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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

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STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY.

BY JUSTIN HUNTLY McCARTRY, M. P.

From United Ireland.

The suppression of the Phoenix movement stimulated, instead of retarding, the spirit of secret organization in Ireland and in America. Stephens was not disheartened by a temporary defeat. The process of agitation. of enrolment, of organization, went on with greater vigor than ever. And the new body was imbued with far greater vitality than the Phonoix conspiracy ever possessed, or had seemed likely to possess. Stephens in Ireland, and O'Mahoney in America, were both working steadily for the same ends; and the result of their efforts which at first the body was known in Ire-land. Stephens called the association of Republican Brotherhood, and for a time the letters I. R. B represented to Irish conspirstors the name of their conspiracy. But O'Mahony, over in America, was something of a Saelic scholar and student. He derired to give the organization for which he was working a name which should recall some great historial a so- ation connected with the past gleries of freland, and cost about in his mind for a suitable appellation. He bethought him of that wonderful semimythichivalry of the Feni, companions of Finn, the the marvel of prehistoric Irish history. From this legendary brotherhood of warriors and poets and heroes-warriors like Finn himself. poets like Uisian and heroes like Diarmuid. the lover of Granid-he borrowed their state ly title to give it to the very real brotherhood of which he was, in a measure, the head, Thus, from the poetic fancy of the exiled Young I elander, the most formid able of Irish conspiracies got its name of the Fenius Brotherhood. The title was an attractive one. It was easy to remember. It roused famous and fascinating associations, and it soon overcrowded the wher name devised by Stephens: till, in the end, the Febians became the generally accepted designation of the world for the mem bers of the the I R. B. The name passed aonce into literature. It lives in passionate poems and stirring lyrics, in which the length; appellation of the Irish Republication Brother

hood could have found no place. Black's

brilliant and vigorous poem, with its stirring

refrain of "Up and make way for the Fenian

hx and make permanent the title of any movement. The Tertains of the

latest of ir sh conspicati a found his accoun

in the term oken from the shadowy beroes

of Irish antiqui y. The Irish Republican

Brotherhood angut serve very well in elo-

quent specific and claborate addresses, but

the l'enians was the term for poets.

would in itself be enough to

The movement went on clowly, but very surely. It rec ived perhaus the most im portant of its earlier impulses with the meral of Terence Bellew McManus. Mc llanus had du d away in America in exile fortune had not smiled upon him since the bys when Meagher described him as a " tall, dashing, solently fellow, with frank, bold, bouest leature. He hing with delight," who, with a green cap on his head, and a rifle in his right hand, joined the revel muster at Ballingarry. He made his escape from his Australasian prison in 1852. "Having been arrested," said Gavan Duffy, "by an excess dauthority, for some supposed violation of savict regulations, he appealed to a bench of magistrates and was not at liberty. Being thus free frem any obligation to his jailm he made his escape to San Francisco. la California McManus's closing years were used not too happily. He entered upon his old business. But the business habits of the New World, and especially of that very New World of California in those days were not the bus ness habits of the Old : and erence Bellew McManus found it difficult for him to re onci e his own principles and theories with the rough-and ready methods of that terra nora, the California of the Pio neers and of Brete Harto's "argonauts." We the told that heavy shadows came to linger on the handsome fare which once was all miles and brightness. He lived poor, and he died poor in 1861. His family and his tikinds resolved that his body should be laid in the country he had loved so well, and for which he had sacrificed so much. The remains of the brave, brilliant and gifted Young Irelander were conveyed in their coffin across the Atlantic, and were borne in selem state through Dublin, to their final resting place in Glamevin, amidst the silent homage of assembled thousands. "The incident" says Mr. A. M. Sullivan, "was so damatic, and touched such deep emotions, that the proceeding assumed a magnitude and solemnity which astonished and startled everyone. The Irish race in America. tion of devotion to the old land. The Irish home, were seized with like feelings, and on all sides prepared to give a suitable respiles to the remains of him who, proscribed a lile, might return only in death to the and he loved. It was a proceeding which ppealed powerfully to the sympathies of the ople; and Nationalists of all hues and ections mingled in the homage and patriotfaother writer gives an interesting account of the passage of the fineral

was interred. A third, the most striking pause of all, was made at the scene of Emmer's execution, where national feeling vented itself with a groan that was half a yell. [This authority is here at fault. The procession passed Catherine's Church in profound silence, with heads uncovered. A singlar mark of respect was accorded to a house in High street, where the remains of Wolfe Tone had been deposited, previous to their removal to their last resting place. In passing the Castle the procession slackened its pace to the utmost, and lingered on its way in silent, but stern defiance. Then it took its course by the Exchange, through College Green and in front of the Parliament Houses. Thence it wound through Westmoreland atreet to Carliele bridge, and so to Glas-nevin. The pall bearers themselves were memhere of the Irish Republican Brotherhood. An immense number of recruits came into the Femian ranks after the McManus funeral. During the six months that followed that memorable event the organization is said to have no less than doubled its numbers in Ireland. One addition to the ranks could well have been spared. This was Pierce was the Fenian organization. The title of Nagle, who afterwards became so infamous as the Fenian Brotherhood was not the title by the informer. A large number of American Fenians, too, came over with the body of McManus, and their presence in Dublin which he was the preciding genius the Irish served to link very closely the kindred organ. coarage and stimulate the Irish agitation.

One very remarkable event which followed close upon the McManus funeral was a meeting that was held in the Rotunda in Dublin to the convention. Dr. Walsh admits that he express sympathy with the American Federals. The meeting, which was ingeniously organized by members of the Fenian body, was addressed by one very peculiar pairiot, and the chair was taken by another. The speaker was the late Mr. P. J. Smyth; the chairman was The O'Don. son of Coul, whose deeds were the pride and oghue. At that time The O Donoghue was an advocate of advanced Nationalism, a point of view from which he again oscillated for a short time lately. It is interesting to read an account of the speech which Mr P. J. Smyth, whose memory is just now a good deal glorified by the British Press, addressed to the meeting on that occasion:
"Having read the resolution which he was called upon to move, Mr. Smyth made a speech which abounded in sneers against England. The tone of his voice was pitched, and his accent carefully suited to convey his meaning. He said that an insult had been offered to; our's fig-thereby capping the denial made shortly before by the chairman, that Lishmen accepted the fing of England as their own. He alluded to the mere Yankee captain, who was not of noble blood, but who, for all that, dared to the mere that the short was a short of the short who, and the short short and the short s fire a shot across the bows of a light royal British steamer, although she was under the flag that had braved a thousand

(Continued on eighth page,)

NEW JERSEY TO THE FRONT. A LEAGUE MEETING PRESIDED OVER BY THE GOVERNOR.

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 25.—A public meeting of the Irish National League was held at St. Michael's Institute, Jersey City, last night, and was a g eat success. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Governor Abbett, as chairman, said he sympathised with Ireland and all people in slavery, Judge Allan L. Mccermott, said that if Parwas wrong, then Washington, Lafayette and the other heroes and statesmen-the founders of this mag ificent Republic-were wrong. Rev. Father Sheridau, one of Parnell's missionaries, said that the cause led by Paraell and his noble band had two objects—first, to era licate the landlord; second, to establish a Parliament at College Green.

Rev. Father Moore and ex Congressman Hardenbergh spoke. The latter said financial sid was what l'arnell most needed. Al Ireland wante was to elect seventy or eighty members of Parliament. After Mr. Hardenbergh had inissed his ad fress subscriptions were received amounting in all to about \$400. Governor theth headed the list. He gave a check for \$100; Allan L. McDermoutt gave a check for the same amount, Mr. Hardenbergh contributed \$25, E. T McLaughin \$70 and Father De (bigillio \$25. Joncillio \$25. Others gave from \$5 to \$15.

A VICEREGAL CONTRAST.

DUDLIN, Sept. 22 -Mr. T. Healy, M.P., in a speech here said that the Irish party had made the coercion policy ruin the Viceroy who so desperately clung to it. He added:-"The most sour and gloomy, the most unscrupulous and cruel, the most despicable and detested Viceroy who ever reigned in Ireland, a Viceroy who might as well have been dumb, except when he vindicated some murderous scandal against justice. We now have a Vicercy who has done his best to be civil do not think there was ever a more bewildering contrast than Lord Spencer, with his dragoone, and Lord Carnarvon among the wilds of Connaught upon an outside car driven by one of Lord Spencer's innocent

A TERRIBLE FRENCH TRAGEDY.

PARIS. Sept. 23.—Another tragedy has just occurred at Lalage, a little place in the department of the Cantal. Paul Rousseilhe had for some time been on an intimate foot-ing with a girl named Valentine, whom he had first met in Parls. The other day Rous-seilhe took his conquest down to Lafage. On arrival, for some mysterious reason, he got oneasy at not finding his revolver, and it occurred to him that Valentine had stolen it to murder him with. He looked so wild that the girl thought it best to bolt, but Rousseilhe followed her with his largest carving knife. evertook her in her bedroom, and almost adde through Dublin: "Every spot that hacked her to pieces. The servants took no in met his death, and the church where he trial,

BRITISH POLITICS.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH ADVISES THE CLERGY FOR THE COMING CONVENTION.

LORD SALISBURY'S MANIFESTO ANXIOUSLY AWAITED-JOE CHAMBERLAIN'S ATTI-TUDE CALCULATED TO LEAD TO THE DISRUPTION OF THE LIBERAL PARTY-THE PARNELLITES THE ONLY UNITED AND COMPACT POLITICAL PARTY IN THE COUNTRY-THEIR BRIGHT PROSPECTS

DUBLIN, Sept. 26 .- Archbishop Walsh has sent circulars to priests in the various parishes throughout Ireland advising them in regard to the parliamentary election cam-paign. He cautions them to beware of sur prises at the coming conventions for nominating candidates for seats in parliament, and to resist any attempts to stampede the con ventions in favor of any outside candidate. He especially advises them respecting the Wicklow convention to be held on Monday, October 5th, warns them of supporting other than tried men and directs them to oppose the overthrow of known for unknown candi dates. The Archlishop also states, if it is necessary to secure their objects, priests should endeavor to secure an adjournment, and if this is not possible to withdraw from incurs a serious responsibility in taking this

WAITING FOR SALISBURY'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Sept. 27 -The political campaign which has hitherto been devoid of life, begins to glow, and the prospects are that the occurences of the coming week will make electora affairs quite lively. Lord Salisbury will on Tuesday, issue the Tory campaign manifesto. This, the Conservatives hope, will put new life into the Tory cause. The blast blown by the "Grand Old Man" dissipated the seeds of disrupting discord which were fast toking root in the divisions of the Liberal structure, but the elifice ha-heen neglected since, and damaging growth-are again fastening upon it. Lord Salisbury. followers entertain the conviction that be can blow a counter blast that will shake the weak ening Gladstonian temple to the ground.

John Bright has determined to re-enter politics as an advocate of the restoration of the Liberals to power. He proposes to make the candidacy of Sir Henry James, Mr. Glad stone's attorney general, for the seat at Bury a suburb of Manchester, the occasion for un dertaking a stumping tour. This will undoubtedly prove to be one of the greatest *ensations of the campaign.

> CHURCHILL AND CLADSTONE. ord Randolph Churchill, who has

spending his vacation, will begin work next week by addressing a meeting at Birming ham Mr. Gladstone still declines to name the date for the delivery of the speech he has promised to make to his Midlothian constiuents.

OHAMBERLAIN AND THE WHIGS.

Joseph Chamberlain's address at Lambeth on Thursday, has revived the feeling of dis union between the Radicals and the Whigs A large number of Whigs are daily becoming more dissatistied with the Gladstone manifesto statement concerning church disestablish-

A TEMPERANCE PARTY.

The Newcastle temperance convention resulted in the formation of a distinct temperance party, which will support only those parliamentary condidates who will pledge themselves in favor of local option. Most o the conference orators upbraided the late Liberal Government for its neglect of temperance legislation, and criticized Mr. Gladstone for the meagre and indifferent reference which his manifesto contains concerning the liquor traffic. Rev. Mr. Garrett, president of the Methodist Temperance Union, has issued a fervent political appeal to the people of Eng land, concluding with these words:—"Let party landmarks go. Vote straight for a sober country."

PARNELL'S STRENGTH. The Parnellites constitute at present the only thoroughly united and compact political party in the country. They believe that their prospects are bright. The American plan formulated this week in the Besten Pdot by Alexander Sullivan to raise a fund sufficient to enable Mr. Parnell to pay salaries of \$500 per annum for five years to ninety Home Kule members disturbs the Tories and Whigs, while it immensely clates the Nationalists. It is the greatest aid ever rendered to the Home Rule cause. It will enable Mr. Parnell to secure the services in Parliament of many an able poor Irish gentleman, now debarred by lack of means from accepting a seat, and will place the whole Irish delegation under more obligation and greater allegiance to the league than it has ever been. Mr. Parnell will next week hold his first convention for the selection of Home Rule candidates. He requires sixty new men in addi tion to the present members who are seeking re-election. No man will be accepted as candidate unless he has performed active work in the Nationalist cause and pledges himself to vote with the Home Rule party on all questions where unity shall be deemed advisable. Mr. Paruell estimates that the Home Rulers will secure eighty-four seats in the next Parliament, and possibly ninety.

CHAMBERLAIN'S HOPES.

Mr. Chamberlain believes that in the event of a Liberal success in the coming campaign Mr. Gladstone will remain in office but a short

tion so absolute and so new in British political annals as that asserted just now by Camberlain, and insists that if his demands be conceded he will virtually become premier while Mr. Gladstone is at the head of Lineral affairs. The Spectator clearly intimates a wish to have Mr. Chamberlain snuffed out as soon as possible.

SOCIALISTS SUPPORTED.

Under the excitement produced by the present police persecutions of Socialists in London, parliamentary candidates of known Socialistic sympathies are receiving growing support in the London and Nottingham dis-

THE REGULATION OF VICE. The committee of the Society of Friends are circulating among the Quakers of Great Britain documents urging that the repeal of the laws enacting state regulation of vice be made a distinct issue in the coming elections, and that support be given to those candidates only who will pledge themselves in favor of repeal The newspaper organs of the Metho dist Church in England also advocate the

THE EASTERN QUESTION

RUSSIA CROWING OVER ENGLAND'S DEFEAT -ADVENTURES OF AN ENGLISH CONSUL AND AN ATTACHE-WHAT THEY HAVE GOT TO SAY ABOUT PRINCE ALEXANDER. CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 28.-A Bulgarian re-

volutiona y committee has been discovered at Adrianople. Four arrests were made. St. Petersburg, Sept. 28,—The English Government is considered here to have sustained a defeat in the formation of the new Turkish Ministry. Said Pasha, the Turkish Foreig The Green materials and the sustained as the Turkish Foreig The Green materials and the sustained as the sustained of the Green materials. The Government journal here are rejoicing over the new aspect of off sirs.

LONION. Sept. 28—Advices from Bucharest report that fighting occurred on Bridgy ne resources. During the engagement 30 Roumetians were killed and 300 wounded.

lians were killed and 300 wounded.

CONSTANTINGER, Sept. 28.—Major Trotter, military att ché of the British legation here, and Mr. Fawcett, English consul-general, have returned from Rounslia. They parrate that on their arrival at Platin op-lis they were arrested. After havy gan inverview with Prince Alexander, they were blindfold d and escorted to the frontier and left in an open field at nightfall in a carriage. They wandered about for several hours, and finally reached the tent of a pasha, who treated them well and forwarded them to Constantinople.

pasia, who treated them wen and forwarded them to Constantinople.

PHEIPPOPOLIS, Sept. 28.—The agrication in favor of Macedonia is stringently forbi den.

Offenders are tried by court martial. Official on the frontier have been instructed to preserve order and trevent acts of provocation on the part of the people. Prince Alexander visited the Mosque here and gave the officia ing press permission to offer prayers for the Sultan. The Prince assured the Musselmans that their rights would be protected. He left amid bles ings. Warlike preparations are being made with un-

LONDON Sept. 28.—The Ottoman Bank had loaned the Turkish Government 250,000

Advices from Beyrout say there is great ex citement throughout Syria in consequence of sudden and urgent orders from Constantino le to mobilize the eserve forces which have been free from active duty for the last six years. The

Musselmans are distracted. Liobilization is being effected with severity.

Constantinopue, Sept. 28—While all the powers have notified the Ports that they denounce the recent Bulgarian action, it is believed that it will certainly be confirmed as an accomplished fact, provided Prince Alexander cont nues to pay a regular tribute to Turkey. Sir Heavy Drummond Wolff will hasted his departure for Egypt, because his stay at Con-stantinople will embarrass the Porte and postpone the sett ement of Egyptian affairs.

Major Trotter, military attaché to the British embussy, and J. A. Fawcett, Br tish consulgeneral, declare it is their opinion that the coup d'était was entirely the work of the national party in Eastern Roumelie, which is nti-Rus-ian, and that Russia is much annoyed at their display of independence on the ort of her protegos. Prince Alexander assis them on his honor as a gentleman that he knew absolutely nothing of what was going on until the offer reached him at Varna to crown him ruler of the united Bulgarians. The Princs was confident that anarchy must have ensued had he refused the offer, and was most anxious that his motives should not be misunderstood. He had several should not be misunderstood. He had severat interviews with Mossis. Trotter and Fawce't, and entrusted to them me-sages for the foreign ambassions, Grand Vizier and Suitan expaning his action and his views of the situation, and giving assurance that Turkey would lose nothing by recognizing the fait acc inplies the added that he would always remain a faithful was all strictly observing the aviging abligation. ful vassal, strictly observing the existing obligalot with the Bu'garia Nationalists. He could not leave them now if he desired, and if it becomes necessary he will first at their head at Philippopolis. Trotter and Fawcett saw Gabriel Pasha, the Turkish Governor, paraded through rash, the Invisia Governor, paradra through the streets in an open carriage in company with an extravagantly dressed woman, who sat by his side brandishing a naked sword. This woman, known as the Queen of the Bulgarias, is the lady who at Othekichi during the Bulgarian revolution was a shockingly treated when she was handed over so shockingly treated when she was handed over to the Turkish soldiery as a punishment for having embroidered the revolutionary banners. Prince Alexander subsequently gave orders that the ex-governor should be treated with the

greatest respect.

The Turkish and Bulgarian forces are in echelon along the frontier. The Bulgarians keep well within their own territory.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—It is rumored the cabinet will advise the Porte to depose Prince Alexander and to appoint to his place Waldemar, brotherin-law of the Uzar, and of the future Queen of England.

REFUSE TO PAY THEIR RENTS. DURLIN, Sept. 28.—Thirty "moonlighters" to the estates of Sif Henry Donovan in Such men as our reverend treasurer and Mr. Kerry, and made the tenants swear they buyene Kelly, of New York. However, would withhold their rents unless they were if Mr. Parnell and his colleagues doem granted a reduction of 30 per cent. The it wise to deposit it in heland, their tenants of Herbert Kenmar's estates in Kill decision should be accepted. But mere sentiwild call up a vergeful memory spot that lacked her to pieces. The servants took no land call up a vergeful memory spot that hacked her to pieces. The servants took no land call up a vergeful memory spot that lacked her to pieces. The servants took no land call up a vergeful memory spot that hacked her to pieces. The servants took no land call up a vergeful memory spot that lacked her to pieces. The servants took no land call up a vergeful memory spot that hacked her to pieces. The servants took no land call up a vergeful memory spot that lacked her to pieces. The servants took no land call up a vergeful memory spot that hacked her to pieces. The servants took no land call up a vergeful memory spot that lacked her to pieces. The servants took no land call up a vergeful memory spot that hacked her to pieces. The servants took no lacked her took no lacked her took no lacked A Commence of the second

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Alexander Sullivan.

INTERVIEWED BY A BOSTON "PILOT" REPORTER.

Division of Responsibility and Equalizat or of Labor the Mottres of the League.

Boston, Sept. 28 - Mr. Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, the able ex-President of the Irish National League of America, was in Boston ast week, and was interviewed by a Pilot re-porter on the country Convention of the National League to be held in Chicago. It was a pleasant sign of the times to see the cordial attentions that were paid to Mr. Sullivan. who is a vigorous and leading Republican, by he Irish-Americans of Boston, irrespective of party. Hon. P. A. Collins, Thomas Flat cy, Thomas F. Doherty and other leading Democrats of Boston were among those who ried to make pleasant Mr. Sullivan's visit to Boston.
14 will be seen that the practical mind of

Mr. Sullivan grasps the whole situation, and hat the policy outlined or suggested by him is in keeping with the splendid advance of the national movement in Ireland. The fol-

owing is the interview: Reporter-Have you any suggestion to
fler for the coming National League Con-

Mr. Sullivan-Yes. The first is a division f responsibility, an equalization of labor. In he past, our conventions have contented hemselves with the selection of officers. That ving done, the delegates seemed to consider their work completed, their responsibility

Reporter-How do you propose to remedy

hat condition of affire? Mr. Sullivan-I am in favor of the next Convention purring into operation a movement to raise \$225,000 for the Parliamentary Fund. That would be enough to enable Mr. Parnell to guarantee to each of ninety memhers \$500 per year for five years. A con-nittee should be appointed by the Conven tion, composed of one person from each State, to apportion to each State its share of that um. Then, each delegate in the Chicago convention will have a duty to perform. He cannot feel, as many now seem to feel, that he executive officers of the League can do all that needs to be done. Each branch will that needs to be done. Each branch will feel in honor bound to keep the pledge of its lelegate. The States will engage in active levels to see which shall first reason its larger. All of the levels to see which shall first reason its larger. All of the levels to see which shall first reason its larger. All of the levels to see which shall first reason its larger. All of the levels to see which shall first reason its larger. ill that needs to be done. Each branch will feel in honor bound to keep the pledge of its rivalry to see which shall first perform its hare of the work.

Reporter-Surely, you do not think \$500 t year sufficient compensation for members of Parliament?

Mr. Sullivan-No ; I do not. But I want o see that much assured from the United states, so that Mr. Parnell may have a coure basis to start on—a sum definite to guarantee each member. The constituencies may be trusted to do the rest. It is not wise hat the relations between the members and he constituencies should be totally severed n this regard. The obligations and the responsibilities of the representative charac ter should be preserved. This can better ne done, if the members have to look to their constituencies for a portion of their compensation.

Reporter—What do you think of the plan

proposed by some of the States and cities to support one or more members directly from such city or State ?

Mr. Sullivan-It would lead to confusion and inequality. There should be perfect quality and absolute discipline. Parnell should receive his \$500 annually precisely as the humblest member will. He should receive it on the same form of voucher and from the same treasurer. Webster, Clay, Sumner, Lincoln, Douglass, Seward and other leaders of their day in Congress received the same salary as their most obscure colleagues. Every Irish movement should rest on this republican idea of equality. Whatever we contribute should be placed in bulk at the disposal of the Parliamentary party. The spirit of discipline which makes it necessary to require candidates for Parliament to pledge themselves in writing to resign whenever requested to do so by a majority of the Parliamentury party, also makes it necessary to have a single treasury, and to have payments made therefrom only on the order of such committee as Mr. Parnell or the majority of the party shall uppoint. Reporter-What if there should not be

ninety members elected. Mr. Sullivan-The upexpended surplus can be used in maintaining the clerical help which the party, with its new and enlarged membership, will find indispensable. To that purpose also can be applied the difference in exchange and the interest carned by the fund. Recorter-Is it your idea that the contributions cow being made should go to make part

of this \$225,000. Mr. Sullivan-No. The contributions made prior to the Convention will be needed in the general election. They should be sent over without delay, as the treasurer, Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, has heretotore done. It has been the treasurer's practice to remit to the home organizations as often as he had \$5,000 Reporter-What is your plan as to the de-

posit or investment of this sum when raised? Mr. Sullivan-It would be prudent not to deposit or invest it where the English Government could levy upon it. A pretext to seize can easily be invented where the power to seize exists. I should advise its invest-ment or deposit in this country as would made a raid last night upon farms belonging seem best to a board of trustees, composed of

alert as Patrick Egan was when he contrived the belt.

to reach France just in the nick of time to prevent the seizure of the Land League

Reporter-Do you think nothing more will he needed after that sum is raised to help the Irish cause?

Mr. Sullivan-I am not so sanguine as that, although I feel confident the Irish members will be legislating in Dublin before the five years provided have passed away. In the meantime, there may be two or three general elections and other emergencies which will call for aid from us. As General Collins assured our friends in treland, the calls will never be made in vain. If no such emergencies arise, our efforts should be directed

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

to a revival of Irish industries.

Sixty four thousand one hundred and one peoole have visited the shrine of La Bonne Ste. Anne since the commencement of the year.

On Tuesday, the 29th, the silver wedding of the Rev. Father Piché will be celebrated at Lachine.

The retreat of the scholars of the Ursuline convent, Quebec, will commence on Wednes-day, September 30, and will be preached by the Rev. Father Pircon, S.J.

The Rev. Abbe Beauchamp, chaplain of the Hochelaga Convent, has been appointed cure of Aylmer, of the diocese of Ottawa. He will be replaced here by the Rev. Abbé Ecrément. The Rev. Father Paradis, curate at Robert!

ville, has been appointed curé of St. Gedeou de Grandnorde, and Rev. Father George Gagnon, curate of Herbertville, replaces Father Paradis. It is claimed that a young girl from Glens Falls, N.Y., who had been blind for some years, miraculously recovered her eyesight at La Bonne

Ste. Anne on a pilgrimage with her mother

there on Sunday last. A grand ceremony will take place at St. Cuthbert on Wednesday next, the 30th, the consecration of the new parochal church.

