, I fear me, not Hercules himself could
less, I fear me, not Hercules himself could Brill" as Byron calls it, suggests no pleasing land's grasp, and exalting our prostrate quantity of food he eats, which lies undigestwith his club level the barrier that you know excludes me from a place among you in the There is a remedy, however, and its name is

senate. "Nonsense!" sharply returned Henry Grattan; "I know of nothing to exclude you, save want of will on your own part. You have a large landed interest in the country, where you are popular and well known, Everything favours you. Say but the word, and trust me to tide you over the waves triumphant. Faith, I had carried on my back a heavier load the day I took up the stubborn peers to set them down in their rightful position in the House. Not half so difficult to coerce a child to take physic as it was to prevail upon these enigmatical beings to accept their own privileges and to sustain their own dignity. Nor could I have succeeded but for their wholesome terror of the rod, which they well knew I would have wielded had they persevered Hussey Burgh; "transmit it crowned with refractory. Ah! the disbanding of the glory to your sons." Volunteers was a vast evil to the country,' and Grattan sighed, as in melancholy retrospection his thoughts reverted to the past. Yes, it was a bad job. But come, Byrne,

what say you to my proposal?" choice but to say thee nay. Deprecating as I the parent of offspring not inferior to their do the means by which my sire retained this progenitors."

small modicum of our once vast territorial in"I deny that," retorted an elderly personsmall modicum of our once vast territorial inheritance, † I would not, seduced by adulation, vanity, or ambition, compromise one iota of my conscientious conviction, or swerve one inch from rectitude of principle in weak compliance to the dictum of those Draconic laws my forefathers had resisted with their blood. No; albeit a"cypher, without political existence, denied the rights of citizen or patriot in my own land, and held of less account immediately allay the pain, I was cured in therein than the man who sweeps my chimney, I would not purchase a life, a voice in the senate, by servile concession to its imperious requirements, or shape my opinions, or conform my faith to its ordinance. - Never !"

A pause of deep silence succeeded this brief speech. With bent head and shaded brow, Grattan seemed immersed in thought. It was but for a moment. Proudly he lifted his eyes, that flashed with fire, and glancing round the circle, emphatically he exclaimed: "We must put an end to this state of things. An

"Nonsense, Miles, I say, Don't stand in your own light just now, my kinsman, by

ciple."
"Ilhave a right to bear my father's name."
"In a right to bear my father's name." I suppose, waiving any consideration," answered the other, with a heightened color, and gesture of concentrated sternness and dignity that quite overawed his assuming kinsman, who, in tone more deferential responded:

"Ours is, unfortunately, a name obnoxious to the cars of statesmen, and of as evil repute turn to our text," said Hussey Burgh, with to day as was that of our ancestor Fiach Mac approving gesture, "a man may disgrace his Hugh O'Byrne to the Pale in the days of ancestor's good name in his own person, or Elizabeth. Hence, submitting to exigency, he may by his own virtues reflect some light Hugh O'Ryrne to the Pale in the days of several members of our family, to avert the Byrnes of Ballymanus, Castletown, and Kimmage; also Colonel John and Captain Gregory, though like you, Miles, and your brother Hugh, in France they retained it, found it expedient upon their return to merge the objectionable hadge. You must follow their example, and descend to the level of the herd, if you hope to prosper and not render nugatory the interest I would use in your favor to promote your fortune, as it would be more gratifying to my pride to be surrounded by independent relatives than by needy para-

sites.' This was an unfortunate peroration to well-meant address. Ill could the proud Miles brook the inuendo it conveyed to his sensitive mind. With a swelling bosom and darkling eye he glanced at his brother Hugh, who very much resembled him in appearance save that his countenance was more bright, his features more flexible, his aspect and mien altogether more winning; yet now there was thunder on his brow, and the lurid flame in his eye, as, confronting his kinsman, in low, measured tone, animated with quiet scorn, he said :

"There speaks your mother's blood, the blood of the Nugents, Robert; for, by heaven! 'tis not the voice of the freeborn, high and fiery spirit of our race. Constrained by the revolutionary storms raging in France, and levelled with fury against the monarch whose staunch adherents we had been, to fly from the country that had so long afforded us an honorable asylum, and return as strangers to our fatherland, fear not but that the same good heart and hand that worked our way to fortune in the service of a foreign State will yet preserve our independence, and spare us the necessity of clinging to any

Robert Byrne, sincerely pained for the inconsiderate words that, so misconstrued, had raised the too susceptible feelings of his relatives, was about to enter upon apologetic explanation, when his wife, in whose Anglo-Norman features might be distinctly traced her lineal descent from the ill-starred Earl of Essex, whose life-sized portrait graced the mantelpiece, interposed, and in accents sen-tentious, clear, and ringing, exclaimed, while

"Gracious! how irascible you are, Miles and Hugh. What's in a name, that you should be so touchy about it?" and she darted a glance, whose expression was somewhat irate, at Miles, who, seated opposite, with downcast brow, and eyes resting upon his plate, was playing with a fork, apparently intent upon some candied fruit, and did not notice her. But his brother did, and drawing up his stately form, and waving his head in obeisance at once deferential and majestic, he made answer : c

"Much, madame; very much is expressed in a name. What the color is to the regiment that carries it, what the flag is to the ship under which it sails, what the cognisance is to the knight who lists in the tournament, is the name you bear. It is your crest, your coatof arms. Ours in a foreign land has been our passe-partout to honor, fame, and fortune. In the court, the chamber of peers, the army, its claim was recognised and respected. Hence, f you please, we shall take leave to hold it intact as our sole, and by nomeans despicable inheritance, and bear it unsullied to the

rave!"; "Permit me to suggest a codicil," smiled

Miles looked up and shrugged his shoulders; ugh laughed silently. Hussey Burgh continued.

"I quite endorse your sentiment, sir. 'Tell me your company' is a trite proverb; but 'Tell me your name' is Slowly extracting a pinch of snuff proverb; but 'Tell me your name' is from his gold snuff-box which he also a significant index to your desorts; and then handed to Hussey Burgh, Robert that of O'Byrne holds a high place in the angle of o'B Byrne deliberately made answer, calm but nals of a country famed for heroes and sages, resolute: "I grieve, my friend, I have no the Insula Sunctorum of antiquity, and still

age of severe aspect, and in the tone of his voice there was a harsh echo that grated on the ear. "I such miscreants as Higgins, the Sham Squire, Gifford, Knox, Jacob, and Finley be specimens of the Island of Saints and sages, why, all I can say is, the designation must bear some different construction among yourselves, and requires some defini-tion not yet found in the dictionary."

"Pardon my interrupting you, Judge Day," exclaimed Myles O'Byrne, with vehemence. "You select your specimens at random. Unfortunately, those descendants whom you have named, with thousands be-sides of Cromwellian ruffians, born in the land, call themselves, and will be denominated Irishmen. Unthinking strangers will not discriminate their claim, but they are as distinctive from the genuine race as nettles and thistles are from the lily and the violet of the garden into which they have obtruded. Generations hence will be seen the offspring of Heppenstals, Higgins, Gowans, Luttrells, Swans, and shoals of such—"
"Add. Clonmel, Carhampton, and Castle-

pression may yot leaven the vile mass with Parliament. Could this be supplied in West. which they are incorporated, and infuse a minster.? No, sir; nothing can supply for a better juggedient to change and sweeten its resident Parliament, watching over national bitter quality. But it will not be in this improvement, encouraging manufacture, comgeneration, nor the next—it must be the work! ot time. Mednwhile, let no man da my to instant mischief, but a native Parliament presence asperse the indigenous race, for "Facts are stubborn arguments," chimefather upon the posterity of the Celt, the op-probrium of the demoralised, and the crimes of the issue of the usurper of their heritage." "Your argument is good, sir-and to re-

upon a bad patronymic; but the rule holds lightning from their heads, or struggling good withal. The stream brackish at its to hold their footing on the soil, have relinquished the affix. For instance, the crystal and pure from the spring will continue, if not contaminated, sweet and wholesome to its destination. Have you been many years in France ?"

"First saw the light there eight-and twenty years ago, sir, in company with my twin brother,"—he smiled at Hugh. "My great grandfather left Ireland with the 'wild geese, aftar the treaty of Limerick. He was then a merc boy."

"ls it the wont of your family to come into the world in pairs?" laughed Henry Grattan; "for I do not find any name so general as that which you honour. Chichester Fortescue must have some work to fix your degrees in heraldry.'

"Ours, sir, is a ramily which, decimated by the sword, and scattered to the four winds of heaven," returned Hugh O'Byrne, with sadly modulated voice, "might tax the ingenuity of a herald's college to marshal in place. So many archives lost, so many links of the direct line scattered, or cn-tangled and obscured among the vas-salage of the once numerous clan, by the very act adopted by some members of relinquishing the affix, we might be compared to a fractured mirror, whose dissected parts wanting would defy the skill of the craftsman to restore in its integrity. We have only to be thankful a few authentic remnants are left, sufficient to reflect back the light of other days,' and rescue the name of Fiach MacHugh from oblivion."

"It is of no use, you see, to stand against the powers that be, and resist the Government," here soliloquised, in tone half-deprecating, half-admonitory, a matronly dame of kindly aspect, and figure tending to embon-point: "far better go with the stream than against it;" her voice died away like the cadence of a curfew bell, to be answered by the vibrating chime, of more silvery accents, of a lady, her vis-a-vis, who, disclaiming the logic of her sagacious senior, firmly yet courteously said: "I am not of your opinion at all, Mrs.

Day. Betimes Government must be resisted in its encroachments upon the liberty of the subject. Had Henry,"—glancing proudly at her husband—"not made the stand he did against it, where now would be the blessing meet your wishes," returned Robert Byrne, tentious, clear, and ringing, exclaimed, while against it, where now would be the blessing ed a moment, then resumed: "It is true unwith a smile of humor lurking in his she divided a bunch of grapes with a scis-

"Well, yes, my dear Mrs. Grattan; that's | Habcas Corpus, insolent, ignorant, and obtrue," responded the sonorous tones of the judge's aunt; "but I fear we won't have them long. You know it is bruited about that they are going to take the Parliament

"That they are mooting such a step is no secret," observed an elderly aristocratic dame, with incredulous gesture. "To accomplish it will be toute autre chose."

"So it will, Lady Moira," returned Henry Grattan, with decision. "We will hold our Parliament with a grasp that shall but relax with our lives: and, though I am quite aware that strenuous exertions are being made to cajole or coerce us into the surrender of our

fortress, they shall not succeed."
"Be not too sure," said Hussey Burgh, with a significant shake of his head. "What may not a Government achieve that addresses itself resolutely to carry a point, and is not scrupulous as to means?"

"And to whom neither organs, agents, sign," said a gentleman seated near him, armed squadrons, licentious and undisciplin-'There is at this moment a system of corruption being carried on within the walls of the Castle, which would disgrace the annals of any country, and so I will declare publicly, when called upon in Parliament. Government has hinted—as yet only hinted—it will spend half a million to bribe supporters in the House, and that every man shall be the victim of his vote. Byrne, circumstanced as you are, having no particular interest in the country, you are debarred by your creed from serving as a patriot, and no special interest in a senate from which you are excluded the right to represent your borough, you might be well excused for stepping forward and canvassing Government favor by an offer of your service and influence at this juncture. You would be received with open arms, and your terms; however exorbitant, meet ready acceptance. Castlereagh proposes that every nobleman or gentleman who returns members for the Inion shall be paid, in cash down, fifteen thousand pounds for every member so returned; and as to sinecure places, you may

have any you choose for your friends for the asking. Forward, I say; now's your time!"
Robert Byine, who was peeling an orange, slowly lifted his eyes, calmly reposed them upon the speaker, and said: "Now is not my time, not nover, Plankett. I am not of soul so poor as to merge public good in private interest. No, my friend; albeit, as you truly say, I hold neither place nor part in the legislation of my country, I cannot for that selfishly ignore not, for being a Catholic, hold myself inferior not, for being a Catholic, hold myself inferior aught that concerns its weal. Let others who may think differently hold out their hands for the son; I put mine, gloved, clean at the last drawing room at the Castle but and empty, into my pocket."

The weather wise predict a short fall and a rever winter.

The weather wise predict a short fall and a rever winter.

The weather wise predict a short fall and a rever winter.

The weather wise predict a short fall and a rever winter.

The re is great neglect with most product for the bowels, which causes much disease.

The re is great neglect with most people to short can be read to continue the sold representations nence will be seen the one-pring flowers. He called at the office of the predicts, Higging, Gowans, Luttrells, who yesterday was poor, but to-day, by the holders." He called at the office of the head of a nation. In the hands of a continue the self evolution of the position of the

All green deather, and cheater and the control of t

"Facts are stubborn arguments," chimed

in Henry Grattan. "How came Par-liament to demand free trade? Because it sat in Ireland, and members in their own country were influenced by Irish sympathies. They did not like to meet every hour faces that looked shame upon them; they did not like to stand in the sphere of their own infamy; they saved the country because they lived in it. Take away the Parliament, transfer it to another site, and see what will result absenteeism of its aristocracy; drainage of its wealth; neglect, decay, and desolation. May heaven avert such ruin! Yes, sir; you saw well. The blessings procured by the Irish Parliament for the last twenty years are greater than all the blessings conferred by the British senate for the last century, and have more ameliorated the condition of the country."

"Now, sir, you have just come to the mile stone; halt there," said Robert Byrne. "Though no statesman, I can read State and I can divine by sigil policy, augury the secret thought of icians. Think you, my honored politicians. friend, are English Ministers asleep "-or de you foully deem that, making truce, and waiving the antagonism of centuries, they will survey with complacency, without one jealous pang or emotion of envy, the enfranchised vassal holding up her head and so rapidly gaining par?—Never. It will not be endured: accept my words as prophecy. England, ere we have had time to recover breath, will again set her heal upon and crush us to the dust, from which, by the aid of your good hand, we had arisen.

"She can't do it, I defy her!" thundered Grattan, excitedly striking the table with his hand. "With three millions of men at our back, our charter in one hand, and a sword in the other, shall we fear to assert our freedom! Ministers may propose to buy what we can not sell—our liberty. For that they have no equivalent to offer, and to wrest it from us

by force is out of the question."
"What is the meaning of the martial law under which the country has been placed, and the cruelties at which humanity shudders, even now being perpetrated upon a peaceful and unoffending people by men vested with frightful and unlimited power, and left irresponsible for personal vindictiveness. avaricious rapacity, or any other vile motive, to wreak atrocious barbarities upon their victims, if not to goad them to desparation?" demanded Robert Byrne. "You heard of that affair between Carhampton and Ber-

wick ?" "Carhampton is a dog-fiend!" muttered Grattan, looking very thoughtful. He paused a moment, then resumed: "It is true unknow not why, and the suspension of the scure ruffians, armed with vile jurisdiction, have too frequently vented their worst passions upon the objects of their vengcance. A magistrate asserted lately before the Irish House of Commons it was necessary to tlog many of whose guilt he had secret informaation from persons whose names be could not disclose. Rather illogical and arbitrary proceeding that, you will say; but what has all that to do with reference to Parliament, save to strengthen my determination never to be satisfied or desist from my work, so long as the meanest cottager in Ireland has a link of the British chain clanking to his rags. He may be naked, but he shall not be in irons. What s it you say, my Lord Moira?" he continued

addressing the nobleman who sat opposite, and had till now been a taciturn listener. "Why, that, with our friend Byrne, I sur mise some foul play, which everyone does not see through, is on hands. What is the meannor means are wanting to carry out their de-ling of this overwhelming military force of ed, daily being poured into the country What means the outrages committed by them with impunity upon a quiet and defenceless people? There is some diabolical scheme afoot, be it what it may."

"Indeed," said the Dowager Lady Moira "things are come to a pretty pass when Lord Carhampton could threaten our chaplain Mr. Berwick, to send him on board a tender for presuming to oppose him in his tyrannical conduct to that poor man at Esker. Don't you think so, Charlotte, my dear "-to a lady friend opposito, Mrs. Cockburn, who merely nodded assent; then turning, she addressed the hostess, whose attention was engaged by her three beautiful children, who had come in for the dessert, the youngest of whom was exigent and monopolishing in her pretty pettish humor. "How happy you must be, Mrs. Byrne, en joying in the peace of this charming seclusion every domestic bliss, exempt from the thousand anxieties that beset those whose lot is cast in the vortex of public life, and whose very days are not their own. How I envy you!"

"I do not know, Lady Moira, that I am so much to be envied," retorted Mrs. Byrne, with a smile, which a red spot on her cheek and a touch of acrimony in her accent, belied. It is not enviable to feel one's self a nonen tity in the world, to be as it were a parish to those odious creatures, Lady Clonmel and Lady Barrington, who would have flouted me that I let them see I would not submit w

became quite humble and obsequious to you ifterwards. I noticed!" Mr. Ponsonby smiled; and said !!! I tell you what it is, indies of the ancient regime, if Government persist in its course of cashiering all its former aristocratic supporters, whose honesty and principle refuse to abet its present measures to wit, the Duke of Leinster, Lords Shannon and Granard, Con-Leinster, Lords Shannon and Granard, Con-nolly, O'Neill' myself and others and sell-peerages for money, as in the case of Kil-maine, Cloncurry, and Glenworth, or make them the remuneration of dirty service, as in the case of Donoughmore, Cloumel, Newcomen, Lifford, Carleton, &c., &c.—it will put you to the point of your wits to hold your own against the incursion of the newborn magnates, and many a passage-at-arms and wordy war shall, I ween, have to adjust your claims of precedence and honour. Ay," in tone of chagrin, "the old nobles of the land, when it will not subserve to tyranny, may stand aside and give place to sycophants who, pandering to those in power, and becoming the willing tools of every filthy job, blashing effrontery and usurp the stations vacated by honest men." shall strut and swagger forward with un

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"But," exclaimed Robert Byrne, with animation, "what, after all, is the patent and glamour of nobility, acquired by ignoble means and dishonored at its very source? Is it not but the counterfeit, the forgery, of the genuine coin which, bearing the authentic impress of its intrinsic worth, challenges every The fictitious tinsel of the mock jewellery, the garish frippery, the insignia of shame that indicates without adorning the courtesan, and which is at once despised and reprobated by the sense of the virtuous, Methinks no man of independent mind would aspire to emulate such patterns, or seek to ostle in a crowd of mercenaries for distinctions that confer no dignity."

"Upon my word that's very true," said Mrs. Day; "and I am quite of opinion that those new-made titles and peerages won't supersede the old ones of our nobility and gentry. Mr. Byrne—O'Byrne; excuse me-have you been long in Ireland?"

Only a few months, madame," returned Miles, with grave, quiet smile, answering the interrogation of the old lady, who, appearing to evince much interest, continued:

"And you fled from the revolution in France, being royalists. Are there any other members of your family?"

Of our immediate family, only a stepsister, madame," replied Hugh, whom the next question had challenged; "a mere child, whose mother, my father's second wife, having died in Ireland, to which she returned after his decease, her little girl was bequeathed to the guardianship of her grandnother, now dead also. We found the child in the care of an old woman, her nurse, running wild as a goat among the hills. We took her, and have ar-

ranged to place her at a boarding school in "You did well. At what school did you

"Ata Misses Hodges', in Stephen's-green. "I know ;-very proper persons, and much Very pious and evangelical, too. patronised. You could not do better. Do you live in town yourselves ?"

"Occasionally we stop in town, madame, but mostly in the country. We have no fixed residence till we arrange our future

plans. "Why did you not bring the little girl here, Miles, for a day or two?" said Mrs. Byrne, rising as a signal for the ladies to retire to the drawing-room. "Mind you bring her some day to play with my pets. I should

cation before she can appear with grace in a drawing-room, or commend herself to your kind favor," coldly responded Miles, with ceremonious bow, and remembering how the child had heretofore been lost sight of by her

Moirs, as the train swept through the door

deal of themselves, and to hold their heads high," laughed Lady Moira; "but they are very fine and good-looking. They would pass for persons of consequence in an assembly:apon my word, I think I'll ask them to my

men are always an acquisition; and these, with their black hair, dark eyes, tawny complexions, and continental manners, have such

They'll create quite a sensation, and end by cloping with an heiress," laughed Mrs. Byrne. "I wish, I am sure, they would. Shut the door, Georgia"—to the child—and with a little shiver ste scated herself near the ample fire, while the ladies, disposing themselves round the hearth, soon launched into a variety of topics, and gave little heed to the storm raging without, the cold sleet dashing against the window panes, or the blast shricking and

(To be continued.)

The history of Downs' Elixir is identified with the history of New England for the last fifty years. It cures coughs and colds,

bad breath" of multitudes. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters remove the couse and prevent the evil, and cost only 25 cents.

Charles A. Dana is said to have the finest collection of high-toned poultry in this coun-

Mr. A. G. Alford, Junior Vice Department Dommander of Md., G. A. R., Baltimore, Md., writes: "I have kept St. Sacobs Oil by me and always found it a ready remedy for pains, aches and bruises. When suffering terribly a few weeks since with an ulcerated

GOOD THE YEAR ROUND. At all seasons, when the system is foul and

Crinoline is on the increase. I One may as

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tion

one penny in interest. (Applause.) Mr. Stanley sketched the history of the Congo River from the discovery of its mouth by the Portuguese navigator, Diego Cam, four hunsucceeded in establishing a mission near the ruins of the old Catholic mission houses.

ment building or office upon the banks of the

like to see her."
"Madame Euphemia must finish her edu-

wealthy relatives. "How I hate those two imperious men!"

way, held open by Hussey Burgh. They certainly appear to think a good

"Do, my dear; they'll set off your rooms counselled Mrs. Day. "Young a foreign air about them."

raving around the dwelling of Clare Hill.

Costiveness is the cause of the intolerable

Arnica & Oil Liniment is the best remedy known for stiff joints.