The pupils of the Christian Brothers, the Good Shepherd, and the Sisters of Charity are making their annual Retreat at the t. John church. It is presched by the Rev. Eather Ma, rand.

On Saturday last His Lordship the Archbishtep of Quebec ordained the following in St. Anne's College:—Tonsure J. seph Léonard Benoit, Sub-Deacons—Pierro Auguste 'aran, Louis Philippe Delisla and Charles Clément Lévesque.

His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, on Saturday last ordained the following in toe

On Saturday and Sun 'ay lest His Lordship he Bishop of Three Rivers made the following ordinations in the Seminary chancl of that city:

Tonsures—Messrs, Noice Desilets, Charles Carutel, Eucharisto Héroux, Alphonse Lessard Napoté in Corneau. Philippe Grenier, Louis Demoncourt. Minor Orders-Messrs, Leon Arcand, Charles Beaudet, Alexandre Moreau, Louis Laffiche, Joseph Ferron, Om r Ferron, Denis Marchaud, Ferdinand Allard, Joseph Garceau, Sub-Deacon—M. Louis Montour, Deacon—M. Louis Montour, Pri-sthood— Messrs, Hercule Grenier, Joseph Ernest Be-land, Honoré Lacorto, Eugène Baril.

JOE CHAMBERLAIN AND REFORM. London, Sept. 24.—An immense popular

meeting was held in the Victoria Hall, in the New Cut, Lambeth, to night, at which orations were delivered by Measrs, Bradlaugh, Morley, Chamberlain and others. The hall in which the meeting proper was held was packed by an audience of 7,000 persons, and outside the huilding fully 20,000 more were assembled. The utmost good humor prevailed. Mr. Chamberlain was twenty minutes in getting through the crowd. He made a slashing election speech, the only new and important point in which was his vehement declaration that he would never become a member of any cabinet which did not adopt reform measures, including reform of the taxation laws, free elementary education, and the acquisition of the land by the tocal authorities in order to create small tenants. One of the incidents of the evening was Rev. Newman Hall a fulsome reference to the royal family. His remarks brought forth a storm of derision which lasted fully five minutes.

ENGLAND CEDES TO GERMANY. VIENNA, Sept. 26 .- The Tagblatt to-day

revives the rumor that England is about to cede Heligoland to Germany. The posses-sion of the islet by England has long been a thorn in Prince Bismarck's side, and diplomats have many times asserted that friend. ship between the powers was out of the question so long as England retained possession of Heligoland. It is not stated what price is to be paid for the island, but it is generally believed that Gormany will surrender the new colonial possessions in New Guinea in return for the cession of Heligoland.

CRUSHED TO DEATH LISTENING TO NILSSON.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Such immense crowds attended the concert given by Christine Nilsson at Stockholm to day that seventeen persons were crushed to death. Later advices from Stockholm show that the accident occurred after the concert and while Madame Nilsson was singing from the balcony of the Grand Hotel. The crowd numbered 30,000 at the time of the accident.

POPE LEO AS ARBITRATOR.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—The rumor is current and is generally credited that Germany, have auggested that Pope Leo act as arbitrator in the Carolines dispute, and that Spain is likely to concur.

Two men scated themselves on large blocks of ice in Americus, Ga., a few days ago, on a "freeze out." One of them hunted warmer quarters after sitting it out fortyeight minutes, and the other contestant got

the difference between the Catholic Religions. We find a serious difficulty at the outset, on account of the denominations having different exceeds. It will not be, therefore, an easy task to be very definite in our explanations; however, there are general beliefs pervaling all Protestant denominations dist a suishing them from the Catholic Church, and to these we shall not be baptized could not be saved, for St. Peter says. "Repent and be baptized excellent overy one of your for the remission of your sins." Therefore baptized excellent overy one of your for the remission of your sins. Therefore baptized excellent overy one of your for the remission of your sins. Therefore baptized excellent overy one of your for the remission of your sins. Therefore baptized excellent overy one of your for the remission of your sins. Therefore baptized excellent overy one of your for the remission of your sins. Therefore baptized excellent overy one of your for the remission of your sins. Therefore baptized excellent overy one of your for the remission of your sins. Therefore baptized excellent overy one of your for the remission of your sins. Therefore baptized excellent overy one of your for the remission of your sins. Therefore baptized excellent overy one of your for the remission of your sins. Therefore baptized excellent overy one of your for the remission of your sins. and Protestants agree, with, however, some exceptions. 1. That there is one God, Creator of heaven and earth, and of all things, who will reward the good and punish the wicked. 2. That there are three persons in one God. That the second person of the Blessed Trinity became man, suffered and died for our redemption; that He arose the third day from the dead; that He ascended: into Heaven; that He will come again on the last day to judge the living and the dead, and that the Sacred Scriptures contain the Word of God. Here, on this point, com mences the divergence between Catholics and Protestants. It is on the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures are to be interpreted by the teaching body of the catholic Church that is, by the Pope and Bishops in council. The Protestants say that the Sacred Scrip tures may be interpreted by each individual as he pleases, and this is called the Right of Private Judgment. This is one of the chief points on which are based the tenets of what is called the Protestant Reformation. The result of this is a multiplicity of sects and denominations, called after toeir original founders or of some peculiarity of the sects. They all differ from each other in matters of faith and discipline, and yet all claim to base their religion on the Sacred Scriptures, or on the infallule Word of God, but according to their own interpretation. Now this carries absurdity on its face. The Holy ceive the soul. If this were the case few Spirit could not inspire one sect of people to would be found hely enough without any believe one thing and another seet quite the contrary. The result of this is a multitude purification from the stains of this wicked world to enter into heaven; hut our merciful of sects: the majority of them are in England God, wishing all to be saved, bas provided means and in the U. it. d States. The result of the by which the imperfect can be purified to Catholic teaching that the Church is the interpreter of God's Word, is unity of doctrine. No two Catholics can differ from one enter heaven. We have not time in a short ecture to bring up proofs from the Sacred Scriptures to prove all our positions. Another tifference: Catholics retain nine books of another; the same doctrine in Rome, China, Australia and America. Our Lord as well as Scripture which the Protestants reject. his apostles warnoil his disciples Igainst Catholics believe that there are seven listening to falle teachers, bringing in doc sacraments instituted by Christ, and that they convey sanctifying grace to the soul. These are Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders and Matrimony. Tac trines of per mion conceived in their own brains, but a sexpressed in the Word of God properly interpreted. Yet if any member of various nemoninations should interpret the Bible is a different sense from that recognized by the whole body, he would be told to retire from the Church. If the words of Christ, "This is my body," be taken in their Protestants profess to have only two sacraments, Baptism and the Lord's Supper. Some Protestants do not look upon these sacraments as conferring grace on the soul and think that literal sense by a Protestant, he would be charged with Romanizing or believing Catholic doutrine. Trese words of Christ there is no regenerating grace in the Sacrament of Baptism, though Christ has said, Except a man be regenerated in water and the have been interpreted in many different ways Holy Ghost he cannot enter into the kingdom by Protestant writers. Now, Christ came of God, (John, 3rd chap. 3rd verse), and St. l'eter says, "Do panance, and be baptized every one of you for the remission of your upon earth to teach all truth, and he sent his Holy Spirit upon his apostles to confirm their minds in this truth and guaranteed that sins," (Acts II. 37th verse.) So bap-uism remits sins. The next difference to which we will allude is the headship of the Church, which Catholics the teaching body of his church should not teach error; hence he did not hesitate to say, "He that hears you hears me, and he that despiseth you despiseth me," and "He that will not hear the Church let him be conand Protestants believe is Christ reigning in Heaven, the founder and invisible head of sidered as a heat en and a publican." His Church. But there must be a visible said to his apostles, "Go and teach al head and chief director, some man on earth, nations, behod I am with you all days to the consummation of the world." He did not to be the head ruler and director of His Church. The Catholics say that Christ Himtell his apostles to write out his Gospel and let each and every individual interpret it as he pleases. There are many parts of when he said to Peter, "thou art a rock, and upon this rock I will build my Church, I the Sacred Scriptures hard to understand St. Peter, in sp aking of the Epistles of St. will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom Paul, said "That certain things are hard to f Heaven, feed my lambs feed my sheen." be understood which the unlearned and un Whatever power was given to Peter was given stable wrest, as they do also the other Scripto his successors, viz, the Bishops of Rome. The Protestants hold that the ruler of a State tures, to their own destruction." (2n Peter iii. 16) But some make this objection-"But may be head of the Church; they accordingly constitute themselves heads of their churches it is said must there not be many men of many minds." Yes, but not in matters of faith in their own countries, not only rulers in revealed by Christ. St. Paul says, "Where temporal things but also in spiritual, the apunto we are come that we be of the same pointment of Bishops deciding controversies mind, let us also be of the same rule."
(Phil, iii, 16) Also, "Be careful to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace, one and the like. The Queen of England is considered the head of the church in Eugland; The Czar of Russia, in Russia, and even the Grand Turk of Constantinople, head of Islamism. Then come the temporary head. body, one spirit, as you are called in one hope of your calling, one fath, one baptism, one Lord." (Eph. iv. 3, 4, 5.) Another difference: The Protestants say that the of conferences or even pastors of each con gregation. The Catholics believe that the Bible is the rule of fai h; the Catholics say, visible head of the Church of Christ on earth No. The Protestants are not consistent in is the Pope, the Bishop of Rome, the legitimate saying that the Bible is the rule of faith; successor of St. Peter who was appointed by they should rather say that the interpretation Christ as visible head of the Church. Christ which they put on the Bible is their rule of did not appoint Kings, or Emperors, or even faith. But a rule should be certain, which heads of conferences, or pastors of each congregation to be heads of His universal church this is not ; for St. Peter says, "That no Scripture is of private interpretation." The on earth. There is another difference called whole truth is, that all Protestants do not by some Protestants sacredotalism, they believe that Christ did institute a priestaccept the Bible as the rule of faith; they formulate creeds of their own. The English hood in His Church, and that the power given by Christ to His apostles was not to be transmitted to their succes-Church has its Thirty-nine Articles; the Presbyterians have their Westminster Confession: the Methodists have their Book of sors for the religious benefit of Chris-Discipline, and so with other denominations: they have their own reculiar tenets of belief. that all the powers conferred on the apostles arranged by themselves for their own peculiar were conferred on them, not as idividuals, but as heads of a corporate body called the interpretation of the Sacred text. A rule of faith should be of easy access to all. This was Church, to last to the end of time in their utterly impossible before the art of printing lawfully appointed successors. Christ brought was discovered. How few Bibles were in the copious redemption not only for the people world, and at the present time how many of Judea that lived in his time, but for the persons do not know how to read, and, if people of all times and of all countries, for they do, how many are intelligent enough to seize the true meaning of the Sacred text America as well as for Asia. Christ was the c ming Redeemer of all, and it would be a when even their ministers themselves matter of envylif Christ's magnificent promises different views. The Protestant and grace were for the people of His own time and the time of the apostles only. We may rerule of faith is, therefore, changeable according to the interpretation that each individual puts on the Sacred text; as turn to this sugject on another occasion when we shall prove that Christ ordained His his learning, projudice, ignorance, or pre-vious training would influence him. Thereapostles priests of the New Law, giving them power to transmit the priesthood to their sucfore, by following private interpretation one is cessors by ordination, giving them the holy spirit for the work of their ministry by the tossed about by every wind of doctrine. (Eph IV. 14). Here we may point out animposition of hands. This is called apostolic other difference: The Protestants say that succession; that is the last bishop or priest the Church of Christ fell into error, but they legitimately consecrated in the Church enjoys have not all agreed what time it fell into the powers committed by Christ to His anoserror. They all generally agreed that a break was made with the Church of Rome and all tles, except, indeed, the headship of the Church, an office conferred upon St. Peter the churches of Christendom, by Luther and and his successors the Popes of Rome. his followers; and in England by Henry VIII. when he could not get a divorce from his law ful wife. The Catholics say that the Church A LCTTERY IN AID OF THE CONVENT of Christ never fell into error according to the prediction of Christ saying to St. "Thou art a rock, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." The gates of hell tation of Mury organized a lottery in favor of the Convent of St. Cesaire, County of Rouville, P.Q. This lottery has been highly approved by His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, who blessed the work and wished mean the powers of durkness. If this prophecy and promise of Christ were not inlifiled, then Christ is a false prophet; there-fore not the Son of God; therefore we are it success for the educational good for which it was established. Last Friday, Aug. 28, not redeemed. He was not like the un-His Lordship drew the numbers from the urn in presence of Rev. Father Desneyers, chaplain of the Convent of St. Cesaire, Rev. wise architect who built his house upon the moving sand. If the Church of Christ, were to fall away he could not say " hear the Mother Superior of the Sisters of the Presen-

Church, and he that heareth not let him be to

thee as the heathen and the publican." Au-

other difference between Protestants and

Catholics: Catholics have their children

has the choice of a gold watch or \$50 in allver. by our first parents, or in the words of The second number drawn by His Lordshid, prophet David. "And in sin did my other conceive me:" Catholo believe that ignal bir and all activities a committed be 22.319, with the name of Mr. Jeremie Morin, Papireauville, P.Q., a beautiful gold chain and locket of \$30. Third and last number, original sin and all social sins committed he fore baptism are forgiven by the sacrament of Baptism are forgiven by the sacrament of Baptism are forgiven by the sacrament of Baptism and locket of \$30. Third and sleat number, and locket of \$30. Third and sleat number, or \$30. Now grace is the fruit of our Saviour's redeem prizes have been offered to the four-teen prizes have been offered to the four-teen prizes have been offered to the four-teen highest lists of the many candidates who have been generous enough to tender a helping hand in the undertaking, and the Protestant Religions. We find a serious difficulty at the outset, on account of were committed before Baptism. This is the Mass., U.S., list of \$108 50. The two second prizes, gold chains with lockets, or \$25, to Mrs. Felix Clement, Newmarket, N H., U S. tist of \$76.90, and Miss Rose Manseau, Drummendville, P.Q., list of \$71.52 The two third prizes, gold crosses, or \$15, Miss Eugenie Poirier, St. Cyrille, Wendover, P.Q., Another difference: The Catholic religion was instituted by Christ in the beginning; the Protestant religions were comlist \$67, and Miss Marie Damy, St. David Yamaska, P.Q., list \$66.66. Two fourth prizes, gold medals, or \$12, Mrs. Aug. Poirier, Winooski, Vt., U.S., list \$62.85, and Mrs. menced by individuals as can be seen in the histories of the various religious of all nations. The Methodists not long ago celebrated the 100th anniversary of their institution by John Wesley, the minister of the Church of Eng Joseph Gaucher, Laftville, Conn., U.S. Fitth prizes, silver chains with crosses, or \$10, Mr. Zep Lefebvre, Manville, R.L., U.S., list \$48 30, and Miss Emma Lecours, Manchesland. Another difference : Protestants do not believe in anointing the sick in danger of death; ter, N.H., U.S., list \$45.25. Sixth prizes, crosses or silver medals, or \$5, Miss M. the Catholics do, and base their faith in this sacrament on the words of the Apostle St. Angers, Malbaie, P.Q., list \$41 35. and Mrs. Oliver Bissonnette, Lake Linden, Mich, U.S. Seventh prizes, beautiful books with clasp, or \$3, Miss Malvina Desrosiers, St. Felix de James, (5th chap. 14th and 15th verse). Is any man sick amongst you, let him bring in the priests of the Church and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name Valois, P.Q., list \$36, and Mrs. R. Bernard, of the Lord. And the prayer of the faith shall save the sick man, and the Lord shall St. Boniface, Manitoba, \$35 27. The Sisters of the Presentation, St. Cesaire, are happy to profit by the occasion to present their most raise him up; and if he be in sine, they shall be forgiven him. What consoling words and how great is the mercy of Gc1 to have presincere thanks to the devoted persons who have taken part in this lottery, either as canpared for the dying soul a sacrament so rich in grace. Another difference: Catholics bedidates or as subscribers. The editors of the papers of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Ed lieve that after this life there is a middle state between heaven and hell where souls not good ward Island, also those of British Columbia enough to go to heaven or bad enough to go and the United States, are asked to publish it. hell are detained for some time that they may be purified from the stains of sin, the guilt of mortal sin being forgiven in this life by true A NEW JESUIT FATHER. repentance that they may be holy and pure enough to be engulfed in the initial sanctity and purity of God. The Protestants say that after death there is only heaven or hell to re-

A YOUNG MONTREALER ORDAINED ABROAD -AN EVENT FULL OF INTEREST AND EDIFICATION.

The English mail has just brought an account of an interesting and edifying event in the career of a young Montrealer. Donovan, son of our well know citizen, Mr. Michael Donovan, has just had the honor and privilege of being raised to the privathood and of being made a Jesuit Father before he attained his thirtieth year.

Eight years ago Father Donovan completed his classical course with much success in St. Mary's College, on Bleury street, and during the summer of 1877 entered the Jesuit novitiate at Sault au Recollet. He passed two years there, at the end of which time he was sent to England to prosecute his philosophical and theological studies. He entered the famous colleges at Stonyhurst and Rochampton, where he received his training in philosophy and the sciences. Four years ago he was removed to the scholsticate of theology in St. David's College, situate in the ancient town of Mold, North Wales. This college was made a refuge for Jesuit fathers that were expelled from France by the iniquitious laws of the Republic. From the time of his arrival in Mold Father Donovan was granted the privilege of laboring among the Catholic population of the town, and by his zeal and devotion to their interests was looked upon as their best and truest friend. The day of the ordination and of the first Mass had arrived and it seemed as if the people could not pay enough of honor to the young Canadian priest. The chapel was packed to witness the imposing ceremonies of the ordination. A deputation of the citizens weited upon the rector of the college priest say his first mass in the parish church. As one of our exchanges remarks all Mold turned out, the church was crowded to its utmost capacity and hundreds had to be turned away, a thing which had never oc-curred since the days of Henry VIII. Protestants as well as Catholics were there and all present received his blessing alike. Probably the most pleasant feature of this edifying scene was the presence of the young priest's father, who had crossed the ocean to assist at the ordination and who had the happiness of serving at his son's first Mass. After the religious ceremonies a dinner was given, at which the Right Rev. Dr. Knight, Bishop of Shrews-bury, presided. Mr. Michael Donovan was the honored guest of the occasion, and sat on the right of His Lordship. Addresses were the order of the hour, and Father Donovan led by a most feeling and eloquent one to the

Bishop. He said :Mr Lord, -Priest forever-our hearts feel our happiness a thousand times more than our lips can express it, and therefore we turn to the divine priest who has deigned to call us to the priesthood and say unto Him: "To Thee the glory and honor forever and forever."
And turning to the pontiff who has brought to our sacerdotal consecration such riches and such joy, our lips and our hearts can find but one word, gratitude and gratitude for all eternity. Your name, my lord, will ever re-main linked with the remembrance of our priesthood. When on a foreign shore the exile of Erin opens a letter from home and there falls from the missive a half faded sprig of shamrock, tears spring to his eyes, he is wrapped in contemplation of the days gone by, and he seems to hear an interior voice whispering loving words to him. In fact this triple leaf has for him a message which others cannot bear. It speaks to him of the verdant land of his birth, it recalls the humble cottage where he was born, and brings back to memory the loving mother at whose knee he first learned the sweet lessons of religion and piety. And we also, my lord, whether on the shores of the great American lakes, on the chilly plains of Armenia, on the banks of the distant Zamtesi, or under the sunny sky of the East, in fair Albion, in La Belle France, or in our dear Canada, when each morning our chalice holds the precious Blood and our hands touch the sacred body of Jesus Christ-in the presence of this pearl beyond price-we shall recall, with tears of happiness and of joy, the glad day of our first Mass, this spot on which we have been anointed priests of the Most High; and we shall also lovingly recall the memory of the beloved Pontiff whose hands have made us priests, praying that the choicest blessings may ever attend him

The Catholics hold the centrary,

OF ST. CESAIRE.

tation of Mary, St. Hyacinthe, and assistants,

also the Sisters of St. Cesaire, who organized

the pious work. The first number taken from

the urn was that of 10,321 and name of Miss

baptized. Many Protestants do not, and they do not therefore believe in original sin, trans-

March 11, 1854, the Sisters of the Presen

Father Donovan will spend another year at Mold, when, if not sent on a foreign mission, he will return to Montreal.

CERTAIN CURE.

A CURE FOR CHOLERA'MORBUS .- A positive oure for this dangerous complaint, and for all acute or chronic forms of Bowel Complaint incident to Summer and Fall, is found in Dr. Fowler's Extract of of Wild Strawberry; pro cured from any druggist.

Conscripts for the Russian army are reected if their chests do not measure at least half as much as their stature. Severe starvation is resorted to by the peasants to reduce themselves to avoid conscription;

MEASURES FOR PREVENTION.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS AS TO HOW TO DEAL WITH CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

We have been forwarded a number of posters issued by the English National Health Society, giving directions as to what should be done in case of the outbreak of contagions cannot be given too great publicity.

THE PREVENTION OF SMALLPUX 1. Smallpox is most loathsome and fatal

and the most contagious of discusses.

2. Before the introduction of vaccination smallpux killed 40,000 persons yearly in this country.

3. Thorough vaccination in infancy is an almost complete protection against smallpox 4. Of unvaccinated people one out of every three attacked by smallpox dies. 5. Of perfectly vaccinated persons only one

dies out of every two hundred attacked by 6 Perfect vaccination is shown by the pos session of four well-marked vaccine scars.

7. Vaccination is harmless and practically painless. 8. To ensure protection throughout life you should be re-vaccinated after the age of

fifteen. 9. Every soldier and sailor is re-vaccinated the result is that smallpox is almost unknown in the army and navy, even amid surrounding

epidemics. 10. You can be vaccinated free of charge by the public vaccinator of your district. 11. Should smallpox break out at your house or among your neighbors, see at once to the vaccination of the household, and to the re-vaccination of all persons over twelve years of age, and at the same time inform the medical officer of health for your district.

12. Any patient suffering from smallpox should be removed to hospital; or, if kept at home, must have a separate room and BHITTE.

HOW TO PREVENT SMALLPOX FROM SPREADING.

EVERY PERSON WHO HAS NOT BEEN SUCCESS-FULLY RE-VACCINATED SHOULD BE VACCINATED AGAIN.

1. All needless woollen and other draperies should be removed from the room in which the patient lies, and be immediately disinfected if the rash has appeared.

2 All bed and body linen should be plunged into water, containing a disinfectant, IMMEDIATELY it is taken from the patient, and REFORE it is removed from the room.

3 All glasses, cups, etc., used by the patient should be carefully cleaned in boiling water pefore being used by other persons. 4 Pocket handkerchiefs ought not to be used, but small pieces of rag, which should

be burned directly. 5 Nurses and others, whose hands come in contact with the patient, should wash them in water containing Universal Disinfecting Powder, or other disinfectants, using a pound of powder to a gallon of water, and afterwards in plain soap and water. The nurse or other person in charge of the sick should not mix with the rest of the family, and should wear a

dress made of some washing material.

6 The sick room should be kept well ventilated. The lower sash may be raised two or three inches, and a piece of wood be placed underneath it, so as to close the whole of the opening, and thus allow of ventilation above the meeting bar of the lower sash.

7. The bed, mattrass and woollen articles, which have been used by the patient, or exself provided for this before His ascension into the citizens waited upon the rector of the college which have been used by the patient, or extends the posed to the infection, should be disinfected to request the favor of having the new posed to the infection, should be disinfected to request the favor of the parish church at the disinfecting apparatus belonging to the at the disinfecting apparatus belonging to the sanitary authority, or in some other effectual manner (as with burning sulphur), as soon as the patient is convalescent. Their removal to the disinfecting chamber, when such exists, is strongly advised.

To disinfect a room with the bedding and clothes, from a quarter to half a pound of sulphur should be burnt therein, the door, window and chimney being closely shut. The sulphur should be put in an earthen or tin plate, and placed over a vessel of water, in order to avoid the danger of fire. It may e ignited by placing on it a live coal, and the room must then be closed, and left tor five or six hours.

S. After the patient has recovered, and before mixing with the family, he should take bath, or be washed all over more than once with warm water and carbolic acid soap, and should not leave the sick room until he has been informed by his medical attendant that there is no longer any risk of infection.

DISINFECTANTS.

WHICH TO USE AND HOW TO USE THEM - ISSUED BY THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF BEALTH.

Disinfectants absorb impure exhalations, prevent decomposition, kill disease germs and destroy noxious gasses, but in no instance should they be considered as substitutes for a pure atmosphere obtained by sunlight and free ventilation. Their greatest utility is when they are used for disinfecting clothing or when an empty room or house has to be disinfected by large quantities of a disinfectant in a gaseous form.

Remember that disinfectants and deodorizers are simply aids in restoring and pre-serving healthful purity and are not intended to take the place of pure air, cleanliness and sunlight. As a rule, houses which have green blinds are kept too dark in the summer months. Never forget that vaccination is the best preventative of smallpox

Disinfecting solution No. 1 - Cabolic acid (liquified), quarter pint; water one gallon. This solution may be used to soak sheets in when it is required to isolate a room by hanging a sheet over the doorway ; for putting nto the bedpan or chamber vessel to receive the evacuations. A little should also be sprinkled on the evacuation afterwards, before it leaves the sick room. This solution may also be used freely in the water closets two or three times daily. All soiled clothing as soon as removed from the patient should be soaked in this solution before being removed from the sick room, or the following solution may be

used for the same purpose:
Solution No. 2—For disinfecting soiled linen clothes; Sulphate of zinc four onness, common sait two ounces, water one gallon. This is the best solution for soiled linen clothes, and should be kept in a tub in the bedroom or passage, and the clothes put into it and kept covered with it until removed to be washed in the usual way; it is also suit-

able for disinfecting chamber vessels.