JUNIOR VICE COMMANDER.

tooth, I could not get any rest, and I applied it. I was instantly relieved, and my suffering ceased from that time." It costs nearly a thousand dollars a day to to New York, the preacher then having run the Brooklyn bridge.

the digestive powers feeble, or the liver and kidneys inactive, Burdock Blood Bitters are

Empress Engenie, now so dependent on

STANLEY ON THE CONGO LECTURE OF THE EXPLORER ON THE

RIVER AND ITS PROSPECTS. LONDON, Sept. 19.—In his lecture last night on "The Congo Country, its Past History, its Present Developments and its Future Commercial Prospects," Mr. Stanley said that in the year 1879 he wrote a letter from he explored the broad natural highway from women, the groans and the west coast of Africa. He found a race of natives who were willing to trade with merchants who dealt fairly on the basis of blood and brotherhood. When he returned to Europe he found that several schemes had been under consideration for exploring the listrict, of which that of the African Association proved to be the most useful. The

STANLEY POOL WAS GAINED by treaties made with the natives, who ceded to the African Association the sovereignty of the land, and the association thereupon entered upon its peaceful possession. After entering into possession the association invited the nations of the world to come and trade, irrespective of all nationalities. (Applause) he found an Anglo-Portuguese treaty had been concluded. The Portuguese said:

No one seen killed, but actually note had received grounds the Congo to maintain our superiority. We must obtain a lien upon all goods imported from Manchester." The goods, said Mr. Stanley, were beads, wire, &c. To this the association replied that they had spent nearly half a million pounds sterling upon the basin of the Congo, and wished to extend further their communications along the basin. Whatever oncessions, privileges or immunities the association pos sessed they wished to give away for the benefit of bona fide travellers, the missionary and the agriculturist. The associa-

DEMANDED OF THE PORTUGUESE that he (Stanley) be allowed to travel from England to Stanley Falls without any further trouble or expense than the payment of the regular passage money. The association pro-tested against the right of the Portuguese to tax them for giving away money freely to philanthropic work, whereof no one connected with the association ever expected to receive dred years ago, to the time of the expulsion of the Portuguese by the natives in 1630. In 1873 Lieutenant Grandy, of the Livingstone search expedition, passed through San Salva-dor, at the mouth of the Congo River. Five years later, Mr. Stanley stated, he himself arrived there. The Protestant missions after ward formed an English Baptist society, and There was no historical evidence on the banks of the Congo River to prove that the Portuguese ever possessed any political establishment there whatever. Mr. Stanley said further that there is not one single proof that the Portuguese ever erected any fort, govern-

Congo. The DUTCH, ENGLISH AND FRENCH MERCHANTS had made that river a commercial mart. A few Portuguese traders, in 1877, were there, but merely as commission agents for the large Dutch and English firms which held the principal trade of the place. The imports to the Congo country in 1882 amounted to £884,000, and the exports to £1,856,400 sterling. The area of the Congo country, which supplies the exports, is about fifteen thousand square miles. The navigable porwhispered the hostess confidentially to Lady | tion of the river is only one hundred and ten miles, and the coast line one hundred and sixty miles. At the head of navigation the Congo was now obstructed, and before navigation of the river would be again possible for commerce it will be necessary to travel 235 miles, where is situated the settlement of Leopoldsville, on Stanley Pool. For fifty miles of this distance there exists a people ready and willing to trade, they having something to barter which is needed in Europe. Beyond Leopoldsville there had been 3,000 miles of river, penetrating an area of 300,000 square miles of territory. The 235 miles separating the traders of the Lower Congo are impassable, and its exploration impracticable. The King of the Belgians had been instrumental in promoting the expedition of 1878, with the object of removing that obstacle to commerce by the construction of a railway to unite the Upper and Lower Congo. Mr. Stanley characterized the colonial policy of the Portuguese as detrimental and constrictive. He proceeded to describe the rise and pro-

gress of

THE AFRICAN ASSOCIATION. Its constitution, he stated, is being prepared by eminent men, and when completed, will be published as the "Constitution of the Free States of Congo," the name or title then given, which will replace that now known as the African Association. The purposes of the latter are to compel trade, which will be folfowed eagerly by the very inviting prospects held out before the commercial and industrial enterprises of the world. (Applause.)

A UNITARIAN MINISTER'S CRIME.

THE DETECTIVES AFTER HIM. MILWAUKEE, Sept. 25 .- The Milwaukee detectives have been scouring the country for the past three days searching for a runaway husband and father. The case was reported to the police last Friday, since which time a still hunt has been going on. Five years ago there lived in Mount Vernon, Ind., Theo dore Schneider, a Unitarian minister, who was highly respected. He had a wife and six children. He was professor of languages in the Mount Vernon high school and a musician of note. Among the regular attendants at his church was a Miss Springer, the 18-year-old daughter of a wealthy mill owner of Mount Vernon. It was the old story of illicit love and flight. They went considerable money. When his cash gave out Schneider left, and the girl is reported to have subsequently died in a house of ill-fame. The officer who reported the case to the local authorities claimed to have possessed information that Schneider came to Milwaukee. An old acquaintance who met Schneider here says the man admitted he was living under an assumed name. The dewell take a long, last look at the present tight Schneider: A photograph shows him to be a tectives have been unable to find any trace of Dr. Lows Worm Syrup will remove has the general appearance of a clargyman. all kinds of Worms from offildren or tall, fair man. He wears a full beard, and No lady need be without Mrs. Pink-

A RAILWAY SMASH-UP.

G. T. R. TRAIN BOLLS OVER AN EMBANK-MENT TWENTY-FIVE HELT HIGH—MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS -A PLUCKY CONDUCTOR

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 25 .- Three Pullmans and a private car of Chief Engineer Hanna-Fleet street to a friend at Banana Point, on ford, of the Grand Trank Express for Mont-the Congo, pointing out to him that there was a wide field for commerce in the great ing Station last night, owing to a broken frog basin of the Congo, which he proposed to and went over an embankment twenty-five open up to the world. He also indicated to feet high. The accident occurred about ten his friend the region which he proposed to o'clock. The night was very dark, and the develop-namely, between the Mboina and rain was pouring down in torrents. The Stanley Point. In the years 1874 and 1879 crash of the rolling cars, the screams of the

SHRIEKS OF THE WOUNDED. all emanating from the intense darkness, were something terrible to listen to. The horrors multiplied when Chief Eugineer Hannaford's coach took fire. The flames burned fiercely despite the pouring rain, and quickly communicated to the Pullman coach that came next, though there the flames were stayed. The fire lit up, the passengers scrambling coaches. from the shattered Engineer Hannaford and his clerks were among the first to get out. A large number of towns people quickly gathered and assisted in rescuing the passengers from the burning Pullman. As quickly as possible the passengers were collected together and the roll On returning to Stanley Fulls he stated that 'called, when, to everyone's astonishment as

> but actually none had received wounds that were necessarily of a fatal character. How all escaped is, and always will be, one of the greatest of mysteries. One or two of the coaches were actually smashed into kindling wood. In that terrible twenty-five feet roll, all were whirled over and over several times, yet many escaped absolutely unhurt, while most of the wounds are of a very slight character. Of the wounded, Conductor Robert Hurdon is the most seriously injured. Besides various bruises, he has received a severe cut on the head. Mr. Craig, of Brantford, also had his head cut and his knee severely injured. A dozen others received wounds of various descriptions, chiefly bruises, some of them somewhat severe.

> THE CONDUCTOR'S BRAVERY. Despite his wounds, but after having them dressed, Conductor Purdon went on with the balance of the train, taking with him three of the injured, who also had their wounds attended to before leaving. The others of the wounded were taken on to Whitby, where they were given quarters in the Royal Hotel, and physicians were pro-cured to attend to their wants. The two cars that took fire were entirely consumed, scarce a vestige of the woodwork re maining. The others are so broken up as to be entirely useless. The track was badly twisted and torn up. The damage to the track and rolling stock is estimated at \$15,000. The train from the East was delayed at Whitby for several hours until the track is cleared.

> A PASSENGER'S STORY. Mr. Burden, one of the passengers, was interviewed. His story is as follows :- "I was sitting, looking out of the window, as we left Pickering Station. Suddenly the cur gave a lurch to one side, and inhalf a second we were whirling over and over, men, women, and children, rugs, gripsacks, and bundles all tumbled together, and everybody, myself included, yelling and shrick-ing, while several ladies fainted. The car struck the bottom with a tremendous crash that sent the splinters flying in all directions and put out the lights. I concluded we were all killed, and was more than surprised, after lying still a moment, to hear the others begin to move out. Then I crawled out too. Hannaford's car was burning, and by the light of it I examined myself for wounds. I was never more astonished in my life than when I found that I had not been hurt beyond a few unimportant bruises. How we escaped I cannot for the life of me imagine. It seemed an hour while we were rolling down that bank."

Others spoken to told somewhat similar stories. All were surprised at their providential escape and are at a loss to account for

TORONTO, Sept. 25.—Among those injured in the railway accident at Pickering are the tollowing: - Gowanlock of Seajorth, internally injured; Senator McInnes, Hamilton, severe shaking up, was able to continue his journey to Ottawa: Neelon, of St. Catharines, head cut and badly bruised about the head and body; Thomas Craig, drover, St. Catherines, severe scalp wound and bruised about the body; Percy Punsheon and wife, married in Hamilton yesterday, the former a severe cut on the head, the latter slightly bruised; W. J. Ketchum, Colborne; Col. A. Duggan, Sarnia; D. H. Craig, Montreal; John Beatty, Montreal, more or less bruised and cut; A. C. McConnell, hip injured; Conductor True, of the "Nubia" car, ten deep cuts in the head and cheek, bonc laid open : Peter Boss, of the same car, right leg badly crushed and body bruised; conductor Purdon of the train, ugly gash in the skull; G. C. Neville, Hannaford's secretary, several cuts in the head; Jos. Corbeille, steward, badly cut in the face ; H. Knowles, news agent, severely cut in the face and shoulders.

TORONTO, Sept. 25.—The following is the official list of those injured by the railway accident near Pickering, Ont., on Wednesday

Mr. Betts, barrister, London, had scalp wound and also bruised about the body; will not be able to leave the Royal Hotel, Whitby, for some days.

A. C. McConnel, of Toronto, bruised about the hip; not seriously. He returned to the

D. M. Craig, cattle exporter, Brampton, slight cut about head and bruised about the neck; came to Toronto.
Mrs. C. E. Nurse, 63 Bloor street, Toronto

bruised about the hip; not serious. Mr. Nurse was not injured. They returned to W. P Hubbard, Montreal, cut about the

legs and arms; not serious. He is at the Royal Hotel, Whitby.

P. H. Pushon and wife, both slightly injured. They got off at Cobourg. John Beatty, Montreal, slight scalp wound; went home on Wednesday night.

Senator MacInnes, slight scalp wound; got off at Cobourg.
J. Norris, St. Catharines, slight cut in the head; went to Montreal on Wednesday night.

Mrs. Smith, wife of the cashier of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway. Chicago. slight bruise on her right arm. She returned

to Chicago yesterday with her son, who was with her and escaped without injury.

Charles True, Pullman car conductor, bad scalp wound and badly bruised about the body, not dangerously; is at Whitby.

Among the injured passengers who came.

also came on to Montreal, as well as Mr. G. A. Cameron, commission merchant, the injuries of the latter being very slight.

THE MARQUIS AND THE WHALE. From a gentleman who has just returned from a visit to Ireland we learn that on the 20th August last a large, whale was stranded on thesea coast at Caheciveen, on the property of the Marquis of Lansdowne, but at prescut under lease to another person. One would naturally come to the conclusion that the aforesaid mouster of the deep having been cast ashore on land leased by any person would be the property of said person. Such, however, was not the case in this instance, for on the following morning the good people of Caherciveen heard the bellman who was industriously ringing through the streets of the little town, and on enquiring the reason thereof was informed that it was to give notice that the whale was to be sold by public auction by order of the Marquis of Lansdowne's agent. Was it for the benefit of the poor tenant who had leased the land upon which his whaleship was strauded? Oh, no, it was for the benefit of the lord of the soil. The Marquis of Lansdowne is now Governor-General of Canada with a salary of \$50,000 per annum, with house rent, fuel, light, etc., etc., thrown in, yet he is not satisfied, but must, through one of his hirelings, defraud a poor tenant out of what by right belonged to him. The above

THE BELGIAN DEMONSTRATIONS.

needs no further comment.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 23.—To-day was the anniversary of the rebellion of 1830. The veterans paraded and deposited wreaths on the monument of the Revolution. The populace made a great demonstration against the government. At the monument one of the volunteers said: "Our ancestors fought to make Belgium free. She is no longer so. Belgians will never be Romanists." A dense crowd followed the procession, singing "Brabaconne" and the "Marseillaise." Two republican editors were arrested. Gen l'armes dispersed the crowd, which collected in front of the office of Le Patriot. The police also seized a quantity of republican and socialist pamphlets. Late in the day the celebration resulted in some desultory rioting, but the civic guards promptly dispersed the mob. The mayor of Brussels in an interview said :-- "I am still confident that the opposition to the law establishing clerical instruction in the public schools will not go beyond lawful limits. All real and enlightened Liberals know perfectly well that if blood be shed in Belgium it will be the signal for foreign intervention, which would be fatal to the existence of Belgium. Much as we all hate clerical tyranny and papal interference in our household affairs, we still remember that we have all the mechanism of constitutional government to repair the mischief. The liberal party has been so divided in petty squabbles among its members that it suddenly finds itself outmanceuvred by a numerically inferior, but, in discipline and persistency, a vastly superior party. The clericals and Jesuits all pull together. The liberals have, until now, been wasting their force on inside issues among themselves. There will be no bloodshed unless the government tries to interfere with the privileges of the communes. If this be done, then a conflict between the troops and the garde civique is almost inevitable." Some feeling is exhibited against the royal family, and on the royal palace placards have been posted with the words, ' Maison a louer.'

THE LEGEND OF THE RECOLLETS.

The late A. T. Stewart would have nothing to do with what he called an "unlucky man." In these latter years of the century, when unbelief and agnosticism proclaim themselves as it were in the streets and from the housetops, elbowing the faith in one form or roundly marks the flight of its years, it is worthy of note that a belief in luck is allowed. to pass unchallenged, considering the frequent use of the term—in such expressions as "good luck," "bad luck," "hard luck,"

here's luck," and so on. There is a building in Montreal, erected on the site of a church which once echoed to the orisons and chants of the Recollet Fathers who were among the figurants of our early history. These holy men, it appears, were not at all re conciled to the manner in which they became lispossessed, and their property-this "clergy reserves"—secularized and converted to the profane purposes of trade and commerce. In the fervor of his zeal, one of them—so the legend runs -pronounced a curse upon any enterprise that should be established upon that particular spot of ground -- the corner of which had belonged to the old church. Be this as it may, in the course of time a fine warehouse was creeted thereon; but, singular to relate, saith the chronicler, none of the ventures undertaken therein have thriven. The Federal Bank branch was the latest occupant, and it was hoped that the late manager had taken some steps to appease the wrath of the holy men and escape the penalty -but the manner in which the usual latter day stillness of the place was broken in upon one Sunday morning in June last — when a younger scion of the house of Strathy so nobly "held the fort"-led those acquainted with the legend to doubt that the curse had been raised. Their belief in the text-"the curse causeless shall not come "-was rudely shaker. As there may be those who believe that the entire troubles of the Federal Bank are due to its attempt upon the historical corner, the chronicler of a future reactionary period of belief will probably point to it as an occurrence of course, for it is scarcely possitte that in a time when Michigan shall be as bare of forests as its southern neighbor is at present, any record will be forthcoming of how the historical institution put nearly ali its eggs into one basket—or one or two pots—and hatched out so respectable a progeny of ducks and drakes. At all events we give the legend as it is recorded, and merely wish to remark that it is doubtless as credible as the majority of those so cleverly versified by the late Thomas Ingoldaby.

As the Federal Bank is contemplating the

discontinuance of the Montreal branch, and will probably withdraw before long, the malison must cease to have any effect upon it -a hint which," under the circumstances, is given for the benefit of the bulls and hears of the Stock Exchange. - Journal of Commerce.

THE CABINET AND THE FRANCHISE BILL.

London, Sept. 24.—It is stated that the cahinet, greatly impressed by the attitude of the country, has resolved to create fresh peers if a small majority of the House of Lords rethe future constitutional position of the House of Lords, either by resolution or by Empress Engenie, now so dependent on ham's vegetable Campound because she'ts far little day, we succeeded the conservatory in one of days of d

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

A violent fit of panic attacks the English people-The whole horizon obscured-Her floct does not, say the critics, equal those of all other nations.

New York, Sept. 23.—The Sun's cable special says:—The fit of panic from which England is suffering just now is one of the worst and most prolonged attacks she has had for years. Nothing is going right. There is not a point of the wide horizon of the future which is not darkwide horizon of the future which is not dark-ened with lowering clouds, and the perusal of the Euglish journals for the last week would convince any foreigner that England had pernamently adopted the philosophy of Schopened, "We shall have to draw lots, boys." have. The Khartoun expedition is spoken than the most despondent way. The frequent had better die together," to which I replied, manently adopted the philosophy of Schopenhauer. The Khartoum expedition is spoken changes of plans, the ordering boats one day, the organization of a camel corps the day, the organization of a camel corps the when perhaps one might save the rest." A next, the call already for volunteers from the day or two before I suggested we should try Guard regiments, which are supposed to be and make some kind of sail, which we did reserved as a last resort, and finally the lurid with our shirts rigged on an oar for a mast, and unbalanced telegrams of Gen. Gordon, and a strand of the painter for shrouds and produced an almost universal feeling that the whole thing is going to end in a tiasco. To complete the discontent, there are reports of the loan being given to Egypt despite the failure of the Conference. Lord Northbrook is described as a convert to the PRINCIPLE OF A PROTECTORATE.

and the public is divided into two parties, the one dreading that all this money and possible blood is going to absolute waste because of Gladstone's resolve to fulfil his pledge of withdrawal, and the other pointing to the outspoken and tierce declarations of even moderate French journals that France will not permit the monopoly of Egypt by England. All attempt to penetrate the designs of the imperial trio, from whose councils England was so ostentatiously excluded, are vain. All these things lend additional interest and importance to the really severe panic that has set in on the condition of the navy. For the first time the charges have passed from the unread speeches of expectant office-holders and retired admirals who are panic-mongers by profession to the columns of popular papers. once the sardor ie and bitterly anti-radical St. James Gazette, and the vehemently Gladstonian Pull Mall Gazette are agreed. The St. James Gazette sums up the situation by declaring that England has not seen the last of her great wars. It adds .hat while as a belligerent nation we are more and more doubted there is scarcely a nation in Europe where we are not detested. There is not one that is not already

CALCULATING ON OUR DOWNFALL and the gain to be got out of it. The Pall Mall Gazette met the question of the hour with characteristic promptitude by devoting twelve columns of its contracted space to an examination of the navy. Its conclusions are pessimestic in the extreme. The position always demanded by Englishmen of all parties was that England's navy should be equal to all the navies of the other Powers of Europe together. This is other Powers has increased forty per cent. while in England it has slightly decreased, So far from being ahead in armor, guns and behind her in guns and

ABOUT EQUAL IN ARMOUR and speed. English guns are inferior both in weight and power to those of France, and even Italy. The point that lends additional danger to all this is that now England is absolutely dependent on other countries, capecially America, for food. The English papers themselves hang upon this as the main change in the naval situation of the Empire, and the staid and almost official Republique Française, by way of warning England against her sup-posed hostility to France, makes an elaborate another, which gives its name to the era, and | calculation on the subject, concluding with the statement that the cutting off of the sea commu nication of England for six weeks would mean a famine. These considerations lend additional force to the startling statement that the preparations of England against the Alabamas of the future are insufficient to allot three to each station, and that for 19,000 merchantmen scattered all over the world there are only 24 unarmoured vessels of a speed exceeding 14 knots an hour. Finally, a torpedo service is absolutely non-existent. The one small

CRUMB OF COMPORT

that is extracted from the telegrams from Gen. Gordon from the Ministerial standpoint is that he is in favour of the Nile, and not of the Suakim-Berber route. Doubts are now felt whether, even if Lord Wolseley gets to Khartoum, he will be able to induce Gen. Gordon to leave, all his resolves still being apparently in favor of retaining this territory, unless it is to be taken in hand by the Sultan of Turkey. It is not known whether Lord Wolseley has, among his other powers, that of arresting General Gordon, but it is thought by eynical observers that some such authority will be required to dispose of

MR. GLADSTONE'S "WHITE ELEPHANT." The Prime Minister has been compelled, as most people thought, to depart from the vow of silence he imposed on himself, and is now making speeches at the rate of two or three a day. The Radicals are seriously disappointed at his determination to restrain the agitation for an attack on the House of Lords, and literary critics mourn over the wishy-washy stuff that is made to do duty for virile oratory in his replies to the numberless addresses. Certainly there is a certain tendency greater violence in the speech of the Liberal rank and file, and a slight sensation has been caused by the statement that the Prince of Wales intends to depart from the constitutional restraint of his position, and to vote for the second reading of the Bill in the autumn session. If he takes so hold a step it would kill the agitation against the measure, and though thething seems unlikely it would be only part of his policy for many years of making the English Crown as demoratic as possible.

THE CANNIBALS.

HOW CAPTAIN DUDLEY PUT A PENKNIFE IN THE CABIN BOY'S THROAT.

Captain Dudley, of the Mignonette, has freely discussed the terrible adventures which befell him at sea. After describing the wreck and the manner in which the crew put off in a boat, he says:-"The sea was raging round us, and we managed to make a sea anchor with the binnacle and some boards. The boat was leaking, but I cut off jects the franchise bill a second time. If the bottom of my trousers and drawers and bill is rejected by a large majority parliament stopped up the hole. About eleven o'clock a stopped up the hole. About eleven o'clock a will be asked to express its views regarding shark came alongside, but we beat him off with the oars. Our situation was a truly terrible one, and it seems now a miracle address to the crown. If parliament is dis. how the dingy boat kept affect in such solved this autumn, the country will be con-

this find that we ate our second tin of turnip. Day after day passed, and on the eleventh day we had finished the turtle, and had nothing left except the two fins, but we ate

every portion; even the bones.
"The fat of the turtle proved very nutritious, and we got water a few times when there were showers by catching the rain in our oilskins, though sometimes when we had a little drop, a sea broke into it and spoiled it so that we had to throw it away. We went on from the fifteenth to the twentieth day without any food at all or drink, and by that "So let it be, but it is hard for four to die,

stays.

Things now looked as bad as they could.
On either the nineteenth or twentieth day the boy was lying in the bottom of the boat, where he had been two days, gasping for breath and nearly dead. At about three o'clock in the morning I said to the mate, What is to be done? I believe that boy is dying. You have a wife and five children and I have a wife and three children.' I said that human flesh had been eaten before. Stephens replied, "See what day-light brings forth." Brooks took his watch ut six o'clock, and we made motions to each other. Brooks said he could not do it, and Stephens said he could not do it. I told Brooks to go forward, which he did. I then took hold of the shrouds and had a last look around to see if anything was in sight. but there was nothing. I offered up a prayer most fervently that God above might forgive us for such an act, and then I knelt down by the boy and said, 'Now, Dick, my boy, your time has come.' He murmured, 'What, me, sir?' I put the penknife in his throat, and he was dead instantly,"

SUBMISSION TO THE VATICAN.

FATHER CURCE'S RETRACTION--- nis for-MAL OPPOSITION TO THE TEMPORAL

Rome, Sept. 23. - Father Curci has expressed submission to the Vatican, and condemned all passages in his three latest works. which can be construed as inveighing against the faith, morals, or rights of the Church. FATHER CURCI'S HETERODOXY.