Solution No. 3.—Copperes (sulphate of iron) one nound, hot water one gallon. (Or it may be prepared on a large scale for privies, etc., by hanging a large basket containing about sixty pounds in a fifty callon barrel of water and letting it slowly dissolve. This is re-puted very good for throwing into privies or for water closets, etc. It is an excellent

used for water closets and does not affect the metal work. Pour down about half arpint morning and night.
Solution No. 5—Corrosive sublimate solution: Corrosive sublimate one dram water one galion. This solution is of great valid, but should be used only under the immediate supervision of a physician.

Distriction by burning sulphur After the providence of the providence of the physician of the physicia

death, recovery or removal there should take. helping hand in the undertaking, and who merit, the gratitude and thanks of those for whom they have worked. The two first prizes, gold watches, or \$40, were won by Miss Eugenie Lafond, St. Brigide, Iberville County, P. Q., whose list amounted to \$161 S5, and Mrs. H. M. Marcotte, Taunton; the Board of Health to pay a competent man to see that this is properly done than to take the risk of its not being done well. This disinfection should be done with fumes of burning sulphur. For this purpose the room to be disinfected must be yackted. Heavy clothing, blankets, bedding, and other articles which cannot be treated with zinc solution, should be opened and spread out so as to be freely exposed during fumigation. Close the door and all large openings to the room as tightly as possible; but do not in any way cover surfaces which need to be disinfected, nor prevent free entrance of the fumes to all cracks into which the contagion may have emered. Place the sulphur in iron pans, supported upon bricks, in a tub with water in the bottom to cover the bricks, and set it on fire with hot cosls or by the sid of a spoonful of alcohol and a lighted match, and allow the rooms to remain closed for six hours. For a room ten feet square, two pounds of sulphur should be burned; for a large ORLEANS, TUESDAY, OUI OREE IS, 1885—room, a proportionally larger quantity should be used—that is, at the rate of the room, and the room of th of two pounds of sulphur to each one thousand cubic feet of air space. Carefully avoid breathing the fumes of the burning sul phur. After the fumigation the rooms should be thoroughly opened and aired before they

ere again occupied.

Disposal of the dead—The body should be wrapped in a sheet wet with a zinc solution of double the strength and of No. 2, and buried at once. Metallic, metal lined or air tight coffins should be used when possible. In no case should the body be exposed to

A BID FOR IRISH SUPPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 24 -The key treatment of Irish appirations by Mr. Gladstone's manifesto is accounted for by a little bit of political on dit in the clubs. It is stated that immediately upon the ex-premier's return from his Norway trip he male cautious overtures to the Irish lead he made cautious overtures to the frish leaders, asking for a statement of their minimum caims, and suggesting a verbal agreement touching future Irish leaders lation. The reply was hat without doubting Mr. Gladstone's sincerity, but as something that we uld be binding on his followers, the negotiations must be made in writing. This was refused, and all hope of Irish support was abandoned by the Liberals. It is believed that Mr. Parnell is less anxious to bean please from Parnell is less anxious to obtain pledges from either party than to -coure as nearly as possible an equalization of the Liberal and Conservative streng h, so that he may hold the bal nee of power and be in a position of demaudi g instead of suing.

THE SCOTT ACT.

PETERBORO, Ont., Sept 24 - The Scott act was carried in the county of Peterboro to day by about 400 majority. W. G. Fee, of Tu-ronto, conducted the campaign for the tem perance party, and Prof. Richardson for the opponents of them. The town is jubilant over the victory, and an enthusiastic meeting is now in progress in the Opera house.

THE IRISH FISHERIES. LONDON, Sept. 22 .- Lord Carnervon her

resolved to signalize his administration of the Viceroyalty of Ireland by reviving the Irish fisheries. He has become satisfied that an imperial loan of £500,000 is necessary to rescue the fishing industry from the present stagnation, which is due largely to the harhor accommodation and to the antiquated implements used by the fishermen. He intends to ask Parliament to advance the money at a nominal rate of interest to enable the fishermen to obtain proper bouts and facil i ies for pursuing their occupations success

CURED CONSUMPTION

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indiamissionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Network Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases. wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases has felt it his duty to make it known to his suf has felt it his duty to make it known to his sur-fering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full direc-tions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10—19 eow

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

An honest medicine is the poblest work of man, and we can assure our readers that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is not only reliable, but is almost infallible to cure Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Canker of the Stomach and bowels, and the various Summer complaints, whose attacks are often andden and fatal.

An Essex, Vt., man recently paid a debt, it is said, of \$6,000 with the hard cash-all in silver-he had hourded up. The box weighed 360 pounds, and the man to whom it was paid stays awake nights to watch his treasure.

IN SEASON.

It is now in season to warn our readers against the sudden attacks of Cholera, Cramp, Colic. and the various Bowel Complaints incident to the season of ripe fruit, vegetables, etc. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the grand specific for those troubles.

Platinum wire can be drawn so fine that it is no longer visible to the naked eye, and can only be felt. It can be seen with a magnifying glass when the wire is held against white paper. It is used in telescopes and similar instruments.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a freetrial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic fielt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent ourse of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other discuses. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood gearanteed. No risk is incurred. Huntwick pamphid; with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, filch.

NATIONAL PILLS will cure consti-pated bowels and regulate the liver.

A native of Madagasoar, who studied medicine in Edinburgh and returned home, now has seventy young men studying under him, and a large class of women whom he is training for nurses. He is in great favor with the

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75 000; EN



Louisiana, State Lottery Company.

"Rede persy cartifulthat we supervise the Trange ments for all the Monthly and Sens. Annual Drawings of the Louisians State Justicy Company, and in person manage and control to Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward fall parties, and we authorize the Company to use this pertificate with fac similes of our synapsises attached, in its advertisements."



Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislatur for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was nade a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

ie of any state.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number-Drawings take

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each,

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Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address.

FOR FAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of 85 and upwards at our expense) addressed M. A. PACPHIN, New Orleans, La

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These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet southingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS& BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

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tts Searching and if aling Properties Known Throughout he World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub oed on the Neck and Chest, as suit me meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gott, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kn 'n to fail.

Both rn and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1id., 2s. 6d., is. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above address daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter.

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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 times yearly. Every bond is entitled to

THREE DRAWINGS ANNUALLY, until each and every bond is redeemed with a larger or smaller premium. Every lend MUST draw one of the following premiums, as there

are NO BLANKS. Reichsmarks.

FIRST OF NOVEMBER. And every Bond bought of us on or before the let of November, until 6 p.m., is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on

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Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Lerrens, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments.
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ESTABLISHED IN 1874 and letting it slowly dissolve.} This is reputed very good for throwing into privies or for water closets, etc. It is an excellent and cheap disinfectant and decolorizer of foul drains.

Solution No. 4.—Permanganate of potash one ounce, water one gallon. This may be

ing for nurses. He is in great favor with the puter of the short of the short of the short of the short of the compared with any Lottery whatsoever, as lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the United States.

WORMS CAUSE MUCH SICKNESS States.

WORMS CAUSE MUCH SICKNESS N.B.—In writing please state that you saw Worm Powders will surely cure.

Worm Powders will surely cure. The above Government Bonds are not to

BY ANOTHER CLERGYMAN.

Sydney Smith (1771 1845) was a regular minister of the Church of England, and as fair a specimen of an Englishman as any other Englishman of his generation, but his Anglican orthodoxy and British constitution aid not prevent him from seeing and acknowledge ing the great wrongs done Catholic Ireland by his own country, nor from legitring occasjonally in plain Anglo-Saxon the English Lords and Commons for perpetuating their nisrule and system of oppression in that land. Catholic Emancipation was the burning question of the times. He went in right good earnest for that great measure of justice, and both by tongue and pen he strenuously advocated the rights, civil and religious, of his Irish fellow-su jects By rectifying public opinion to a great extent on the subject, and shaming the English government into a more just appreciation of Ireland's claims, he contributed not a little to pave the way for the great, though incomplete, victory which great the fig of O'Connell.
Sydney Smith was a keen observer, the

terror of political humougs and literary pre tenders, a strong and persistent advocate of reform, an excellent judge of literary criticism, as of all matters pertaining to education. He gave his critical appreciation of men and of things with telling effect. All his writings and sayings evince a broad, practical, common sense view of things; they are characterized by a great freedom and pungency of expression, and interspersed with copious and apposite illustrations, some of which reveal a fund of true, genuine humor on his part. A very striking truth or profoundly wise remark arrests here and there the special attention of the reader.

Most of the following extracts, taken for the most part from articles he published sarly in this century in the Edinburgh Review, of which he was the originator and first editor, show how earnestly he embraced the cause of pour down-trodden Ireland, and are at the same time characteristic of his style. His observations are not all equally relevant to the Irish question under its present political aspect, some bearing directly and strongly only on the religious side of the question, and such as it s ood at the time, yet besides giving a true and reliable account of past events and a just appreciation thereof. They are so applicable on one side or other to men and things in connection with British rule in Ireland at the present day, and portray so well the spirit of injustice and tyranny against which that unfortunate country has still to struggle, that the reader will, I am sure, find them all of sufficient interest and reliancy to warrant their trauscription. I am so confident of this, and all his remarks so well bear repetition, that I will show nothing like stinginess in my citations either as to number or to extent

He opens an article headed: Parnell and Ireland, (noing a review of a work by Wm. Parnell, encitted: Historical Apology for the Irish Catholies I, with the following charac teristic remarks :-

"If ever a nation exhibited symptoms of downright undness, or utter stupidity, we conceive these symptoms may be easily recognized in the conduct of this country upon the Catholic question. A man has a wound in his great toe, and a vio lent and perilous f ver at the same time, and he refuses to take the me licines for the fever because it will disconcert his toe! The mournful and fol y-stricken blockhead for gets that his to: cannot survive him; yet he lingers and fundth s over this part of his body, soothing it madly with little plasters and anile fermentations, while the neglected fever rages in his entrails and hurns away his whole If the comparatively little questions of able of discussing or regarding, for Gud's sake let us remember that the foreign conquest which destroys all, destroys this beloved the also. Pass over freedom, industry, and science, and look upon this great empire, by which we are about to be swallowed up, only as it affects the manner of collecting tithes and reading the inturgy, still, if all goes, these must go too; and even for their interests it is worth while to conciliate Ireland, to avert the hostility and to employ the strength of the Catholic population.

To allay the intense fever of Irish discontent, England has had since to consent to the discatablishment of the Ir sh Church, and Dr. Gindstone skilfully removed the gangrenescent member. It may not be long before she will have to deliver her beloved English "toe" to the same desperate

England has not now, it is true, as much cause for apprehension frem abroad as she had when Sydney Smith wrote, but she is far from being secure against all dangers. Her foreign policy as well as her management of home affairs appear to be in a rather muddled state, and may yet involve her into such a difficulty as will prove Ireland's opportunity Her own interests then, not to speak to her of justice and right, still call upon her to conciliate Ireland, but Ireland will not be con ciliated until the has her due.

Further, he strongly insists on the point that the impulience of Ireland to shake off the English yoke must be attributed to the manner in which she was governed, and to a mere difference of religion.

"If the Protestant religion," he says, "had spread in Ireland as it did in England, and if there had never been any difference of faith between the two countries-can it be believed that the Itish, ill-treated and infamously governed as they have been, would never have made any efforts to shake off the yoke of England?"

Is there a people on earth with a nationa soul so dead who, being "ill-treated and in famously governed as the Irish have been," would not make repeated efforts to break the chains that bind them to slavery, and make their native land their own !

What must be inferred from the fact that Ireland still hates England with a deep, inherited hatred that nothing short of a complets political separation of the two countries could prevent from deepening and intensifying? Sydney Smith gives the asswer in the following words :--

When a sect is found after a lapse of years to be ill-disposed to the government, we may be certain that government has widened its separation by marked destruction, roused its resentment by contumely, or supported its

enthusiasm by prosecution. The reader will find the answer given more plainly and pointedly as I go on with

my quotations.

Referring to the manner of justice distributed to the Irish by the old English masters,

he says :--"The Irish, over whom the sovereign of England affected a sort of nominal dominion, are entirely governed by their own laws; and so very little connection had they with the justice of the invading country that it was as I will to kill an Irishman as a badger or a was an Irishman, and therefore he had a right Any person bringing from beyond the sea or run as smoothly and work as effectively at and she stretches her compassionate hands says, are to be found in the high Sierras.

acquittal followed, of course."

After such a display of English justice and English philanthropsy towards the Irish, placed beyond all doubt by English testi placed beyond all doubt by English testi testant religion, to be put to death. Death their English masters, that it would be mony, it need not surprise anybody if a few to any Protestant priest to come into France; nothing short of a miracle if they could orinstances can be pointed to on their side which roughly illustrate the lessons taught them under favor of English tribunals, and s ow how very grateful and how deeply in-debted the Irish have felt ever since towards their English neighbors.

In a review of a work by Henry Parnell, MP, entitled: History of the Penal Laws against the Irish Catholics from the Treaty of Limerick to the Union, he gives a brief sketch of those laws and thus comments upon the infancus code :--

"Such is the rapid outline of a code of laws which reflects indelible disgrace upon the English character, and explains but too clearly the cause of that hatrad in which the English name has been so long held in Ireland. It would require centuries to efface such an impression; and yet, when we find it fresh, and operating at the end of a few years, we explain the fact by every cause which can degrade the Irish, and by none which can remind us of our own scandalous policy." In what other way have the arbiters of

Ireland's destinies ever tried to explain the cause of the scandalous effects of their scandalous policy" towards her? Speaking of King William and the treaty

of Lumerick, he says :-

"The war carried on in Ireland against King William cannot deserve the name of a rebellion; it was a struggle for their lawful prince whom they had sworn to maintain, whose zeal for the Catholic religion, whatever effect it might have produced in England, could not by them (the Iriah Catholics) be considered as a crime. This war terminated by the surrender of Limerick, upon conditions by which the Catholics hoped, and rationally hoped, to secure to themselves the free enjoyment of theirreligion in future, and an exemption from all those civil penalties and incapacities which the reigning creed is so fond of heaping upon its subjugated sub-

jects." "By the various articles of this treaty they are to enjoy such privileges in the exercise of their religion as they did enjoy in the time of Charles II., and the King promises upon the meeting of the Parliament to endeavor to procure for them such further security in that particular as may preserve them from any disturbance on account of their said religion ' They are to be restored to their estates, privileges and immunities as they enjoyed in the time of Charles II. The gentlemen are to be allowed to carry arms; and no other oath is o be tendered to the Catholics who submit to King William than the oath of allegiance. These and other articles King William rate firs for himself his heirs and successors, as for an in him lies, and confirms the same and ·rery other clause and matter therein con tamed."

S. dney Smith proceeds to show how the treaty was kept, and how King William became "great and glorious:"

"Trese articles were signed by the English General on the 3rd day of October, 1691, and diffused comfort, confi lence and tranquillity among the Catholics. On the 22nd of October, the English Parlia ment excluded Catholics from the Irish Houses of Lords and Commons by compelling them to take the oath of supremucy before admis sion."

"In 1695 the Catholics were deprived of all means of educating their children at home or abroad, and of the privilege of being guardians to their own or to other person's children. Then all the Catholics were dis armed and then all the pries's banished After this (probably by way of a j ke) an act was passed to confirm the Treaty of Limerick -the great and glorious King William totally forgetting the contract entered auto of recommending the religious liberties of the tholics to the attention of Parliament."

"Oa the 4th of Murch, 1704, it was en acted that any son of a Catholic who would turn Protestant should succeed to the amily estate, which from that moment could to longer be sold or charged with debt and legacy. On the same day Papist lathers were reparred, under a penalty of £500, from being guardians to their own children. If the child, however young, declared himself a Protestant he was to be delivered to some Crotestant relation. No Protestant to marry a Papiet. No Papist to purchase or to take lease of land for more than 31 years. . . . By the 16th clause of this bill, no Papist to old any office, civil or military; not to dwell n Limerick or Galway; not to vote at elec-

In 1709, it was enacted that Papists seeping secols should be prosecuted as con-Rewards are given by the same act or the discovery of the Popish clergy :- £50 for discovering a Popish Boshop; £20 for a common Popish clergyman; £10 for a Popish

No wonder Sydney Smith would charac erize as he did such orutal legislation. And an auyone wonder why trish Catholics regard with so little favor attempts made to per petnate in their midst the memory of great and glorious" King William, and recall his famous legislative and executive

-xoloita ' Speaking elsewhere of the English code of pen il laws against the Catholics, he says that t was "notorious through the whole of Europe as the most cruel and atrocious sysem of persecution ever instituted by one

religious sect against another."

Edmund Burae brands it as "a truly barbarous system, where all the parts are an outrage on the laws of humanity and the rights of nature; it is a system of elaborate contrivance, as well fitted for the oppression, imprisonment and degradation of a people, and the debasement of human nature itself, as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity is to be abolished and any class of man." imprisonment and degradation of a people,

of man. There are, however, says Sydney Smith in another article, grievous faults on both sides, and as there are a set of men who, not content with retaliating upon Protestants, deny the persecuting spirit of the Catholics, following code, drawn up by the French Catholics against the French Protestants and carried into execution for one hundred years, and as late as the year 1765, and not repealed

till 1782 :--"Any Protestant clergyman remaining in France three days, without coming to the Catholic worship, to be punished with death. If a Protestant sends his son to Protestant school masters for education, he is to forfeit 250 livres a month and the school master who receives him 50 livres. If they sent their children to any seminary abroad they were to forfeit 2,000 livres, and the child so sent became incapable of possessing property in are bound to have a Parliament of their own, France. To celebrate Protestant worship and they shall have it. Why should they not exposed the clergyman to a fine of 2,800 have it? Has not Ireland as good a right to livres. The fine to a Protestant for hearing a legislature on her own soil, through which it 1,300. If any Protestant denied the she would alone manage her own affairs, and she would alone manage her own affairs, and put her own resources to the best account for the second he was hanged. If any common prayer-book or book of Protestant worship be found in the possession of any Protestant, he shall forfeit 20 livres for the first offense. 40 livres for the second and the state worship he found in the possession of a crushing majority in a foreign warlie.

maintaining suits at law, from being guar-

all their goods, and they might not come to supply the reading worlds court under pain of 2,000 livres. * * * * * All Protestants were required, under the they considered the Pope as the head of the Smith exposes his views on the subject in the Church. * * * Any Protestant taking following characteristic manner: any office, civil or military, was compelled to abjure the Protestant religion, to declare his belief in the doctrine of Transubstantiation. and to take the Roman Catholic sacrament within six months, under the penalty of 10,000 livres. * * * Protestants keeping schools were imprisoned for life, and all Protestants were forbidden to come within ten miles of Paris or Versailles. If any Protestant had a horse worth more than 100 livres, any Catholic magistrate might take it away, and search the house of the said Protestant for arms." Is not this a monstrous code of persecution? Is it any wonder, after reading such a spirit of tyranny, as here exhibited, that the tendencies of the Catholic religion should be suspected, and that the cry of 'No Popery' should be a

Europe. That was, indeed, a monstrous code. Could the perverted ingenuity of man invent a system better fitted for the oppression and degradation of a people and the debasement of numan nature itseli :

If only this atrocious code of laws had been enacted two centuries ago by the English Government against the Irish Catholics and kept in force against them more than a century, long enough to crush them down, would it be a matter of surprise to anybody if the long oppressed Irish showed later on that they remembered something about it, especially if there was enough of the old leaven eft to give them a taste of the old code? But I must complete my quotation :-

"Forgive, gentle reader, the trifling deception I have practised upon you. This code is not a code made by French U-holics This against French Protestants, but by English and Irish Protestants against English and Irish Catholics. I have given it to you for the most part as it is set forth in Burn's 'Justice' of 1780; it was acted upon in the beginning of the late King's reign (King George III), and was notorious through the whole of Europe as the most cruel and atrocious syston of persecution instituted by one religious sect against another."

It required some such literary stratagem as the preceeding to open the eyes of his Protestant countrymen and cause them to see themselves as others saw them. A hard and dangerous work it was to inoculate in their English constitution a sense of shame for their manifold transgressions against their neighbors, and a spirit of justice and fair play in their dealings with them. Sydney Smith ser himself to the task and, wonderful to relate, he aid not entirely fail. One thing, however, he could never do, simply because it is a sheer impossibility, and that was to instil into their souls a sense of true repentence for their ungodly works, with the firm resolve to offend no more and make restitution and a fair compensation for the goods stolen and injuries committed.

Tnanks to the eloquent pleadings of Grattan, and especially to the glittering bayonets of the 70,000 Irish volunteers who stood at his command, as also to the dread inspired by the French and American revolutions, the English Government was forced to consider it wise and prudent to expunge a great part of the infamous code, allowing a part of the rest to remain a dead letter on the statute book. But the old tyrannical spirit did not die. It remained sufficiently active to forcibly remind the people of Ireland up to this day of the obsolute penal laws.

"With the folly and horror of such a code before us, says again Sydney Smith, with the conviction of recent and domestic history, that mankind are not to be lashed and chained out of their faith-we are striving to tease and worry them into better theology. Heavy oppression is removed; light insults and pro vocations are returned; the scourge does not all upon their shoulders, but it sounds in their cars."

He shows how absurd is the determination which the English Government never fails to ake after making some little peace offering fear and shame, to stand there and make to further concessions.

"It is folly, he says, to talk of any other altimatum in government than perfect justice to the fair claims of the subject. To concessions to the Irish Catholics in 1792 were to be the ne plus ultra. Every engine was set on foot to induce the grand juries in Ireland to petition against further concessions, and in six months afterwards government were compelled to introduce themselves those further relaxations of the penal code, of which they had just before assured the Catholics they must ahanden all hope. Such is the absurdity of supposing that a few in terested and ignorant individuals can postpone at their pleasure and caprice the happiness of millions."

of men restored to their indisputable rights. When we see it done we believe it. 'Till it is done we shall always consider it as improbable-much too improbable to justify the smallest relaxation in the Catholics themselves, or in those who are well wishers to bearance be called for, and the operations of common sense deferred for another generation. Toleration rever had a present tense,

nor taxation a future one." The English Government may refuse now as decidedly as ever to grant "Home Rule" to the Irish, or any further reform in their land tenure. They may try to gag their mouths and put them off for another generation, but their determination will be like all their other ne plus ultra resolutions. The Irish

selling Protestant books of worship, to forfeit, first as might be desired. No wonder at that, 100 livres. Any magistrate may search Pro- The Irish have had for centuries such an ap testant houses for such artisles. . . . palling example of bad government, and have Any person converting another to the Prodeath to the person who receives him; large genize all at once and go ahead with the rewards for discovering a Protestant parson. work without making some blunders in the Every Protestant shall cause his child, within arrangement and performance. What other one month after birth, to be baptized by a people on earth, under similar circumstances, Catholic priest under a penalty of 2000 livres. | could be expected to do better? The defec-Protosiants were fined 4000 a month for tive gearing would, however, soon be adjustbeing absent from Catholic worship, were ed, and every little miscalculation rectified in disabled from holding office or employments, due time. The impartial public would give from keeping arms in their houses, from the new Irish Parliament in College Green plenty of time to muster its forces and trim dians, from practising in law or physic, itself up for regular work tefore passing and from holding office, civil and judgment upon it; and this they would do, military. They were forbidden (bravo, Louis notwithstanding the very reliable digest of XIV. to travel more than five miles from Irish news with which English ink and Enghome without license, under pain of forfeiting lish electricity would, no doubt, continue to

In an article headed Catholics, in which he reviews two or three publications, relative to most tremendous panalties, to swear that the claims of the Irish Catholics, Sydney following characteristic manner : -

"The most common excuse of the Great Shabby is, that the Catnolics are their own enemies—that the violence of Mr. O Connell and Mr Shiel have ruined their cause—that, but for these boisterous courses, the question would have been carried before this time. The answer to this nonsense and baseness is. that the very reverse is the fact. The milit and long suffering may suffer for ever in this world. If the Catholics had stood with their hands before them simpering at the Earls of Liverpool and the Lords Bathurst of the moment, they would not have been emancipated till the year of our Lord four thousand. As long as the patient will suffer the cruel will kick No treason, no reb lilion, but as much atubbornness and stoutness as the law permits; a thorough intimation that you know ralying sign to every Protestant nation in what is due, and that you are determined to have it if you can lawfully get it. This is the conduct we recommend to the Irish. If they go on withholding and forbearing and hesi tating whether this is the time for the discussion or that is the time, they will be laughed at for another century as fools, and kuk-d for another century as slaves."

The Irish landlords and their sympathisers in the English Parliament are still cutting their vicious pranks in all directions, but for some years past, and especially since the foundation of the Land League, those whom they would keep in endurance vile, if they could, do not seem disposed to let them indulge their dangerous propensity without making at least well-directed efforts at recalcitration.

"'I must have my bill paid," says the sturdy and irritated tradesman; 'your master has jut me off twenty times under different pretences. I know he is at home, and I will not quit the premises till I get the money. Many a tradesman gets paid in this manner who would soon smitk and smile himself in the Gazette if he trusted to the promises of the great."

Ireland's sturdy tradesmen at Westminster have only to persist in pressing an equitable settlement between the two countries, and he payment of the debt of justice due her cannot be much longer put off. Queen Victoria is at home, and she can foot the bill.

"Can anything be so utterly childrsh and foolish, continues Sydney Smith, as to tak of the bad taste of the Catholic leaders !- as if in a question of conferring on, or withholding important civil rights from, seven millions of human heings, anything could arrest the attention of a wise man but the good or evil consequences of so great a measure. Suppose Mr. S. does smell slightly of tobacco-admit Mr. P. to be occasionally stimulated by rum and water—allow that Mr. F was unfeeling in speaking of the Duke of York-what has all this to do with the extinction of religious natred and the pacification of Ireland. Give it if it is right -retuse it if it is wrong. How it is asked, or how it is given or refused, is less than the dust of the balance.

A little further he duly berates his rich the subject :

"We are astonished," he says, "that the brains of rich Englishmen do not fall down creation and kept it wild and savage in the into their bellies in talking on the Catholic midst of improving Europe."
question—that they do not reason through "The great misfortune of Ireland is that he cardia and pylorus-that all the organs of digestion do not become intellectual.

The substitution of a few proper names of English and Irish Isnillords of the present generation for the "rich Euglish men" of Sydney Smith's times would extend the timeliness of his remarks.

To the same effect as the last passage quot ed, he says in another place :-

"The moment the very name of Ireland is mentioned, the English seem to bid adicu to common feeling, to common prudence and to ommon seuse, and to act with the barbarity of tyrants and the fatuity of fools."

Pointing to the dangers which the state of reland threatens upon England, he says :-"The truth is that the disaffected state of Ireland is a standing premium for war with every cabinet in Europe which has the most intention of quarrelling with this country for any other cause."

He remarks elsewhere to the same effect : more liberal policy is adopted towards her, will be a cause of anxiety and suspicion to this country, and in some moment of our weakness and depression will forcibly extort what she would now receive with gratitude and exultation."

England has never willingly granted, and never will willingly concede, anything which Ireland could receive only as a simple instal ment of justice, however joyfully she would receive it, and she will, if she can, avoid fainting fits and all other dangers of being forced to be just and equitable toward

"The chapter of English fraud, continues Sydney Smith (referring to the violation of the treaty of Limerick), comes next to the chapter of English cruelty in the history of Ireland, and both are equally disgraceful. Nothing can be more striking than the conduct of the parent legislature of the West India islands. We cannot leave you to yourselves upon these points, says the English Government; the weslth of the planter and the commercial prosperity of the island are not the only points to be looked to. We must look to the general rights of humanity and see that they are not outraged in the case of the poor slave. It is impossible we can be satisfied till we know that he is placed in a state of progress and amelioration. How beautiful is all this! and how wise and how humane and affecting are our efforts throughout Europe to put an end to the slave trade! Wherever three or four negotiators are gathered together, a British diplomat appears in the midst of them with some articles of kindness and pity for the poor negro. All is mercy and compassion except when wretched Ireland is concerned. The saint who swoons at the lashes of the Indian slave is the encourager of No-Popery meetings, and the hard, bigoted, domineering tyrant of Ire-

So also at the present day England is the first offense, 40 livres for the second, and of a crushing majority in a foreign parlia- moved to tears on hearing of the wrongs inshall be imprisoned at pleasure for the third.

The gubernatorial machine might not flicted upon the Bulgarians and the Jews,

Irish subjects to die of hunger at her door. and keeps others pining away in her dungeous for being merely suspected of crime.

It was alleged by the "Great Shabby" that fied to remain as they were, and wouls be quiet enough only for the efforts made by he prominent men among them to rouse them to action. This is the way Sydney Smith meets their allegations :--

" It is urged that the mass of Catholics are indifferent to the question, whereas (never mind the cause) there is not a Catholic plough boy at this moment who is not ready to risk his life for it, nor Protestant stable boy who does not give himself airs of superiority over any papietical cleaner of horses who is scrubbing with him under the same root."

"The Irish were quiet under the severe code of Queen Ann-so the half murdered man left on the ground bleeding by thieves is quiet; and he only means and cries for belp as he recovers. There was a method which would have made the Irish still more quiet, and effectually put an end to all further solicitation respecting the Catholic question. It was adopted in the case of wolves.

He migh have added that it was tried on the Irish on more than one occasion, and that in the case of the Popish clergy there was a royal bonus to encourage the game,

Sydney Smith terminates the article by a few bits of wholesome advice very pointedly given to the different classes of individuals concerned.

"TO THE NO POPERY FOOLS.

"X" You are made use of by men who laugh at you and despise you for your folly and ignorance, and who, the moment it suits their purpose, will consent to the emancipa-tion of the Catholics, and leave you to roar and bellow 'No-Popery' to vacancy and the moon.

"TO THE NO POPERY ROGUE. "A shameful and scandalous game to sport

with the serious interests of the country in order to gain some increase of public power.

"TO THE HONEST NO POPERT PEOPLE. "We respect you very sincerely, but are astonished at your existence."

" TO THE BASE. "Sweet children of turpitude, beware! The old anti-Popery people are fast perishing away. Take heed that you are not surprised by an emancipating King, or on emancipating administration. Leave a locus parateutio! -prepare a place for retreat-get ready your equivocations and denials. The dreadful day may come when liberality may lead to place and power. We understand these matters here. It is the safest to be moderately base, to be flexible in shame, and to be always ready for what is generous, good and just, when anything is to be gained by virtue."

"TO THE CATHOLICS, 1 "Wait. Do not add to your miseries by a mad and desperate rebellion. Persevere in civil exertions and concede all you can concede. All great alterations in human affairs are produced by commonise!

In an article headed Ireland, he reiterates in round terms his condemnation of England's policy towards that country.

"So great," he says, "and so long has been the misgovernment of that country that we verily believe the empire would be much stronger if everything was open sea between England and the Atlantic, and if skates and adjish swam over the fair land of Ulster. Such jobbing, such profligacy, so much direct tyranny and oppression, such an abuse of God's gifts, such a profaustion of God's name for the purpose of bigotry and party spirit,

Europe, and will long remain a monument of interny and shame to England." What are the real causes of Ireland's misfortunes? Here is how Sydney Smith answers

cannot be exceeded in the history of civilized

"It will be more useful to suppress the incountrymen for their manner of reasoning on a gnation which the very name of Ireland inspires, and to consider impartially those causes which have marred this fair portion of

> the mass of the people have been given up for a century to a handful of Protestants, by whom they have been treated as helots, and subjected to every species of persecution and

(To be continued)

A SAU DEATS.

A SMALLPOX PATIENT FALLS DEAD IN DAL-HOUSIE STREET.

One of the suddest events which it has heen our lot to chronicle in connection with the smallpox epidemic, occurred early Monday morning to Dalhousie street. It appears that some days ago Mr. Adams, a strong and powerfully built man, residing at 177 Dalhousie street, was stricken down with the fell disease. The neighbors got wind of the case, and avoided the house, while some of the more considerate ones laid com plaints at the Health Department, the last one being made on Sunday last, but "Ireland, till her wrongs are redressed, and the house was neither placarded nor any attention paid to the case. Last night, or rather in the early hours of this morning, while the storm was at its ficrcest, the inhabitants in the locality were aroused by the piercing shricks of a woman, and upon looking out saw the form of a man chd in bedclothes dashing wildly along the street. The vanishing spectre-like being proved to be Mr. Adams, who, in a state of delirium, had got control of his wife. and despite her efforts had left the house. He had, however, gone but a short distance when he sank to the sidewalk in an apparently lifeless condition. His wife cried for help, and word was sent to the police, but they refused to meddle in the affair. Finally, a French-Canadian of the neighborhood volunteered to assist the afflicted woman, and with his aid she managed to drag the nude form of her demented husband to the doorway of her home; but, alas, here they found they were unable to carry him up stairs, and they were reluctantly compelled to leave him in the doorway, where he died shortly after. Had the police or health authorities, acted with a little more promptitude the opinion is freely expressed that a life might have been saved in this case. In conversation with several persons this morning a Post reporter was inormed that the number of authenticating physicians were entirely too small for the lemand.

STARTLING WEAKNESS, General and Nervous Debility, Impaired Memory, Lack of Self-confidence, Premature

Loss of Manly Vigor and Powers, are common results of excessive indulgence or youth ful indiscretions and pernicious solitary prac-tices. Victims whose manhood has thus been wrecked by self-abuse should address, with three letter stamps, for large illustrated treatise giving names of perfect cure, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo,

towards them, whilst she suffers some of her AN ALABMING DISEASEAFELIO. NG A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight de-

rangement of the stomach, but, if peglected, the Irish Catholics as a body were satis- it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints? but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted —Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, 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? It there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the accretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a de-posit after standing? Does food fermen 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 begome 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 indicestion 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 distressing 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 foundation of the disease, and drives it, root

and branch, out of the system.

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

Sir,-Pag a sufferer for years with dyspensia in all its worst forms, and after spend ing pounds in medicines, I was at last persua-ted to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more menetit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise ar yone sudering 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. (Signed) R. Turser.
Seigers 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 condi-

tion. 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-1 was for some time afflicted with piles, and was ad; reed to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that

it has restored me to con-main, yours respectfully, John H. Lightfoot. it has restored me to complete health.-I re-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 no end of doct r's medicine without the

Syrup which he got from me has saved his Yours truly, (Signed) N. Webb, life. Chemist, Calne Mr. White.

dightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's

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 Tydv

Preston, Sept 21st, 1888. 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

gottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel'i 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 fai ti."

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 constant 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. For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White (limited), 67 St. James street, city.

A man was lately tried in England for giving a five-weeks old child four drops of laudanum, thereby causing its death. The examination showed that the ideas of womankind concerning the administration of narcotics to infants are dangerously hazy. One woman thought the dose of laudanum for a child was one drop for each year of its age; another thought it was a drop for each week. A physician testified that most soothing syrups were composed of opium, and fatal results often attended their use. He thought they were unsafe at any age under one year, and that even Homopathic preparations were unsufe for infants.

Ministers, Layers, Teachers, and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid Liver and biliousness. One is a dose.

There is a great demand for cocoanuts in Snow banks fully 100 feet high, that have in the cocoanut is thought to account for

GITHE TRUE WITNESS'

19 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

AT THEIR OFFICES: 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 30, 1885

THE Daily Witness' tirade against the Sisters of Charity has not met with much sympathy or approval from the community at large. Our esteemed contemporary showed itself as ungenerous and ungrateful as it is contemptible when it strikes on a ques tion that is not in harmony with its prejudices and its bigotry.

THE Montreal Herald has pounced upon Ald. Gray, the chairman of the Board of Health, and is doing its bully best (which is not much) to skin him alive. When our esteemed contemporary undertakes to subject any public servant to its incivility and its ill-will, the people generally look upon its action as a sure sign that said public servant is doing his duty well and faithfully. We are afraid the Herald is becoming "cranky."

THE desire for victory in the Parliamentary campaign has dwarfed and demolished everything else in both English parties. Even Mr. Chamberlain has pulled in his ears and has gone back very considerably on his Pinafore "never" to Mr. Parnell's proposals. He has ceased his denunciations, and advocates a scheme which is tantamount to Home Rule in | " way the case terminates now, the country germ. The Tory leaders for the same reason now refer to Ireland in terms of deference "that battalion as an unmitigated attempt and of the utmost caution.

THE "only religious daily" tays :-

We feel very much pained at the angry language which is being exchanged by the rrench and English press. So bitter is it in some quarters that it is evident that if it continues the country cannot long continue

How much of sincerity, or rather of hypocrisy, is in that expression of regret? A good deal of the latter and none of the former. Of all the papers we know of, we know none that so persistently writes in a strain to stir up religious strife and arouse a war of races than this same Montreal Daily

THE Minister of Militia has asked the commandant of the military camp at Kingston in augurated in earnest on Canadian soil. It for an explanation regarding the conduct of the rowdy element of the Limestone volum | number of citizens was presented to Mayor teers, in burning and hanging Riel in effigy. | Manning asking him to call a public meeting While investigating this discreditable affair to discuss the libel case of Dugas vs. Sheppard. we would beg to remind Sir Adolphe Caron | The mayor decided that the law does not that he has another insolent wretch and oblige him to call a meeting to discuss quescalumniator to bring to order-Major White, I tions other than those of civic importance and, of St. Mary's, Ontario, - who undertook to in- | therefore, denied the petitioners' request. form European audiences that the late rebel | Circulars have been sent out calling a meetlion in the Northwest was prompted, upheld ling of the citizens to be held in the west end and carried on by the Catholic people of the of the city to-night for the rurpose of form-Dominion.

don, complains of the ignorance of the Lon- entire province." don World in making an announcement to the effect that the "Premier of Canada" was amongst the audience at the Princess' | The miserable idiots of Toronto should not theatre on Friday evening last. It remarks forget that the game they are entering upon that "ag it is a well known fact that Sir is one that two can play at. But the situa-John A. Macdonald was enjoying a deserved tion will never resolve itself into one of self-Parliamentary vacation on the banks of the defence against ignorant and idiotic aggresive-St. Lawrence, it is evident that in this par- ness. The Canadian people, as a whole, are ticular instance the World has been grossly | too tolerant and too fair-minded to countenmisinformed. For ourselves, we must con- lance any such suicidal movement. The fess that we are quite at a loss to decide bigots and peace disturbers must be squelched whether this statement can refer to the Hon. | and pulverized. D. Ross, the Premier of Quebec, who recently passed through London on his way to Paris. or to the Hon. Edward Blake, the leader of the Liberal party in the Dominion, whose arrival in the metropolis we chronicled in our last issue."

THE latest return of the Board of Trade shows that the number of emigrants who left Ireland during the month of August was Australia and New Zealand, and 25 to other places. This brings the total number of Irish emigrants for the first eight months of the

the corresponding period last year was 223.130. re als abroad

THE proposal to call out the volunteers and place the city under martial law is both hasty Bismarck now? We know already what it and unwise. The situation would not justify thinks of the Pope. any such extraordinary measure. "Let the police force be increased, and let it be organized and directed on a basis that will be able to cope with emergencies as well as with the ordinary demands of the public safety. The individual members of the police force are, we believe, honest and plucky guardians too heavy. The 65th regiment had been of the peace, and are equal to their every day tasks, but an individual policeman should not be expected to surround, blockade and suppress a riot. It is the business of a well drilled, well organized, well instructed police force, and not the duty of a policeman or two, out on their beat, to dual with a mob and bring it to its senses.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH, of Dublin, has issued circular to all the parish priests in Ireland, in which His Grace especially cautions them to beware of surprises at the coming conventions for the nominations of Parliamentary candidates. No candidate who is not willing to pledge himself to follow Mr. Parnell and support the Irish National programme is to receive any countenance whatever, and the Priests are advised to resist all attempts to stampede the conventions in favor of any outside candidate. Tried and known men are to be selected as candidates in preference to PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, untried and unknown men. Archbishop Walsh knows no half measures; once on the right path he goes straight to the end. Protestant Parnell, supported by Archbishops Walsh and Croke, fighting for Catholic Ireland, will form an interesting and curious study for the future historian.

> THE royal family is accorded more respect outside of the United Kingdom, where it is not known, than inside, where the people are more familiar with it. Thus, in Canada we cannot have a doglight without winding up the proceedings with cheers for Her Mujesty, or by singing "God save the Queen." In England the people do not boil over so easily, and their enthusiasm takes quite a different direction. At an mmense popular election meeting last evening in London, at which ex-Cabinet Ministers and members of Parliament were the speakers, an incident of much significance occurred. Rev. Newman Hall, one of the speakers, alluded during the course of his remarks in a flattering tone to the Queen and royal family. The moment he opened his mouth in praise of them a volley of hisses and groams came from the surging mass, and, as the despatch says, a storm of derision burst forth and lasted fully five minutes.

WE regret to find the Irish Canadian, of loronto, taking a most unwarranted and unjust view of the Sheppard libel suit. Our contemporary, writing before the close of the case, ventured to say that " no matter which will regard the conduct of the officers of " at persecution."

Theaction of Judge Dugas in forcing the case to a legal issue was no attempt at perse ution, and is not looked upon as such by the commun ty. The honor of a race and the reputation of a Canadian regiment had been most foully and brutally attacked by the defendant, and no personal apology could have wiped out the insult, especially when it was offered at the eleventh hour. It was necessary that the hands of the law should brand him as a public calumniator. In making its ungracious statement, the Irish Canadian hy no means echoed the sentiments of the Irish people or represented their view of the matter.

A Tokonto despatch brings us the very exciting news that a war of races is to be says that " a petition signed by the requisita ing an Anti-French association. Committees are actively at work, and it is proposed to THE Canadian Gazette, published in Lon- extend the work of the association over the

> The Queen City is to have the distinction of firing the first gun in this disgraceful crusade.

PRINCE BISMARCK has lived to see the error of his persecution of the Catholic Church, and of his vain attempt to weaken and overthrow the Papacy. In an international crisis the German statesman could see and could suggest no more suitable personage to arbitrate between Germany and Spain than the Pope of Rome. Bismarck, after all he did and tried to accomplish against the Church, 5,543; as against 6,049 in the corresponding is not afraid to risk the claims and rights of month of 1884, 4,425 of them going to Germany in the hands of the man he most the United States, 403 to Canada, 699 to hated and persecuted. A greater tribute could not be paid to the justice, wisdom and righteoneness of the Holy Sec.

Spain, it is officially announced, will accept in the same period of last year. Up to the over the Carolines question. The Holy to the command of His Holiness."

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Our esteemed contemporary has been either is no reason why you should stay away. But on this side of the Atlantic for some time. Of throats came "Hang him!" and men left Great Britain and Ireland for foreign between the two nations, subject to misiaformed. or it has singularly mistaken should smaller and the same with pleaded for meroy, but the command of His Holiness."

Our esteemed contemporary has been either is no reason why you should stay away. But on this side of the Atlantic for some time. Of throats came "Hang him!" and men should smaller the same with pleaded for meroy, but the command of His Holiness." the mediation of Leo XIII. in the dispute left Great Britain and Ireland for foreign between the two nations, subject to misinformed, or it has singularly mistaken should smallpox occur in the families of any The name of Lynch will be enshrined with began to edge their way towards the

now progressing between the two parties: from the pulpit. with a view of establishing the ground upon

which the negotiations may be carried out. What does the Daily Witness think of

THE VERDICT.

THE verdict of guilty rendered by the jury n the Sheppard libel case was just, and the sentence pronounced by the judge was none foully slandered at a moment when the eyes of the whole country were up n it. Ever the social reputation of its superior officers was dragged in the mud by the vile scribbler of the Toronto News. A more untimely and a more unwarranted attack on soldiers and officers in active service and fighting for their country could not have been planned than the one which was hatched in the obscurity of the News office and which has just been branded by our courts of justice as an outrageous libel. Major Dugas only did his daty by himself, by his regiment and by his nationality in placing the cowardly slanderer in the criminal dock and in asking the Courts of the land to give the prisoner his deserts. The honor of the regiment and the reputation of its officers have been fully and triumphantly vindicated, not that such vindication was necessary in the eyes of their fellow citizens, but that it was required to stamp out such mud-slingers and libellers as Sheppard, and to make their role of peacedisturbers, race haters and character stabbers as unprofitable as it is iniquitous.

LACROSSE IN QUARANTINE.

WMAT is the matter with that Ontario smallnox doctor, or inspector, who wanted to quarantine the Toronto Lacrosse Club for two weeks if they came to Montreal for a few hours to play a match with the Shamrocks, and who never mentions quarantine to the thousands that come and go from the very centres of the epidemic? What influence was brought to bear upon this sanitary official to get him to frighten the Toronto team from coming to fill their engagement, as they should have done. like honorable athletes? Or were the Torontos and their friends mean enough to solicit and seek in any way a fraudulent decision from a too pliable official? The threat to quarantine the Torontos during two weeks was too farcical for anything. The Sanitary Inspector that made it might make a good end-man in a minstrel in his present capacity. 📞

The whole affair, between the Toronto Lacrosse men and the sanitary man, was a discreditable managavre, and a mean, contemptible dodge to get out of a fair and binding engagement.

THE DAUGHTERS OF A HORSE LEECH.

The Daily Witness charged the Sisters of Charity with seizing what it calls "the moment of public generosity" to secure a hold on the treasury that they will never let

We now ask our contemporary how much the corporation is paying the Sisters of Charity and the Sisters of other cougregations for their services during this smallpox epidemic? What reward is offered them for taking their lives in their hands and battling with the scourge in its very strong holds? They receive none and a-k for none. They prosecute their mission of mercy without payment of any description.

The "only religious daily" has gone so far as to try to diminish the value and importance of the services rendered by the Sisters by saying that there were lots besides the Sisters who could do nursing.

Why does not the Witness bring along its nurses? The health committee and the citizens would be only too glad to avail of their assistance. There is a wide field for them in the city and in the city hospitals.

The citizens' committee adopted a series of resolutions, among which we notice the following :---

"6th. That the most valuable and disinterested work of the Sisters of Charity and Sisters of Providence be continued as to visiting, inaugurating selief, discovering secreted cases, and hospital nursing."

Here we have a public body characterizing the work of the Sisters as not only valuable but "disinterested," while, on the other hand, we have a journal, with a discreditable meanness and smallness of soul, comparing these same Sisters to "the daughters of a horse leach."

NO LETTER FROM LEO XIII.

Our morning contemporary, the Times, informs its readers that Mgr. Fabre, Dishop of Montreal, has received a letter from Pope Leo XIII. anent the smallpox epidemic. It also represents the Rev. Father Emard as having communicated the contents of the church, and puts the following words in the mouth of the Holy Father :-

"The disease was certainly caused by want " of attention on the part of a certain class "of the population; that the present epi "demic had been due to the negligence of "isolation and vaccination; that these two mothods were the sole preventive of the plague which existed at the present time. ' He would, therefore, advise all to comply " with the sanitary regulations of our city, "and would, in concluding, ask special " prayers to be said in all the churches of "the world for the immediate cessation of " this lamentable disease."

The Rov. Father Emard is alleged "to

countries was 187,379, while the number for cortain conditions, and communications are the remarks made by the Rev. Father Emard

no letter referring to the smallpox epidemic to His Lordship Bishop Fabre; in the second place, the Rev. Father Emard never read a through your carelessness. Charity and love zealous and able archbishops the Church has letter purporting to come from His Holiness to your reighbor prescribes this duty." on the subject, and he did not invite his hearers to observe and fulfil what was never commanded. Nothing of what our contemperary described or quoted ever transpired or

SMALLPOX AND LACROSSE. There can be very lit le doubt that the N. A. Lacrosse Associat.on will rule the Torouto club out of the series, and then the championship will be held by the Montrealers. The excuse given is a subterfuge and a fraud. The club alleges that it would have been obliged to undergo quarantine for a couple of weeks had it come to the city. But with glaring inconsistancy it offered to play the Shaurocks in Toronto or elsewhere. Its intense anxiety on account of the smallpox dd not prevent an expression of willingness to have the Shamrock team to go from this city, which appears such a deadly hole in the Torontonian eye, and take | Church setting her sails to catch some of the the disease with them. Again, no mention was made of quarantining the Shamrocks, though, in all reason, if the Toronto needed two weeks of it, how longer a time ought to have been imposed on the Shamrocks, assuming the popular cry for argument's sake to be true. The whole thing is a bare and miserable sham and will not deceive anyone. It would be interesting to know how much would have been said of quarantine had the members of the club proposed to come to this city, either singly or collectively, on other business. It is to be hoped the association will express its sense of this mean conduct in a proper manner.

JOLIETTE COUNTY.

The County of Joliette has just returned to the Local Legislature the Conservative candidate, Mr. McConville, by a respectable majority. We are pleased with the result for many reasons. The Cabinet that counts amongst its members such gentlemen as the Hon. Attorney General Taillon, Messrs. Flynn and Lynch, cannot fail to enlist the sympathies of our people in this Province. Mr. McConville is an Irish Catholic of sterling qualities both of head and heart. He was opposed by some of the more narrowminded of his political opponents on the ground of his origin, but to the honor of the overwhelming French Canadian majority be it said, paltry prejudice was not allowed to prevail. We regret that party rancor should have induced one troupe, but he is certainly out of his element or two Irish Catholics to leave Montreal and go to the only Irish parish in the country, there to join the hue and cry against their fellow countryman, when we are so much in need of representation on the floor of the Local seemed to favor their efforts. Apart from the lavish manner in which they squandered money, they had recourse to the not less the old party divisions of Conservatives in that | Dr. Laporte's house. The chief had entered county, where the rival factions of Bleue and to save the building, but a stunning blow Castor had waged war against each other with from a stick brought him to the ground, great acrimony. The local Liberals have failed in their attempt to seize the county. ants. This will be a disastrons blow to their aspirations. The Conservative ranks have been bealed of their divisions, those still remaining out of the fold will now fall into line. We congratulate the Ross administration on this telling victory, all the more heartily because its standard bearer, Mr. McCopville, is one of our own kith and kin, who will labor for the interests of the Province, and, in his new sphere, cast one more ray of honor on our race in the Dominion.

> CHURCH ATTENDANCE AND SMALL POX.

Mgr. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, has, through the rastors of the various parishes in the diocese, again warned all Catholics that they are " absolutely prohibited " from attending religious services in any Catholic place of worship either when they are afflicted with smullpox or when they have it in their fami lies, or in any way are directly exposed to the disease and liable to spread it. It will be remarked that under the circumstances mentioned their presence in a Catholic Church is not merely an optional matter-it is their duty and a matter of obedience to ecclesiastical vaccination. The mob took its origin in the authority to keep away from all assemblages | East End; it formed in the vicinity of the

The remarks made in this connection by the of his sermon yesterday on the subject of the He has hitherto done. But at this time more | greater disgrace. than at another it behooves you to avail vourselves of those means which science has prescribed. If there is truth in science there is then truth in what science has prescribed : that vaccination affords immunity from

of you, or should you come into contact with In the first place, His Holiness has written not to come to church and expose your neighbor, who might not be so protected as you are, to the risk of contracting disease

A SYLLOGISM ON RAFFLES.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Daily Witness, wants to know three things :-

lst. Is it right to have bazaars to raise money for church purposes? 2nd. If it is right to have raffles at the bazaars? 3rd. If it is right to have amusements, and what sort of amusements is it right to have?