Carlo Maria Curci, an Italian ecclesiastic, born in the early part of the present century, entered the Society of Jesus at an early age, and soon became a distinguished ornament of the order. Both as a pulpit orator and as a writer on theological subjects he acquired a high reputation throughout Italy, He far from being the case now. During the founded and mainly set forward the Civrat fifteen years the naval expenditure of the Catholica, a periodical so highly exteemed by the late Pope that he provided for its permanent continuance in Rome or elsewhere, under the management of the Jesuits. speed to any probable combination of fleets, | Father Curci was a contributor to the jourshe is just a little ahead of France in ships, I nal for sixteen years. In 1871, he was in high repute as the famous preacher in the great church of the Rome, where crowds flocked to listen to his fervent discourses. After that, he retired to Florence and published his lectures on the Four Gospels, in which he gave utterance to opinions which were quite contrary to those generally entertained by his colleagues of the Society of Jesus, respecting the temporal power of the Sovereign Pontill, and the result was that, in 1877, he was expelled from the Order. In March, 1878, Father Curci wrote a letter from Florence to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., describing the unhappy position in which he was placed by his recent conduct, and expressing a desire to offer a retraction of his errors. His suggestion was kindly received, and he went to Rome and had his interview with Cardinal Franchi, the result of which was a letter of retraction which appeared in all the journals: but so many persons regarded this letter as incomplete and liable to misinterpretation that the Holy l'ather was dissatisfied with it, and refused a private audience to Father Curci until he had written a fresh recantation, in which he must declare his sincere intention to submit his opinions and writings to the judgment of the Pope. The three works referred to in the despatch are the Four Gospels, a synopsis of the Four Gospels, with notes, and the Modern

Dissension between Church and State.

RESPECT OLD AGF. An old favorite is the remedy known as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Thirty years reliable for cholera morbus diarhora and summer complaints.

A weekly journal, styled the Anti-Anglais, for the abuse of England, has been started in

NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL.

A failure to relieve or cure summer complaints can never be truthfully applied to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. All doalers sell it.

Wheat experts predict big prices next year.

UNKNOWN TO SCIENCE. That preparation is undiscovered which can surpass Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a cure for Cholera Morbus, Dysentry and Summer Complaints.

Tennessee boasts of a sky-blue colt.

DOWN IN DIXIE. The wife of Mr. J. Kennedy, dealer in drugs in Dixie, was cured of a chronic cough by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. The best throat and lung healer known.

Elopements are epidemic.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE, A RELIABLE ARTICLE.

Dr. E. Cutter, Boston, Mass., says: " I ound it to realize the expectations raised, and regard it as a reliable article."

The tobacco crop of this year will be larger and better than ever before. Its value will probably reach \$50,000,000. National Pills-are unsurpassed as

a safe, mild, yet thorough, purgative, acting upon the biliary organs promptly and effectually. Harry Hill, the leading "sport" of New York, is worth all the way from \$500,000 to

\$1,000,00C. Freeman's Worm Powders are safe in all cases. They destroy and remove Worms in children or adults.

In most Republican papers the Democratio candidate is "Cleveland," the Republican
"Mr. Blaine."
"More cases of tick heatache, billousness,"
constitution, to Can be corred in less times

AT THEIR OFFICES: 61 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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MONTREAL, CANADA. WEDNESDAYOCTOBER 1, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. OCTOBER.

THURSDAY, 2.—The Guardian Angels. FRIDAY, 3.—Feria, Abp. Bayley, Baltimore, died, 1877.

SATURDAY, 4. -St. Francis of Assisi, Con-SUNDAY, 5 .- Eighteenth Sunday after Pen-

tecost.—Solemnity of the Holy Rosary. Less. Ecclus. xxiv. 14-16; Gosp. Luke xi 27-28; Last Gosp. Matt. ix. 1-8. MONDAY, 6 .- St. Bruno, Confessor. TUESDAY, 7 .- St. Mark, Pope and Martyr.

SS. Sergius and Companions, Martyrs. Wednesday, 8.—St. Bridget, Widow. Bp. Kelly, Richmond, died, 1829.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.

All those indebted for subscriptions, and who have already received accounts, are specially requested to send their remittances without delay. The amount thus outstanding is so large that we are under the necessity of pressing all to an immediate settlement.

THE Mormon Church is becoming rich; it is credited with receiving an income of \$2,000,000 a year.

CRIME seems to travel hand in hand with radicalism in France. Since the influence of increasing." the radicals has become paramount in the country, the number of criminal offenses has trebled.

THE nuns and priests are receiving better treatment in the Soudan than is accorded them in some of the civilized and alleged liberty-loving countries of Europe. The going back on them one by one. Mahdi has even assigned houses and gardens | Within the past few weeks cases have been

GENERAL BUTLER is a hard worker, and his energy seems to be inexhaustible. In sevendays the old warrior travelled 6.000 miles through sixteen States, and delivered fifty-two speeches before vast crowds of people.

SUNSHINE is one of the blessings of nature which is comparatively unknown in London During the entire year of 1883 the sun was visible in the English metropolis for only 974 hours, or, on an average, two hours and forty minutes a day.

EARL SPENCER tried to coax the corporation of Limerick into paying the special police tax by knocking off half the amount: but the should say on the witness stand. Council intends to remain defiant to the end. By a vote of 18 to 2 the councillors peremptorily refused to pay the reduced tax.

TOUT of the nine million voters in the United States, there are 1,871,217 illiterate. The fact that in at least half of the 38 States, these illiterate voters, who are unable to read the names on the ballots which they cast, are numerous enough to change the result, is not a pleasant one to contemplate.

PARIS is not short of newspapers. There are at present as many as fifty-four journals published daily in the gay French capital. They are all political newspapers but one, and are classified as follows :- Twenty-seven Republican, 8 Radical, 3 Bonapartist, 4 Royalist, 7 Revolutionist.

Photography costs England over \$13,000 a year. Of this sum \$4,300 are spent in photographing all the criminals of the country who find their way into jail. The plan is not a bad one, but very useful, as it enables the detectives and police to become familiar with the physiognomy of the dangerous elements of society, and to pick their men on sight.

A DAKOTA farmer, in 1881, planted a single grain of wheat in one of his oat fields. From it grew twenty-two stalks, each one having a full head. These yielded 860 grains, 760 of which were planted the next year. producing one-lifth of a bushel of splendid wheat. This was planted last spring, yielding seventeen bushels, making 1,020 pounds of wheat from one grain in three years.

THE wealthiest man yet heard of is Chinamau. His name is Han Qua and he follows the banking business at Canton. The wealth of the Vanderbilts and Goulds is but a mere bagatelle, compared to the overflowtaxes upon, an estate of \$450,000,000, and is teen hundred million dollars, dollars,

Our esteemed contemporary administered on Friday the following homeopathic dose of misrepresentation to its readers:

A HUHOR AND COMMENCE OF CHEROLOGICALE

The Pope denounces all governmental systems in which? religion is not the prime factor. Religion with him means the Roman religion, of which he himself is the head. He therefore denounces all governments which do not submit to himself as their lord and

The religion which the Pope wants all governmental systems based on is contained in the ten commandments, which are common to all mankind. His Holiness wants no government to submit to himself as their lord and master. The Witness is not a very safe or reliable interpreter of the Pope's actions or utterances.

SEVERAL attempts have been made by unknown miscreants, living in or near the village of Ste. Scholastique, to wreck trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway passing through that neighborhood. Some of the trains have had very narrow escapes, but fortunately thus far no lives have been lost. These attempts at train wrecking are plainly deliberate, for the obstructions placed on the track are well arranged, and are made up of formidable heaps of stones or heavy ties and rails. The C. P. R. officials would do well to keep a sharp lookout for the criminals and bring them to justice. The village authorities and Provincial police should also make it their business to ferret Italy........... 199,577 out the would be wreckers and give them the full benefit of the law. It will be loo late to look for them after a train load of passengers have been either injured or killed.

THE war waged against the study of classics, and especially the Greek language, by prominent men of letters, has apparently rendered great service to the old classical system in many of the Western States. A budget of reports of the opening of schools and colleges in Ohio and Indiana, show that the Greek discussion has had the effect to advertise the Hellenic tongue in that part of the country. In every college opening, where the subject is mentioned at all, the "humanities" are shown to be stronger than ever. In Oberlin College a class of forty-five begins the study of Greek in the preparatory department, and half the senior class "elect Greek," which is a larger percentage than in any previous class in the history of the college. In Marietta College "the number in the Greek division is much larger than last year." In De Pauw University the classical course, vielding to the demand, is 'much more fully provided for than ever before." In Belmont College, Ohio, the "num" ber of students in the classical department is

THE administration of justice in Ireland is often more criminal than the very crimes which are sought to be punished by the officers of the law. Earl Spencer and the other underlings of Dublin Castle are in bad luck. Their own manufactured informers are proved where the Crown hanged innocent men on testimony which was concocted according to instructions from the servants of the Crown. Another similar outrage made public yesterday. A cable despatch says that Patrick Cole, one of the approvers in the recent trial of the thirteen prisoners charged with conspiracy to murder William Smythe, and who, it was alleged, did kill Mrs. Smythe, has made an affidavit in which he declares that the evidence which he gave at the trial, and which in a measure secured the conviction of six of the accused, was concected: that he was well paid for his testimony and that he was coached by the prosecution as to what he

THE city of New York pays an enormous sum for the management and administration of its civic affairs. In 1880 the net debt of the city was \$101,591,455, or more than one nineteenth of the entire national debt, which was then \$1,942,172,295. The last census shows the net indebtedness of all municipalities in the United States to have been as follows :- Of cities, towns, etc., of over 7,500 population, \$593, 344,418; of cities, towns, etc., of less than 7,500 population, \$55,817,126, making a total of \$649,161,544, of which total we see at a glance that the debt of New York city alone was nearly one-sixth. The gross State indebtedness of the thirty-eight States in the Union in 1880 was \$260, Conservative, 3 Ultramontane, and 1 Socialist 179,723, which was about twice as much as the gross debt of New York city and not three times as much as its net debt. In 1880 and 1881 the tax budgets of all the States put together for State purposes aggregated only \$61,921,144, while that of New York city alone was \$30,259,202, or about the same amount as it takes to run the Dominion of Canada. The tax rate for State purposes varied from 10 cents on \$100 in Tennessee to 70 cents in Florida, while the municipal rate in New York city was as high as \$262. If the American metropolis is progressive, it certainly has to pay pretty dear for its progress.

CANADIAN ranchmen in the Northwest complain that the Piegon Indians force a payment of ten cents a head on cattle purchased in Montana and driven through their reserve into Canadian territory. If the demand for payment is not immediately acceded to, the cattle are lassoed and shot by the Indians. The Piegans are said to be in a starving condition and are obliged to have recourse to this extortion to obtain the price of food. As there is, however, no law to justify the imposition ing coffers of the Chinese banker. He pays of the tax, it is the duty of the United States authorities to intervene to estimated to be worth a billion tasla which, prevent the extortion. The Piegan Indiana moved to the State of Michi elect a candidate. According to this Clevein Canadian currency, would represent fourhave been an the road to destruction ever gan, where he soon passed, and schieved such land, besides the solid vote of the South land, besides the solid vote of the solid vote of the solid vote of the solid vote of success in his new calling that would need to capture 48 votes more which obtained from the Canadian Government land, besides the solid vote of success in his new calling that would need to capture 48 votes more which obtained from the Canadian Government land, besides the solid vote of success in his new calling that would need to capture 48 votes more which obtained from the Canadian Government land, besides the solid vote of success in his new calling that would need to capture 48 votes more which obtained from the Canadian Government land, besides the solid vote of success in his new calling that would need to capture 48 votes more which obtained from the Canadian Government land, besides the solid vote of success in his new calling that would need to capture 48 votes more which obtained from the Canadian Government land, besides the solid vote of success in his new calling that would need to capture 48 votes more which is not a success in his new calling that would need to capture the capture that the capture the capture that the capture the capture that the capture that the capture the capture that the capture

or People of the Plains. They were brave and warlike, but generally well behaved, and had one of the most perfect systems of government ever known among the red men of North America. the white men came, however, the redskins adopted their vices and committed so many outrages that a military expedition went to punish them, and did its work so effectually as to cripple the tribe for all time. They are now under the care and supervision of the American Government, and the least it can do for them is to keep them from starving and not force them to resort to highway robbery for means of existence.

THE standing armies of Europe, besides constituting a perpetual menace to the peace of the Continent, are an immense drain on its resources and population. Fifteen nations support an aggregate standing army of over three million men at a cost of nearly six hundred million dollars. The following list gives the strength and annual cost of each of the armies of the Continent, on a peace footing:

Soldiers. Cost. Austria...... 296,218 \$50,680,000 Belgium 46,277 8,787,909 France 470,600 100,007,623 Germany 419,659 Great Britain 133,720 92,573,403 65,000,000 Greece 12,397 1,494,860 37,953,755 Netherlands 61,803 10.266.990 Portugal........... 35,732 4.342,928 Roumania...... 130,158 3.310.198 Russia..... 787,910 144,000,000 Servia..... 14,150 49,146,491 Turkey, ,,...... 157,667 24,763,095

From this list it will be seen that the English army only stands eighthin strength, while the cost of its maintenance is more than double that of any other. Austria, with more than twice as many soldiers, only pays 50 millions for their support and equipment, while England expends 65 millions. France supports nearly half a million men on one hundred million dollars. Germany's expenditure is about the same. Russia, with an army of 787,910, or six times greater than that of England, keeps it up at a little more than twice the cost of the English army And so on through the whole list. These figures ought to give the English people some uneasiness and curiosity as to how things are managed by the War Office, for they are being made to pay pretty heavily for an army that must be classed among the insignificant ones of Europe.

WHERE THE BLAME OUGHT TO BE

Our esteemed contemporary the London horrible story of the Maamtrasna murder testimony against innocent men. The Advertiser, after making the quotation, adds the following comments, which do not touch the point at issue. It says :--

"This reveals an extraordinary state of things in Ireland. It is well-nigh impossible to describe the moral degredation of the men who first took part in an atrocious murder, sion committed murder scarcely less horrible, by swearing away the lives of innocent people. We can hardly realize such atrocities as the work of our own age. The crimes of Oates and Bedloe cannot compare with them, and they reveal a state of lawlessness and disorder that perhaps is without a parallel in any other country in Europe."

It is indeed a terrible thing for a man to commit murder and then turn around and swear away the lives of innocent people to escape the penalty of his crime. But why does our esteemed contemporary pass over in silence the atrocious conduct of the Crown officials in bribing and coercing such witnesses to violate their oath, testify falsely, and thus send innocent men to the gallows! Is that not the lowest depth of moral degradation? Verily it does reveal an extraordinary state of things in Ireland. Has the Advertiser no words with which to denounce this impious work of a tyrannical administration of justice? And this case is only one of the revealed atrocities of the Government. How many are there that remain undiscovered? There is, however, sufficient made known of the doings of Earl Spencer and his minions, to brand English rule in Ireland as the worst that disgraces any portion of the civilized or uncivilized globe. Perhaps our esteemed contemporary will give these facts due consideration, and will not reserve all its blame and denunciation for the tools instead of the hand that makes and uses them.

HON. JOHN O'CONNOR'S ELEVATION.

The elevation of Hon. John O'Connor to the Ontario Bench has given prominence to remarks, Hon. John O'Connor is an example of what an industrious, persevering man can do in a democratic country like Canada. All the more honor is due him for his unaided ascent from the bottom to the top round of NEW YORK STATE IN PRESIDENTIAL the ladder of intellectual, social, and political distinction. The Hamilton Spectator pubfeeling of admiration for the man. It says :-"He began as a common laborer, with a very the accident happened by which he lost a leg. and became unable to continue his work. Instead of giving up, as a weak man would have done, Mr. O'Connor began to study, and soon cess induced him to make still Indiana, 15; New Jersey, 9; Nevada, 3

in 1885. At that time they numbered 12,000 he was able to save a little money. He consouls and were known as the Sakitifax Nation tinued his studies and in a short time returned to Windsor, and after further probation he was admitted to the Canadian bar. His subsequent history , is well known. He has never been a brilliant man, but his judgment is sound, and his history proves that his industry is great. Some people are now reproaching him with the humbleness of his early life. That is a having raised himself from a low state to positions of honor and trust. This is a much in the way of ancestry to boast of; and it is quite certain that in filling public offices the people look to the personal qualities of the men, not to the qualities of their grandfathers. The fact that Mr. O'Connor has raised himself from the condition of a day laborer is evidence of his ability and force of character. The fact that while filling high official position he has remained poor is evidence of his honesty."

THE MAIL'S CRY OF "TREASON."

The Toronto Mail has a new ambition; it wants to become the political censor of the Dominion. In its last issue it vehemently called attention to the open discussions and public speeches by prominent politicians on the question of Canada's Independence, and urged the arrest and imprisonment of the speakers without delay and without mercy. The Mail avows that these utterances, made in favor of the complete enfranchisement of the colony, constitute "a grave public danger." The Tory organ's complaints are equal-2,419,219 ly ridiculous and funny. As humorous read.

ing they are worth quoting :-"The maintenance of the authority of the Crown and of respect for its rights and dignity, is the most serious duty devolving in this country on the representatives of her Majesty. And in view of this very important fact, it is our duty to point out to his Excellency and to the Lieutenant-Governor of this province the existence of a grave public danger to the royal authority. That authority is a real prerogative, not a mere theory It is all that remains of the once active government of these colonies by Imperial officers. It is the tie, slight but strong, which continues to bind the Dominion to Great Britain in a union which it is our loyal hope may be forever undissolved, and therefore the maintenance of that authority is one of the essential conditions of the continuance of existing relations.

"That authority is seriously threatened An ex-Minister of the crown, Sir Richard Cartwright, has put forth views favouring the independence of Canada, which views have been variously interpreted by his friends to mean either independence or annexation. whole set of public men, some of them also ex-Ministers of the Crown, have been agitating for the abolition of the prerogative of disallowance, which is one of the few rights which the Crown, in the interests of the Empire Advertiser quotes a lengthy article from the maintains, as the Dominion Government Pall Mall Gazette, which deals with the maintains it in the interests of the Confederation. The leader of the "Liberal party has on all public occasions minimized. case, and relates how certain infamous Crown as far as he could with safety, his definition officials coerced the witnesses to offer false of loyalty to the Crown. Several Ministers of the Local Government of Ontario have made systematic attacks on the integrity of the Dominion, which has an Imperial as well as a colonial or national mission. And one Minister of the Local Government has delivered himself of sentiments which have no other than a treasonable meaning. As we have elsewhere pointed out, this should bring matters to a crisis.

"We direct the attention of the representhe more confidence, since in these affairs the Crown's representatives not only can, but must act alone. In the purely domestic af fairs of the Dominion and the provinces our Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governors must, of course, act on the principle of the responsibility of Ministers. But in matters which relate exclusively to the authority of the Crown they have not only the right, but the duty, to act alone. And if there was occasion for the Queen's representatives to act with loyal vigor it is now. when in various insidious shapes the royal authority is being assailed, and in various open and scandal ous fashions the allegiance of subjects is being

It is seldom that a Canadian journal makes such a debasing exhibition of itself as the Mail does in the present instance. It calls upon the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor to violate the liberty of Canadians, an act which they dare not perform The day has gone by forever when the advocate of Canadian Independence, be he either in high or low position, could be collared and sent to prison or to the gallows. To-day the advocacy of independence means patriotism, and is respected as such: it has ceased to mean sedition or treason. The Mail asserts that royal authority is a real prerogative and not a mere theory; but that is exactly where the organ is lamentably mistaken Royal authority in Canada is nothing but a political myth. Canadians wouldn't suffer it to be anything more. Under the circumstances, therefore, the best thing the Governor and his lieutenants can do is to mind their own business and not heed the anti-Canadian vaporings of the Mail. They shall be especially careful not to interfere with our the honorable fact that the learned judge is a public discussions on the question of Canaself-made man. As a contemporary happily dian Independence, and not to lay a finger on either voter or representative who declares himself in favor of national sovereignty for this Canada of ours.

It is generally conceded that the electoral lishes a few personal traits which are decidedly vote of New York State, which numbers interesting, and which cannot but awaken a | thirty-six, will decide who shall occupy the Presidential chair for the ensuing term. The solid South, with its 153 votes, may be countlimited education. He was felling a tree when | ed on for Cleveland, while a solid North, with 165 votes, will stand by the Republican candidate. This would leave a balance of 83 votes to be divided up among eight doubtful States as follows :- New York, 36 ; California, qualified himself to teach school. His suc- 8; Colorado, 3; Connecticut, 6; Oregon. 3. turther efforts to educate himself As the Electoral College is composed this for the bar. Mr. O'Connor re- year of 401 voters, it will require 201 votes to

States that cleave to the Republican stand. number, so that Blaine would not require the foolish thing to do. He deserves credit for help of the other doubtful States to win the election; or he can afford to lose New York Dominion Government to allow the Canadian democratic country. Few among us have doubtful States. Blaine's chances according to this calculation are greater than those of Cleveland. If the Democrats fail to carry the Empire State their defeat becomes a foregone conclusion, and there is no reason why New York should go democratic. The vacillation of the vote of this State has been quite in favor of the Republican party in Presidential elections. Since it was founded in 1856, there have been seven contests, and out of the seven the Republicans headed the poll on five occasions; so that if we were to predict what the issue of the present campaign will be in November next, the experience favor of Cleveland. A slight glance at the record of these contests will show the preferences of New York. In 1856, when the Republican party came forward for the first time as a candidate for popular favor, their success was at once ensured by the election of Fremont with 276,007 over Buchanan, the democratic candidate, with 195,878 votes. This was considered a significant victory and did much to push the new party to the front, so that the Republicans have actually to thank New York for its very existence. The same success attended in 1860 when there were, as now, four Presidential nominations. That contest was even more bitter and personal than the present one. Lincoln brought the Republican party to the surface throughout the Union by New York's vote of 362,646 against 312,510 for Douglas, the Democrat. That election consolidated the Republicans for good. For the third consecutive time New York went Republican in 1864 and re-elected Lincoln over General McClellan, the vote standing 368,735 to 361,986. The closeness of this vote was a hint to the Democrats, who lost Presidency by a majority of 407,342 The Gazette loses its time in trying to conceal in the general vote, and induced them to gird the truth and distort the facts. It is idle to up their loins for renewed effort in 1868. In that year they finally succeeded in turning the scales by electing Governor Seymour with a vote of 429,883 against 419,883 polled by General Grant, who was elected President without New York's assistance. In the following election of 1872, Grant got the State to range itself once more on the Republican side, and he defeated Horace Greeley by a majority of 63,000 votes. In 1876 Tilden rescued the fickle State once more. In that contest a vast increase in the vote of New York was noticeable, resulting in the election of Tilden with 521,949 votes against 489,207 for Hayes, the Republican candidate, who was, however, made President without New York's vote. Finally, in the last election between Garfield. Republican, and Hancock, Democrat, New York again reversed its preference and sailed under Republican colors, giving Garfield 555,544 votes and Hancock 534,511. This record proves that the Republicans can hold the White House with or without the assistance of the large electoral vote of New York. while the Democrats are unable to capture it, even when New York is on their side.

would give him the bare majority.

side of the 165 that will be given to him by

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Lord Claude Hamilton, one of the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway, has just completed a tour of inspection over the company's lines in Canada. He has given the result of his observations to the public through the columns of the press, and he has had no opinion but one of satisfaction to express on the management and condition of the road. Lord Hamilton's utterances on the great pioneer railway of the Dominion have, it appears, given mortal offence to Mr. Peter Mitchell, special pleader and advocate of the C. P. R. Syndicate. Mr. Mitchell is out in a letter, three columns long, in which he endsavors to upset the conclusions at which Lord Hamilton had arrived, and to paint the G. T. R. as black as the slimy ink of his pen. The member from New Brunswick, who it appears has personal grievances against the company he so viciously attacks, has fundamental facts which govern the relationthe impertinence to tell Lord Hamilton that his statements regarding the position of the road and the manner in which it is managed will "be received with derision by the people of this country." Mr. Mitchell might have spoken the truth if he had limited "the derision" to the ranks one great constitutional lesson which the of the syndicate. Lord Claude Hamilton majority of the House of Lords has taught intimates that the company are pledged to lay another track as soon as possible between Montreal and Toronto. This improve- landlord. It is that lesson repeated year ment he acknowledged to be an absolute after year, from the day when the Peers renecessity, owing to the immense amount of traffic which takes place between these two points. Montreal is recognized by the Disturbance Bill, which has made Ireland Company to be the principal city included in their railway system, and it is their intenrion to gratify the ambition of the metropolis by giving it a depot which will be creditable, of the House of Lords has stamped indelibly not only to the company, but to the city, on every Irish mind is that the Tory ma-Lord Claude mentioned the sum of a half jority in the upper chamber is beyond the million as being the amount that will be spent range of resolutions passed at Irish demonon the depot. Other minor improvements are strations. In English affairs the peers capiin contemplation, and will be carried out as tulate to blank cartridge, but when dealing soon as the means of the company can afford it. with Ireland they have never yielded except The keen competition and general decline in to bullets. That is a discreditable fact to trade in Canada during the past year have have to admit, but until we admit and get greatly reduced their receipts, as was clearly rid of an obstacle to reform which only yields shown by the weekly statements. Much to the show of force in England and the use prudence and economy had in consequence to of it in Ireland we need not hope to do any be exercised, for, as Lord Claude pithily good in that country. If Ireland is ever to put it, unlike the Canadian Pacific, be governed by consent of her people instead the Grand Trunk could not make up of by the bayonets of the English garrison.