Our answer to all three questions is in the affirmative.

In the first place there is just as much right to have bazzars to raise money for church purposes as for any other purpose.

Now, as there is no human, natural or divine law against the holding of bazaars "to raise the wind" for lawful purposes, it stands to reason that there is no wrong in the said "wind" for religious purposes. In other words, it is quite right to have bazaars to raise money for church purposes.

In answer to the second question, if it is right to have raffles at the bazaars, we have to remark that we do not see of what use bazaars would be without raffles.

Why, raffles are the very life of bazaars, and one might as well try to run a steam engine without steam as to run a bazaar with-

To use a bit of logic for the enlightenment of our esteemed contemporary, we would the Irish parliamentary fund. We syllogize as follows:-

If it is right to have a thing, it is also of a better day for Ireland is fast approachright to have what composes or constitutes ing. We feel that the question of the resto-

Now, a raffle is essentially a component part, or, if you will, a sine qua non, of a bazuar, as has been shown.

Ergo, since it is right to have a bazuar, as has been shown, it is right to have a raffle. We hope the syllogism is clear enough for our contemporary.

Finally, we are asked if it is right to have amusements? Of course it is right to have in the letter of your Grace must help largely amusements; but, asks the Witness, what sort of amusements?

Why, the right sort to be sure.

LAST NIGHT'S UNPLEASANTNESS.

Montreal's weakness was made lamentably plain last evening. The rule and ruin by the mob were complete. No obstacles were placed in its line of march, and no opposition was offered to its efforts in the destruction of House. The Opposition left no stone-unturned | public and private property. Fortunately, to carry this constituency. Everything and the only thing that we have to be thank ful for, there was no loss of life. There were some blows and bruises, but no fatal results were reported. Chief of Police Paradis met seductive influence of profuse treating, and | with brutal treatment at the hands of the then they were enabled to take advantage of rioters who were engaged in setting fire to when he was violently kicked by his assail

The mob was apparently bent more on wrecking property than on taking human life, and confined itself to the throwing of stones and breaking of windows. It was a mob that any bedy of police of any third class town would have suppressed and brought to order in a very few minutes, but Montreal's body guard was sham: fully unequal to the situation. Everything was disorganization, or, rather, there was no organization at all The alarm bells rang out in vain. There was no concerted response to the appeals for protection. Measures for the public safety there

The mob had entire and undisturbed possession of the metropolis of the Dominion for the best part of the night. The rioters had so little dread from the police that they did not take advantage of even the dark hours of the night, but marched forth when the streets and asked the investigator what he was were ablaze with light and life.

From the manner in which the rioters held and marched together, it was evident that some system of organization prevailed in their ranks. The objects which they attacked soon made it apparent that they were opposed to Vaccination Bureau on St. Catherine street, which it proceeded to demolish. Dr. La-Rev. Father Dowd, the esteemed and re- berge, the City Health Officer, was next visitspected pastor of St. Patrick's Church, and cd, and a fusilade of stones left quite an imthe wise coursel given by him in the course pression upon his residence. The City Hall, the Herald office, the residences of Dr. Laepidemic will be of special interest to the chapelle, Ald. Grenier and Dr. Laporte were community at large. The Rev. Pastor said: similarly treated. When the rioters completed The remarkable immunity of our parish- their work of destruction, and had exhausted ioners from smallpox, which I mentioned their ire and their wind, they gracefully reto you last Sunday, still continues, and ired. Such scenes of violence are a diswe have every reason to be grateful to grace to Montreal, but to have allowed them letter to a large congregation in the Bishop's God for His protection. Pray fervently to be enacted with the utmost impunity and that He may vouchsafe to watch over us as without the slightest opposition is a still

PATRICK EGAN TO ARCHBISHOP

LYNCH. The letter written by Archbishop Lynch smallpox. If it does not there is then no of Toronto in approval and commendation truth in science. The voice of the medical of the Irish Parliamentary Fund has met profession of this city has spoken. It is but with what warm recoption which its high the echo of scientific thought throughout the origin and patriotic tone would natuworld. If there are any who are not vaccin- rally warrant at the hands of Irishmen. nated, to thom let me say: Get vaccinated at After the memorable speech of Mr. Hendricks, once and do not listen to those singular and Vice-President of the United States, advocaterratic beings who endeavor to cast doubt on | ing the Irish cause and endorsing Parnell and everything. You who are free from the dis- the National Party, the utterance of Arch- At this stage several of those present, in case continue to attend to your religious bishop Lynch, although brief, was probably

the same honors in the Irish heart. the disease in any way, it would be your duty and will be retained with the same stead. fastness in the Irish memory, as the names of McHale, Croke and Walsh—four of the most beloved, plous, had during this or any other century-all tour given to her by Ireland. It is an old charge of the enemies of the Church that she is opposed to freedom and the liberties of the people. Well, here are four distinguished prelates almost within one gene ration, who have fought with pen and voice. from pulpit and from platform, who have given their time, talents and substantial aid for the emancipation of their race and for the freedom of their country. The more they loved their God, their religion and their church, the more did they love their native land and hattle for the rights of the people. It has been so everywhere and always.

Mr. Patrick Egan, President of the Irish National League of America, has just recognized this in a graceful letter to His Grace Archbishop Lynch. We have much pleasure in giving this further recognition of and testimony to the high and valued service rendered to the Irish cause by our respected and beloved patriot prelate Archbishop Lynch, Mr. Eg:n writes from the head offices of the League at Lincoln. Neb., and says:-

"I have just read the letter which your Grace addressed to Mr. John P. Sutton-the gentleman deputed to organize the Irish National League in Canada-and I feel that I would be wanting in duty if I did not write to specially thank you for the generous words of encouragement and hope with which you accompanied your subscription to feel with Your Grace that the dawn ration of "Grattan's Parliament" has been brought within the range of price in olitics, and that it only requires a continuance for two or three years at most of that splendid perserverance, courage, and, above all, unity displayed during the past five years under the leadership of Mr. Parnell to force from England the restitution of our national rights.

"Such kindly endorsement as that contained to maintain that perseverance, strengthen that courage and increase that unity amongst our people at home, and should serve as a healthy stimulus to those of our race on this side of the Atlantic who have become forget. ful of the old land or apathetic in her cause. On behalf of the league I warmly thank you.

"I remain your Grace's obedient servant, "PATRICK EGAN."

THE KINGSTON VOLUNTEERS SKULKING.

Eight days ago the volunteers in the military camp at Kingston brought disgrace to themselves and dishonor to the Canadian uniform by hanging and burning Riel in effigy. All our contemporaries kept mute over the discreditable occurrence. They had the courage neither to approve nor to rebuke. THE Posr did not hesitate to qualify the deed as it deserved and to denounce the perpetrators. We pointed out to the Minister of Militia the necessity of instituting an investigation into the matter and of punishing the ringleaders. Sir Adolpho Caron, with commendable promptitude, ordered the inquiry to be made.

As soon as the Minister's intentions were made known, the Kingston volunteers, like a set of cowards that they are, began to cry out, "It wasn't us, sir, it was them other tellows ; we didn't do nothing and didn't see

nothing." Thus, when the commanding officer who was charged to investigate it sought for information among the officers and men of the various regiments, he was met with expres sions of blank astonishment. Everybody was in ignorance of the affair until after it was over; and when questioned if they had anything to do with the hanging or burning of Riel, they gave their heads a negative shake

driving at. The officers and men of the regiment might well pretend ignorance and disown any participation in the degrading scenes, but their plea of ignorance will and ought not to satisfy the Minister of Militia, as it will fail to blind the public to the odious behavior of Capadian volunteers. The local papers gave a very circumstantial account of the whole proceedings, with the names of the men and officers

who were conspicuous in the affair. We take the following description of it from their columns to show the bloodthirsty but cowardly character of the conduct which those rowdy volunteers are now so anxious to repudiate when brought to task by the Minister of Militia:-

Fully five hundred volunteers assembled in the camp, after supper, and marched out to the highway under the command of Sergeants Filson, Montgomery and Burley. When a telegraph pole was reached the command "halt" was given. Here an effigy was exposed and the men cheered amid great commotion, the name of "Riel" floating out upon the night air every second The figure was in possession of Sergeant Ferguson of the Durham Field battery, who made it, and did not forget to place a quantity of powder in the trousers, and after order had been restored, Bugler John Wright announced that as Friday was the day on which Riel, the rebel chief, was to have been executed, and as the execution had been postponed, it had been decided to hang the rebel in effigy. (Cheers.) A volunteer then drew a rope from his breast, and a dozen hands assisted in making a noose on one end of it and placing it over the head of the effigy, while the other end was thrown over the cross-tree of the telegraph pole. accordance with previous arrangements,

the same and the second of the

pole to marcy, Many did not know that it had been arranged for several to plead as stated and. arrange and, and considerable excitement, owing to which the execution was dilayad several minutes. Finally, once more layau adversariant and Bugler John Wright taking a soroll from his pocket, read the death warrant in which they, the members of Her Majesty's Canadian Militia, demanded blood

for blood: Sergeant Filson, who acted as chaplain, then performed his duties, after which a request was made for some one to act as executioner. This request caused intenss excite ment, and hundreds tried to get forward to "pull the rope." While the effigy was kept suspended the soldiers cheered thomselves hoarse, but when it was lowered there was hoarse, but when the was a silence, and Dr. Brereton, of the Dar-ham Field Battery, was heard pro-nouncing the "Rebel Chief" to be dead. Then the figure was seized and conveyed to the peak of the highest hill, near the fort, where a scaffold had been erected. and to the top of this structure it was drawn and set fire to by Sergeant Montgomery. Slowly the flames crept upwards, and as they did so, the wind swayed the figure to and fro and caused it to escape the numerous sods that were thrown at it. Suddenly there was ar explosion, and when the smoke cleared away not an atom of "Riel" could be found. The volunteers then returned to camp singing "God Save the Queen."

It must indeed have been a pretty and inspiring sight to see a gang of would-be hangback to camp and singing "God Save the Queen."

THE DAILY WITNESS AND THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

The "only religious daily" says :-

"The proposal to remit the water tax for the Charity is the m at dangerous precedent pos ible. The convent is enormously dowed, but conventual corpo ations are, in their attitude toward the public chest, like the daughters of the horse leech who, Solomon declares, ar continually crying. Give, give. Specious pleas have been made that no one can do nursing but them. The moment of pullic generosity is seized to give them a hold on the tressury that they will never let go. Montreal Daily Wilners, Sept 22.

Let us analyze the above gem.

To begin with, whoever heard of a "propossl" forming a "precedent." There is our contemporary desired to qualify the proposal in an adverse sense, it should have characterized it as unwise, absurd, dishonest. berray a remarkable ignorance of the meaning | two miles above the Luchine Rarids. of words and of the propriety of terms to be used in the interpretation of its antagonism to the proposal.

Again, admitting that the proposal could cedent could be the most dangerous possible remitted they would be enabled thereby to of water that it has been proposed to remit sojourn there? the water tax in favor of the servants of the poor. If this is what constitutes the "danger" of the so-called precedent, then it is a most pleasant sort of danger to court, and the Corcity to it at once.

mously endowed." Who endowed it? Did "the religious daily" ever give it anything in the neighborhood of Lachine. personal benefit of the Sisters of Charity, and do they live any the more luxuriously because their revenues on the poor, the infirm, the old, the foundlings that the Witness or any body else might send there to be cared and much the public treasury has given or gives of a water channel to China through Canada much the public treasury has given or gives to aid the work of charity? By right the city should be made to support or pay for the support of its poor. And if it did the cost been in the writer's family for four genera-

The only religious daily shows its appreciation of the task which the Sisters of Charity impose voluntarily upon themselves, horse leech, who are continually crying give, give." A more ungenerous sneer could not be door to door, through public markets, in main | isteuce? and shine, gathering waste victuals here and old clothes there, do certainly cry "give clothes, or sleep on softer beds, when their appeals are generously responded to, but they give all to the hungry, the sick and the des- his early Canadian life ?

The Witness charges that "specious pleas but them." The "only religious daily" is indeed ungrateful.

Who made the specious pleas alluded to? The Sisters make no pretension to a monopoly of nursing, but it looks as if, when the sublimest devotion, the greatest self-sacrifice and the least fear of death are required, there were but very few outside the Sisters who are able or willing to fill the bill. How many of our lady citizens have volunteered or undertaken to ferret out the cases of patients covered with the loathsome disease? at the Sisters of Charity going from their elean and wholesome cells to the bedsides of utter strangers, to people whom they to bound to by no natural tiepeople who, perhaps like our contemporary, when in good health, will have nothing say of them but evil! But the good isters do not labor for earthly rewards; the encers and jeors and animosity of the Daily

see who dared to plead for THE CANADIAN HOME OF ROBERT DE LA SALLE.

By JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL. No. 7.

There are few now of the earlier landmarks of French Canada remaining. Those in the direction of raving life from drowning in the towns and cities are, one by one, fast disappearing before the merch of modern improve-It appears to be the rage now-a-days ment. to tear or slash down every relic that reminds us that Canada has a history, and that she had pioneers centuries ago, outstrippers of all in tracing the outlines of trackless western wilds and the shores of then unknown rivers. to whose almost romantic exploits the historian, Parkman, has devoted nearly a lifetime, by writing volume after volume, to instruct the Canadian reader in the history and lives of our early explorers.

La Salle needs no monument along our mountain slope! "No storied urn nor animited bust" to perpetuate or to transmit to future generations the great deeds of his purely unselfish life! This whole northern continent, boundless and vast, bears unmis-

takable traces of his footsteps.

His life was devoted to and finally sacrificed in the endeavor to extend the boundaries of his native land-old France! His discoveries and explorations were all made in the interest of the land of his birth, the country he loved: therefore, so long as the noble St. Lawrence winds its course seaward, and our vast inland lakes exist as feeders thereof, or the great and broad Mississippi men, wearing the Canadian uniform, marching rolls its mighty waters to the main, these river banks and those lake shores-if all else were mute-will ever silently testify to the memory of that youthful explorer, La Salle, who first trod or traced their far western or southern shores.

Even over one hundred years ago, when those two cumbrons boats or rafts, as pictured by Longfellow, were floating upon golden stream of the broad and swift Mississingi, laden with the wrecks of a nation—the Acadians-one bearing Evangeline, with her guide, the Father Felician, in full pursuit of the fleeing and wandering Gabriel! even a full century before that time, the youthful La Salle had traced these shores and marked the course of that great river. Wonderful mau! Truly, he has left his footprints on the sands

Carriages full of American and other tourists, every day during the summer travel ling season, roll along that splendid turnpike, the Lower Luchine road, pausing and admiring the grandeur of the Lichine Rapids-the old Sault St Louis-and reaching the quiet neither sense nor English in the sentence. If waters above ; then passing the unknown and almost forgotten and now totally neglected home of the most remarkable explorer recorded in Canadian or American history-the characterized it as unwise, absurd, dishonest, Canadian home of Roleit de la Salle, which etc., but to call it a "precedent" was to still stands at the foot of the "Fraser Hill."

Imagination carries me back torough the dim mists of over two centuries. A scene is pictured before me. It is the primeval beauty of that now historic spot selected by La Salle for his home, which I fail in words to paint. Take that part of the road from the foot of he a mecedent, we fail to see how the pre- the Fraser Hill, along the river bank westward two miles, to the present wind mill If the Sisters of Charity had the water tax point. The river bank is about two hundred teet high between these two points. How often, methinks, perhaps thousands of times, me more water in washing the dirty, cleaning | had the young-the learned La Salle-learned the filthy, and in giving free baths to the in all the deep and sacred learning of the poor, both young and old. It is exactly to Jesuit Fathers—walked or paced, companion. less and alone, in deep meditation, over these permit of this beneficial extension of the use two short miles of road, during his four years'

Directly opposite to the wind-mill point, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, at the foot of Lake St Louis, stands the old Indian town of Caughnawaga, a relic of the past. This is truly "storied ground;" La poration cannot do better than exposing the Salle lived there some twenty years before the "Massacre at Lachine" by the Iroquois Indians, on the night of the 4th of August, The Witness says "this convent is enor- 1689, when, within the space of one hour, over two hundred persons were p

To his home at the foot of the Freser Hill, but abuse, or ever speak of it but in slander- the first greeting borne on the early merning ous terms ? Is the convent endowed for the air would be to him the familiar sounds from the roar of the rapils two miles below. Then we might infer that his daily stroll would be westward to the wind-mill point. of its endowment? No! but they spend What a magnificent view there presents itselt! It was there, and there only, where La Salle could have had the first full view presented to him of the broad, smooth surface of Lake St. Louis, stretching for to the protected. The Witness says the convent is west; pointing the road for some daring enormously endowed. Will it tell us how spirit like himself to lead the way in search

would be something more than a water tax tions, and not one stone has been disturbed during the last four score years. It is the intention of the writer to set apart 3,500 square feet -say 70 feet fronting on the Lower Luchino road, and 50 feet in depth, to enclose the old building, as sacred to the memory of La Salle. Therefore, we may ask, by comparing them "to the daughters of the is there not patriotism enough remaining in Canadians to come forward and assist in having the old building restored, and to preserve the home of Robert de la Salle from falling imagined. The good Sisters, who travel from into decay, or from being blotted out of ex-

It is due to La. Salic's memory that something should be done, and that speedily, by his admiring thousands on this continent. gire," but that appeal is not for themselves; They have now a fitting opportunity to show they do not cat an ounce more or wear finer their respect by giving him a "local habitation" as well as a name, and where can be found a more suitable place than the home in which he had lived during the four years of

The place can never be disturbed, being eight miles above Montreal, on the banks of the St. Lawrerce, and would be eacred for all have been made that no one can do nursing time, free from the calls or encroachments of modern improvements. Three of the La Salle elm trees, venerable with years, still stand on the river bank, at the head of the old stone wall, as silent sentinels of a by gone

Besides being the home of Robert de la Salle, we recall the long list of noblemen-representatives of Old France-who, from time to time, had slept within its venerated -yes, sacred walls! Such as Champlain. Maisonneuve, Marquette, Frontenac, Joliette, and a host of others who would, of necessity, have started from this place on their religious pilgrimages or warlike expeditions westwards. of them are watching at the bedside of the ing where Frontense and La Salle traced out the course of those explorations and discoveries to extend the boundaries of Old France, How many of them have dared to stay in the and to see that young man, La Salle, starting house with their suffering friends? But look from that place on his expedition, westward and southward, in the spring time of 1670,

never again, we believe, to return to it.

Now that we have discovered the place, and what remains of his home, it is the bounden duty of Canadians to pay a fitting tribute of respect to his memory. Let us, then, join heart and hand and build Robert de la Salle a monument by restoring or rebuilding his old Canadian home.

READ THIS

INTERESTING CASES OF LIFE SAVING BY

MR. JOHN JORDAN.

Not long ago the Dominion Government vory fitly conferred upon Mr. Joe Vincent a testi monial in acknowledgment of has services in the sibly be raised to this course, but the ci cum-stance has brought to light the fact that there is another h re of the liver v hose record as a saver of life is extraordinary, and his modesty so great that if it had not be n for others show ing attention to his name and deeds he might have continued to wear his honors unseen. Last Tuesday there appeared in here columns a letter signed "J. H.," in which attention was called to the de ds of Mr. John Jordan, but enquiry has shown that the writer had a ther not fully examined Mr. Jordan's record or else failed to do him full justice. It appears that Mr Jordan has been on the river ever since he was ten years old, which was about for y-five years ago. The number of lives he has saved is extraordinary. It is estimated that he saved the lives of not fewer than fitty officers and men of the army when here. One or two incidents in c nnec ion with this will perhaps be read with interest.

In December, 1852, Lieut, Carpenter, R.A., was skating off the old birrack gate when the ice gave, and he fell in and was in a fair way of meeting a watery grave, when Mr. Jordan went in and managed, with difficulty and risk to himself, to save the officer. He refused any recompense, but asked to have the medal of the Royal Humane Society procured for him, which was done, together with the customa y testamur, signed by several notable persons. On another signed by several notable persons. On another occasion Mr. Jordan rescued Lt. Thompson, of the 20th Regt., and one of the band of the same battation, who fell through the ice. He also saved the lives of Messra. Beatty and Walker, of the Royal Artillery and 20th Regiment respec-tively. Both were p ing across to the island on the ice on Christmus Eve. Mr. Jordan saw that the ice had not taken and was going to shove. Just as the two officers reached the centre of the river it did just what he anticipat d, and left them with clear wat r around The two officers were helped cut with much difficulty, and warned to so conjust themselves as not to get jammed in the ice. The difficulty occurred in mid-stream, and the whole party was carried down to Isle Rond , where the terribly dangerous p sition of the party was mitigated a same degree by the ice jamming and making fast. Mr. Jordan was then enabled to

bring die two officers to the other island.
On an ther occasion, alout the same date, about twenty-five officers, men and women belonging to the 20 h regiment were attempting to er es to St. Helen's Island in wha was then commonly known as a garrison boat, with the experience and confidence that usually characterized the new coming military of the period. Uf course troub e arose, and luck ly Mr. Jord nsaw the danger. When he arrived at the boat the cox swain was shorting for help. With much presence of mind Mr. Jordan warned the in-mates of the boat to keep it rocked well from side to side, in order to prevent it sticking to the ice, meanwhile directing its course as far as possible amid the drifting ico towards Longue Pointe or Boucherville Island. Almost by a for the time remaine 1 stationary. Air Jordan to'd his friends in the beat to remain steady while he tried the ice to see if he c uld gain the shore. With the air of a boat pile he reiched the shore, testing the ice foot by foot until he reached the island. Having proved it strong enough to bear his own weight he judged from experience of the floating properties of ice that it would carry another as well, and so taking one at a time landed the whole boat load on terro firma He then obtained accommodation and shelter for them on the island, and the next morning crossed to the opposite side of the river at L ngueuil and came up to St. Lamberts, where he crossed over with the suffere s to the island, having thus by skill and knowledge saved them from a terrible death from frost and drowning. This was one of the most thrilling episodes that ever took place on the river, and created a good

deal of attention at the time. Mr. Jordan has also, at various periods, sav d the lives of raftsmen-roughly speaking, not less than forty. One incident which should be first in the minds of readers the of THE Post occurred seven or eight years ago on the occasion of the breaking up of the rafts in the great storm which took place at that time. Then Wir. Jordan rescued nine Indian raftsmen who were in cetronis and almost I-sone their hold of some raft-oars. When the Victoria Bri go was building, Mr Jordan savot a large naturar of workmen who from various accidents fell into the river. Mr Jordan has rece tly saved the life of a son of Mr. John Mur ay, the contractor, Mr. Maganley, the butcher, who fell off the deck of a steamer at Molson's wharf, and many others, some fifty of whose cases can be attested and authenticated. It will thus be seen that Mr. Jordan's claims to some public recognition are very strong and should be urged up in the government. It is to be hoped our members of Parliament will at once take some steps to have this accomplished.

A MIRACLE AT LOUNDES.

An interesting account is given by the Universe of a miracle wrought at Lourdes during the National French pilgrimage. A young Swiss, aged 18, hving near the Bavarun froatier, was deat and dumb. His parents had given him the best enaration they could, under his peculiar circumstances. The mar vels of Lourdes having been made known to him, he felt drawn by a hidden power to the Holy Virgin of the Pyrenees. His parents apposed the idea of a pilgrimage, but the young men was firm, and on a certain day, in hand, he not cill on too. for Lourdes, having suspended round his neck a card bearing the following inscription: "Deaf and dumb; I go to Lourdes; show me the way." It was the beginning of June. For two months he tramped from town to town, ledging where Providence provided him a bed. He arrived at Lourdes whilst the French pilgrims were there, and he was in a most pitaful plight, almost altockes and his dress ragged and toru. He drank the waters, he washed himself at the fent, and mixed up with the other pil grims. The multitudes prayed, some on banded knee, others with outstretched arms, The multitudes prayed, some on and at length burst forth from the assembled thousands the canticle of Lourdes with its refrain, "Ave Marie." Suddenly the deaf heard, the dumb sang like the rest. He was healed. His wonderful faith had merited a

WHAT OUR READERS THINK OF US. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: SIR-Please find enclosed the sum of three dollars and fifty cents, which sum is conjointly the subscription of John O'Gorman and James McGlade, of Crow Island, Saginaw Co., Mich. I feel it my duty to pay a tribute of esteem and regard to the TRUE WITNESS. I have for two years read its columns closely, and I frankly admit that it has surpassed the estimation I formed of it when I saw it first. Its ably written leading articles and straightforward support to the Irish cause are a credit to it. I am an Lishman, but not bigoted, either nationally or religiously. I appreciate the principles that are supported in the columns of the TRUE WITNESS, and I am sorry I am not in a position to swell its subscription list tenfold. It is a gem in any Catholic

household. JOHN O'GORMAN. Crow Island, Saginaw Co., Mich.

NO LADY who delights in flowers and

A HERO OF THE RIVER. WITHE RIEL AGITATION!

MASS MEETING OF CITIZENS ON THE CHAMP DE MARS.

A meeting of the sympathizers with Riel

was held on the Champ de Mars yesterday

afternoon. Mr. George Duhamel presided. and there were nearly 2,000 people present.

Mr. L. O. David was the first speaker. He said it was very strange that while twenty-five or thirty Frenchmen had been condemned by the court at Regina, only one Englishman had been convicted, and he would have got off but that they thought he was a Frenchman. Sheppard had said in the Sponto News that he wished to see Riel strangled with the French flag, but that base calumniator had been justly punished. The Kingston affair was denounced as an outrage on the feelings of the French Canadians. "The Orangemen of Ontario," he said, "are threatening to drive the French Canadians out of the country, but we laugh at their threats. We will drive them out first. A century ago we numbered only 60,000 and now we are over 2,000,000, and are pushing them out day by He went on to denounce the insulters of his race, and said that had not the French civilized Canada the English would to day be living in the slums of London. He then re turned to the question at issue, and said that Riel's counsel had well earned the four hundred dollars which each of them received. Casgrain, who went to prosecute Ruel, got \$3,000 for his work, but with Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Lemieux it was a matter of the heart, not of politics. La Minerre had compared their conduct very unfavorably with that of Hon. Mr. Chapleau in the case of Lepine, but the latter had six Metis on the jury, while Riel had a jury of six Englishmen, and such a judge as Richard-Sheppard had had the courage and auducity to say in open court before a crowd of French Canadians that there should only be one language and one nationality in the country. To save fliel was to save their nationality, and those who hindered them in this work were worse than Sheppard himself. The best Catholic and the best French Canadian

cause of justice. Ald. Perrault, one of the treasurers of the fund, announced that since August 1st they had collected \$2,043 90, and that the committee would give every information as to what was being done with the money.

was the one who sacrificed the most for the

Mr. Fitzpatrick said he was there to answer he accusations which some of the papers had made against him, and he would leave the audience to judge between them, and he was only sorry that Riel had not the advantage he (the speaker) now had in pleading before an impartial jury. He would submit his conduct to a committee of the jurnalists who had censured him, together with his colleagues They were accused of making political capital out of the trial, of not having brought proof miracle the ice got jammed there and the boat of the grievances of the half breeds, and of not proving Kiel's insanity. As to the first accusation, he said that the defence of Riel was a national work. When Sheppard reurned to Toronto he received quite an ovat on, and all classes gathered around him, not waiting to ask whether he was Conservative or Liberal. It was a question of nationality there as it was here. As to the second charge he would simply say that in a trial for treason justification could not be pleaded. He had, notwithstanding, asked that all the documents in connection with the case and the petitions sent by the half-breeds to the Government be submitted, but the request was refused. In snewer to the third charge, he said that he had by Dr. Roy proved that Riel had the same symptoms of insanity as when he was confined in the asylum. was determined to have the case appealed to England, and whether the funds were forthcoming or not it would go before the Privy Council. When he took the case it was not

a question of money and neither was it now, Mr. George Duhamel condemned the action La Minerre and Le Monde had taken in reference to the agitation.

Mr. P. M. Sauvalle, of La Patrie, speaking as a Frenchman, expressed his warm sympathy with the French Canadians in this movement and hoped that Riel would be saved.

Mr. Charles Champagne lauded Riel as a natriot who had desored himself to procuring justice for his unfortunate brethren the halfbreeds. The following resolution was then put to

the meeting and carried amid great enthu-Whereas the execution of the death sentence passed on Louis Riel has been postponed till the 16th of October next, his counsel hav-

ing made known to the Government their intention of bringing the case before the Privy Council: Whereas the appeal to England is the only means of saving Riel from the scallold, and whereas the annulling of the judgment of the

tribunal of Regina would result in the annull ing of the severe sentences passed on the other balf-breed prisoners;
Whereas, if this appeal be not made on ac-

lishonor. Be it resolved, that it is the duty of all French Canadiana to work to complete the necessary subscriptions to secure justice for

their brothers in the North-West. The meeting adjourned after a large tin box had been passed around and a considerable sum collected.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

,	
P. Kyle, Merrickville, Ont	85 00
J. J. Flynn.	1.00
D. Phelan	500
Jas. Fitzpatrick	1.00
J. D. Fitzpatrick McGarry	1.00
P. Murphy	1.00
E. LynchL'Epiphanie	1.00
P. O'Reilly	1 00
P. Foley	1 00
J. J. Catler.	1 00
John P. O'Hearn	1 00
John Davitt	1 00
Luke Moorc	1 00
T. Murphy	1 00
Jas. Donnelly	1 00
John Collins	1 00

THE INDIAN TRIALS.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 26 .- A despatch just received from Battleford announces that Judge Rouleau has sentenced Wandering Spirit to be harged on November 27th, for the murder of Quinn at Frog Lake. A dozen other Indians go down for from four to four-teen years for arson and horse stealing. Dressy Man and Charlebois, for killing Crazy Squaw, were found guilty of murder, and Bright Eyes of manslaughter; the two former were senterced to hang and the last named to twenty years. Lowson Mongrand was found guilty of the murder of Constable Cowan and was sentenced to hang on November 27. Big Bear was formally sentenced last night at Regina by Judge Richardson to three years in the penitentiary. Two by Two and others of Witness will not doter them from devoting and collds there is nothing said sacrificing their lives to the cause of suffering humanity as no other human creatures and collds there is nothing said sacrificing their lives to the cause of suffering humanity as no other human creatures and collds there is nothing said sacrificing their lives to the cause of suffering humanity as no other human creatures and collds there is nothing likes to see them do well and bloom abundant from the ranks of the insane coming movements.

NO LADY who delights in flowers and likes to see them do well and bloom abundant from the ranks of the insane coming movements.

NO LADY who delights in flowers and sign movements.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing likes to see them do well and bloom abundant form the ranks of the insane coming movements.

Demosthenes was always on the platform from the ranks of the ignorant, where nature and four Sions, were sentenced to the original form the ranks of the insane coming movements.

Demosthenes was always on the platform from the ranks of the ignorant, where nature and four Sions, were sentenced to the original form the ranks of the ignorant, where nature and four Sions, were sentenced to the original form the ranks of the ignorant, where nature and four Sions, were sentenced to the original form the ranks of the ignorant, where nature and four Sions, were sentenced to the original form the ranks of the ignorant, where nature and four Sions, were sentenced to the original form the ranks of the ignorant, where nature and four Sions, were sentenced to the ignorant, where nature and four Sions, were sentenced to the ignorant, where nature and four Sions, were sentenced to the ignorant from the ranks of the ignorant from the Big Bear's band got two years. Red Eagle

ANTI-VACCINATION.

I IMMENSE MOB VENT THEIR RAGE ON PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

THE EAST END HEALTH OFFICE WRECKED -DR. LAPORTE'S RESIDENCE FIRED-CHIRF PARADIS ASSAULTED AND IN-JURED-THE CITY HALL BESIEGED-THE MILITARY UNDER ORDERS.

Montreal was last night the scene of one of he most disgraceful riots which have occurred here for many years. A well organized mob controlled the city for several hours and put terror into the hearts of other law-abiding fellow citizens. The reason which prompted the rowdies to transgress the law is said to be that they wished to have revenge on the members of the Health board, who ordered compul sory vaccination as the most effective means of saving them from death firm smulpox and of proventing them spreading the contagion to other citizens. The trouble had been burning for some time past, and the sprk which kindled the blaze app ared yesterd yeterd by afterno n when the placarders of the East End health office, at 429 St. Catherine street, undertook to replace a placard on an infected house in the neighborhood. As he was in the act of putting up the placard, a woman ran out, and, seizing the placard, tore it in his hands. At the same moment the woman's husband ran out, and with wild ejaculations contended that his wife was being assailed. A small crowd gathered to witness the trouble, and this crowd gradually continued to increase in numbers during the entire afternoon. The secretary of the Board notified Ald. Gray, who, fully realizing the danger, at once ordered the place to be shut up and all books and papers removed. This was speedily done and a guard of police placed upon the building. The crowd continued to increase during the evening, and about seven o'clock the terrible work of destruction was inaugurated by a volley of atones directed against the office. The stones descended like hailupon the bui ding for several minute until not a pane of glass was left unshattered. The mob then advanced, wrenched the doorfrom their hinges, and destroyed everything that could be wrecked, until scarcely anything was lett but the bare walls. Having thus satisfied their venseance, the mob began moving west along St. Catherine street, taking up the very shadow of the State House. The both sides of the street and leaving persons who patronize these gilded hells come resid n's in wonderment as to what was the destination of such a howling threatening crowd. The first stop made was at the residence of Dr. F. N. Lachapelle, near Sang inet If re the most unearthly yells heard, and a few stones were thrown at the window over the door, which was broken. The motley growd now began to move further on and the residence of Dr. Labe ge, the Medical Health citizer or the city, was soon reached Here again the -ame indignities and acts of vio ence were committed and a break was made

Central ta ion, and the bells of Notre Dame rang out the alarm for the police of the various stations of the city to muster at the Central. The mob first parader before the Gosford street side of the City Hall, and a volley of stones smashed the windows of the Health Department, and sent the clerks, vacci ators, dis infectors and placarders, who were busy at work retreating to find safer quarters in another part of the building. One of two ladies who rushed into the department at the time to get vacconsted was struck in the back of of the head with a stone, but not severely injured. Here the mob were scattered by the oclice and rushed around by the Champ de Mais, continually keeping up their fusilade of stones on the win-dows of the city hall. They then came to the fro t of the building and extending in skir-mishing order along Notre Dome street and Jacques Cartier square they commenced toning the police offices and wi dows of the depart-mental rooms use head. The large force of pomental rooms ove head. The large force of po-lice in the city hall could not get out ide as the stones were flying thisk and fast around the two doors, and a sortic would be fraught with danger, and the extra force were obliged to keep without the range of fire, and it was not possile for them to make arrests or disperse the rowdies. Some of the mob were armed and Britain,

down St. Lawrence street to the cry of "a 'Hot-I de Vide"—"to the City Hall." The Mayor was at home, ill, an I, hearing of the intentions of the mob, he telephoned to the

about lifteen or twenty reports of PISTOL OR REVOLVER SHOTS were heard above the dur of shouting and the breaking of glass, but whether they were dis-charged in the air or directed against the City Hall it is not easy to escertiin. The excite-ment is the Police Department was uncomfortable for those besieged, and a squad of police were at once armed with their riftes and bayonets, preparing for a closer attack on the building. The chief arrived at the moment, however, and ordered the men to put away their arms. Matters were looking so serious that two detectives, presenting their revolvers thr ugh one of the windows, discharged them considering that the ri hing was too high, this had a very salutary effect in coing the enthusiasm of the crowd outside in their work of de-truction. Several gentlemen congregated in the room of the City Attorney and telephoned the fact of the siege and attack to the commandants of the city volunteer buttalions. Major Heashaw, of the Vi s, was so n in uniform and sent round the word for the boys to muster at the armory. It was a ce-sarily slow work at such a late hour. and as no call to arms was expected, but in about an hour and a half tifty men had respected count of want of money, it will be a national ed to the call. Col. Kenn dy not together twenty of the Montreal Engineers in the Drill shed, an : p aced them under arms, and Maj a Massey, senior major of the 6th Fusiliers, proceede; to try how many of his men could be got

out. The volunteers who had assembled were dismissed until this evening.

The mob, followed by the policemen, marched from the City hall through Notre Dame and St. James streets to the office of the Montreal Berald on Victoria squale. Here the same scenes of disorder and rowdyism were enacted, and the windows were broken. The rowdles dispersed afterwards, and proceeded in defacts, ments to the East End. On their way they stoned the houses of Dr. Lachapelle and Aid. Gremer a..d a Dr. Landon's drug store, at the corner of St. Denis and St. Catherine streets. Dr. Laporte, one of the public vaccinators, was next visited, and after the glass had been smashed the window frames were torn to dily out and

THE HOUSE SET THE TO. An alarm was struck from box 76 and the blazextinguished before any damage was done. The of a letter to the mob then returned to the East End Health facilities ready. office, where they overpowered the police and some of the rioters attempted to overturn the stove so as to set fire to the house. Mayor Beaugrand and Chief Paradis drove up at this time and the latter rushed inside to save the building, but was knocked down with a blow from a stick and kicked till nearly insensible. The mob had carried the smallpox placards and the sulphur for disinfecting into the street and made a bonfirs of them. A fire alarm was struck from box 82 and the firemen would have turned their streams on the crowd had not some of the rowdies stood by with axes and threatmen to cut the hose. A budy of police then arrived and drove off the crowd. The chief was removed to his hope, suffering from two bad cuts in the head, which it is feared will lay him up for some time. The police then marched along Ontario street, plying police then marched along Ontario street, plying their batons vigorously whenever they mer with resistance, and many of the men went home with sore heads. The crowd had dwindled down to fifty by one o'clock this morning, and these were driven out to Maisonneuve, and a squad of twenty police left to watch them. About one o'clock this morning all was quiet. The ricters were well organized, and all knew parfectly well when they were going and what perfectly well where they were going and what houses were to be attacked. They were headed by three men in a carriage, who directed their movements.

THE NEWLY ARRANGED CABINET. OTTAWA, Sept. 25.—The following cabinet changes have taken place and will be gazetted to morrow :- To be Minister of Railways, Hon. to morrow: —To be Minister of Railways, Hon. John Henry Pope, Minister of Agriculture, vice Sir Charles Tupper, resigned; to be Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John Carling, Pos. master-General, vice Hon. John Henry Pope; to be Postmaster-General, Hon. Sir Alexand r Campbell, Minister of Justice, vice Hon. John S. D. Thompson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. The Cabinet, under the new arrangement, will be composed as follows: Premier, President of the Council, and Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald; Minister of Finance, Sir Leonard Tilley; Minister of Railways, John H. Pope; Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John H. Pope; Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John Carling; Minister of Justice, Hon. John S. Thompson; Minister of Customs, Hon. Mackengre Bowell; Minister of Public Works, Sir kenzio Bowell; Minister of Public Works, Sir Hector Langevin; Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. A. W. McLelan; Minister of Militia, Sir A. P. Caron; Postmaster-General, Sir Alex Campbell; Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. John Costigan; Minister of the Interior, Hon. Thos. White; Secretary of State, Hon. J. A. Chapleau; without portfolio. Senator Frank Smith.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH ON THE SITUI

ATION.

Dublin, Sept. 28.—Speaking at Kilcullen yesterday, Dr. Walsh denounced agrarian outrages as calculated to injure the Irish cause, and called on the people to keep the law. He denied the allocation that the effective the law. the allegation that attempts had been made to place the selection of Parliamentary candidates in the hands of the bishons, or that the Pope had endeavored to prevent him from dealing with politics. He said the Pope sympathized with the action of the National party.

BOSTON'S FASHIONABLE OPIUM RR SORTS.

BOSTON, Sept. 26—A morning paper publishes a five column article giving some startling disclosures with regard to the use of opium in Boston. The reporters give the addresses of a number of recorts, outside the usual Chinese dens, where money has been lavished to fit them up in the most luxurious menner for this purpose. These places are in the most fashionable thoroughfares, and have been flourishing unsuspected for months under the very shadow of the State House. The in carriages, and are recognized as belonging to the best circles of society.

THE INDIAN EXHIBITION.

Loxoon, Sept. 25,-Fer povelty and disp ny the coming Colenial and Indian Exhibition promises to be one of the most interesting Europe has ever seen. The native prine s are aff riling all the aid in their power to the underaking, and are determined to make it a success. The Canadians here hope that your Dominion will also put its best foot for most. Mr. John Cook, of tourist fame, leaves for In its next month to superintend the visit to this city of a couple of dozen princes, who will be accompanied by great retinues of attendints and richly capacsoned elephants, and who will bring with them some wonderful jewels and works of art in silver and gold never before seen out of the country.

THE CRANK HAS HIS SAY.

LONDON, Sept. 27 -Frank Hugh O'Cahan O'Donnell, Home Rule member of Parliament for Dungarvan, Ireland, has retired from the for parliamentary honors in his district. He declared that the Parnellites have persistently insulted Mr. James Carlisle McCann, formerly Home Rule member for Wicklow, but now the Liberal candidate for Lancaster ; John O'Connor Power, for Mayo, and himself. Paruellism, O'Donnell claims, has reduced popular organization both in America and Ireland by its schemes for obtaining money, sapped the foundation of nelfgovernment by abusing its nominees, and fostering deceptive confidence by claiming riumphs on the adoption by Parliament of every worthless Irish measure. O'Donnell was vice president and honorary secretary of the frish Home Rule confederation of (

BREVITIES.

The Cherokee Nation has no laws for the

dection of debts. An active trade in sca gulls has sprung up dong the Long Island coast. They bring 60 and 75 cents for the feathers.

Liberia, Africa's coloral republic, is on the vergo of bankruptey.

Scientific ouquicy is being made into the

nedical virtue of dogs' tongues. It is estimated that fireigners own about

25,000,000 acres of land in this country. A ton of ropes made from the bair of the women of Japan is used in building the \$3,000,000 Buddhist temple at Kioto.

The Baltimore grand mry reports that the introduction of the whipping post to punish wife beaters has had a calutary effect.

An Arizona engle recently pulled an eightyear-old boy out of the saddle and dropped im on the ground.

A gold dellar is a tiey coin, but a man of ingenuity and fine fingers at Waterbury has just built a railway locomotive so small as to tand upon the dollars disc.

The White House letter paper is of the first quality, with beautifully printed heading. Jefferson headed his own foolscap with a quill

Out in Yuma, A.T., the people, a few weeks ago, panted for a life under a temperature of the Sahara variety-110 degrees at midnight being the record.

The Providence, R.I. authorities have desided to license only two skating rinks in that city this season, and to charge each \$2

daily for license, subject to revocation at any Superiority in American hotels over those of England, as judged by Blackwood's, lies in the fact that whatever the guest wants is ready for him at all hours. From the posting

or a letter to the eating of a meal he finds the The King of Westphalia's bath is not used except to look at. It is a beautiful pavillicn with a sunken room of marble in the center, statuary in plenty, and an apparatus for introducing perfumed water.

The increasing masculinity of English girls is a topic for many London essayists. In. dress, talk, and manners it is the fashion with daughters of wealth and refinement to be as much like their brothers as decorumwill allow.

Commenting upon the fact that there is one insane person to every 550 Americans, and that the ratio has greatly increased in the last thirty years, a New York scientist says that an apparent cause is the popular change of opinion regarding the treatment of insanity. Fifty years ago to be sent toan insane asylum ostracized one as completely as a term in the petnientiary. That is all changed, and a brief residence in an asylum is no more detrimental to social standing than a visit to Hot Springs or Florida. He does not regard our system of oducation as a notably exciting cause of insanity. The evidence is rather to the con-

COURT-OF QUEEN'S BENCH. THE ALL AND THE CARDINGS

THE SHEPPARD LIBEL CASE MAJOR DUGAS EXAMINED.

TUBSDAY, Sept. 22nd.

His Honor Mr. Justice Ramsay took his seat

It is Honor Mr. Justice Ramsay took his section the bench at 10 o'clock this morning, and the charge of libel on Major Dugas and the 65th Mr. C. P. Davidson, Q.C., in opening the case aid that the jury would have to consider the charge of 1 bel before the Court, which arose ou of an attack on the 65th Battalion in connecticular with its despatch to the North-West. It left the afterno n of the 2nd of April and Was acthe afterno n of the 2nd of April and was accompanied by Major Dugas, the Police Magistrate of this city. On the 21st of April there appeared an article in the Toronto Morning News, alleged to be founded on interviews with Sergeant Nelson of the Royal Grenadiers and Dr. White. The learned counsel then progeeded to read the article in question. Mr. Macmaster objected to the reading of any

document not proved.

His Honor held that the indictment could be

Mr. Davidson proceeded to say that an article had been published containing most frightful charges against Mojor Dugas and his comrades; of such a character, that, if true, that officer and those with him ought not to have worn Her Majesty's uniform for a moment. Libel meant the defamation of any person by writings or pictures to injure him. By statute it was arranged that in such a case a plea of justifica-tion might have been put in. This had n t been done. In former days cases like that before the court rest d almost wholly with the judge. Now it was different, and the jury would have to judge as to the matter between

would have to junge as to the matter between the Crown and the defendant, Major Dugas, Judge or Sessions and Police Magistrate, being sworn, said he was maj r in the 65th Battalion. On the 28th of March last the 65th Battalion was called out to proceed to the North-West. There should be eight com-panies in the regiment of forty-two men. At the time of departure there were about 319 men.
The regiment left on the 2nd of April by the
Pacific Railway. He identified the paper put
in his hand, as a copy of the Toronto Morning
Messe. News, an issue containing the libel. At the time (April 21st) that paper was published by Mr. Sheppard, according to his own spoken and

The witness then read from the deposition of E. E. Sheppard before the Magistrate, to prove the knowledge of he publication and his respon inility for it.

admitted the responsibility of ownership and distribution of the paper. He saw in the article the words "before we got to the gap." The term "gap" me at the in ervals uncompleted on the railway. The reticle referred to the 65th Battahon. He considered the term "infernal Frenchmen" in the article applied to French Canadians. He considered that the terms "lacked and the terms of th bolted" a d "mutinied," and hat "they kept others three days in the snow," applied to the 65th Argument, and that the scurr llous attacks made on the corps applied, he considered, to eliter of the Toronto News, was examined personally. He considered that the ined and testified that he was the cory of the charges alleged by Dr. White also applied to of the paper in question. He said Mr. Stop

To Mr. Macmaster—He was a guest at Mr. Macd maid's, at Win iper, at Moarce Harbor, and class dered that the article applied to himand considered that the charge of stealing blankets at Monroe Horbor, alleged in the article, applied to hims If. He was more or less acquainted with the Queen's Regulations. He had heard the term, 'men of the batt lion' used in a sense embracing the officers. A general andressing a regiment distinguished between the officers, non-commissioned officers and men. He understood the term "men of he 65th," and his general instructions were in getting in the a non-referred to the officers as well as this news to print nothing but what was true the men. They were specially charged with stealing knives and forks. He was not aware of any blankets being distributed to the officer, along the route. No blanket-were distributed at Monroe Harbor; he consid-ered that the charge made against the men with reference to "some of the regiment" in Winni- An editorial article explaining this report peg appled to himself, as he was in ited out to houses; he considered the ren rks of Sergeant Nelson as to his being disinfected applied to the officers; the te in "major" in the article he considered applied to himself; he considered himself the only major of the 65th at the time of his depar ure; Malor Hughes had nover sent in his resignation as in jor of the corps, as he had been promoted out of the rank of major of the regiment; he understood the 'erm " French man" applied to himself: he was a French Canadian; he considered a French Canadian to be one of F ench origin, there were some French men from France in the regiment; Sheppar acknowledged that he was the editor and pro Prictor of the News
The judge warned Mr. Macmaster that he

must be more ca eful in his examination He (witness) had a civil action against the paper f r damages He did not say to Shep pard that every man in the regiment woulding actions against the paper. He may have said be would drive the detendant out of the country, a he regorded him a nuisance, and not a person to have in the country, where he was endeavo in to stirup strife. He may have used expressions to the effect that he though that the best way to punish him was by attacking his picker. He had expressed his regret

DUELLING WAS NOT ALLOWED,

so that such men might not be ch cked in thei tendency to al order people. He returned to the city from the North-West sick, and went back in three weeks. There was great curies ty exhibit-1 at the time, and he was baset for in He came home & one. He has heard that the defendant had said in his depo sition before the magistrate that he would inves-

tigate the cuarg s.
On Mr. Macmaster offering to put this in His Honor said the document was rather an

aggravation than an excuse.

The Witness—He knew that defendant went to the Northwest, and offered, through Mr. Macroaster, to make explanations, but it was

with restrictions which were not acceptable. D vidson said that the conversations which has to see a place on the subject were private. If the counsel for the defence referred to them, he would have to bring the whole before

rine Witn'ss-4 proposition to a certain extent of regraction and analogy was made, but it was made with threats. It was said that if the offer was not accepted worse things would be said of the regiment. The reason why the efferwas not accepted was because of the threat-He unders cod all the offer, made as in the direc tion of a ranging the matter, but it was four months fter the publication of the scandals Had seen an article in Le Monde of September 5th, headed "Nunquam Retrorsum," urging the prosecution of the suit.

lins it nor ruled this last question out. To Mr. Davidson—The rank of the Brigade Major (Hughes) was that of Lieut.-Colonel.

Mr. Davids n—When you came back— His Hosor—This has nothing to do with the natter. The case is eneral libel. Mr. Dugas' matter. The case is one of libel return b d we hing to do with it.

Mr. Macmaster asked to put in certain copies of the News to show absence of malico.

The Court ruled that this could not be done. The ners explanation and retraction would not prove absence of malice. The defendant must be shown to have been innocent of the offence. His responsibility had been established by his

own acknowledgement.
The libelious articles were then read to the jury. C. W. Bunting, of the Toronto Meil, was sworn;-Had lived in Toronto about twenty-five years, and had known the defendant for or five years as the Editor of the News : witness had been connected with the press for several years; there was no registration ever having told Mr. Napierre required for newspapers in Ontario; it was every Frenchman, from the Colonel known in Toronto that Major Dugas was an officer of the 65th when it went to the North-

West. To Mr. Kerr—At the time of the 65th going to the Aorth-West he believed the names of the he might die like Hackett.