To get We suppose it is this truthful allusion to the these he must necessarily carry New York, as financial standing of the C.P. R. that has made the Hon. Peter Witchell squeal and the seven other doubtful States all together only make up 47 votes or one short of the restamp with rage. But it is the fact all the quisite number. The Republican candidate. same, and it would be futile to blink it. on the other hand, needs only 36 votes out,

The Grand Trunk stockholders have invested enormous sums of money in Canada. with practically no return. This year none ard. New York would furnish the exact but the preference shareholders received any dividends, and here Lord Claude remarks with much reason that "it was iniquitous for the and still win by gaining sufficient votes in the Pacific Railway Company to use the money granted by the public to build the main Pa. cific line in establishing a competing railway system in the older provinces. Such a thing would certainly not have been permitted in England, or even, he thought, in the United States. The Grand Trunk did not object to the construction of other railways, even those competing with them, but they surely had cause to complain when the Government of Canada entered the lists against them, and used the public treasury to aid their rivals."

The Gazette, which endorses all the views of Lord Claude except this one, thinks that of the past would not justify a prediction in he has been misinformed on that point. It. asserts that the competing line complained of, the Ontario and Quebec system, was not built out of the subsidy for the main line of the C.P.R. proper. It points out that the road from Montreal to Ottawa was in existence before the contract with the Canadian Pacific Company was made, and that the line from Ottawa to Toronto was not built, but is simply leased by the Canadian Pacific. From this the Gazette concludes that none of the government subsidy had been diverted to the acquisition of this competing system. This argument, or rather mode of putting the question, is simply a blind. It stands to reason that if the Syndicate were short of funds to build the main line which they contracted for, they could not command money to acquire or purchase branch lines and other connections to form a competing railway system; if they had money for the latter lines they had no business to go to Parliament for help to build the main line. That is as clear as noon-day. Consequently it is nor Syndicate, but Canadian money from the public exchequer that is invested in the acquisition of the Ontario and Quebec system... longer attempt to gull the public on that score. especially as we all know what "party exigencies" can prompt our contemporary to say and do. Lord Claude was as well informed on that point as on any other. His Lordship concludes an interesting and. valuable interview by expressing his sense of gratification at finding the officers of the Grand Trunk Railway, from the manager down, to be highly popular with the Canadian people, and coincides with the general testimony as to their ability, prudence and fidel. ity to duty.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CONFESSION.

Mr. Gladstone, in his Edinburgh speech, made a public confession of a fact, which must necessarily leave an ineffaceable stigma upon his administration of affairs. The Prime Minister admitted that excess sive preoccupation with had blinded him as to the significance and extent of the popular movement in Ireland four years ago. He was unaware of the distress among the people, and did not know or believe there was such corruption and violence on the part of the authorities. And this confession of absolute ignorance of the actual state of things by a Prime Minister is made after hundreds of meetings had been addressed by Parnell, Davitt and other public men throughout the country. As T. M. Healy, M.P., very pointedly asked, if such was Mr. Gladstone's case, what must be the condition of the rank and file of his three or four hundred followers, and what must be the condition of the ordinary Eng lish mind? Mr. Healy drew the only natural conclusion from the Premier's confession, that violence only opened the eyes of English statesmen to Irish grievances. There is no getting out of the conclusion, and the London Pall Mall Gazette, in a vigorous and trenchant article admits that Mr. Healy is right and that his position cannot be assailed. "It is very unpleasant," says the Pall Mull, "to be reminded in this brutal fashion of the ship between Ireland and this country. But is it not time we began to face the facts instead of fooling away our time by discussing futilities? And one of the first facts to be recognized in any discussion on Irish affairs is that the the Irish peasant is that he will never secure the redress of a gricvance till he murders a fused Catholic Emancipation down to the day when they rejected the Compensation for practically ungovernable on Liberal principles. In this country we can condemn the Peers by public meetings, but what fifty years

A CONTEMPORARY IN ERROR. THE Toronto Telegram indulges in an ignorant succes at the famous shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre and at the miracles performed there. It says

"We see by the Montreal Post that the fame of 'the miraculous cases' effected by s visit to the shrine of Ste Anne de Beaupré, below Quebec, is spreading, and that during the last three months no less than eighty thousand pilgrims, from all parts of America, visited 'the hallowed spot' It would seem from this that the hallowed spot pays. question as to whether it is the proper thing for a church to set itself up as a place in which miraculous cases are alleged to be brought about, when the object is clearly to attract visitors and make money, is one that seems to be in order."

The ignorance of the above paragraph is In the first, place miraculous cures dense. are not effected by a visit to the shrine, but during the visit. There is nothing supernatural in a plain matter-of-fact visit, and as a miracle can only proceed from a supernatural cause, it is quite evident that a visit to the shrine can effect no miracle by itself. The Telegram simply mistakes the cause. In the second place, our contemporary wrongly concludes from the fact that thousands of pilgrims visit St. Anne de Beaupré, "that the hallowed spot pays." Of course, eighty thousand people cannot visit a place without leaving a little something behind them, especially when they pay from ten to twenty-five there. But it is not the church that gets the benefit, as the Telegram insinuates, but the about all the money the vast majority of pilgrims leave behind them. In fact, so far cal friends. from "the hallowed spot" being made the Redemptorists, who are in to pay, charge of the parish, had as much as they could do to put up the four walls of a church and roof it in. The church contains very few ornaments but crutches and other emblems of human ills. In the third and last place, the Telegram would have our hearty support in denouncing any church that would set itself up as a place in which miraculous cures were alleged to be brought about for the purpose of attracting visitors and making money. But when our contemporary asserts, without having any evidence or proof, that such detestable hypocrisy and base seeking after lucre are practised by the church at Ste. Anne de Beaupré, it ceases to be reasonable, and common honesty forbids us agreeing with or endorsing its slanderous charge. What does the Telegram think of the shrine this summer, and of the untold thousands of preceding years? Does it take them to be a pack of fools, unable to use their senses, and see, feel and hear for themselves? We consider the testimony of these people of more importance and value regarding the events that transpire at the shrine than the mere unsupported and unjustifiable assumption of a writer who gives such evidence of his own personal ignorance.

The Telegram with several other of our contemporaries have the grave fault of putting but very little reason and often very little truth into their editorial productions. This is deeply to be lamented, for it is both | To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS: wicked and injurious to poison the public mind and lead it into error. If THE POST can help any of our contemporaries, who are it will be most happy to do so.

THE LAND ACITATION IN SCOTLAND

The Scotch Press is quite hostile to the land agitation, which during the past two years has taken deep root and is spreading fuse to publish the speeches or other proceedings of popular meetings. Mr. Gladstone, however, during his recent visit to know nothing of at present.

Edinburgh, found the feeling so strong on The writer, in common with many others, Edinburgh, found the feeling so strong on the question of land reform, that he had to devote one of his speeches to a discussion of when the Ministers could find the time and the opportunity it would be their duty to give most serious and sympathetic attention to the crofters' demands, as embodied in the report of the Royal Commission, which had been appointed to investigate into the condition of the tenants and the relations between them and the landlords. It may be remarked that that report goes very far in the direction of land reform, and is drawn up very much in favor of the crofters. A land court, with the power of judicially fixing rents, permanence of tenure, and the right of selling the tenant's interest independently of the landlord-the "Three F's" are declared by the Scotch crofters and their parliamentary representatives to be absolutely essential to any satisfactory settlement of the questions in dispute between the Highland tenants and their landlords. These are some of the demands to which Mr. Gladstone says that it is the duty of the Government to give "most serious and sympathetic attention." Thus. the demands of the crofters have come up at one hound to the level which was reached in Ireland only after years of popular agitation and Government violence and coercion. The cry of "Ireland for the Irish" finds its echo in that of "the Highlands for the Highlanders." The Scotch people have also their Healys, Davitts and O'Briens in their midst. Mr. MacFarlane, M. P., encourages the tenants to defy their landlords, and to hold their lands; and he promises that in any case of rlegal or moral injustice which is brought to his knowledge he will imitate the Irish party and put a question to the Ministers from his seat in Parliament, and thus help to expose the enormity of the and system. Some of the English papers, considering the stubborn temper and inflammable imagination of the mounto whom these exhortations are being addressed confess it is impossible not to feel apprehension lest te disease. Sufferers, try it.

sults may follow similar to those which ANOTHER FIRE AT LACHINE accrued upon a like course of procedure in relation to the cognate race of Ireland." The Liverpool Courier, a Tory organ, admits 'signs are not wanting that, if ecessary, the demand for concessions which have practically ruined half the landowners in Ireland, and greatly impoverished the remainder, will be enforced by means which have hitherto been regarded as specially characteristic of Irishagitators. Already, it is stated, writs have ceased to run in the on the Lower Lachine road to the Isle of Skye and in other portions of the west of St. Mary street, and almost a mile Western Highlands, and a feeling is growing had started in an unemployed forge, which up dangerously akin to that which has for so was stored with carriages and sleighs, and many years made Ircland the despair of Eng- had made some headway when discovered. lish administrators. Under such guides as those who are taking the leading part in the present agitation matters are not likely to mend. Though the country has been proved by the clearest evidence to be overpopulated, the hopeless crofters are being taught to resist emigration as a cruelty, and to look to what is termed the 'repopulation of the Highlands' as a desirable end to be attained." It is quite evident from all this that the days of landlordism in Scotland are being fast numbered, and that the emancipation of the Scotch serfs

THE CORNWALL DEMONSTRATION.

On Saturday last Hon. A. M. Ross, Procents for the one meal they procure while | vincial Treasurer for Ontario, and Hon. Edward Blake, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, addressed a meeting of the electors of the town in the Town restaurant and hotel-keepers; and that is Hall, having previously been the recipients of flattering addresses from their politi-cal friends. The visit of Mr. Blake quite a stir in the town caused and notwithstanding that the weather was most unpropitious the attendance was large and representative. Accompanied by the Mayor and several of his political friends, Mr. Blake visited the principal factories, where he was politely received and shown all that there was to see. Mr. Ross' speech was houses, including several line stone buildings, there was to see. Mr. Ross' speech was well received, was a eulogy of Messrs. Blake and Mowat, and the latter's action in matters pertaining to the province. Mr. Blake made an exhaustive reply to the address presented to him, referring to the defective electoral system, the unjust distribution of seats, the taxing of the farmers. He said that the men who formed the present Government promised that the readjustment of the tariff would not involve any increase of taxation. They also found fault with the expenditure of the Liberal Government as being too extravagant. Sir Leonard Tilley, before he attained power, had said that the Government could be carried on by a taxation of 18 millions--13 from customs and 5 from excise. But after he had been five years in office he took from people \$29,000,000 in taxes proper, the eighty thousand people who visited the and his expenditure had increased from \$23,000,000 to about \$30,000,000. To show that there had been a real increase taxation Mr. Blake showed that in 1878 the imports were \$96,000,000, on these were collected dutie to the amount in round numbers of \$12,500,000; in 1883 the imports were \$91,000,000 and the amount raised on them by taxation was \$18,500,000. He then made some remarks on the expenditure of the Government, commenting chiefly on the increase of the superannuation allowances, and with some remarks on the cost to the country of the Canadian Pacific Railway, he concluded a speech of some two hours duration, which was listened to with eager attention and warmly ap plauded by his audience.

DEAR SIR,-It does seem a little at that a nation which boasts of being "Mistress of the Sea," would now be under the dire necessity of begging the assistance of a afflicted in that way, to get rid of that fault, few "bush-whackers," raftsmen, and Indians it will be most happy to do so. from the wilds of Canada, to extricate them out of their present difficulty in Egypt. Nearly all, if not all, the Canadian contingent for the seat of war are young men with bold hearts and strong constitutions, which fit them to undergo many hardships and privations in their accustomed climate; but how will they feel when three or four months on the Nile?

steadily throughout the Island. The papers pursue a policy of silence towards it, and reson to believe that few of the men will live to come back to Canada, on account of bad water and a deadly climate, together with other insurmountable obstacles which they

fails to see what prompts young men from Canada to seek employment on the River Nile. The wages are not so high but what the subject. The Premier promised that they could better themselves in this country or the United States. If it is through curiosor the United States. If it is through curios so heavily by them. Streams were kept playity, they no doubt will have their ingupon the remains of the fire all night by curiosity more than gratified ere they return. They need not expect promotion, as they enlisted to pole, paddle, "pull and haul" in boats and light craft, and dance attendance on all who may require their services there. It cannot surely be through loyalty to the British or Canadian Governments, as neither seem inclined to treat their young men better than serfs. They are under the necessity of contributing to the State in divers ways, and obliged to serve as militia men when called upon to do so; and when they go to the polling booths, they have no vote or voice in the formation of the government than have a Kaffir or a Hottentot. They may be good enough "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the English army; may be qualified to paddle a canoe or fight a ··rebel. but are not, in the estimation of the law-makers of this land, qualified to have a say in the selection of the "Solons" of their woodland home. How can the Canadian Government expect that the rising generation in this country will be loyal to Canada or its institutions, when they deprive their young men of exercising the rights which should belong to every free-born citizen.

The thousands of Canadians who seek employment in the United States do so with the expectation of returning again, but change their minds when they see the contrast between the business-like habits of the Americans and that of their own countrymen, as well as the difference in their political institutions. There the foreigner feels himself at home in a short time, he becomes a naturalized citizen, exercises the same rights as the native born, and instead of helping his native country, helps himself and "Uncle Sam," and very often becomes the most inveterate enemy of provincial and monarchical institutions.

GLENGARRY. September 21st. 1884

ALAS! IT IS PITIFUL.

.: When one thinks of the thousands suffering from diseases of all kinds, and who are vainly trying to get relief, it is pitiful. On those, however, who are suffering from Liver and Kidney diseases pity is thrown away if they do not use the famous "Kidney Wort," which is the Soversign Remedy for all such

FAMILIES TURNED OUT OF THEIR HOMES—LOSS ABOUT \$30,000.

Lachine was the scene of another disastrous

emflagration on Monday afternoon which

played havoc with a considerable portion of

its residences. A few minutes after two

o'clock flames were discovered issuing from the rear of Ouillette's grocery store and a half from the Lachine station. The fire The alarm was at once given and the Lasoon on hand. A strong west wind was blowing at the time and added much to the headway of the flames, which at first took an easterly course and quickly spread to a were arrested from proceeding further in this direction. Thence they spread across the road, carrying everything before them until they reached St. Mary street. The buildings were for the most part of brick and wood, and covering the area on both sides of the main road and etween it and the canal. The Lachine firemen as soon as possible got their engine to work from the canal and two streams for which 500 feet of hose was laid were playing upon the flames. At the same time Mayor Pigeon of Lachine sent word to Montreal for assistance and Guardian Mann, of No. 5 Station with the Bertram engine and five men were despatched to the scene of the conflagration. Owing to some delay, however, at the cattle yards, the Montreal firemen did not reach the fire until 6.30 last evening, but their services proved of good avail, and the two streams which they had quickly playing upon the flames aided greatly in getting the fire under control. Notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts of the firemen, however, the flames played much havoc in the district, and before the fire was fairly got under control had spread Ouillette's grocery store, in the rear of which the fire originated, was completely consumed. Mrs. Gagnon's store was burned to the ground, the Connor Hotel was badly burned and gutted inside, and the area to the south between the main main road, belonging to Mr. Louis Perry, fell | quieting effect. a victim to the flames and only the charred walls were left standing. Altogether twenty families turned out of their homes. The non, Miss Connor, Louis Clement, Arthur Pare, Louis Pare, Louis Pigeon, Gauthier, Major, Larsh, Miss Grady, Louis Thembeau, Marchand, Poirier, Camille Clement, Hogan, P. Gauthier, Louis Chartier and Cousineau. The Dominion Bridge Company's large building, which was in close proximity to the fire, was in great danger at first, but the company's private hose was brought into requisition and revented the flames from spreading to the building, otherwise the loss might have been far greater. The Company's officials had also two powerful streams laid which, being played from St. Nary street, kept the fire back until it had burned itself out. and by preventing the flames from spreading saved a large amount of valuable property. Mayor Pigeon also succeeded in cutting off flames from a large block of houses adjoined to the burning buildings and saved them from destruction. A number of the residents were insured and will lose comparatively little, while others were less fortunate and their loss will be heavy. A large quantity of furniture and private effects were consumed. The offices of the Lachine Canal enlargement, water section 11, in Connor officials succeeded in saving all the valuable papers and plans which they contained, and the loss of which would have been almost irreparable. It was, of course, impossible last night to compute the probable loss, but it was set down by those in the neighbourhood as somewhere between \$28,000 and \$30,000, which is partially covered by insurance. It was not till about 10.30 o'clock that it was fairly got under control. Mayor Pigeon was on the scene the whole time, and attended to the unfortunate residents, who found temporary shelter in the houses of the neighbors. No relief measures had been taken up to last night, but it is expected they will be inaugurated to-day. The scene of the present fire is about a mile from the district which was burned last August, and by which so many poor people were turned out of house and home. In the present instance, however, the victims were not so poor; many were insured, and the loss will not therefore be felt the Lachine men. The Montreal firemen returned to town at a late hour after having rendered valuable assistance in getting the fire under control. DEPARTURE OF THE REV. F. O'DONO-HUE FROM BELLEVILLE.

It was with feelings of unfeigned regret that the Right Rev. Mgr. Farrelly, announced, on last Sunday, the early removal of Rev. F. O'Donohue from the curacy of this parish, and the news, though bruited some time previous, did not fail to create the greatest surprise as well as the most profound sorrow. The Rev. gentleman had been working in Belleville for two years or more, and through his untiring zeal won for himself the affections of the people. Of the poor he was the special friend. Unassuming himself, always depreciating his own efforts, ignoring self, solicitous of others he was ever seen ministering to the indigent, the sick and afflicted, bringing consolation, peace and joy to many a sad cheerless home. In the absence of Mgr. Farrelly, who was repeatedly called away on business connected with the Diocese, the Rev. F. O'Donohue was known to fill, to the satisfaction of all concerned, the many onerous duties of this important parish. Not only was he esteemed and admired by his own immediate people, he was also held in highest respect by all classes of the community, who will share in the general regret at losing one imbued with so true a Christian spirit.

The congregation of St. Michael's desirous to show their appreciation of his services while here, and the regret they felt at his early departure, formed into a deputation and waited upon the rev. gentleman last evening at the Presbytery, and presented him with an address and purse amounting to \$175. The Rev. Father was so visibly attected, that he begged the privilege of putting off the opportunity of teplying; as his feelings would not now permitted and approximately and the privilege of the head of the privilege of the privi mit of acknowledging as he should this unexpected mark of their good will towards

The young ladies of the Sodality also approached him and begged his acceptance of another purse of \$50.

Rether O'Donohue left Belleville for Carleton Place where he is to reside.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

A NUMBER OF HOUSES LAID IN RUINS AND Mr. Gladstone's Position -- The House of Lords-England in Difficulties-The Question of Dissolution—The British Drama -- Westminster Abber -- Bismurck's Enmity-Duke of Norfolk's Liberality.

LONDON, Sept. 30 .- A comic journal has made a great hit this week by an imaginary soliloquy of Mr. Gladstone. The Premier passes in review the embarrassments that demand his attention in all parts of the world. He heaves heavy sighs in succession over the law of liquidation in Egypt, forays of Boers in Africa, the state of the navy, the protest of the powers, curses loud, deep, and universal of the continental press, the disgust of Gordon and the reproaches of Sir Hercules Robinson, the coolness of Prince Bismarck chine fire brigade, under Chief Lajoie, were and the uncertainty of Mr. Parnell: and when he has thus almost exhausted the list of his troubles he takes delighted refuge in the contemplation of the success of the Franchise agitation and his right royal reception grocery store kept by a Mrs. Gagnon, and in Scotland, and hurries off to the railway thence to Miss Connor's hotel, where they station to add to his scores of speeches on the iniquities of the House of Lords. This humorous picture is a photograph of the situation. Never was an English prime minister in so contradictory a position of being faced abroad by the prospect of unbroken gloom, and at home of irresistible prestige.

England's foreign plight grows no better, and with great rapidity. There is a regular outery from the whole English press over the wretched state of the navy, which, as a topic of discussion, has superceded the Franchise question. Many of the journals declare that England is on the verge of war with united Europe on the Egyptian question, and rave against the incompetent ministry which got the country into such a position. Liberal papers hardly know how to answer these attucks, being at heart as much disgusted with the Egyptian folly as their opponents. The identical note of the powers, which puts England in the disagreeable and menacing attitude of going forward in spite of European protest. Then the Transvaal spectre perversely refuses to down. The Boers have carefully and elaborately done every thing which the Colonial office warned them. on pain of war, not to do, and the Britisl colonists on the Cape are in a frenzy of wrath over imperial inaction. Moreover, Chinese politicians profess to have information of a Franco-Russian alliance, the aim of which is to divide the Chinese Empire between them, France taking the three great southern provinces, and Russia establishing a new Muscoroad and the canal was one mass of vite dynasty over the rest. All these rumours charred ruins. A fine stone residence on the and threats of disturbances have a very dis-

Although the past week has been prolific of political harangues from weighty sources, three houses were destroyed and some fifty the question whether the House of Lords is to be mended or ended, as John Morprincipal sufferers were Ouillette, Mrs. Gag- ley expressed it, or whether neither one thing nor the other is to be done, remains as much in the dark as it ever was. Lord Salisbury's article in the National Review on re-distribution, of which so much was expected, has fallen flat on the public. When reading between the lines, the main purpose of the article seems to be to disavow the principle of equal districts, which his recent speeches seem to favor. On one hand it is true that there has been an increase of violence in Mr. Gladstone's talk against the peers, and this has thrown Radicals into ecstacies; but on the other there is a visible growing disposition on the part of moderate Liberals to concede the point of introducing the bill for redistribution before the franchise

measure is again pushed forward.
Sir Gavan Duffy, author of "Young Ireland," which attracted a good deal of attention in America four years ago, has written a long article for the Pall Mall Gazette, in which, although himself a life long Liberal, he protests against Mr. Gladstone's declaration that it would be an invasion of the constitution to dissolve Parliament, because the House of Lords dis agrees with the House of Commons. Mr. Hotel, were badly burned and gutted, but the Duffy trenchantly insists that this is really the constitutional resource in such a crisis as the present, and that it has been often used. The interest in all this lies in the Pall Mall Gazette's answer that dissolution would be an acceptable resolution were it notfor the fact that the elections would give Mr. Parnell the balance of power in the next House.

Prince Bismarck is ostentatiously siding with M. Ferry. The circle of protest against the suspension of the law of liquidation is complete and staid, and semi-official German journalists rail against the violence of the English action, and the pretence of Mr. Gladstone, as loudly as the most irresponsible of the journalists of Paris boulevards.

After 170 years of rest, the work of completing the exterior of Westminster Abbey is about to be taken up. Next summer tourists will probably see the venerable pile in a cloud of scaffolding. A central tower, as a spire, is to be added at the cost £70,000. Queen Victoria will be the first sovereign to leave a mark on the outer shell of the building since the western towers were finished in the year of Queen Anne's death.

The paper on the drama, read by the favorite actress, Mrs. Kendal, was the chief event of the Social Science Congress. The London papers acknowledged the truth of her bitter complaint that women draw largely on the English stage in proportion to the amount of scandal associated with their names, and the comment of the Pall Mall Gazette is that the modern doctrine seems to be that vice in losing all its privacy loses half its grossness. "It is all very well," continues the Pall Mall Gazette. "to be charitable and forgiving; but it is a very different thing to make a woman, who ought to be in a pillory, the chief attraction at a metropolitan theatre.

The Duke of Norfolk is about to build a large Catholic church at Lewes. Within the past fifteen years it is said that he has devoted £500,000 to church uses.

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

RELEASE OF KILMARTIN.

London, Sept. 29.—The alleged Invincible Kilmartin, who, after being wrongfully convicted of the murder of a bailiff, was released from prison yesterday through Mr. Thomas Sexton's efforts and in consequence of the confession of the real murderer Garby, who recently died at Malden. Kilmartin passed through Dublin to-day on his way home to the Arran islands. He was recognized by several who knew him or had seen him during his trial, but there was no demonstration. Kilmartin was physically in good health, but his mind is a wreck. He is in a constant state of nervousness, fear, and dejection, and it is helieved that those symptoms will pass away eventually. In the meantime the Government is being arged to give Kilmartin an allowance; which will enable him to subsist for a few years, until his mental recovery is complete.

years of age nime diknown was killed by a builting as win Eddys; south shore mill some distance up the Ottawa.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

His Lordship Mgr. Fabre will consecrate the church at Ste. Cecile on Thursday, the 2nd of October next.

The Rev. Father Ernest Desjardins, S.J. has been appointed director of l'Union Catho lique, in place of the Rev. Father Hamon. A religious profession will take place at

Villa Maria on Thursday, the 9th of October, when quite a large number of young ladies will make their final vows.

The Rev. Father Lefebvre, Superior of the Oblate Community in this city, still suffers a little from the effects of his late accident, and has not yet officiated at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass since the unfortunate occurrence, are happy to know that he is improving steadily and will be convalescent in a day or two.

The solemn procession which takes place on the first Sunday in October will be composed or the elergy and faithful of the parishes of Notre Dame, St. James, St. Patrick, St. Joseph and St. Bridget. The route of procession will be from Notre Dame Church by way of Notre Dame, Bonsecours and St. Paul streets, and returning to Notre Danie Church by way of Notre Daine street.

The following young ladies have entered the Novitiate of the Grey Nunnery on Guy street since the commencement of the present month :- Misses Evelina Deschamps, in reli gion Sister Hénault; Marie Cormier, in religion Sister Marie de la Nativity; Marie Anne Grenier, in religion Sister St. Laurent; Lucy Carrigan, in religion Sister Carrigan, of Tole do, Ohio; Mathilde Terriault, in religion Sister Terriault, of Magdalen Islands; Maric Hedwidge Monette, in religion Sister Mon ette; Anna Dubé, in religion Sister Dubé, of Montreal; Marie Antoinette Prieur, in religion Sister Marie Antoinette, of Montreal.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of the Rev. Eugene Grimm, Superior of the Redemptorist Fathers at Toronto, was celebrated at St. Patrick's Church in that city on Wednesday morning with becoming solem nity. The Rev. Father was himself the celebrant of the Mass with Rev. Father Wynn, of Baltimore, as deacon and Rev. Father Seigel, of New York, as sub-deacon, Rev. Fathers Miller, Kautz, Klauder, Brennan and Corduke assisting. The choir, conducted by Rev. S. Krine, furnished grand music. Rev. Father Henning, of Boston, delivered a sermon on the duties of a priest, and referred in feeling terms to the long and faithful services of Father Grimm, whom he had known many years. The service closed with the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. A beautiful floral offering was presented to Father Grimm by the children of the congregation.

On Saturday and Sunday last His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers, conferred Holy Orders upon the following gentlemen in the chapel of the Seminary of his diocese:—

Tonsure. -- Messrs. Ludger Gagnon, Denis Marchand, Oscar Genest, Louis Laflèche, Jos. Garceau, Joseph Ferron, Omer Ferron, Chas. Beaudet, Ferdinand Allard, Léon Arcand Alexandre Moreau, Joseph Dubois, Albert

MINOR ORDERS .-- Auguste Gouin, Adélard

Milot, Ludger Gagnon, Thomas Caron and Alexandre Dugré. SUB-DEACONSHIP .- Edward Baril, Onesime

Triganne, Lucien Lavallée, Léon Lamothe and Honoré Lacerte. DEACONSHIP.-Adélard Bellemare, Alfred

Côté, Isidore Béland, Edward Baril, Onésime Triganne and Lucien Lavallée. PRIESTHOOD. - Majorique Laperrière and

Adélard Bellemare. On Sunday last in the chapel of the Seminary. His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, con ferred Holy Orders upon the following gentle-

TONSURE.—Messrs. G. A. Demers, N. Belanger, M. Beauregard, N. O. Moreau. MINOR ORDERS.—A. Bourret, A. Cadotte, F. L. Bachand, J. R. Bourgeois, J. B. P. La-

chanche, N. Leclaire, E. Caron. SUB-DEACONSHIP.—Mr. J. L. A. Senécal.

The following gentlemen received Holy Orders at the hands of His Lordship Mgr. D. Racine, at the College of Ste. Anne on Sunday

SUB-DEACONSHIP.—Messrs. Joseph Cyprien Jean, Louis David Guimont, Joseph Alfred

François Tetu.

Minor Orders.—Messrs. Pierre Antoine
George Miville, Jean Pierre Grondin, Charles
Florence Lucien Gauvreau, Louis Magloire

CATHOLICITY IN NEW ENGLAND. (Boston Pilot, Sept. 25.)

On Sunday last two Catholic churches were dedicated in Massachusetts, and the cornerstone of another was laid in Connecticut Nowhere in the world is the Catholic Church more flourishing than in New England. In Worcester, Mass., Father Conaty's beauti-ful Church of the Sacred Heart was dedicated by Bishop O'Reilly, in the presence of an immense assembly, including a large number of leading Protestant citizens. In Maynard, Mass., St. Bridget's Church, built by the zealous pastor, Rev. M. J. McCall, was dedicated by the Most Rev. Archbishop Williams; and in Bridgeport, Conn., 5,000 Catholics were in the congregation that witnessed the laying of the corner stone of the Church of the Sacred Heart. On Sunday, Sept. 28th, the new church of St. Bartholomew, Bondsville, Mass., Father McKean, pastor, will be dedicated by Bishop O'Reilly.

CATARRH.-A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable diseas is eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on re-ceipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 39 tf

OBITUARY.

Mr. Thomas Simpson, insurance agent, and an old and respected citizen of Montreal, died at his residence, 179 Mansfield street, on Sunday morning, September 28th. The deceased was born at Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, about 50 years ago, and was the son of Mr. Thomas Simpson, a well-known public man of that place, and also first consin to the late Bishop Barclay, of Jerusalem. About thirty years ago he came to this country, and after the lapse of a few years engaged in the business of insurance agent, which he has carried on ever since, representing in this city at the time of his death the Quebec Fire Insurance Company, the Phonix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., and the United States Life Insurance Company, of New York, be-sides acting as broker for many other companies. For a number of years he occupied the position of president of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, and has always been a warm supporter and taken an active part in connection with the charit able work of that institution. Mr. Simpson leaves a wife and five children-four sons and one daughter-to mourn his loss, to whom very general sympathy will be extended in their sad bereavement. The funeral will take place to morrow afternoon at three

DIAMOND DYES EXHIBIT. Not vainly did we boast their merit,

Nor fear that they would do us credit.

For all agree that Diamond Dyes

Deserved the medal and first prize.

Lieved to be very little singurance. Further particulars cannot be ascertained to night its particulars cannot be ascertained to night its particulars.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

General Wolseley started for Khartoum or The Brazilian minister to Portugal died on

Saturday.

Burglars have been operating at Kingston and Whitby, Ont. Renewed cases of incendiarism occurred at

Cleveland on Saturday. Argument in the Dominion License Act ase has been concluded.

The state of the British navy is attracting much attention in England.

Playing with matches has resulted in the death of a child at Ottawa. The Suez Canal Co. will reduce the tariff

50 centimes on January 1st. The grand jury at Brockville passed a re-

solution in favor of the Scott Act. Secretary Lincoln has decided that colored

men are eligible to the signal corps. A cloudburst occurred at Pachuca, Mexico, on the 27th, causing a terrible inundation.

The Emperor of Austria formally opened the new Opera House at Pesth on Saturday. The San Francisco banks have decided to discontinue the system of over drafts after

Large shipments of provisions to China are being made from San Francisco in anticipation of war.

At Lyons 30,000 workmen are out of employment. Stormy meetings are of frequent occurrence.

October 1st.

The famine in Bengal is serious. The natives complain that the government relief is inadequate. The burned steamer Saguenay was valued

at \$30,000, fully covered by insurance in different offices. New York Indians have been holding a

convention and want to be given the rights of citizenship.

The tribunal of Schlusselburg fortress, Russia, has sentenced tourteen political prisoners to hard labour. The best method of educating the Indian

was discussed at the conference at Mohawk Lake on Friday. Additional letters have been received from Gen. Gordon, via Massowah, containing no

fresh intelligence. Marion Crawford, the American novelist,

will marry a daughter of Col. Bordan, the inventor, in October. Numerous demonstrations were held on Saturday in various cities in England in favour

of the franchise bill. The Scott Act petition for the counties of Northumberland and Durham has been deposited with the sheriff.

The copyright congress at Berne has formulated a scheme for the international protection of authors' rights. The Journal de St. Petersburg refutes the

idea of a Franco-Russian alliance having in view the partition of China. The Belgian liberals threaten when next in power to use the wealth of the convents for

he promotion of education.

A federation of trade and labor unions of the United States and Canada will hold a session at Chicago on October 7th. China has paid \$57,000 indemnity for the

osses suffered by German residents of Canton during the outbreak last year. The English bondholders have ratified the agreement with the Mexican government for

the settlement of the Mexican debt. Helen Williams is an American girl who has just scored a dramatic success in Paris

under the name of " Helene d'Auvary.' The Times says England cannot permit the Boers to pursue their present course unless she is prepared to retire from South Africa.

The French operations against Phung and are now masters all along the River Daz.

The Italian diplomatic agent has submitted to the Egyptian prime minister a protest against the suspension of the sinking fund.

A Port Arthur editor has got \$500 damages from a brother publisher for being called Cockney, towhead and other choice epithets. Two anarchists were arrested at Bregenz during the visit of the Emperor of Austria at the inauguration of the Abergen Tunnel Rail-

Commodore Thomas S. Fillebrown, commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, died suddenly on Saturday morning of heart dis-

The contractor has commenced work for the laying of the foundation of the statue to Sir Geo. Cartier on Parliament Square, Ottawa. The Glasgow conservative association has

Marquis of Salisbury, who is about to visit Glasgow. Tenders for the Esquimault graving dock

received letters containing threats again the

have been received by the Dopartment of Public Works, but the award has not yet been made. A brig, supposed to be the Ornen, Capt. Berch, from Savannah for Hamburg, has

capsized off the island of Norderney, in the North Sca. A symphony composed by Mendelssohn, and heretofore unpublished, has been dis

covered among a lot of old papers in a music shop in Berlin. Bismarck has invited the principal Hamburg firms engaged in the West African trade to a

conference at Friedrichsruhe relative to German colonization. Bell Belmont, a barkeeper in a King street restaurant, Toronto, has discovered that he is heir to a fortune of \$100,000, with 14 years'

accrued interest. The name of the man who was killed at Eddy's south shore mill, Ottawa, by a butting saw was Hector Chautcauvert, who formerly

came from Quebec. Le Paris states that the French Government expects advices within a week that Courbet has occupied and fortified the heights. commanding Nelling,

LOUISEVILLE IN FLAMES,

OVER TWENTY HOUSES DESTROYED-THE CONVENT ON FIRE.

QUEBEC, Sept. 30 .-- About one o'clock this morning fire declared itself in the village of Louiseville, about 60 miles from Montreal. At 1.30 a.m., over twenty houses had been completely destroyed, and the fire is still raging. Assistance has been telegraphed for to Three Rivers. The fire is supposed to have originated in the vicinity of the public market, and the buildings around being nearly all wooden with shingle roofs, spread with great rapidity. There is a strong wind blowing which fans the fire. Nothing short of providence can save the whole town from being laid in ashes:

THEAUYMAND CGLADSTONE

The Premier's Confession of Ignorance of Member for Monaghan.

At the meeting of the Irish National League in the league rooms, Dublin, Sept. 3, Mr. T. M. Healy, M. P. for Monaghan, presided and made a rousing speech severely denouncing the methods pursued by Earl scandal cases and the course pursued by Dublin Custle, in relation to the Mauntrasua revelations. He referred in scuthing terms to down. The following is an extract: MR. HEALY'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen, we, of course, all of us, read the amazing speech which was delivered by Mr. Gladstone to his Midlothian electors - and I call it amazing because, in my opinion, no more unhappy or extraordinary confession was ever made by a distinguished public man than that of Mr. Gladstone, when he admitted that although agitation had been proeceding in this country for over twelve months, in the years 1879 and 1880, after the Land League had been established, and although innumerable meetings had been held, that he - who could go so far afield over sea and mountain to rake up the woes of the Bulgarians. the Greeks, the Italians and the Poles-knew absolutely nothing whatever about what was transpiring in Ireland. Now, I do think that, even Now, I do think for the sake of policy, a prime minister of this great empire would have abstained from making a confession of that nature, because what does it involve? It involves this -- that if the greatest intellect, and. I believe, the most generous mind among the English people in relation to Ireland -that is to say, the mind of Mr. Gladstone -was in a state of blank with regard to what was proceeding in Ireland, what must have been the condition of the rank and file of his three or four hundred followers. If he, who, I believe, out of office had the best sources of information -- nonofficial information -open to him, who had a large experience in governing this country, who had previously passed the land act in 1870, and who had heard it debated time and time again with regard to its deficiencies by MR. BUTT AND THE THEN IRISH PARTY

in the House of Commons, if he was unaware of the condition of Ireland, what steps was than a Clerkenwell explosion to open the land must be driven beneath the surface." mind of Englishmen, and I confess I atways thought this was more or less of a rhetorical redundancy, a striking phrase used by the English are, but I find the condition that he himself -whom we must believe requires no Clerkenwell explosion to quicken his intellect -- was in a)solute and complete ignorance after hundreds of meetings had been addressed by Parnell, by Davitt and by the other gentlemen in connection with the Land League, from scores of platforms throughout this country. When we find the prime minister of England standing up to make a confession of this kind, I am absolutely appalled when I consider what must be the condition of the rank and file of the British Parliament, before whom we have to go to plead the cause of right and justice in the name of the Irish nation. How was it, we ask ourselves-what was it that first induced Mr. Gladstone to pay attention to the demands of Ireland? So far as I can gather it was the outrages that were committed in the country. And we are, therefore, to understand that the British Parliament is absolutely deafto like Earl Spencer are deluding and deceiving argument, and that the best speaking trumpet to reach these deaf cars is

THE MOUTH OF A BLUNDERBUSS.

That is what we are given to understand by the prime minister of this country. You may argue, you may demonstrate, you may speechify, you may reassemble in your thousands, you may pass resolutions, you may send your representatives to Parliament, but until the rattle of slugs are heard upon the roadside the prime minister of England will not even take the trouble of investigating the ordinary facts in connection with the commonest grievances of our native land. I must say that I regard that as a painful and melancholy confession. It shows to my mind in the first place, how hopeless it would be for us to go to the British Parlia-ment and simply rely upon argument or upon logic. It shows, in the next place, the absolute necessity there is for the Irish people sending men into l'arliament who don't go there merely prepared to argue or indulge in rhetoric; and it shows, in the next place, the absolute necessity of the Irish people standing firm behind their representatives in insisting upon their just demands. I think in every cabin throughout Ireland the proclamation of ignorance which the prime minister has made with regard to his know ledge of the state of this country in the year

1880, when he took office, ought to be cut out, if the people have a chimneypiece, should b hung up above it. Because it is the only way by which the people of this country will begin to understand the character of the race and nation with which they have todeal when they come to realize that it is the greatest man, the man who has done for Ireland, and who, I believe, is willing

TO DO MORE FOR IRELAND, than any living Englishman-that this great man, with his great mind and enormous in-tellect, who had failed, in face of the information showered upon him from platform after platform, had failed to grasp the elementary necessities of Ireland at a time when the country was absolutely in the throes of starvation and agitation. I need not refer further to the address of the right honorable gentleman, but I simply desire to enter my protest from first to last against his assumptions and his line of argument. I deny his hypotheses, and I utterly repudiate his conclusions. And above all, I would like to point out the fact that while Mr. Gladstone confesses to his ignorance of the state of Ircland, and the failure of the potato crop, and the famine that was prevailing in the country; that the National Land League had made an appeal to America, and had sent out Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon to that country to beg for alms; of the fact that the Mansion House, under the presidency of Lord Mayor Gray, and even Dublin Castle under the Duchess of Marlborough, had started funds to relieve the tamine. While all these things were going on, he was not aware of what was aking place, and as soon as he was made aware of it, his first action was to indict for conspiracy the men who conveyed him the information. He took office in May, and in November his attorney-general was instructed to indict thirteen or fourteen members of the Land League, whose action alone was the source and was the cause of any information the prime minister could have possessed, except such information as may have reached him by means of at a 1 3 million makes in the first

prime minister could have possessed from the that country, this year; grant and the first property of

action of the Land League and from the action of the Irish members of Parliament from the sum of his knowledge upon the situation, I say that the only knowledge he could have Irish Affairs A Stunning Ectort by the of the state of the country would be the daily reports of outrages in the English papers, and therefore, when we remember the fact that he prosecuted, and subsequently imprisoned every man of those who conveyed him the information which produced the resolve of the Government to page the land bill, we must Spencer in the prosecution of the late Dublin then come to the conclusion that he attached much more importance to the patter of bullets through the daily newspapers than he did to the argument and logic of the repre-Mr. Gladstone's recent admission of ignorance on Irish affairs, and arraigned the House of Lords as the idiotic enemy of the progress of that liberal opinion which will soon pull it reading speech and the second reading speech of the Prime Minister in introducing the land bill, I defy anyone to discover any ground for the introduction of that measure. and that is one of the amazing instances of parliamentary tactics, that while recognizing the necessity of an agrarian revolu-tion and a great agrarian measure the gentleman who introduced it from first to last never said one single word to justify the measure which he placed before in the heavenly patronage of the Vir-Parliament, because he knew very well that gin Mary. For Us, weighed down any argument that he could use to justify the with the burden of such and so Parliament, because he knew very well that gin land bill would have justified the men whom he had indicted for conspiracy, and would have justified the conduct of the men whom at that time his chief secretary (Mr. Forster) was detaining in Kilmainham jail. Well, kindred to that subject and to the impossibility of reason or logic winning anything from the English Parliament, we have the

THE SUBJECT OF AGRARIAN LEGISLATION roin that important authority, the Lord Lieutenant, upon yesterday. Now, I have come to the conclusion that the Lord Lieutenant must be a man of a very reduced state of intellect. I think his mind must be greatly impoverished by the period that he had to spend in this country, so that when he gets out of the track of law and order speeches he can scarcely be held responsible for the words that he utters. And lord lieutenants generally, I have remarked, when they get out of the beaten track of "law and order," are ex-tremely unfortunate in their observations. It was a predecessor of this gentleman—who, I may remark, in passing, was a great man while he served the turn of the government in this country, and was signing warrants for the arrest of suspects, but was succeed at in Midlothian as a it necessary for Irishmen to take to bring the gushing philanthropist by the prime minister condition of Ireland before the mind of the on Tuesday last—it was the previous lord ordinary Englishman? Mr. Gladstone pre- lieutenant who was guilty of the observation viously informed us that it takes nothing less | that "the manifestations of discontent in Irerank that remark as only second in assinity to the observation of Earl Spencer yesterday upon the Irish land question. He said: "I right honorable gentleman for the purpose of think it essential that the people of this counshowing how dense and thick-witted the try should not be deluded into believing that try should not be deluded into believing that they are to get many more concessions, but that they must be content with the enormous concessions that have been made and work and live accordingly." Than go hragh, as we used to say. We are not to get any more "concessions." Well, I would like to know who is going to stop us from getting them. Is Mr. George Bolton or Mr. Walsh of the Constitutional Club, or is it Earl Spencer himself, who, in the course of the next six or eight months after THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT,

declaration on

will be wafted on a tidal wave back to his own country? Gentlemen, either we who are working this movement in Ireland—either we are fools and deluders, as Earl Spencer boldly observes, or else he is. Either we who have been elected as representatives and leaders of the people, are deceiving the people in telling them that, further, what are calted concessions are possible; or persons them when they say they are impossible. Now, upon this gem and jewel of a remark by his excellency I would say this much-We have been familiar with these non possumus declarations by British statesmen for time out of mind, and we have heard them upon every subject upon which this country was agitated, and the Irish people have triumphed in spite of them. Whether Earl Spencer thinks it essential or not that they should not get further concessions, as they are called, they mean to have, they shall have and they will have. And if declarations such as that of Earl Spencer were accepted by the people it would be a bad day for what was called law and order, because if the Irish people believe they can get no further con-cession by peaceful agitation, they would resort to the old weapons which won so much for them in the past. Shake the confidence of the people in their legitimate leaders, and the people will go back to illegitimate leaders; shake the confidence of the people in open agitation and the people will go back to secret conspiracy; so that the government will never by any such speech as that do any good, and they may do no end of harm.