Mr. Charles Napierre said he had spoken Man. He did not know whether the people of the Nelson about the article, and the latter

Ontario were especially acquainted with the fact that Major Duray was an officer of the regi-ment: Mr. J. Bergeron, M.P., said he had read the

I STORY STORY THE STORY OF THE WAS A COURT STORY OF STORY OF THE STORY

article complained of a few days after its publication. He had no doubt the article applied to the officers and men of the officers and men of the form that Major was a re that it was well known that Major Dugas was the major of the 65th. He understood, and others had expressed themselves to the same effect, that the article referred to the officers and men of the regiment. Mr. C. Cornellier, barrister, gave similar

evidence. Mr. W. Jarvis, journalist, said he saw a copy of the p. p. r in question in his office. It came from Toronto.

Mr. W. E. Blumbart, of La Presse, gave

similar testimony. He saw the article and or-dered it to be translated for the taper. He considered it applied to the officers of the regiment. To Mr. Macmaster—No action had been taken

against his paper for publishing he article. From the general tone of the article it applied to the whole regiment.
This closed the case for the Crown.

Mr. Kerr said o verdict could be rendered on the indictment. There was only one indictment, and it implied guilty knowledge. No evidence had been wought forward to that effect. His Honor had held in the Tasse case that guilty knowledge must be proved His Honor said that he had not held this

That was under a spicial statute, and he had told the jury that it must be especially treated He had told the jury that if there was to guilty knowledge they were so t find.

Mr. K-rr cited 37 Vic., sec. 2 and 3, to show
that guilty knowledge was necessary to convict.

that guilty knowledge was necessary to convict. The defendant was under rection 2, which required a guilty knowledge. That, he held, had hot been proved. He cite! Odger to establish the need of such proof.

Mr. Davidson objected to the grounds taken. He held that the guilty annowledge of the defendant had been proved by the presence of his name on the paper and by the cross-examination by the defendant's counsel. He h d also by the acknowledgement in his affidavi shown his responsibility. As a matter of evidence, the charge had been proved. charge had been proved.

the Court took the matter in consideration and rose for recess.
On the Cour re-ass-mbling Mr. Justice Cau-

say overruled the point raised by Mr. Kerr. Sergt. Nelson, the suppo-ed author of the interview, was examined and stated that the article was not in accordance with what said, which was a conversation with third person. He had not used expressions attributed to him. What he the expressions attributed to him. Major Dugas, continuing, said that in the said was with reference to certain rumers which presence of Mr. Desnoyers the defendant had had applied on to the 35th Battalion and not to said was with reference to certain rumers which the 65th.

Louis Kribbs, of the News, cave testimo, y as to wr ting the article, which in some points be

Dr. White, whose "story" forms part of the libel, said that he had merely spoken of errain matters which he h d heard as current dong the C. P. R., and had warn if the report r who spoke to him not to use his name.

After recess Louis Kribbs, the city elitor of the Toronto News, was exampard had nothing to do with the local department whatever, that being entire'y under charge of witness; he interviewed Nesson himself and a reporter interviewed Dr. White, which was sent in in the ordinary course of office business. The editor, Mr. Sheppard, had no knowledge of the fact that such an tuterview was to be printed. He had no in struction from the defendant as to his duties. xeept that having in charge the reportorial tell he is responsible for all the city news, and his general instructions were in getting in every particular and sufficiently corroborited. This was left to the witness to judge, is he is the head of the department. Sergt, Nelson and Dr. White were interviewed away rom the office and at their respective homes. was printed by the News on the day following that on-which the interview took place (this editorial was then introduced and read in evi-

Cross-examined by Mr. Davidson-Am in he employ of Mr. Sheppard, who is notive nanager of the News Saw Sergeant Nelson on the 20th April, 1885, about noon. Dark know who was present at the time, and a co it was completed went back to the office and wrote it out and sent it to the compositor. Did not see Mr. Sheppard at all on that day ; ne had no knowledge of what board motier was to be used on that day. It is not truthat Sergeant Nelson asked not to have the interview published, and sail he only knev the facts from hearsny. Sirgeant Nelson did not say he was commissioned by some other person to furnish certain information. The words in the main are the ones used by Sergeant Nelson, the direct charges are very likely he same words he used, but the stronge tharges of the lot were toned flown, as the same words could not be used in print. Witless during the interview cautioned the genleman only to give what came under his own ersonal knowledge. The interviewed gen deman in addition pressed him to publish his utterances, which it was alleged were even more strong than they appeared. In the main the words made use of in the article were the words spoken by the sergeant. The entence alluding to the drunkenness of flicers and men contains the precise language spoken by Mr. Nelson. It was not possible or Mr. Sheppard to have seen the article until he saw it in print. The proof-reader tits in the city editor's room, which is one flat bove the room of the editor. The defenlant goes home at eleven at night as a rule. Sergeant Nelson, Toronto, said he was interviewed by Mr. Kribs, but did not consider it in the nature of an interview. Regarding the 65th Regiment, he was talking to friend when Kribbs arrived and he sat and took notes of what was said. There are many things contained in the report which he knew from his own knowledge, and others which he heard from other persons. Mr. Kribs was asked not to print the notes which he had taken, and he said he would not. Think the sentence "stole everything they could lay their hands on" was used by himself regarding the charge that officers and men of the 65th had committed nuisances in private houses; very likely used the words charging the offence, but only knew from heareny as to the

trnth. To Mr. Macmaster-Was subsequently called on by a Globe reporter a few days niter the interview appeared in the News; don't re member whether he had told him he could find all he knew about the matter in the North-West and the 65th regiment in the News. A good deal of what is charged in the News is true, as the witness knew of his own knowledge. Knows Mr. Napierre very well; mot him after the article was published and had a talk with him, and told him that Kribs had given witness' name as the author of certain charges which he only knew by hearsay. May have told Napierre that he was afraid of being courtmartialed on account of what he had told the News reporter. The article in the News is in substance the result of the talk had with a friend, at which time Kribs was present. Major Dugas came to Toronto and saw witness about coming here; told him he was John Dugas. Witness denied " that every Frenchman, from the Colonel down, should be court-martialed." The witness refused to say whether he said to Mr. Sheppard that he was afraid to come to Montreal lest

said he was mad at this name appearing, but the same thing. Tameant negligence and care that the information was true. In reply to a motion for acquittal by Mr. Macmaster 82221110 To De 16 24 22 22 22 22

His Honor said the defence was entitled to an acquittal if they had proved that there was no knowledge of the publication. Mr. Kerr contended that the case was one of privilege!

"His Honor said the case was one for the jury and not for the court. A newspaper editor should be held to a greater liability than an ordinary citizen, because he has niore of a power and can make himself heard in the community in which he resides. He is a power for good or evil, and if he abuses his rights he should a held to a strict account ability under the raw, and I shall most cer tainly instruct the jury to trat fleet. Again, the responsible head of a paper cannot avoid the law of libel by making a subordinate re-sponsible in his stead. But I shall instruct the jury fully upon these points. Proceed with your case.

Mr. Kerr announced that his client would address the court on his own behalf. Mr. Sheppard, who seemed to speak from imperfect recollection of a written speech re ferred to the fact that he was a stranger in " strange city, with the whole population and the whole province against him, while his prosecutors had every advantage on their side. He had been represented as a roaring lion who was trying to destroy the French race and steal their character, but this he could assure them was far from his design The complaint against him had been made by Police Magistrate Dugas. He was sure niest of them knew that gentleman in his social if not in his official capacity, and they must feel more for him on that account. Mr.

Shippard then went on to compare the straightforward way in which his witnesses had given their evidence with that of the Crown witnesses, who hung their heads and quibbled and were continually appealing to the judge to ask if they were obliged to speak the truth. He spoke in a most sarcustic way of Sergeant Nelson, in whom the truth did not habble out, but was corked up tight, and he (the witness) was determined not to hate the cork drawn if he could help it. Mr. Sheppard complained of being persecuted, and said that ever since the article appeared writs had been pouring in on him until now wherever a person came near him he expected is was another writ. Instead of asking him to jublish a contradiction they served him with a crit for an action of \$50,000. As he

distinct have the money at hand, he pocketed the writ and offered to go over the same go would as the 65th and investigate the matter t thinself and state the facts as he found hem. This was taken up by the French Cornections as a fresh insult, but all the same we went quietly over the ground bimedif and f and that there was a certain amount of both in the charges.

Mr. Davidson objected to Mr. Sheppard unducing any proofs or speaking of the truth of the strole. That should have been done of the strele. n the plea, which ought to have been filed t the outset. It was too late now,

The court ordered Mr. Sheppard 1 ot to uch upon the truth of the article at all, out Mr. Sheppard the next moment drifted back to the subject and said he had with him affi lavits made by persons in the North-West as to the bad conduct of the 65th.

Mr. Davidson protested against Mr. Shej pard being allowed to make charges against h 65th, which it was impossible at the present time to disprove.

Mr. Sheppard then produced a copy of Le Monde containing his photograph and a titter article against him, but was forbid ien to xhibit it to the jury.

Mr. Sheppard then said he believed there should be only one flag and one language in the country, and he would not change his opinions to please any jury. Some of the flicers regretted that duelling had gone ou of tashion. He regretted it to, for it would we a more agreeable way of settling the diffi the a more agreeable way of settling the difficulty than by a lawsuit. But he failed to see how he had injured Major Dugas, the light doubt A prima factor case of the laws matter. it glory and of colvalry. He never heard of him until he was arrested. Nobedy knew em in Ontario. "This chivalrous major," Fraid, "is police magistrate, and how car-I have burt him? He has not lost his situa-tion, his health, or," surveying the portly form of the Major, "in flesh. Major Dugas p recuting me to win a little cheap glory for himself. The chivalrous major was here when a battle was being fought in the Northwest, and that is a good many miles from here. He was here because he could not stay away. He left the North-West just as a bettle was coming on That was a strange coincidence. The gal ant me for had palpitation of the heart, which was not surprising in view of the circum-

The judge here warned Mr. Sheppard to

take care what he said for he would be hele esponsible. Mr. Sheppard went on, "the article is said to be libellous because it said that som of the soldiers did not want to fight, bu wanted to go home. Now, was there no some one who did not want to fight? was there not some one who came home? It was very strange that an efficer who left his regiment in the field was chosen for the champion of the corps while the other officers who sustained their honor is the field took no action. Major Dagas was self-appointed committee of one to proseute the case, and did so only to make it appear that he was standing up for all that wagood and true and noble. Although he was so very ill with pulpitation, he had pussed a dozen hospitals on his way home. "Gentle men." he emoluded, "I come before you to demand justice. I don't appeal to him fomercy. I am not so degraded as to supplicate to such as he. What I published was in the public interest A section of the press published a letter from Father Andre, accusing General Middleton of stealing furs. Was that in the public interest? At any rate the Gene ral took no action in the matter.

The Court interrupted and ruled that that had nothing to do with the present case. Mr. Sheppard closed with an appeal for simple justice. During the delivery of his address he was repeatedly hissed by some of the spectators.

The Court then adjourned.

ANOTHER ARREST.

As Mr. Kribs, the city editor of the Toronto News, was leaving the court he was taken into custody by the High Constable, on a warrant, taken out by Capt. Robert, of the 65th, charging him with having written the articles containing the alleged libel. He was taken before Police Magistrate Desnoyers and pleaded not guilty. His trial was fixed for I'hursday afternoon. He was admitted to bail in \$200 and two Montreal pressmen in

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23rd. His Honor Mr. Justice Ramsay took his seat on the bench this morning at ten o'clock and the trial was preceded with.

Mr. Davidson, Q C., addressing the jury for the prosecution, said the defendant was charged

with mulicious libel, and the statute on the sub ject discriminated between kniwledge of false hood on the part of the libellers. The jury might find him guilty without knowing the charge to be false, or simply not guilty. The indictment used the word "maliciously." The indcitment used

the charge of carelessness the def ident in such c ses was guilty. In the present case it was proved that the difendant had in this event admitted the falsehood of the charges. The the of "not guiky" was virtually a confession that the article was false. The jury would have to decide at what moment the defendant come into the knowledge of the falsehood. It was for him to have proyed this. The defendant had in his own p. per declared that "the News is not prepared to vouch forthe truth of the statement," so that at the time of publication he implied that he was not aware of the truth of the statement. of the statement. The next point for the jury to a k was, was the article published with want of knowledge or an hority on the part of the defendants. At the head of the paper appeared his name, forming in effect a declaration that he was the owner and editor of the paper. But the defendant had in his address stated that he supervi ed the whole paper, an was, therefore, responsible. The law of agency and responsibility n connection with libel was no broader than in other matters. The agency of the defendant had no doubt much liberty, but the defendant had no doubt much liberty, but the defendant had no doubt much liberty but the defendant had no do dant, unless he gave extraordinary proof that he had taken care to see that nothing went into the c lumns of his paper without his authority, was criminally responsible. The jury would know that the witness Kribbs told them that the contold the tale as it was told to us; nothing extenuatic gor setting down hight in malice," and further, "that we feel constrained" to publish the statements. By that the defendant made himself responsible. The term "we" was that used by editors as representing themselves. These utterances, twenty-four bours after the pppearance of the article, showed a knowledge It was not for the Crown to prove absence of guilty knowledge as it was for the defence to prove the negative. The appearance of the article was pre-unprive proof of guitt. The learned counsel then alluded to the apparent effort of the defendant to shift the responsibility on to his subordinate. He also alluded in elequent and earn at terms to the cruel attacks made on Major Dugas at a time when he was sick, and yet insisted on going to the scene of action in spite of medical advice. The learned counsel also criticized very severely the vulgar wit and impertmence indulged in by the defend-ant in his address, and he trusted that centact with lawyers would have the effect of im-proving his manners towards his fellow beings, But he was glad to ourn from this to the matter before the court. Was the defendant guilty of the publicati n of the article? The evidence would lead them to judge of this—notably that of Mr. White. The defendant complained of being brought to Montreal; but he was brought here on the complaint of Major Du as, under the law of the land. If the defendant was afraid to come to Montreat, he should have confin-d his libels to his own city. It was absurd to auppose that Major Dugas should go to Toronto to vindicate his character. In his civil suit i was not like'y that Mr. Dugas would receive \$50,000 But the defendant did not seem to ! able to appreciate the fact that a man might value his reputation or seel himself hurt au injured by attacks on his loyalty, honesty, decency and courage. The detendant, in his complaints, seemed to have forgotten that reperation and amendment had been in his hands Why did he not apologize? It was true that offers had been made with one hand, bu with a moral revolver in the other. A generoa recantation would have reli ved him of the pro secution, but instead he had extended threats and more that this, he had aggravated his offence by got g to the North-West with a lawyes and a notary public in an attempt to establish the truth of his attacks. He would remind the jory that a si ilar case was tried in thi-Court some few years ago, in which err. Gagnon was inducted, and though a plea was put in showing that he was absent from his office at the time of publication, a motion to set aside the verdict was not allowed by the judges.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

His Honor in charging the jury said the case had produ ed a tedi us trial out of a simple case. The pros cu ion had clearly proved their cally admitted by the defence. It was not to be questioned that the matter published was libel i its project form. It was both obscene and fifthy The next questio was its publication. The es sence of libel consisted in its publication. The was p receive clear. It was not the writing, but the publication of a libel, for which a man must be held responsible. The jury had, therefore, to decide wheth r the matter published was bellous a whe her the defendant published i? The first point could not be questioned, and was practicelly avowed. Then, as to the "out neation," toere was no doubt, as the defendant name was on he paper, and he had admitted an the afficavit made by the police magistrate The Cr wn case was clearly es ablished. The defence has dethe plea that the defendant has o know edge of the fals-hold of the article and that he was excepted by statutthe law of abel stood before the common law a precisely the same position as any other crune. Presu aption could be repelled by posiive evidence. An impression, however, prevaled that there were dange a in presumption of far as mutters connected with the press were ome-rned. Repeling ev de ce could be brough in as to the p esumptive guilt. The leaner alge cited the case of Su Francis Burdett, i which Chief Justice Prest h druled in this wa on a motion to set aside a verdict. The rule w on unusal one unde. British law. The question was then—had the defen e repelled the C owevidence? It was said they had, but he had endeavore to recell it by means of another How had he done it? By entru-ting to anoth adangerous libel, and he realt of which was second libel worse than the first. The defend int allows a subordinate to do all the mischionder his own eye and then claim immun to on er the statute. Neither common law no statute gave this immunity. The defendant, who came to ask their mercy on his behilf, forgetting that use to Mr. Dugawho came to ask their mercy oy shifting his respons bil ty was putting him-self in a peculiar position. But there was another point. The defendant had confessed to hs eporter that the aricle was "tart," bu had the next day stated that the filthy licel was on "very good authority." The jury must not regard the statement that the defendant ha ordered the truth in his paper only to be published. A newspaper must not publish even a dischout truth. The learned judge then reflected severely on the conduct of the defendant's course in the priceedings and said his argument was largely that he ought not to punish him to the pure seasons and said his argument was largely that he ought not to punish him to the pure seasons and said his argument was largely that he ought not to punish him the seasons are seasons and said his argument was largely that he ought not to punish him the seasons are seasons and said his argument was seasons and said his argument was seasons and said his argument was seasons and said his seasons are seasons and said his seasons are seasons as a season are season are season as a season are season as a season are season as a season ish him as a poor stranger, and as Major Dugas was a powerful resident in Montreal. But Major Du as had not offered to take these ac tions until he had given the defendant a chancof retracting. The offer was accepted by the retor that he would provisionally absolve Major Duga and he aggravated his offence by his subsequent journey to the North-West. His course was much as if a man beat another on the street and then went to make an investigation into his case on right for so doing. The jury might return, if they thought fit from the evidence, a verdict of "guilty," not according to the indict-ment, but "guilty of publishing a malicious libel without knowing the same to be false." This would be a special verdict. The learned judge then instructed the jury that the case of the Crown was established, and they would have to deal with the points he had put before them.

THE VARDICT.

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "publi-hing a defamatory libel without knowing the same to be false."

THE SENTENCE.

Mr. Kerr asked until to-morrow to put in a plea for a new trial on account of certain por-tions of the Judge's charge.

careful trial and every chance of defence exexhausted. The pleased no kn wledge of the publication was not supported, and the accused should also remember that the repeater of a should also remember that the repeater of a libel was as had as the one who propagated it. The plea of ignoranes had not been supported. The article had been printed with a full knowledge, and a mode of settlement proposed that the charges should hang over the attacked members of the community until the defendant had investigated the charge. The accused had offered to constitute himself an illegal commission to examine into the truth or falsity of the matter, an undesirable course not to be tolerated, and the drea-ful effects of which were recently seen in England. Such a course would be null and void before a court. The learned judge then enlarged on the great responsibility of rubit hers of newspapers, who, while they had great opportunities had no immunities. They set in motion wast machinery, and the uld be very careful. The popular cry as to the liberty of the press was mere clap trap, which night do for the hustings or other places where public prejudice was an easy instrument, but in a court of law it could have no weight. The liberty of the press did not give the right to any man to libel size fellow creature. Those conducting papers sometimes said they had to live and must suit the public tastes. They might have to live, but not dishonestly, and to slauder and injure his versation with Sergeant Nelson took place on the 20th April, and that the matter we too fellow creatures by falsehoods was a dish nest press immediately. He also proved that it was method of living. He thought the jury was usual practice for the detendant to be present and to supervise matters, and he was in town at the time. More than the, the defendant had in the time. More than the, the defendant had in in lies own columns stated that "we have simply inhment than that he cherwise would have had to do. It would be a punishment which he hop d would teach the accused that conduct such as his could not be permitted to continue, and that society should be protected. He would impose the highest fine allowed by the statute, which gave power to the judge to fine or imprison, or both. The sentence was that the accused pay a fine of \$200 and be imprisoned

HE DREW HIS REVOLVER.

until maid.

The fine was paid.

MR. SHEPPARD ATTEMPTS TO DEFEND HIMSELP AT THE COURT-HOUSE. Quite a sensation was caused this morning among those who have been attending the Sheppard trial, just after the case had been decided by the judge and the defendant had paid his \$200 fine and costs. It appears that he was leaving the court, followed by Mr. Kribs, the acknowledged writer of the libellous article, and other persons, when he was considerably justled, and a young French Canadian, helonging to one of the volunteer regiments, rushed for ward with an upraised whip, as though to strike him. Mr. Sheppard, thoroughly frightened, hurriedly thrust his hand into his overcoat pocket and the gleaming barrels of a revolver were just appearing, when Captain Giroux, one of the members of the 65th, in terposed and prevailed upon him to put the weapon away, at the same time assuring him that there was no ground for fear. During the row and discussion which ensued Mr. Sheppard was again arrested for having a loaded revolver in his possession, and he was immediately brought before Police Magistrate Desnoyers, but as there was no one to press the charge the case was amicably settled, the re colver being confiscated. He was then taken by a private passage through the Court House, to evade the crowd, and in a couple if minutes emerged from the west end of the Court House, on St. James street. He was quickly recognized, however, and a large number of anxious persons rushed after him to get a good square look at him. He was accompanied by Mr. C. P. Davidson, Crown prosecutor, and up to the time he had ntered the Hall no further attempts at violence had been attemp ed on him.

SPORTING NOTES.

The following, taken from the Freeman's Journal of the 11th, will be read with inter at: -On yesterday evening the Irish Athletic eam left Amiens street terminus at half-past seven for Derry, on route to Canada, where they go to seek glory and renown on fields where manly strength and provess contend in friendly rivalry. The team are accom-panied as captain by Mr. Fred Gallagher, ditor of our enterprising contemporary Sport. with whom originated this laudable uses of forming a team of Irish athletes to perform on foreign fields those deeds of strength and endurance and activity which so often have made local athletic meetings remarkable Every member of the team is a distinguished whilete, and was selected by the editor of Sport after giving many proofs of his fitness to represent abroad the Irish race physically The public generally, not to smak of sporting arcas, have given an earnest of their practixpenses of the team, and if the latter return ome crowned with victory, as their is every sope they will, a reception of a very wain haracter will be given them. The following comprise the team; -W. J. M. Barry, John. Parcell, E. J. Walsh, Dr. R. E. Sproule Owen Harte, R. I. C., Daniel De aneg Bulger, J. D. Christian, M. J., Hayes, J. E. Hussey. I fine band of athletes they looked when ney assembled at the station, surrounded by nundreds of ardent admirers and well wish rs. Each man wore a handsome undress (nicket) cap, of fine black cloth, with the itials "I A. T." worked in gold on the peak he caps were presented by Messrs Tauff Caldwell, tailors and outfitters, Graftor. treet. An influential gathering of gent'emen aterested in athletics bade them farewell, and for helf an hour before the train left the thletes were kept very busily ougaged accoowledging the well-wishes of their hosts of iends. Warm cheers particularly were wen for Fred. Gallagher, Barry and H yes-Warm cheers particularly were nd the train left the termious amid a perfect dorm of applause, the heartiness of which ould not be mistaken. Mr. Gallagher reived the following letter from the Lord Wayor before leaving :--

DEAR MR. GALLAHER, I regret more than words can tell you that close confinement to my room, from the effects of a bad cold, will event me this evening attending at Amiens treet to wish you and the gentlemen of the rish athletic team, on the very threshold of your long journey, bon royage and a safe return. I can assure you that I will await with much anxiety and interest the results of the several friendly battles you will wage in the great country you are about to visit. Three months are some of your term will return. months ago some of your team raliantly wrested from England a few of her prized athletic championships, and all must applaud the enterprise and pluck which to-morrow will lead you across the Atlantic to measure words in friendly combat with America's ablest athletes. Judging by the achieve ments of your men in the past, I am sanguine that they will do credit to the Old Country," and that their indomitable Irish plack and intense earnestness will bring them home victorious and unscathed. You, my friend, Mr. Gallagher, as captain of the team, deserve well of the athletic community and the country generally for all you have done for the Irish Canadian corps; and while I am certain you are justly proud of each one of your mon, they may safely return the complimen in the same coin and have reason to be proud of their captain. You will be pleased to convey oy personal good wishes to each member of your "Irish Brigade," and my hearty and sincere In lay minds the word might be confus- His Honor refused to accede to this, and proing, as its legal meaning was not that of ceeded to pass the pertunction of the Court. He had not mean told the accused that he had had a long and ant time over land and waterand a safe and

Sentember 10.

Hot and dry skin?
Seedding sensations?
Swelling of the ankles?
Wague feelings of unrest?
Yothy or brick-dust fluids?
Aching loins?
Yramps, growing nervousness?
Itrange sereness of the bowels?
Inaccountable languid feelings?
Inaccountable languid feelings?
Ine-side headache? Backache?
Yrequentattacks of the "blues"?
Huttering and distress of the

Albumen and tube leats in the water? Fittul rheumatic pains and neu-ralgia? 1.oss of appetite, flesh strength?

Constipation alternating with looseness of the boweis?
Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night?

Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water?
Chills and fever? Burning patches
of skin? Then

YOU HAVE

The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a first grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous-system, and finally pneumonia, diarrheas, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and then death is; inevitable. This fearful disease not a rare-one—it is not every-day disco der, and classus more vicinias than any other compilator. piaint.

pinint.

It must be treated in time or it will cain the mastery.

Don't neglect it. Warner's SAFE ture has cured thousands of cases of the worst out if you will use it promptly the only specific for the universa

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

speedy return to old Ireland, where you wil meet a cordial coad mille failthe.

Very aincerelv yours,

JOHN O'CONNOR, Lord Mayor.

Fred. Gallagher, Esq., Captain Irish Canadian.

Athletic Team

Athletic Team.

The members of the Irish athletic team arrived at Toront, yesterday afternoon. They afterwards visited the Rosedale grounds and engaged in desultory practice. They say they hardly expect to win anything at running on Saturday, as ten days' travel has put them entirely out of condition.