If you are nervous or dyspeptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

SOREL EN FETE.

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN LAYS THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW POST OFFICE.

Sorel, Sept. 23 .- Sorel to-day witnessed one of the most successful demonstrations in honor of a public man that has ever taken place in the province, the occasion being the laying of the corner stone of the new post office at this place by the minister of public works, Sir Hector Langevin. The town was gaily decorated with flags and evergreens, and presented a gala appearance. Sir Hector Langevin, accompanied by Mr. L. H. Massue, M.P., and Mr. McCarthy, arrived by the latter's steam yacht shortly before one o'clock. The party were met by Mr. A. Germain, the Mayor, the councillors and a committee of citizens, and conducted to Royal square, where an address was presented by the Mayor on behalf of the residents of Sorel. Sir Hector having appropriately acknowledged the address, the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new building was proceeded with in the presence of an immense concourse. The Minister of Public Works afterwards visited the breakwater at St. Ann's, where he was the recipient of another address of welcome. In the evening a grand banquet was given at the Piché Hotel, which was attended by a large number, embracing members, both and the property of the pro bers of both political parties. The toast of the evening, "Our Guest," was honoured amid the greatest enthusiasm, and Sir Hector, during the course of an eloquent reply, was frequently applauded. Among the other speakers were Senator Guevremont, Mr. L. H. Massue, Hon. J. A. Dorion and Speaker Wurtele. After the banquet the town was illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and a pyrotechnic display and torchlight procession took place through the streets. Sir Hector left for Quebec at 11 by the steamer Montreal,

England will want 183,000,000 bushels of REPORTS OF OUTRAGES IN THE NEWSPAPERS. England will want 183,000,000 bushels of Uflyon subtracts the knowledge that the wheat, in addition to what is produced in THE LAST ENCYCLICAD LETTER OF POPE LEO XIII.

TO ALL OUR WENERABLE BRETHBEN THE PATELARCHS, PRIMATES, ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE CATHOLIC WORLD IN THE GRACE AND COMMUNIONS OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE.

Leo PP. XIII. - Venerable Brethren, Health and the Apostolic Benediction;

Last year, as each of you is aware, We decreed by an Encyclical Letter that, to win the help of Heaven for the Church in her trials, own impulse and the example of Our predewho in times of difficulty were wont to have recourse with increased fervour to the Blessed Virgin, and to seek her aid with special prayers. That wish of ours has been complied with, with such a willingness and unanimity that it is more than ever apparent how real is the religion and how great is the fervour of the Christian peoples, and how great is the trust everywhere placed sight of such intensity of open piety and faith has been a great consolation, and even

gives Us new courage for the facing, if that be the wish of God, of still greater trials. Indeed, from the spirit of prayer which is poured out over the house of David and the dwellers in Jerusalem, We have a confident hope that God will at length let himself be touched and have pity upon the state of His Church, and give ear to the prayers coming to Him through her whom he has chosen to be the dispenser of all heavenly graces. For these reasons, therefore, with the same causes in existence which impelled Us last

year, as We have said, to rouse the piety of all, We have deemed it Our duty to exhort again this year the people of Christendom to persevere in that method and formula of prayer known as the Rosary of Mary, and thereby to merit the powerful patronage of the great Mother of God. Inasmuch as the enemies of Christianity are so stubborn in their aims, its defenders must be equally staunch, especially as the heavenly help and the benefits which are bestowed on widow, Judith-a type of the Blessed Virgin-who curbed the ill-judged imputience of the Jews when they attempted to fix, according to their own judgment, the day appointed by God for the deliverance of His city. The example should also be borne in mind of the apostles, who awaited the supreme gift promised unto them of the Paraclete, and persevered unanimously in prayer with Mary the Mother of Jesus. For it is indeed an arduous and exceeding weighty matter that is now in hand: it is to humiliate an old and most subtle enemy in the spread-out array of his power; to win back the freedom of the Church and of her Head; to preserve and secure the fortifications within which should rest in peace the safety and weal of human society. Care must be taken therefore that, in these times of mourning for the Church, the most holy devotion of the Rosary of Mary be assiduously and piously observed, the more so that this method of prayer being so arranged as to recall in turn all the

to foster the spirit of piety. With respect to Italy, it is now most necessary to implore the intercession of the most powerful Virgin through the medium of the Rosary, since a misfortune, and not an imaginary one, is threatening—nay, rather is among Us. The Asiatic cholera, having under God's will crossed the boundary within which nature seemed to have confined it, has spread through the crowded shores of a French port, and thence to the neighboring districts on Italian soil. To Mary, therefore, we must fly—to her whom rightly and justly the Church entitles the dispenser of saving, aiding, and protecting gifts—that she, graciously hearkening to our prayers, may grant Us the help they besought, and drive far from Us the unclean plague.

mysteries of our salvation, is eminently fitted

We have therefore resolved that in this coming month of October, in which the sacred devotions to our Virgin Lady of the Rosary are solemnized throughout the Catholic world all the devotions shall again be observed which were commanded by Us this time last year. We therefore decree and make order that from the 1st of October to the 2nd of November following in all the parish churches (curialibus templis), in all public churches dedicated to the Mother of God, or in such as are appointed by the ordinary, five decades at least of the Rosary be recited, to-gether with the Litany. If in the morning the Holy Sacrifice will take place during these prayers; if in the evening the Blessed Sucrament will be exposed for the adoration of the faithful; after which those present will receive the customary Benediction. desire that, wherever it may be lawful, the local confraternity of the Rosary should make a solemn procession through the streets as a

public manifestation of religious devotion. That the heavenly treasures of the Church may be thrown open to all, We hereby renew every indulgence granted by Us last year. To all those, therefore, who shall have assisted on the prescribed days at the public recital of the Rosary, and have prayed for Our intentions-to all those who from legitimate causes have been compelled to do so in private—We grant for each occasion an indulgence of seven years and seven times for forty days. To those who, in the prescribed space of time shall have performed these devotions at least ten times either publicly in the churches or from just causes in the privacy of their homes-and shall have expiated their sins by Confession and have received Communion at the altar, We grant from the treasury of the Church a plenary indulgence. We also grant this full forgiveness of sins and plenary remission of punishment to all those who, either on the Feast day itself of our Blessed Ludy of the Rosary, or on any day within the subsequent eight days, shall have washed the stains from their souls and have holily partaken of the Divine banquet, and shall have also prayed in any church to God and His most holy Mother for Our intentions. As We desire also to consult the interests of those who live in country districts, and are hindered, especially in the month of October, by their agricultural labors, We permit all We have above decreed, and also the holy indirigences gainable in the month of October, to be postponed to the following months of November or December, according to the prudent decision of the Or-

We doubt not, venerable brethren, that rich and abundant fruits will be the result of these efforts, especially if God, by the bestowal of His heavenly graces, bring an added increase to the fields planted by Us and ded increase to the helds planted by Us and watered by your zeal. We are certain that the faithful of Christandom will hearken to the utterance of Our Anostolic authority with the same fervor of faith and piety of which, they gave most ample guidence last year. May Our Heavenly Patroness, invoked by Us through the Rosary, graciously, be with Us and obtain that, all disagreements of opinion being removed and Christianity restored throughout the world. We may obtain from God the wished for peace in the Church, In pledge of that boon, to you, your clergy, and the flock entrusted to your care, We lovingly bestow the Apostolic Benedic-

Given in Rome, at St. Peter's, the 30th of August, 1884, in the seventh year of Qur Pontificate.

PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

LEO. PR. XIII.

ROME, Sept. 25 .- It is stated that the Pope's Encyclical on Liberalism denounced systems where religion is not the prime factor in the practical politics of the State. Liberal ism in Italy, Belgium and Switzerland is especially denounced. The Encyclical is intended to draw together and consolidate Catholics all over the world.

COMETS.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 23.—The comet discovered by Dr. Wolf, of Zurich, was observed last night by Prof. Barnard. It has a well defined nucleus and a faint short tail away from the sun. The comet discovered by Mr. Barnard on July 16th has lately shown a with the burden of such and so wonderful increase of brilliancy. According great trials and evils, We confess that the to his theory it should have almost faded away.

EARL SPENCER'S SUCCESSOR.

London, Sept 23.—There will soon be a change in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ireland. It is certain that Earl Spencer will retire from that post not later thannext year, and it is quite possible that he may resign within a few weeks, It is reported that the Marquis of Ripon is to succeed Lord Spencer as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. This statement is doubted in view of Lord Ripon's delicate health.

THE BELGIAN LIBERALS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Liberals of Belgium are sharply criticised by all the Liberal papers in Europe for their refusal to accept the results of constitutional government when the results are against them. Having outbidden in bigotry and dogmatism the most illiberal and fanatical party in Europe, they now have recourse to violence. The alarmists look for nothing short of civil war. The us by God are the more usually the fruits of king is hooted daily. The Radical papers our perseverance. It is good to recall to speak of him as Mr. Leopold Cobourg and memory the example of that illustrious street crowds shout for a republic; but the street crowds shout for a republic; but the gravest danger in it all is that the disorder may provoke foreign intervention.

ANTI-CHINESE DECISIONS. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—Justice Field in hearing the Chinese haheas corpus cases yestesday ruled that a wife could not enter the country on her husband's certificate; she must have one of her own issued by the Chinese government. A new and extraordinary feature in relation to the Chinese Restrictions Act has been developed. The collector of Port Sears has held, and his interpretation has been confirmed by Deputy Collector Jerome, that Chinese merchants resident in the United States who propose visiting any foreign country must go to China and procure certificate from the Chinese government, or they will not be permitted to re-enter the United States.

DECLINE OF THE BRITISH DRAMA.

MRS. KENDAL SAYS THAT THE STAGE IS GO-ING TO THE DOGS.

London, Sept. 25 .- Mrs. Kendal, who manages the St. James' theatre conjointly with ier husband, and who formerly fascinated London audiences under her maiden name of Madge Robertson, to day gave another proof of her versatility, by lecturing before the lies was attacked by an organized and Social Science Congress at Birmingham. Her subject was the British Drama, and she gave were almost unable to reach the palace and the grave and reverend scientists, who listened to her discourse, some very trenchant views to think about. According to Mrs. Kendal's statements, the British drama was in a fair way of going to the dogs and what there was left of it that was worth saving could only be preserved by energetic measures. The critics, she declared, are both venal and ignorant. They brought to their high task neither the ability to judge fairly of honest efforts nor the desire to do justice. They were governed first by the interests of their advertising departments, and second by gifts from unscrupulous managers. Another langer that menaced the drama was found in the ease with which

EMPTY HEADED SPRIGS OF NOBILITY found their way upon the stage and crowded off those whom the stage afforded their only means of livelihood, and who were, therefore, compelled to be faithful and painstaking. Nowaday, said Mrs. Kendal, a fop of fashion consults his tailor and his mirror, and decides that he will go upon the stage. That affords him an opportunity to air his masculine graces before some hundreds of women, and s, therefore, the best possible feeder of his vanity. In earlier and better days his ancestors, if he ever had any, showed their skill and courage in the hunt, the chase, and in warfare, but our modern heroes are well content to walk through a small part of parlour comedy in a poodle dog wig. Mrs. Kendal next paid her respects to the printers. She declared that two of the worst evils that afflicted the stage were the insatiable thirst for notoriety on the part of actors and actresses and the over advertising that was done by managers under pressure from printers, lithographers, and bill posters. Among the

UNWORTHY ADVERTISING DODGES recent days, she mentioned the illness of Miss Ellen Terry. That lady, she said, had a sore arm and ostentatiously displayed it in a bandage and sling while playing the part of Olivia. Then she took to her bed towards the end of a dull season with what all the finited brown was but a slight illness and her friends knew was but a slight illness, and straw was strewn in front of her house to deaden the noise of traffic, while Miss Terry and her friends were feasting inside. letins of her condition were concected, published and read as regularly as though the Queen herself had been ill. Mrs. Kendel disclaimed any intention to reflect upon Miss Terry's histrionic ability, which she considers great, but she thought that such ad vertising clap-trap was unworthy of her, either as an actress or as a woman of mature When Mrs. Kendal concluded her remarks she was greeted with a tumult of applause from the savants, which proved that she had lost none of the popularity which she nas so long and so deservedly held with the

The amenities of journalistic life in Nevada are spiced with originality. One editor recently declared that his "esteemed contemporary has been known to kiss a child and inoculate it with delirium tremens.'

A defaulting New York cashier has been scritched to seven months' imprisonment. It is understood that he intends to appeal against the sentence as unconstitutional The Prench Bishops and the Pope. The Political Situation in Belgium.

PARIS, Sept. 17 .- The Paris correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes :-The reply of the three French Cardinals to the Encyclical Nobilissima Gallorum pens has only just been published. Baris, Lyons, and Toulouse, which may be called the three great and ancient primacies of the Church in France, have once more testified to the un-swerving loyalty and gratitude with which every expression of the Holy See is received. The other Bishops have all replied to Leo XIII., and the chief pastor of Christen-dom holds in his hand this great record of the death and burial of the plague of Gallicanism. But words of those great churchmen Guibert, Caverot, and Desprez carry with them a weight that makes them worthy of the attention of even English Catholics. The letter begins by thanking the Holy Father for his sympathy in the midst of a struggle which is ever increasing. The enemies of God's Church in France are stealthy and insincere. They know full well that the majority of citizens have too much to occupy their attention in their daily life to be able to detect the foe if he is able to do without his favorite ally-disorder and revolution. But the Bishops have their mission to guard the citadel, and they will always, as in this instance, warn the faithful against legis-lation which endangers their salvation, and which emanates from the lodges of the secret societies. The Cardinals say with truth that the clergy are not responsible for the acts of an Infidel Government. They have never plotted against the Republic as they never did against the Empire. All they hav asked of M. Jules Ferry and his adherents has been loyal adherence to the Concordat. In this the Episcopate confess with disappointment they have failed. The Concordat has been distorted and twisted in an inimical sense and the consciences of the Catholic millions of France have been shocked by repeated displays of almost official blasphemy. The Concordat was an answer to the petition of Napoleon I., who wisely felt that he could never conquer anarchy until religionhad been restored. To use this great contract as a means of paralysing the action of the Church is a blunder and a crime. The three Cardinals promise to observe the same moderation that they have always shown in their dealings with the civil power in the hope that the words of the Vicar of Christ may find some response amongst those who imagine they can stamp out Catholicism in France, but who will pro-

ther against the French Church. BELGIAN LIBERALS AND CATHOLICS.

bably find, like the unfortunate Gambetta.

that they are powerless. That statesman

found to his cost that his anti-Christian poli-

cy was the cause of his personal downfall,

and the French Republic may yet have to ac-knowledge that it will have to be Christian

or go to the wall. The reply of the Pope to

the Bishop of Perigeux may be taken as the

" corona" of this great testimony of Faith. It

was wise that these documents should not

have been published until now. Like good

fruit they have ripened, and what was true

when the letters were written is doubly true

now, and will serve as a guide to Chamber

and Senate in its further legislation for or ra-

The visitor to Brussels who happened to be passing through the streets of that city on the Sunday before last would have been struck by the tranquillity of Catholics in the face of a so-called Liberal demonstration, in which every attempt was made to provoke them. Not only was the tone of their adversaries most aggressive, but even banners with the most blasphemous inscriptions were borne in procession with impunity. Last Sunday the same visitor would have been inexpressibly shocked to find an imposing counter demonstration of Catho give in their petition to the King. Even the French Republican papers blame the monstrous injustice of the so-called Liberals of Brussels and Antwerp, who cannot believe that their adversaries have any influence or numerical strength, and who lose their heads when they find that Belgium is as Catholic as ever, notwithstanding the efforts of solidaires and other soul-desthe troying secret societies. The Belgian Catholies have evidently behaved with firmness and moderation. Had they resented the attack upon them beyond the limit of self-defence there might have been terrible bloodshed, and a mob of miscreants might have pillaged the shops. The blame for such an outbreak would have inevitably been laid at the door of the Catholics. But neither the hoot-ings, the tearing up of Catholic ban-ners, nor the pelting rain have been able to transform our brethren in Belgium into dumb dogs. They have fought constitutionally for the Christian edu-cation of their children and they have renewed diplomatic relations between Catholic Belgium and the Holy Sec. They need not be over anxious, because the enemy has been goaded to fury at the sight of a tremendous gathering and a moral victory. Such a show of strength will teach French Catholics to unite at the voting urns, instead of being divided into Royalists, Orleanists and Bona partists, and so playing into the hands of the adversaries of all order.

"My daughter has taken the medicine faithfully, according to directions, and her her hearth and spirits are now perfect. The humor is all gone from her face. I wish every anxious mother might know what a blessing Ayer's Sarsaparilla is in such cases.

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Bonner says "It does not hurt a fast horse to go fast any more than it does a slow horse to go slow, and it doesn't hurt Maud S. make a quick mile more than it hurts a hitching post to stand still." A London newspaper, devoted to hotel in-

A London newspaper, devoted to hotel interests, laments the fact that the hotel busines of England is gradually slipping into the hands of foreigners, owing to English insortivity.

New Yorkers are so busy talking of Maille gan and Morosini that even the daily failured in Wall street no longer interests them. Itself adulteration of the country in some parts of the country and editional adulteration of the country in the street no longer interests them.

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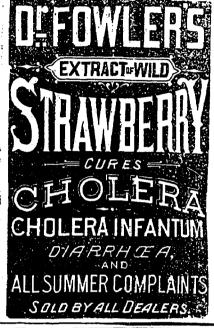
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A FARMERS' FATAL FEUD.

THREE MEMBERS OF ONE FAMILY ON TRIAL

FOR MURDAR.

GODERICH, Ont., Sept. 25,-The Blyth mur ler case occupied the attention of the court this afternoon. The murder arose out of a family feud that existed for years between adjoining farms in the townships of Hullett and Wawanosh. Early on the morning of May 26th last, Wm. Mains, the deceased. and his two sons, George and John, were walking down the Goderich road to Blyth, where John wished to take the early train to his home in Tuckersmith. On their way they met three of the Beamish family. James Beamish, the father, and Henry James and Thomas Manasseh, his two sons. The sons had been quarrelling openly for a couple of days previous, and the two fathers stopped when they drew near each other. Mr. Beamish asked what the row had been about, and made overtures of peace. While they talked, according to the evidence of John Mains, given this afternoon, Henry James Beamish, who, with his brother, had been standing some little distance off, came up, threw off his coat, and with an oath struck old Mr. Mains in the face, then clinched with him and threw him to the ground. The Mains boys wildly expostulated, but did not attempt to violently interfere, thinking their father was capable of attending to himself. Finally, however, Thomas Manassch Beamish and George Mains got squabbling some little distance off, and during the duel fight Wm. Beamish, a younger son, came up to the place, carrying a comple of clubs. One of these he gave to his father, who was standing by his son and old Mr. Mains. John Mains had gone to aid his brother, but when about half way there he heard his father groaning and returned to his side. Old Mc. Beamish was standing over the prostrate form with a heavy club in his hand and warned John Mains to stay away or he would dash his brains out. The other two stopped their squabble and undivided interest was given to the original conflict. The two Mains boys endeavored to help their father, but the Beamishes prevented them and all three of the Beamishes set upon old Mr. Mains, James Henry Beamish still keeping him down and doing the principal part of the slugging. When they left old Mr. Mains was badly kicked and bruised and in an almost insensible condition. He died at 10 o'dock that night, though two doctors were in constant attendance. After death a post morten examination revealed the fact that he had died of congestion of the brain caused by a ruptured artery. The crown claims that the artery was ruptured during the fight, that the Beamishes knew that the three Mains would pass that way that morning, that the clubs brought to the place by the younger son were made expressly for the purpose of injuring the Mains, that the Beamishes had made frequent threats to kill old Mr. Mains a day of highly estimate property of cleaning the two previous. The Beamishes were arraigned whole mass of blood, which, in its renovated this afternoon and pleaded not guilty to the this afternoon and pleaded not guilty to the charge. Mr. Osler, for the defence, submitted the first witness to a long and tedious cross-examination this afternoon, but failed to break down his evidence in any important particular. During the trial the three prisoners were very much agitated, old Mr. Beamish in particular being unable to control

his face or his feelings, and watched the pro-

ceedings with the closest interest In appear.

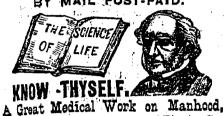
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E. N. ST. JEAN,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

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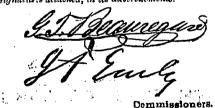


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"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Indaminatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years. W. H. Moore,"

Durham, In., March 2, 1882. PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggitts; \$1, six bottles for \$5.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S * VEGETABLE COMPOUND *

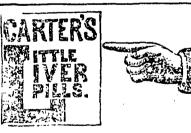
* * * * * IS A POSITIVE CURE * * * * For all of those Painful Complaints and * * Weaknesses so common to our best * * * * * * FEMALE POPULATION. * * * *

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FE-MALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, IN-FLAMMATION AND ULCERATION. FALLING AND DIS-PLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAK-NESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE. ALL CRAVING FORSTIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAK-ALL CRAYING FORSTIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CHERS BLOATING, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DESILITY,
DEFRESSION AND INDIGESTION. * * * * *
*THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN,
WEIGHT AND BACKAGHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY
CURED BY ITS USE. * * * * * * *
*IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUM-STANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT

* AG-ITS PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLASS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY. 2 * * * FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN ** FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN EITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPRESSED, * *
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGITABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price 31. Six bottles for \$5. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges on receipt of price as above, Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered. *
No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER FILLS. They cure Constitution, Billousness and Torpidity of the Liver. Events per box.

BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE Sugar Coated Pills

Regulate the Stomach and Liver.



CURE

Sick Hondache and relieve all the troubles incl. deut to a billions state of the system, such as Dizziness, Manson, Drowsiness, Dairess after cating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

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

HEAD

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

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

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,



HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Loosen screws and nuts by : pouring on the thread a little kerosenc. Preserve carpets and prevent dust rising from between the boards of the floor, by lay

ing down under the carpets large sheets of paper. POTATO SALAD,—Cold boiled potatoes in slices, also one onion and small garlic; then season with two tablespoonfuls of salad oil,

one-half pint of vinegar; pepper and salt to taste; to be mixed three hours before serving; serve cold. STEWED CUCUMBERS .- Pare the cucumbers and lay in salt and water for half an hour.

Cut each cucumber lengthwise into four pieces, sprinkle with a little pepper and salt flour and fry slightly in a little butter, drain and cover with as much rich cream and milk, one part each, as will cover them, and stew gently until they are tender Tomato Salad.—Pare with sharp knife. Slice and lay in salad bowl. Make dressing as follows: Work up saltspoonful each of salt, pepper and iresh made mustard, with two tablespoonfuls of salad oil, and when the coupling the religious and salad oils.

thoroughly mixed, adding only a few drops at a time: whip in with an egg beaten, four tablespoonfuls of vinegar; toss up with fork. STUFFED TOMATOES .-- Get them as large and firm as possible; cut a round place in top of each, scrape out all the soft parts; mix with state bread crumbs, corn, onions, parsley, butter, pepper and salt; chop very line, and fill tomatoes; carefully bake in moderately hot oven; put a little butter in

pan : see that they do not burn or become Corn Muffins .- One pint corn meal, one pint of flour, one tablespoonful sugar, one powder, one tablespoonful lard, two eggs, one pint wilk. Sift together commeal, flour, sugar, salt and powder; rub in lard cold, and eggs beaten, and milk; mix into batter of consistence of enp cake; muffin pans to be cold and well greased, then fill two-thirds. Bake in hot oven 15 minutes.

CAULIFLOWER. -Plunge a head of cauliflower in salt water several times to remove any insect. Boil ten minutes in salt water, drain on sleve, put cauliflower in buttered dish. Melt piece of butter size of an egg; add to it one tablespoonful of flower, stir on the fire our minute, add gill of milk, a quantities of metal has seen and gill of milk, a quantities of metal has seen and gill of milk, a quantities of metal has seen and gill of milk, a quantities of metal has seen and gill of milk. tity of grated cheese, pepper and salt. Stir the sauce till it boils. Pour over the cauliflower, sprinkle over it a few browned bread crumbs, set it in a moderate oven for a few minutes to bake.

GRAHAM CRACKERS.—One quart best Graham flour, two tablespoonfuls sugar, nalf tea-spoonful salt, half teaspoonful baking powder, two tablespoonfuls hutter, little more than half pint milk. Sift together Graham, sugar, salt and powder: rub in lard cold, add milk mix into smooth, consistent dough, knead well five minutes. Roll with rolling pin to thickness of half an inch; cut with knife into small, envelope-shaped crackers. Bake in rather hot oven with care (as they burn readily) ten minutes. Handle carefully while hot; when cold, store for use.

PRESERVED QUINCES.—Pare, quarter and core them, save skins and cores. Put quinces over fire with just water enough to cover them, and simmer till soft, but do not let them cook till they break. Take out fruit and spread on dishes to cool; add parings and cores to water in which quinces were boiled; stew it an hour; then strain through jelly bag; to each pint of this liquor allow a pint of sugar. Boil and skim this, put in fruit and boil 15 minutes. Take all off the fire, and let stand in deep dish 24 hours. Then drain off syrup, let it boil, put in quinces, and boil 15 minutes. Take out fruit again, spread on dishes, boil syrup down to a jelly nearly. Put fruit into jars two-thirds full, and cover with the syrup. The quinces will be a fine deep-red color.

KEPT SIXTY YEARS IN A PEN.

SHOCKING CRUELTY TO AN INSANE WOMAN BY HER INHUMAN PARENTS.

AUBURN, N.Y., Sept. 19 .-- An almost un-

Actions, N. 1., Sept. 19.—An almost unparalleled case of cruelty has been discovered by John Moulvey, agent of Hedry Bergh, acting for the Humane Society, in Cato, ten miles from this city. A woman of sixty years, a lunatic by birth, was found in a pen 8 by 12 feet, entirely naked, groveling in filth. Her name is Angeling. Hoyt, and she has a third interest in a farm of 100 acres, the homestead in which she has been confined her entire life. The room is in the corner of a woodshed and is without plaster. It has one door and a small window, which is closed with a board, admitting no light. Her father was a penurious man, and began the course of treatment which has been continued since his death by her brother and sisters. Her mother died three years ago, and her only attendant is a sister aged fifty, a confirmed opium-cater. Her brother-in-law, James B. Knapp, operates the farm, and the only excuse given by him is that the present treatment is less costly than confinement in an asylum. pen is supposed to be cleaned once a week, when fresh straw is thrown in. The woman sits picking at the straw all the time, and when dressed tears her clothing. Before she lost her teeth she would tear a huffale robe into pieces. The relatives of the woman are wealthy, and it is thought she is kept in this condition to save her property for themselves. Previous to the admission of Moulvey and his companious Knapp threw a shirt over the woman and gathered the fifth in a corner, covering it with an old carpet. The woman has no gray hairs, her checks are red, and she is apparently healthy, notwithstanding her wretched surroundings. She has lost the use of her lower limbs and cannot stand. The overseer of the poor will send the woman to the asy lum as soon as an order can be obtained, and her custodian will be proceeded against for misdemeanor. The woman has a brother in affluent circumstances living near.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

AN INFORMER'S EVIDENCE — AN IRISH LITERATURE WANTED.

DUBLIN, Sept. 24:—Patrick Cole, an informer in the trial of the thirteen prisoners charged with conspiracy to murder Wm. Smith, has made an affidavit declaring that smith, has made an amount declaring that the evidence he gave, which in a measure secured the conviction of six of the accused, was concocted, that he was paid for it, and coached by the prosecution. The recantation was made in the presence of three priests, who propose to impeach the evidence on

which the accused were convicted.

Cork, Sept. 24. Justin McCarthy, in delivering an inaugural address to night to the Young Ireland Society, dwelt at considerable length upon the necessity for the establishment of an Irish national literature. He denounced all attempts at the denationalizing of the Trish, the denationalizing

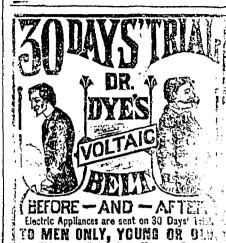
Veril; the composer; a seventy-t ree years of age. He has snow white hair and mustache. He has writtem and published 125 operas.



It is one of the most powerful and permaner perfumes prepared. A single drop will be found sufficient to scenta handkerchief or even a room. It is put up in a new style of glass-stoppered bottles and sold by all perfumers and druggists.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (SOLE AGENTS.)

MONTREAL



WHO are suffering from Nervous Decided Lost Vitality, Lace of Nervo Four Vision, Wasting Wishnesses, and all those of the Personal Nature resulting from Arest Course Course. Specific and complete in the grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Centre Sound tone for Historical Pamplilities. Add VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MIGH,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court. No. 203. Dame Engenic Perreault, of the City of Montreal, wife of Pierre aux tiens Marien, of the same place, trader, duly authorized à estér en justice agains action for separation as stituted in this cause.

Montreal, 23rd August, 1884.

T. & C. C. Dellorimier,

Attorneys for Plaintiff. justice against her said husband, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been in-

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CAIN Health and Happiness. How ? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?

Are your nerves wealt?

"Kidney Work cured me from nervous weakness, after I wan not expected to live." Mr. M. dodwin, Ed. Christian Monitor, Cloveland, O. Have you Bright's Discuss?
"Kitney-Wort cired in when my water was just it like chalk and then like blood."
Frank Wilson, Peabour, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes? "Kidney-Wortlathomost successful remedy l http://www.distathomost sumediator liet." Wiver usod. Gives almost immediator liet." With the control of the contr

Have you Liver Complaint? ""(Idney Wortcured me of chronic Liver Phone of after I prayed to die.")

Renry Ward, late Col. Onth Nat. Guerd, N. V.

Is your Back lame and aching? I "Lidney-Wort, it bottle) cured me when I was so we have I had to rell out of head." C. M. Tallouige, Mitwaukee, Was A Have you Kidney Diseasor N "Midney-Wort made me sound in the cast kein a ofter yours of unsuccessful destorbing. Its worth and to be a second in the worth and to be a second in the worth a second in the worth and the beautiful to be a second in the worth a second in the worth and the second in the worth and t

Are you Constituted? Ridney-Wort causes only event bloom of loured after 16 years use of other means need Nelson Fairchill, b. Albers, T.

Have you Malaria?

"Ridney-Vort has done better than any other?"
amely I have ever used in the pa.

Dr. 12 R. Clara, bouta Hero, Vi. 8 Aro you Bilious?

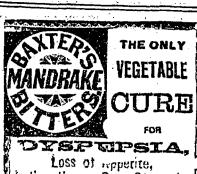
"Klings Wert has denount man good than any other remody I have ever taken, the lat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Post in "Kidney-West permanently care (1996) piles, Dr. W. C. Kline recommends distance.
Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Pression (1)

Are you Rheumatism racked? "Kidney-Wort cured mo. offer I was riven up t die by puralcians and I had saffer deale - year o." Elbridge Malcolm, West Furb, Laine

Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Work cand me of pectar tradics of everal years tradical know the new sort praise it."
"Mr. II Lamereaux, 110 LA 1867- Va. If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Talto

KIDNEY WORE THE BLOOD CLEANSER.



Indigestion, Sour Stomach,

Habituai Costiveness,

Sick Headache and Biliousness.

Price, 95, per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

The Bed External Remedy for

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, He h Wounds, Turns and Scalds, Prosect Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One tri: I will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction,

Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE,

MENERAL DOWNS' ELIXIR MENERAL DOWNS

N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALGAMIC YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure or Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases in young or old. Sold EVERYWHERE. Price 25c. and \$1,00 per Bottle. DOWNS' ELIXIR

St. Marys Carriage Man'f g Co'y,

Division o Surplus Stock will take place o OCTOBER 22nd, 1884. SCESCRIBE NOW

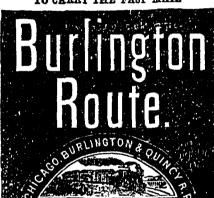
This is the best investment in the Country. Send fo JAS. THOMPSON, H. A. L. WHITE,
President, Sec.-Treas

SHARES FOR SALE \$2 EACH

Marys, Ont AGERTS WANTED BIG COMMISSION.

A DVERTISING Contracts made for THIS PAPER, which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS, McConmick Block, Chicago, 11L.

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GOING WEST. ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS, Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Omnia to

OENVER, or via Kansas City and Atchison to Benver, con-necting in Union Depots at Kansas City, Atchison, Ometa and Denver with through trains for

SAN FRANCISCO, and all points in the Far West. Shortest Line to KANSAS CITY, And all points in the South-West. TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS Should not forget the fact that Round Trip thests at reduced rates can be purchased via this Great Through Line, to all the Health and Plensure Resorts of the West and South-West, including the Mountains of COLORADO, the Valley of the Yosemite, the

and all points in the Mexican Republic.

Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the Government and Railroad Lands in Nebraska, Kausas, Texas, Colorado and Washing-ton Territory. It is known as the great TRROUGH CAR LINE of America, and is universally admitted to be the Finest Equipped Radirond in the World for all classes of Travel.

Through Tickets via this line for sale at all Radirond Coupon Tickets via this line for sale at all Radirond Coupon Ticket Offices in the United States and Cauda.

T. J. POTTER,

Vice-Fres. and Gen. Manager.

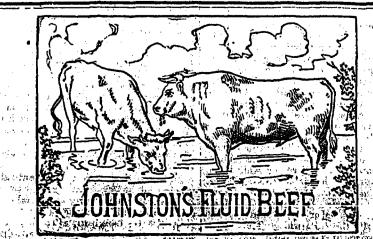
PERCISVAL LOWELL.

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They are recognized as THE BEST for all uses in which close time and durability are requisites. Sold in principal cities and towns by the COMPANY'S



the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, showly, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dread-ful disease progresses If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys be come more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this dis-tressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17 Farrington Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very

and branch, out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York, October 2nd, 1882.

foundation of the disease, and drives it, root

Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspensia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise ar yone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so. Yours respectfully,
R. TURNER.

Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family

physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness. St. Mary street, Peterborough,

November 29th, 1881. Sir, -It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking

two bottles of it I feel quite cured. I am, Sir, yours truly, Mr. A. J. White. William Brent Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882. Mr. A. J. White,-Dear Sir-I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health. -- I re-

it has restored me to the main, yours respectfully,

John H. Lightfoot.

15th August, 1883. Dear Sir.—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took end of doct r's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life. Yours truly,

Yours truly, (Signed) N. Webb, Mr. White. Chemist, Calne.

September 8th, 1883. Dear Sir,-I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours, Vincent A. Wills, (Signed) Chemist-Dentist. To Mr. A. J. White. Merthyr Tydvil.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,-Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so con-stant and the satisfaction so great.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

W. Bowker. (Signed) To A. J. WHITE, Esq.
A. J. WHITE, (limited) 67 St. James street. Montreal.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, EAST TORONTO.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW

CHURCH. On Sunday afternoon last. His Grace Archbishop Lynch laid the corner-stone of St. Joseph's Church, East Toronto. The weather was anything but fine. During the morning the outlook was gloomy, and about half-past one o'clock the rain came. down in torrents. Thus it continued till shortly after five o'clock. About two hundred people assembled in the neighbourhood of the new church on Leslie street, about two miles east of the Don bridge at the appointed hour, and notwithstanding the rain they remained to witness the ceremony, which was delayed for some time. Among

* Allendary

tendance and played sacred music. The new edifice will face east and the corner stone was laid at the north side of the main entrance. Here, a platform had been raised and carpeted for the reception of His Grace Upon's the stone was inscribed a cross and the figures 1884." A beautifully made floral offering, in the shape of a horseshoe, had been placed on the stone by Mr. Pape. About a quarter to four His Grace, who had previously arrived in a carriage, marched in the rain, dressed in pontifi-cal robes, with mitre and crozier, from Father O'Reilly's residence to the platform, when the ceremony of laying the corner stone, as laid down by the laws of the Roman Catholic Church, was performed. Rev. Fathers O'Reilly and Kenny were also present. In the cavity in the stone were placed a corner of saveral newspapers and placed a copy of several newspapers pub-lished in Toronto, with the different coins of the day and a parchment upon which had been engrossed the following:—
I, John Joseph Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto,
did bless and lay the cornerstone of St. Joseph's Church on the 28th day of September, 1884, Church on the 28th day of September, 1884, Leo XIII., Pope; the Marquis of Landadowne, Goveraor-General of Canada; Hon. John Beverley Robinson, Lieut.-Governor of the Province; A. R. Boswell, Mayor of Toronto.' The silver trowel which His Grace used during the ceremony was the one used by Bishop Power, the first bishop of Toronto, in laying the corner stone of St. Michael's Cathedral in 1845. The ceremony was greatly marred by rain. The ceremony was greatly marred by rain, and in consequence of which it was decided to postpone the sermon by Rev. Father Kenny which was to have been delivered in the school house.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL.

Cable advices quote Hudson's Bay stock at £25, and North-West Land at 45s in London. A London (Eng.) despatch says:—Money is much firmer, owing to the increasing demand. Rates on the Continent are advancing. American railway securities are irregu-

In our money market rates of discount are 7 per cent. for good paper, casuals and re-newals being taken up at 8 per cent. Call loans are made at 4 to 5 per cent. on call. Sterling exohange has weakened to 8 5-16 to g prem. for 60-day bills, 83 prem. for demand bills between banks: 83 prem. for 60's, 9 prem. for demand bills over the counter. Drafts on New York are quoted at 1-16 discount in round amounts, ‡ prem. over the counter.

New York stocks opened steady and advanced to higher prices at noon. Western Union sold at 65; Lake Shore at 78‡; Pacific Mail at 52; Erie seconds at 56; North-West at 923; St. Paul at 784; D. & L. at 1104; Union Pacific at 543; L. & N. at 284 and X. N. at 94§. Manitoba nominal. Canada Pacific dull at 44.

Our stock market this morning was dull and irregular, but with a better undertone apparent. Gas stock was firmer, as it is gencrally believed that, although the company in its wisdom did not announce a bonus as well as a dividend, its carnings and surplus were quite sufficient to have allowed it to do so if the directors had been so disposed.

Stock Sales-I Bank of Montreal, 188; 30 do, 188; ; 1 Merchants, 110; 25 do, 111;; 2 do, 110; ; 65 do, 111;; 20 Commerce, 117;; 50 Gas, 182;; 25 do, 183; 100 Richelieu, 54;; 25 do, 54;; 25 Gas (ex div), 177;; 250

Consols in London were firmer at 1013-16 and 1011; Eric, 141; Illinois Central, 127; Canada Pacific, 46; N.Y C., 981. In New York this afternoon Manitoba sold at 92 and Canada Pacific at 441: Money 2

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW-WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Another quiet week has come and gone since last writing and we have little to add of importance to what has already come under the eyes of our readers. The general volume of business is up to the average, but the cut in prices caused by excessive competition makes profits much smaller in comparison. Country buyers, as a rule, prefer to buy small parcels of goods at a time, paying in cash, or by short dated paper, and thus securing their material at the low-est cash prices. The price of farm produce has come down, and the sale of most crops at prices now current barely covers the cost of production. Under the circumstances there is not much "boom" to anything, and we look for an uneventful fall trade. There will, no doubt, continue to be a fair distribution of wholesale goods, but the margin of profit will continue small.

In the West the wheat market took a spurt upward, but closes weak and irregular. September corn was put to 83c, at which price the outstanding 'shorts' had to settle. October corn was active and stronger and there is some talk of the corner being carried into November. This "corner" in corn, which has been the feature of the Chicago markets for some time, has been most successfully run by the promoters. Never, it is said, since the Lyons corner has corn sold above the corresponding option of wheat.

GROCERIES.—Refined sugar has met with a moderate enquiry and the market has a weaker tone, sales of granulated having been made at 6gc. Stocks of sugar are large, and it would not be surprising to see prices reduced, even below the late low range. We quote granulated 6§ to 6§c as to size of lot and quality. Molasses appears weaker, a lot of 300 puncheons Barbadoes being offered at 32c. Demand has been also. We quote to Barbadoes 32c to 34c. We quote; -- Barbadoes, 32c to 34c; slack. Porto Rico and Trinidad, 26c to 271c, and Cienfuegos, Cuba and sugar-house, 25c. The tea market has continued firm and in sellers' favor, but buyers' views require revision. Latest cables from Japan quote finest at 25c, as against 19c a few weeks ago. Low grades are scarce and wanted the world over. Fruit has been quiet. The shipments of raisins from Denia up to the middle of September have been very light, only 32,000 boxes, against 270,000 up to corresponding date last year. This shows that the bulk of the crop remains in first hands. The steamer Dracona is not expected to load at cept former prices. The tone of the market Denia for Montreal until the first week in is very steady:—A supers, 27c to 28c; B, 22c October. Old Valencias are quoted at 41c to 23c; and unassorted, 20c to 21c. Foreign for good, and old currants at 4c to 41c. stock has been quiet, fine qualities being Prunes are opening at very low prices—the scarce and firmly held. Cape is quoted at lowest for some years. The Bordeaux quo-tation is 14s. Turkey prunes are offered at to quality. 17s, cost and freight to New York. Coffee is dull and inactive, Mocha, 25c to 271c; Java, 19c to 23 c. and Jamaica, 11 c to 18c, as to sample. Rice is unchanged at \$3.50 to \$3.60. There is no change to note in spices, business having been quiet. Black pepper, 17c to 18c; white, 26c to 27c; nutmegs, 50c to 70c; cloves, 15c to 18c; ginger, 121c to 18c; cassis, 10c; to 11c, and pimento, 6c

\$17:25; and Eglinton \$16.50 per ton Finished!

iron has been in fair demand, several round lots;
of bars selling at \$1.75 to \$1.80; sheets are
quoted at \$2.40 to 2.60; and plates at \$2.50
to 2.75. Timplates have ruled fairly active
and steady. Several lots of B. B. cokes have
been placed at 15s 3d f.o.b. Liverpool. We
quote I. C. charcoals at \$4.60 and cokes at
\$4.20. Canada plates are scarce and firm,

S4.20. Canada plates are scarce and firm,

S5.00 to 10 \$4.20. Canada plates are scarce and firm, owing to delay in deliveries, makers having shut down during the hot weather. Round lots have sold at \$2.85. We quote \$2.85 to \$3.00. Ingot tin is unchanged at 211c for Straits and 221c for Lamb and Flag. Ingot copper is dull and easy at 153c, and lead unchanged at \$3.25. London cables are :—Ingot tin weak, £80 17s 6d, and best selected copper £59.

Boots and Shoes .- The trade has a fairly cheerful outlook, and manufacturers at the moment are well engaged on orders already in. Prices are unchanged and quoted as follows: Men's thick boots, waxed, \$2.50 to \$3.00; do split boots, \$1.50 to \$2.25; do kip boots \$2.50 to \$3.25; do calf boots, pegged, \$3 to \$4; do buff and pebbled Balmorals \$1.75 to \$3.00; do split do, \$1.25 to \$1.65; short shoe packs, \$1.00 to \$1.25; long do, \$1.25 to \$2.25; do. felt balmoral foxed, \$1.25 to \$1.40; do. felt buff foxed \$1.30 to \$1.60; do. felt buckled buff foxed, \$2.25 to \$2.45; do felt gaiter buff foxed, \$2.20 to \$2.30; women's buff Balmorals, \$1.00 to \$1.25; do split do, 85c to \$1.00; do prunella do 50c to \$1.50; do congress do, 50c to \$1.25; buskins, 60c to 75c; misses' pebbled and buff Balmorals, 85c to \$1.20; do split do, 75c to 90c; do prunella do, 60c to \$1.00; do congress do, 60c to 70c; children's pebbled and buff Balmorals, 60c to 80c; do split do, 55c to 60c prunella do, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per lozen, \$3.75 to \$6.50; women's summer button and tie shoes, 80c to \$1.25; misses' do. 60c to 90c; children's do, 60c to 80c.

LUMBER -There is more of a demand and prices remain as before. The exports of deals have been very fair, and freights remain unhave been very fair, and freights remain unchanged. Two steamers to London have been taken at 50s. The following are the prices at the yards, large quantities being quoted lower:—Pine, 1st quality, per M \$25 to \$40: 2nd quality, per M, \$22 M, \$35 to \$40; 2nd quality, per M, to \$24; do., shipping culls, per M, \$14 to \$16; do., 4th quality deals, per M, \$10 to \$12; do., mill culls, per M, \$8 to \$9; spruce, per M, \$10 to \$13; hemlock, per M, \$9 to \$10; ash, run of log, culls out, per M, \$15 to \$18; bass, run of log, culls out, per M, \$15 to \$20; oak, per M, \$40 to \$50; walnut, \$60 to \$100; cherry, per M, \$60 to \$80; butternut, \$25 to \$35; birch, per M, \$20 to \$25; hard maple, per M, \$20 to \$25; laths, \$1.75; shingles, \$2.00 to \$3.25; do cedar, \$1.60 to \$3.00.

HIDES.-Sales have aggregated a fair total, but chiefly in small lots. Stocks generally are light. Western buff hides have changed hands at 91c to 93c for No. 1 and 8c to 84c for No. 2. Toronto hides are—No. 1, 94c; No. 2, 9c. Hamilton-No. 1, 91, and No. 2, 81c. Dry hides are quoted at 15c for No. 1 and 13c for No. 2, and dry flints at 16c for No. 1 and 12c for No. 2. Green butchers' hides are firm at 9½c, 8½c, and 7½c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Lambskins are at

CANNED GOODS. - Lobsters are scarce, with no prospect of addition to supplies, and have made a further advance to \$5.75 to \$6 per case of four dozen. Mackerel are quiet at \$4 25 to \$4 50 per case of four dozen. Sardines are firm at \$11 per case. Canned meats are unchanged. Corned beef in 2-lb tins sells at \$3 50 per dozen; roast beef in 2-lb tins at \$4 25 to 450 per dozen; dried beef in 1-lb tins at \$2 80 per dozen; and lunch tongues in 2-lb tins at \$6 60 per dozen.

Oils.—The advance in linseed oil is sustained, the market being quiet and firm at 55c to 65c for raw and 59c to 60c for boiled. In other oils the movement has been light and prices unchanged. Steam refined seal is quoted at 59c to 62½c; pale at 55c to 57c, and straw at 52½c to 55c. Cod oil is dull at 57½c to 60c. Cod liver is quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30, and olive oil at 95c to \$1. Petroleum-There has been a steady and fairly active consumptive demand at firmer prices, and business has been satisfactory. A further addition to cost is expected to be made on October 1. We quote :- Car lets, 164c; broken lots, 164c; and single barrels, 17c to 174c.

FISH.—The receipts have continued light and trade moderate. Owing to the reported failure of the Labrador nerring fishery, hold ers of Cape Breton herrings have advanced their prices, and some now ask \$6. Sales have been made at \$5.40 to 5.50, and the actual advance has been about 50c per brl. We quote \$5 50 to 5 75. Salmon is dull; British Columbia at \$13 to \$14, and North Shore at \$16, \$15 and \$14 per brl for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Dry cod is quoted at \$4 25 to \$4 50. and No. 3 mackerel at \$7 to \$7 50 per brl. Trout and whitefish are scarce and nom-

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.—Leading lines of chemicals have shown no special change. Business has been quiet and of moderate volume. Prices are steady, with perhaps more firmness in bleach. We quote: - Bleaching powder, \$2.40 to \$2.50; bicarb. soda, \$2.30 to \$2.50; sal soda, \$1.12\frac{1}{2} to \$1.25; caustic soda, \$2.20 to \$2.30; soda ash, \$1.50 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to \$1.85; sulphate of copper, \$4.75 to \$5.00 for American and \$5.50 to \$5.75 for English. Drugs.-Trade in all branches has continued fair, with little or no large quantities moving. In prices no changes have been made Quinine is steady at \$1.75 for Howard's, and \$1.50 to \$1.60 for German in bulk. Opium is quiet at \$4.25 to \$4.40, and morphia at \$2.20 to \$2.30. Iodide potas. remains at

\$1.75 to \$1.80. SALT.—Business in salt has been moderate at steady prices, with no alteration in the relations of supply and demand. We quote: Elevens, 40 to 424c; twelves, 35 to 374. and factory filled, \$1 10 to 1 15 per bag. Higgins' Eureka remains at \$2 40 for sacks \$1 20 for halves, and 60c for quarters. NAVAL STORES-The movement all round

has been light and at unchanged prices.

Rosins continue dull at \$250 for common up to \$5 for fine clear white. Pine tar is quoted at \$3 25 to 3 50, and pitch at 2.50 to 2.70. Oakum is quoted at 6c to 10c, as to quality. Turpentine is quiet and lower at 471 to 50c. Wook.-The demand for domestic pulled wool has been more active. Sellers, however. are becoming excited and make no effort to increase the valuation, but are content to ac-

CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

There is very little passing in wheat and millers are about the only buyers. Peas are offered at 80c for future delivery, and that figure would probably be paid for cargoes on spot. Oats are easy, with a downward tendency. A boat load sold to day at 330, Browers are buying car lots of barley at 550, to 650 as to quality. Bye is neglected Ocean ony, which was delayed for some time. Among those present were noticed ex-Ald. Pape, those present were noticed ex-Ald. Pape, Messrs. James. Walsh, John Russel, Thos. Hardware. Warrants after adfected. Ocean. Hardware. Warrants after adformed at 1s 9d Liverpools. We quote:—Canada red winter wheat. So to failures in Canada were 28, against 206 in the preceding week, and 164, 173 and 112 in the corresponding weeks are buying car lots of bearley at 55c. Week, against 206 in the preceding week, and 164, 173 and 112 in the corresponding weeks are buying car lots of bearley at 55c. Week, against 206 in the preceding week, and 164, 173 and 112 in the corresponding weeks are buying car lots of bearley at 55c. Week, against 206 in the preceding week, and 164, 173 and 112 in the corresponding weeks. The to 65c as to quality. Rye is neglected. Ocean. It is a few to 65c as to quality. Rye is neglected. Ocean. It is a few to 65c as to quality. Rye is neglected. Ocean. It is a few to 65c as to quality. Rye is neglected. Ocean. It is a few to 65c as to quality. Rye is neglected. Ocean. It is a few to 65c as to quality. Rye is neglected. Ocean. It is 65c as to quality. Rye is neglected. Ocean. It is 65c as to quality. Rye is neglected. Ocean. It is 65c as to quality. Rye is neglected. Ocean. It is 65c as to 65c

\$17.25; and Eglinton, \$16.50 per ton. Finished 70c7 Flour—Fresh ground, Canadian patents

oats, 3,600; barley, 1,800; flour, 1,500 barrels; ashes, 35; butter, 341 packages; cheese; 2,752 boxes; leather, 200 rolls. Butter-Creamery has sold at outside prices, and sellers hold their own on fine fresh lots of dairy. Creamery, good to choice, 23c to 24c; Townships, fall, 21c to 21tc; do early 17tc to 20c; Morrisburg, 16c to 20c; Brockville 16c to 20c; Western, 15c to 17tc. Cheese-The cheese market is quiet at the moment We hear of a few sales of August goods at 10c to 10 c. Septembers are offered at 11 c. Liverpool was cabled 6d higher at 53s 6d. We quote September 11c to 11 c; fine to finest August 10c to 104c; fine to finest July 9c to 94; and medium goods 7c to 84c. Provisions—Mess pork, Western, \$\varphi\$ bbl, \$20 to 20.25; hams, city cured, \$\varphi\$ ib, 14 to 144c; lard, Western, in pails, \$\varphi\$ ib, 11c; lard, Canadiau, in pails, \$\varphi\$ ib, 10\frac{1}{2} to 10\frac{1}{2}c; bacon, \$\varphi\$ ib, 13 to 14c; shoulders, \$\varphi\$ ib, 10 to 11c; tallow, com. refined, \$\varphi\$ ib, 7 to 8c. Ashes—Peter remain quiet and unchanged trade Pots remain quiet and unchanged, trade being limited. A round lot of good tares sold on p. t., and a small lot at 4.15. We quote \$4.20 to \$4.25. Eggs—Eggs are moving out hirly well at steady prices. Stock in good condition commands 16c. We quote 15 to 16c per dozen.

HAY AND STRAW.

The receipts of hay have been fair and the market steady, with enough demand to absorb the offerings. Good to choice loads are in light supply. We quote \$8 to 9 per hunin light supply. dred bundles as to quality, with few sales at the outside figure. Straw was quiet and un changed at \$5 to \$6 per hundred bundles.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET. Fair demand for horses, but offerings light. Good carriage and driving animals have a ready sale, but prices are lower than at this date last year. At the Horse Exchange the following sales have been made, Two Clydesdale stallions at \$500 each; one pair of driving mares at \$300; one pair do. at \$325; one horse at \$175, and one pair working horses at \$330.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

There has been an active demand for shipping cattle and exporters have bought freely. Transactions on Saturday and today cover nearly 700 head at prices ranging from 4tc to 5tc per 1b. live weight as to quality. The tone of the market is firmer, and the late decline has been partially recovered. Export sheep were dull and inactive at 31c to 4c per lb. live weight. The offerings were light. There was a good run of hogs to day, larger than for several weeks. Demand was fair and prices weaker at 6c to 6½c per lb. The receipts of butchers' cattle at Viger market were large, numbering about 500 head. The demand for all but the best was slow and the market easy. Prime steers and heifers brought 4c to 41c per lb live weight. Some good animals brought 34c, and there were sales of inferior down to 2c. About 500 sheep and lambs were offered for which there was a fair demand. Lambs brought \$2 to 4 each as to quality.

The following were the exports of live stock from Montreal during the week ending September 27, with comparisons:

٠,	Per To	Cattle.	Sheep.
t	Castle Eden Liverpool	. 327	790
.	Castle Crag Liverpool		552
5	CoreanGlasgow	465	
s	CarmonaLondon	. 841	141
,	Lake Nepigon. Liverpool	268	190
ı	Helvetia Southampton	ı 255	
ı	-		
١:	Total	2,602	1,643
١	Last week	1,491	1,622
ų	Cor. week 1883	320	1,076
•	Cor. week 1882	2,141	1,564
IJ	Cor. week 1881	970	1,808
1	Total to date	43,146	41,315
:	To same date 1883	41,693	77,935
ł	To same date 1882	36,151	64,479
١	To same date 1881	37,612	53,332
	The week's shipments w follows:-	ere distril	outed as
1	To	Cattle.	Sheep.

1,502 Glasgow. 465 London..... 523 190

The Lake Nepigon took out 745 quarters beef, making the total shipments to date 11,026 quarters.

THE LONDON, ONT., MARKET.

Wheat, spring, \$1.20 to \$1.25; Wheat, Deihl, per 100 lbs 1.20 to 1.20; Wheat, Democrat, per 100 lbs, 1.20 to 1.20; Wheat, Clawson do 1.20 to 1.20; Wheat, Red, do 1.10 to 1.20. Oats, do 80c to 87; Corn, do 1.25 to 1.30; Barley do 90 to 1.25; Peas, 1.00 to 1.05; Rye, do 1.00 to 1.05; Clover seed, per bush 6.00 to 7.00; Timothy seed, 1.75 to 2.25 Calfskins, 10 to 12c; lambskins, 50c to 60c; sheep skins, 50c to 60c; tallow, rendered, 64c to 7; tallow, rough, 4c; hides, No. 1, per lb, 7c; do No. 2, do, 6c; do No. 3, do, 5c; wool, 16c to 18c; Pastry flour per cwt, 2.50 to 2.50; Roller flour, do 2.50 to 3.00; Family flour, \$2.25 to 2.25; Oatmeal, fine, do 2.25 to 2.25; Oatmeal, granulated 2.50 to 2.50; cornmeal \$2 to 2.50; shorts, per ton, \$19 to 20; bran do \$12 to 14; hay, do \$8 to 10.00; straw, per load \$2 to 3.05; eggs, retail, 17c to 18c; eggs, basket, 16c to 17; butter, pound rolls, 27c to 30c; do crock, 18c to 22c; do tubs, 12c to 15c; cheese pound, 10c to 11; lard, 11c to 12; Turnips 20c to 25c; Turkeys, 75c to \$1.50; Chickens, per pair, 50c to 75c; Ducks, per pair, 60c to 80c; Potatoes, per bag, 35c to 45c; Apples, per bag, 30c to 70c; Onions, per bushel, 60c to 80c; dressed hogs, per cwt, \$7 to \$7.25; beef, per cwt, \$5.00 to \$7.50; mutton, per lb, 7c to 7c; lamb, per lb., 9c. to 10c.; hops, per 100 lbs, 20c to 25c; wood per cord, \$5 to \$5 25; veal, per lb, 5c to 7c.

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, fall, per bushel, 80c to 83c; wheat spring, do, 85c to 87c; wheat, goose, do, 65c to 70c; barley, do, 50c to 73c; oats, do, 31c 36c; peas, do, 65c; rye, do, 61c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$7 25 to \$8; chickens, per pair, 45c to 55c; ducks, do, 55c to 75c; butter, pound rolls, 22c to 25c; butter, tub dairy, 16c to 19c; eggs, fresh, per dez, 17c to 19c; potatoes, per bag, 50c to 55c; apples, per bbl, \$1 to \$2; onions, per doz, 12c to 15c; cabbage, do, 25c to 30c; cauliflower, do, 40c to \$1; celery, do, 60c to \$1; turnips, do, 25c to 30c; carrots, do, 12c to 15c; tomatoes, per peck; 15c; beans, do, 15c; peas, per bag, 75c; corn, per doz, 10c to 12c; hay, per ton, \$9 to \$13; straw, do, \$6 to \$8 50.

There were 201 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week, against 206 in the preceding week, and HUBBARD—In this city on the 24th inst., the wife of Michael Hubbard of a son. 1 474-1

MARRIED

KAVANAGH BOWES In this city; Sept 22nd at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Father O'Mears, Edward Kayanagh to Katie, third daughter of Patrick Bowes. [Boston and New York papers please copy.] 72-2

HAMILTON—GORDON.—At St. Ann's Church, on Tuesday, September 30th, by the Rev. F. Godts (Redemptorist), John Hamilton to Mary, youngest daughter of the late James

McCARREY.—In this city, on the 26th inst., Donnell, youngest son of James McCarrey, restaurant keeper, aged 1 year and 10 months, of irritation of the brain. SHEA .- In this city, on the 27th irst., Daniel

DIED

Shea, a native of Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland, in the 42nd year of his age. WHITEFORD.—On Monday, Sept. 15th, at 3 Temple Gardens, London, William Whiteford, of the Middle Temple, formerly of Montreal, 77.1 aged 62 years.

CARR .- At West Farnham, P.Q., on Sept. 29th, Peter Carr, aged 86 years and 4 months, a native of the County Mayo, Ireland.

IRWIN.—In this city, on the 24th inst., Mary Ellen, second youngest daughter of James Irwin, aged 5 years, 4 months and 9 days. BURKE.—In this city, September 21st, 1884, John Burke, aged 79 years, a native of County Limerick, Ireland.

MORRISSEY:—In this city, on the 23rd instant, Bridget, third daughter of Patrick Morrissey, aged 12 years and 3 months. McMAHON—In this city, Sept. 24th, Wm. James, infant son of James McMahon, aged 6

months and 24 days. KAVANAGH — At Charlestown, Mass., Helen Hayvern, wife of James Kavanagh, late of Montreal. May her soul rest in peace. 73 2 DRISCOLL—In this city, on the 24th inst., Eleanor Kearney, relict of the late Denis Dris-

coll, aged 85 years.

Boston, Mass., and Chicago, Ill., papers

73 2 please copy. COLRICK.—In this city, on the 22nd inst. the infant daughter of John Colrick. 74

SHERIDAN.—At Findlay, Ohio, U.S.A., on the 23rd day of September, 1884, Mrs. Ellen Sheridan (formerly of Montreal), in the 68th year of her age. Mrs. Sheridan's maiden name was O'Dwyer. If her relatives still live in Montreal they would confer a great favor on the jundersigned (a con of the decompositive addressing undersigned (a son of the deceased) by addressing him at the above place, John Sheridan. 8-3

TMMENSE SUCCESS.

The success in our Mantles and Costume Rooms is far greater this season than any previous year. S. CARSLEY.

BETTER FIT!

BETTER WORK!

We are giving Better Work in the make of the garments. Also Perfect Fits. No misfits. Every customer pleased every time. Every Mantle sold is an advertisement for us. S. CARSLEY.

NEWER STYLES:

BETTER VALUE! Our styles are altogether newer than is shown elsewhere and values very much better both in Mantles and Costumes. S. CARSLEY.

WINTER CASHMERE.

We would respectfully inform our customers that our sale of WINTER CASHMERE is increasing daily.

New All-Wool French Cashmere, in all the

leading shades.

New All-Wool French Cashmere at all prices.

New All-Wool French Cashmere in all quali-

GREAT RUSH Great rush every day this week at S. CARSLEY'S VELVET DEPARTMENT.

The rush at S. Carsley's for
SILK VELVET, VELVETEEN, BROCADED SILK
VELVET, PLUSH, BROCADED PLUSH,
PLUSH VELVETEEN, &c., is something tremendous. Every day we are

busy as can be in this department, which is the best proof that S. CARSLEY'S is the proper place to go for the right goods at the right

S. CARSLEY. CANADIAN SILKS!

S. CARSLEY.

Our Canadian Silks are selling wonderfully fast at mill prices.
S. CARSLEY, Montreal.

WOOL YARNS.

A CAUTION!

Parties who pay ready Cash for their Dry Goods are hereby cautioned against making the same nistake some made last Fall of buying their Wool Yarns at credit stores. Now, as then, you are sure to be made to pay too high a

We keep the Best Wool Yarns in the world. We give full weight, 16 ounces to the pound, and we sell them at lower rates by the hank than wholesalers sell them by the spindle or bundle. S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775 and 1777 Notre Dame Street.

MONTREAL. WITH FIVE DOLLARS

YOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE Ducal Brunswick Government Bond. These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums three time yearly. Every bond is entitled to

THREE DRAWINGS ANNUALLY, until each and every bond is redeemed with larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST draw one of the following premiums, as there are no blanks.

Premium.		Reichsmarks.		Reichsmark	
1	@	150,000	_	150,000	
ī	_	90,000	_ :	90,000	
ĭ		60,000	_	60,000	
Ť	- =	12,000		12,000	
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ī	_	7,500	<u> </u>	7,500	
2		6,000		12,000	
· ĭ	_	3,600		. 3,600	
ĩ	_	3.000		3,000	
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30	=	800		9,000	
້ ຮັ.	_	- 225		1,125	
8	. = .	- 180	_	1.080	
6 -		105	-	630	
		69		527,160	
7,640	 		_	527,160	

Together 7,700 premiums, amounting to 900,495 Reichsmarks. The next Redemption takes place on the

FIRST OF NOVEMBER,

And every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of November is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date: Outof-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments. For orders, circulars, or any other information, address

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO. 160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City.

The above Government Bonds are not to The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever as lately decided by the Courtof Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United tion as to property a manufaction for separation to conflict with any of the laws of the United tion as to property a manufaction for separation as to property a manufaction for separation to make the Courtof Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United tion as to property a manufaction for separation and the form of t

N. Y. PIANO CO

PIANOS.

Advertisements for the Fall of 1884

THE NEW YORK

WEBER PIANOS

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

The Fall Stock of these Magnificent Pianos is The Fall Stock of these Magnificent Pianos is now being received at the extensive warehouse of the N. Y. Piano Co., St. James street, and comprises Grand, Square and Upright styles.

Albani, Carreno, Nilsson, Patti—all the great artists and musicians prefer the "Weber" above all other Pianos; price very little higher than that paid to other dealers for pianos of less than half its value. In purchasing a piano ask for "Weber."

DECKER & SON (New York).-A number of these fine instruments are now being received, and are daily being sold at the large warehouse of the N. Y. Piano Co., St. James street, the best place in the Dominion to get a good piano at a reasonable price. The makers of this celebrated piano publish the following: CAUTION.

"How to tell a genuine DECKER & SON Piano, made only by the original manufacturers, established in 1856, from other pianos bearing a similar name :—

Simular name:—
Every genuine "DECKER & SON" Piano contains the "DECKER & SON" composition Metallic Plate.

Every genuine "DECKER & SON" Piano

contains our improved wrestplank, brought flush with the surface of the plate.

Every genuine "DECKER & SON" Plane has our name cast in raised letters on the plate, and on the name board. Beware of unscrupulous dealers, who, on ac-

Beware of unscrupulous qualers, who, on account of our long established reputation, the great improvements that we have made from time to time, the high state of excellence that we have attained in our manufacture, and the unqualified endorsements and testimonials that we have received from the most eminent musticians of the country, endeavour to palm off other instruments bearing a similar name for genuine "DECKER & SON" Pianos.

This fine instrument can only be had of the New York Piano Co., 228, 230 St. James street,

DUNHAM & SONS (New York). This is one of the oldest and most respectable piano houses in America, being established near-

piano houses in America, being established nearly fifty years, and throughout their long carrer their pianos have been noted tor sterling work manship, great power and purity of tone and endurance. The following card from former agents speaks for itself:—

"The great combination of improvements attained in the Dunham Pianoforte in regard to tone, touch, power, equality, durability and workmanship, has built for the "Dunham Piano" a reputation which to-day stands unrivalled in every section of the country, and has elicited from the most eminent professors, critics, connoisseurs and the most energetic of our competitors the unanimons opinion that the Dunpetitors the unanimons opinion that the Dun-ham Piano cannot be excelled."

A, & S, NORDHEIMER. Toronto, Ont.

The manufacturers ask the public to beware of imitations of this make said to be put on the market by their former Canadian agents. The New York Piano Co., St. James street, Montreal, are the only agents for the genuine Dun

JOSEPH P. HALE & CO., (New YORK turers in the United States. Being a firm of great wealth, they are able to produce a good instrument at a moderate price. The great power, strength and durability of these Pianos make them deservedly popular with schools, convents and the general public; they seldom require the tuner, and give general satisfaction.
This is the best piano in America for persons of moderate means. No person who has a Hale viano wishes to part with it, as it is a decided favorite in the family. New York Piano Com-pany; St. James street, are the sole agents for the Deminion of Canada.

VOSE & SONS (Boston).-These de servedly popular instruments have been before the public over twenty-five years. Thousands of them have been sold in the Dominion. They are used by many of the leading families of Montreal. Their character as an honestly made, good and durable piano has been established in Montreal over a quarter of a century. They invariably give satisfaction to the purchaser. variably give satisfaction to the purchaser. N. Y. Piano Co., general agents for the Dominion.

HEINTZMAN CO. (Toronto)-Heintzman Co. are known throughout the country as the leading manufacturers of Upright Pianos. Their pianos are higher in price and their work superior to any other manufacturers in Canada, in fact there are few pianos in the United States which can surpass them in horough workman ship, tone and durability. The finer class of uprights are supplied with the celebrated Wessel action, and these are the only kind the N. Y. Piàno Co. take. Samples of these fine Piano can be seen in their warerooms, St. James street, Montreal.

BELL ORGANS—The N. Y. Piano Company are also agents for the celebrated Bell Organs, all styles of which can be seen at their warehouse, Montreal.

BELL & CO.—We invite the attention of the

public to our New and beautiful Styles for this year. They will be found, in Design and Musical capabilities, to far excel anything at present in the market. With an experience of eighteen years, and sparing no expense to enable us to produce a Perfect Instrument, we can confidently pronounce them the Best and Purest Toned Organs made. That they are the best is admitted by the principal Professors, and confirmed by the great number now in use, and highest awards at the principal exhibitions at home and abroad. Intending purchasers should bear in mind that the Bell Organs are only made in Guelph, Ont., and each organ warranted public to our New and beautiful Styles for this made in Guelph, Ont., and each organ warranted to be first-class—a consideration of some con-sequence from a responsible firm. We employ only the most skilled labour, and our aim shall be in the future, as in the past, to keep the Bell Organ, for tone, appearance, and lasting qualities, ahead of all others. 75-tf

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durabilit Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Itrees, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, No.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Julie Dimont, of the City of Montreal. District of Montreal swife, of Sebastica Villiof: du Latour Contractor of the same place, has instituted all action for separation as to property against her husband.