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress, but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

Sleeping with the nead to the north and the physical and mental advantages to be derived therefrom is a subject in which interest is being revived. A German physician of note was quoted many years ago as saying that he believed he had added at least a decade to his ofe, beside keeping his health perfect by this practice.

THE WEAKER SEX

are immensely strengthened by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescriptions," which cures all female derangements, and gives tone to the system. Sold by druggists.

Sea water has been converted into a beverage. A little citric acid or citrate of silver is added to the briny liquid, chloride of silver is precipitated, and a harmless mineral water is produced. An ounce of citrate renders a half pint of water drinkable. Seven ounces would turnish aship wrecked man with water for a week. The question is how to secure the citrate to the ship-wrecked man. It is recommended that those who go to see carry with them a bottle of the citrate protected by an India rubber covering, or that such bottles should be furnished in life preservers. In the latter case, however, the people about to be shipwrecked must not leave the life preservers behind. It, with presence of mind, they remember to take them, all the agonies of thirst portrayed in nautical stories may remain unrealized fiction.

Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended as a domestic remedy for the ailments of all classes and conditions of people. Young and old of both sexes may take this medicine with the certainty of deriving bem fit from its use, when disorder or discuse is making them interable. Holloway's Pills are unrivalled for their purifying, aperient and strengther. ng proporties. They remove indigestion, palpitation and headache, and are specially -riviceable in complaints peculiar to females. Each box is wrapped with printed instrucions for the guidance of invalide, who will readily understand, from carefully studying them, the best way of recovering health, Holloway's Pills will work a thorough change on the constitution of the week and nervous.

Dr. Crichton Browne says that the men of to day cut bread, "not in the sucut of their faces, but in the fever of their braics." Apoplexy, neuro cephalus and paralysis are, he says, carrying off an increased number of victims every year. In England curing the tive years 1861 5 they caused 105, 189 deaths, and in 1876 80 the number had increased to 145.503.

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES. On the appearance of the first symptomsgeneral debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night sweats and cough — prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs: -therefore use the great anti-scrofula, or blood purifier and strength-restorer, -Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Superior to Cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred 'affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's amphiet on Consumption, send two starons to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y.

The Times of India says there are 22,000, 000 widows in India, none of whom can ever marry again. For the rest of their lives they are deprived of ornaments and colored garments, their heads are shaved, they are condemned to the coarsest and poorest food, and wear out their days in seclusion as the lowest drudges of the household. They have to live like nuns.

A \$400 madstone brought from Ireland to New York has been in the possession of the Piles family, of Sullivan county, for 200 years. It is gray in color, is full of pores, and seems to be as light as so much paper. One thousand persons have used it, and its present value is \$400.

Some of the camets taken in Texas in ante war days, with a view to breeding them for army transportation contracts, have pernetuated themselves in a herd in Bastrop county, whence showmen make frequent purchases.

Biscuit were eaten in a McPherson, Kan., hotel recently, made from flour ground from wheat which was standing in the field ninety minutes previous to the call to supper.

that we avoid all such, " And simply call attention to the merita of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible.

"To induce people "To give them one trial, which so proves Till all the land from shere to shere, their value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY SO favorably noticed in all the papers "THE KREAD BO LEVILLE, INCLOSE IN MIT THE PRIPERS, BANKIOUS and Secular, 18 Replicating all other "Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other allaying a moderating the virtues of the hop plant, a There is no denying the virtues of the hop plant, a the proprietors of Hop Ritters have shown great the proprietors of Hop Ritters have shown great in the prophesors of Hop inters have shown great in the prophesors of Hop inters have shown great in compounding a medicino whose virtues are so "In compounding a medicino whose virtues are so "In compounding a medicino whose virtues are so whashe to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"She lingered and suffered along, pining sway all the time for years."

"The doctors doing her no good :" " And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about." "Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that

A Daughter's Misery. " Eleven years our daughter suffered on a

ed of misery.
"From a complication of kidney, liver. heumatic trouble and Nervous debility. " Under the care of the best physicians, Who gave her disease various names,

"But no reliaf,
"And now she is restored to us in good salth by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shummed for years before using THE PARENTS.

By None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shum all 'he vile, poisonous stuff with the poison of the pois

WISELY ADOPTED BY DAIRYMEN. The adoption by most of the prominent dairy-The adoption by most of the prominent dairy-gen and farmers of the United States, of the Improved But er Color ma e by We'ls, sich-ardson & Co.. Burlington, Vt., is a proof of their wisdom in a business point of view Nearly all wit ter butter is colored in order to make it marketable, and this color is the best, a regard to putity, strength, permanence and extletion of tint.

At a welding in Bridgeport, Conv., recentthe gro m, a young man, who appeared erous from the start, broke into hysterical pbs before the ceremony was over.

TEE ROCK ON WHICH MARY a constitution goes pieces is Dyspepsia The loss of vigor which is disease involves, the maladies which accomny it, or which are aggravated by it, the men-lespondency which it entails, are terribly haustive of vital stamina. Its true specific is othropand Lyman's V-getable Discovery and propertic Cure, which likewise ove comes too and the se too and the se too and the se too and the se too.

Mr. T. C. Wells, Chemist and Druggist, Port Morne, Ont., writes: "Northrop and Ly-pa's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure Is well and gives he best of sati faction for diseases of the bood. It never fails to root all diseases from the system cures Dyep-p-Liver Complaint, etc., purifies the blood, a will make you look the picture of health

Do not put sait into soup when cooking il it has been skimmed, as salt prevents

Mr. C. W. Macully, Pavilion Mountain, B.C., hits. "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best editing I ever used for Rheumatism. Next y er wi ter I am laid up with Rheumatism have tried nearly every kind of medicine bott getting may benefit, until I used Dr mas' Ec'ectric Oil. It has worked wonsforme, and I want another supply for my

The Jura Mountains shone with phosphor. mee during an astonishing electric showers; system, and build: up the body. ar Geneva not long ago.

Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes: "I was in-ted to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a peness which troubled me for three or four to 43.9 years, or 5 per company and I found it the best article I everused increase is given at 8 penetron and the state of the sta and name, but in overything else they are

Salvini is tifty-eix, and the Italian critics be is as attractive on the stage as he was irtigrears ago.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

and physician having had placed in hidsby a retuned Medical Missionary the mula of a simple vegetable remedy for the uth, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., after having ing its wonderful curative powers in hundred colorses, desires to make it known to such may need it. The Recipe will be sent FREE the full directions for preparing and using.

2 cent stamp. Address Dr. W. H. Arming, 44 Nth 4th St., Philadelphia. Paper this paper.)

8 LDD

Watermine is the name of a Topeka ., dairy man.

leasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a medicine; the name is Mother Graves on Exterminator.

tablet with a back to it like an easel is a menu card.

ire Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It re

istinguished men seldom retain the names n them at birth. f. Abraham Gibbs, Vaughan, writes: "I

e been troubled with Asthma since I was Jears of age, and have taken hundreds of es of different kinds of medicine, with no I saw the advertisement of Northrop & Emuisi n of Col Liver Oil with Lime Sods, and determined to try it. I have mone bottle, and it has given me more re-than anything I have ever tried before, and e great pleasure in recommending it to similarly afflicted.

kiss was the means of taking the dreaded l-pox into Beston.

ere colds are easily cured by the use of le's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of dists, eli?" was the rejoinder, cordinary penetrating and heating propertit is acknowledged by those who have it as being the best sold for coughs, colds, mation of the lungs, and all affections of broat and chest. The accesshiences to the aroat and chest. Its agreeableness to the makes it a favourite with ladies and

UNCHANGED. Last. See 18

THE POPULAR ANTHEM

The soul is still in Ireland, Undimmed.unbribed.unbought. As stainless as when neath our day The gallant Sarsfield fought; That self-same flag we'll lift to-day Trom Lagan to the Lee.

Shall rise upright and free! Hurrah! hurrah! God speed the day When chains no more will brand The emerald breast An i the shamrock crest Of our own dear Leish land.

They thought their paltering acts would lure Our fealty from our Queen, That for their pirate flag we'd yield Our own immortal Green; They thought that oe'r the shamrock spray We'd set the English rose, And kiss, like serfs of sou s bereft,

The hand that stunned with blows. But faithful still By mount and rill We stand unquelled to-day, For the matchless green Of our only Queen That floats "in the dawning grey."

For centuries long our fathers fought Through sunshine, storm and rain, Our bravert died, our boldest bled, To burst the galling chain.

Shall we, their sons, in slavery pine A race of worthless slaves, From well-tilled fields of golden grain To reap but famine graves?

Oh, no, hurrah! Let cowards stay, The web of fate is spun, One stubbern stand For our life and land, And the long-fought fight is won!

J. T. K. Southwark, Eng., September, 1885.

MARY ANDERSON STABBED. DUBLIN, Sept. 25 .- Miss Mary Anderson appeared as Juliet in the play "Romeo and Juliet" here to-night In the stabbing scene she, accidentally inflicted a slight wound in her posom. The incident created a sensation, which was only allayed by Miss Anderson's appearance before the curtain, assuring the audience that the wound sustained was only trilling.

LOS1! How many people of both sexes are sufferng from lost vitality, all broken down, and on the verge of Consumption, that might be restored, as many have been when given up to die, if they would use Burdock's Blood Bitters, which restorcs lost vitality and gives new vigor to the debilitate i system.

Just now Switz manu, clear of cholera, is the playground of Europe.

Scrofula and all forms of scrotulous diseases. are rapidly purged away by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It is proposed in Georgia to tax the base ball players.

If your hair is turning gray, don't use the poisonous dyes which burn out its life and produce many diseases of the scalp. Ayer's Hair Vigor is positively harmless, and will restore the natural color of the hair, stimulate its growth, and bring back its youthful gloss and beauty.

In the new usage fushionable dinners

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COULIVER OIL "ITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.—In General Debility and Emariation.—Is a most valuable foo t and medicine. It tends to create an appetite for food.—It's rengthens the nervous

Vital statistics lately published show that in Germany the average life of men has increased during the last thirty years from 41 9 to 43.9 years, or 5 per cent. In women the increase is given at S per cent., the advance

PROF. LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP is a cheap and handy form of obtaining the healing virtues of a sulphur bath.

Last spring the schools of South Abington closed early on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever, the disease disappearing during the summer. Last week the schools reopened and on the first day there was a new case of the fever.

A sight to be seen in Uncle Sam's museum at Washington is the blue uniform worn by General Jackson when he thrushed Pakenham and his red-coats at New Orleans. The uniform is in a case of glass, but the dust on the shoulders makes golden straps in the sun-

IF YOUR CHILD IS STUBBORN or hard to administer medicine to, Dr. Lows Pleasant Worm Syrup will be appreciated.

A club of 4,800 members in Berlin recently advertised for six medical officers to attend them at a salary of \$375 per annum each This would make the contribution from each member of the club about 75 cents a year for medical attendance. More than 400 doctors applied for the places.

An Englishman has made for himself a hat, coat, trousers, cape and shoes of rat skins. The number of rats required to make the suit was 670, and the person, when thus dressed, appears like an Esquimo. The cape is composed of the skins immediately around the tails, containing about six hundred tails.

A MAN OF NERVE.

We all admire a man of nerve, who is coolheaded and equal to any emergency, but nervous debility is the prevailing weakness of most people. Burdock's Blood Bitters is a good nervine and general tonic, which regulates and strengthens the whole system, imparting bodily and mental vigor.

"When I was young," said a boastful dame to Lord Houghton, "half the young men in London were at my feet." "Really? Chiropo-

"A spotted adder" is a name grimly given by the Boston Record to defaulting cashiers.

A MALARIAL NEIGHBORHOOD, A MALARIAL NEIGHBORHOOD,
makes it a favourite with ladies and
ren.

People so unfortunate as to reside in a
malarial region should cleanse and thoroughly
tone up the system with Burdock's Blood
Rior Court for a divorce at a recent seson the ground that she had been living
her husband for five years and was tired

A MALARIAL NEIGHBORHOOD,
rame in another fecmalarial region should cleanse and thoroughly
tone up the system with Burdock's Blood
Ritters, that promptly acts upon the
strong her husband for five years and was tired
plaints. An ounce of prevention is worth a
pound of cure. pound of cure. Scribner

Hall's VECETABLE Hair Renewer.

Hall's Hair Renewer restores gray hair. The advance of time is heralded by to its original color; makes the scalp bleached, thin, and falling hair. By the white and clean; cures dandruff and use of Hall's Hair Renewer, the hair may humors; prevents the hair from falling be restored to its original color, lustre, and out, and renders it soft and brilliant. The vitality. M. N. Johnson, Fitchburg. editor of the "Ocean Foam," Cape May, Mass., writes: "My hair was weak, thin. writes: "We speak knowingly, when we and full of dandruff. Hall's Hair Renewer assert that Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair has removed the dandruff, and caused a Renewer is the best of its kind. The vigorous growth of new hair." Abel II. article is an elegant and cleanly one, with- Smith, Portsmouth, Va., writes: "My out which we think no toilet complete." hair had nearly all fallen out, and that Thos. D. Jones, Middle Granville, N. Y., which was left was dry and dead. I used writes: "I have used

Hall's Hair Renewer,

Renewer about ten years, with satisfactory and now rejoice in the possession of hair results." E. G. Perkins, Oberlin, Ohio, as abundant as ever." E. J. Adams, St. writes: "I consider Hall's Hair Renewer | Paul, Minn., writes: "A diseased scalp the best hair preserver in use. I have caused my hair to fall out, and, after used it for the past twenty years, and my using a number of preparations without Hair Renewer."

one bottle of Hall's Hair of he

hair is in as vigorous and healthy a condi- avail, I finally tried Hair's Hair Renewer, tion as when I was 30 years of age. Not which caused a vigorous new growth. I a sign of gray hair to be seen anywhere. am still using it, and could ask for no Dwight L. Chamberlain, Oakland, Califor- better results." Mrs. R. H. Corning, nia, writes: "My hair, which was nearly Battle Creek, Mich., writes: "By the use white, has been restored to its original of Hall's Hair Renewer, my head, which color and luxuriance by the use of Hall's was quite bald, has been covered with a fine growth of young hair."

PREPARED BY:

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., U.S. A. Sold by all Druggists.



Curcs Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Boxels. BITTES Derumper Scottages, or

MOSES JACOBY AND HIS LOVE.

THE RUSE BY WRICH A HERRRY AND A CATHOLIC WERE MARRIED.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 23 - Mr. Moses Jacobs is a middle-aged man employed by the American Express Company. He resides in South Boston, and has always Mrs Bridget Flaherty, a widow and a casher woman, aged about forty, bas for several years resided near Mr. Jawhs. Some time ago an intimate friendship sprang up between the two, which later on rinemed into a well-developed case of old fashioned love. Mr. Jacoba is of the Jewish faith, and Mrs. Brid get Flaherty is a devout Catholic

One week ago to day Moses and Bridget were made one. Naws of the nurriage soon spread, and before nine o'clock in the evening the couple were treated to an impromptu concert on a large scale by the street hoys, in which the musical instruments used were combs covered with paper, tomato cans, drums, and a one-stringed fiddle. For several hours this concert continued, much to the musement of the passengers in the Bry View ars, but to the inconvenience of people who wanted to sleep in the houses in the neigh borhood. The boys were treated outwardly with ice water several times, but they con tinued the concert until driven away by the

The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Wilson, of St. Peter and St. Paul's Church. Everyone wondered how a Catholic and a Jew could be married by a tholic pricet, in view of the fact that Catholic Church forbids a marriage with a Jew unless the latter embraces Christianity. It seems that Mr. Jacobs had a friend call at the parochial house of St. Peter and St. Paul's Church and represent to the priest that he Mr. Jacobs's friend, had a friend who wishe ! a dispensation from the Bishop to marry an Irish Protestan', and he wished to please his bride by being married in the Catholic Church and by a Catholic clergyman. The clergyman asked the name of his triend, which the emissary claimed was Donnelly.

The priest heard the story with interest and gave the man a note to Archbishop Wil liams, begging him to grant this dispensation. It was granted, and Mr. Jacobs and Mrs. Flaherty called at the parsonage and were married Meantime Archbishop Williams had learned that D annelly was not an Irish Protestant ; that his name was not Donnelly,

but Jacobs, and that he was a Jew. Yesterday Father Wilson denounced the marriage from the pulpit at the solemn High Mass, and said that the marriage was no marriage according to the rites of the Church, which provide that a Jew must obtain a dis-pensation from the Pope before he can marry Catholic. He denounced Mrs. Flaherty for her acquaintance in the matter, and said that the affair was a disgrace. Father Wilson's remarks created great excitement mong the congregation.

It is said that an attempt may be made to have the couple arrested for being married under false pretences.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF THE MISSION-ARIES AND THEIR FLOCKS-A CENERAL CHARGED WITH COWARDICE.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The massacres of Christians in the E st sent a thrill of horror through France. Heartrending accounts are published of the suffering of the m seionaries and their flocks at Nucanha, in Annam. The superior of the college and a whole host of Christians were slunghtered. lome were thrown into the sea with hands t.od behind their backs. Some missionaries tried to pening their packs. Some missionaries tried to make a stand with muskets but were soon defeated. Churches, schools, and dwelling houses were everywhere burned, and Christians who escaped had to walk for days without food or shelter to reach places of refuge. Gen. De-Courcey is accused by the missionaries of having taken no steps to says them. taken no steps to save them.

THE VICTIMS OF THE WRECK. EASTPORT, Me., Sent. 25.-Eleven men wer drowned on the wrecked steamer Kummcoa at Grand Manan on Wednesday and not twenty as before stated. The sea began to break over the wreck Wednesday forenoon, and she began to write a spyglass, could see the steamer breaking up, but no assistance could be rendered. One of the crew, Jeremiah Daley, a young man 18 years of age was saved. When the steamer to the crew of the crew as a saved.

went to pieces the men were thrown into the water, and all grasped fragments of the wrcck. Daly got hold of part of the bridge and kept off the rocks until the tug boat Dreigo picked him up. The rest either sank or were dashed against the rocks. One had his leg broken, another between while strangling in the water and his شريف و انوا



CURE

SICK

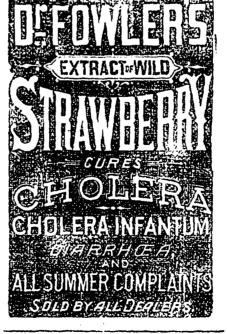
reminist, in Court pation, curing and preventing the major in Court pation, curing and preventing the amorting complaint while they also correct all disorders of the atomsch, atimulate the liver and regalate the lower. Even if they only cured

Eche they would be a most priceiess to those wind suffer from sain abstressing complaint; but fortunately that pickness does not end here, and those who once try from will find these little pills valuable in no exply ways that they will not be willing to do make them. But after all sick head

Correr a Little caver Pilis are very small and certs as to take. One of two pills make a disc, ferry any to take. One of two pills make a disc, finely erectable and up not grice of the pills by their gratis action please all who he ther. For mais at 25 cents; five for \$1. Bold by droggists cretywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO.

Maw York City,

WANTED Two FEMALE SCHOOL Fractions and the section of the section





FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS

Are pleasant to take, Contain their own Purgativo. Is a sale, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

GORPULENCY Recipe and notes how to harmlessly, effectually and rapidly ouro obesity without semi-slarvation, dietary, etc. European Mail, Oct. 24th, says: "Its chieft is not negrely to reduce the amount of fat, but by affecting the source of obesity to induce a radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no charge whatever; any person, rich or poor, can obtain his work gratts, by sending 6 ofs. to over postage to F. C. Budford Sq. London Eng. Voburn House, Store St., Bedford Sq. London Eng.

ALLAN LINE.

Under Comtract with the Government of Canada and New foundland for the Conveyance of the CANADIA R and ONITED STATES Meds.

1885---Summer Arrangements---1885

This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Clyde-built han Stramshirs. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and confort, are fitted up with all the nodern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made fastes; time on recurs Vessels Tonunge Command
Numidian 6,100 Ruilé Ruilé
Parisian 5,400 Captain James Wylie.
Polynesian 4,100 J. Ritchie
Sarmatian 5,600 J. Grahain Captan James Wylie.

6,400

6,400

6,600

J. Ritchie

J. Graham.

W. Richardson.

Hugh Wylie.

4,600

A. Macnicol.

R. P. Moore.

3,501

J. Ohn Brown.

2,700

J. James S.

3,000

J. James S.

3,000

J. James S.

3,000

J. James S.

4,000

C. J. Menzies.

3,600

C. J. Menzies.

3,600

C. J. Menzies.

3,600

C. J. Menzies.

3,600

M. C. E. LeGallais.

3,150

E. Carrubers.

3,600

M. R. H.

4,000

M. S. Main.

1,500

M. Krillop.

2,200

M. S. Main.

1,500

M. S. Main.

1,500

M. S. Main.

1,500

M. M. M. S. Main.

1,500

M. M. S. Main.

1,500

M. M. M. M. M. R. R. Barrett,

M. H. B Circatelan
Peruvian
Nova Scotian
Carthagiana
Sibernian
Norwexian
Hibernian
Austrian
Perusian
Scandinavian
Buenos Ayrean
Corean
Grocian
Manitoban
Canadian
Phospician
Waldonsian
Underse. Circassian

Acadian...... Bardinian..... Caspian..... Hanoverlan.... The Shortest Sea Route Between America and Rurop being only Fine days between Land to Land. The Steamars of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Montreal Mail Service, sailing from laverpool every Thursbar, and from Quebec every Sarcanax, calling it Lough Foylo to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from reland and Sections, are intended to be despatched

Lucerne.... Newfoundland...

FROM QUEBEC Pittusi QUEBEU

Polynesian Saturday, Sept. 5
Circas-lam Saturday, 12
Sardipium Saturday, 19
Sarmatian Saturday, 19
Sarmatian Saturday Oct. 3
Parisian Saturday Oct. 3
Rates of Passage from Quebec:—Cabin, 886, 870 av. 480, (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$50, secrage at lowest rates. The Steamers of the Glasgow and Montreal Service are intended to sail from Montreal for Glasgow of follows:

Scannisavan About Sept. 7
Carthorin'an About 1 14
Siberian Mout 2 21
Sorweghen About 28
Ruenos Ayrean About 6 15
Greelan About estorian......About 9 26

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, St. Johns, Halifax and Baitimore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows: FROM HALIFAX : FROM HALIFAX:

Nova Scolian Monday, 28

Gasplan Monday, 28

Hatoverian Monday, 0ct. 12

Bates of passage between Halifax and St. John's:
Cabin, \$20.60; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steernge, \$4.

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry,
Galway, Queenstown and Boston Service are briended to
be despatched as follows, from Boston for Glasgow
direct:

FROM BOSTON: Waldensian About Scpt. 12 Hibernian About 28

Waldensjan. About Sept. 12
Hiberdian About 28
The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia Line are intended to sail from Philadelphia for Glasgow, as follows:—

Manitchian About 5ept. 9
Prussian. About 6et. 18
Persona desirous of bringing their friends from Britado can obtain passage cerificates at Lowest Rates.
An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.
Berths not secured intil 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 Hallfar, Bostom, Britimore, Quebec and Montreal, and from all Ratiway Stations in Canada and the United States, to Liverpool and Glasgow via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal, For Freight, Pasage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Qual d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Buys & Co., Botterdam C. Huza, Hamburg; Sames Moss & to., Botteranx; Fischer & Hehmer, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen: Charley & Walcolm, Belfast; James Reott & Co., Oneenstown, Montromerie & Workman, 30 Grace-theren Street, London: James & Abex Allan, 70 Great Lyde Street Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James Street, Liverpool; Allans, Rao & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 La Salle Street, Chicang: U. Bourlier, Toronto; Thos. Cook & Street, Chicang: U. Bourlier, Toronto; Thos. Cook & Son, 261 Broadway, and World Travel Co., 207 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 13615, St. James Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.

H. & A. Allan, So Stale Street, Poston, and 25 Cem boom Street, March Montreal.

Jane 4, 1885. YEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MOD-RN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Vorthgraves, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evi-dences of Chri-tianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoil, "Eminently deserving fav-mental magnition and natronage and warm orable reception and patronage and warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London, Ont., 424 pages; paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$2.25.

Sont on receipt of price, Active canvassers

H. & A. ALLAN, So State Street, Poston, and 25 Com-mon Street, Montreal.

FARM FOR SALE

300 acres (90 of which are under cultivation), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Barns, Deelling H uses, and Saw and Grist Mills.

ASTERMS EASY, TO Particulars of 249 COMMISSIONI BS STREET

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

-IS THE-

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

at is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY agredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain it virtues for a RETAILED EVERYWHERE

None genuine without the trade mark on A Beautiful Present for a Lady.

We will send a SPLENDID CASKET containing 119 Needles and our Mammoth Catalogue, FOR 25 CENTS. BENNET & CO., 463 ST. PAUL STREET MONTREAL

Man Wanted to \$100 for our business in his locality. Responsible house. Reference ex-changed. GAY & BROS.12 Barelays: ...N.Y. 3-13

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JOPOIN A JOPOIN.

Montreal, 5th September, 1885.

56

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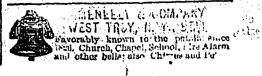
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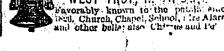
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FENIANISM-

years the battle and the broeze, thus forgetting that Britons never falled, do., and altogether regardless of the British captain, his storming, his swearing, and his expo-sition of British international law. After more of this kind of thing—the word Brit seaker went on to orserve that England had got up indignation meetings, but that Irish-men knew how to be indignant too, Here he looked round him with a peculiar expression. The look was understood, and elicited a storm of applause. Then came a pane-gyric on America, which introduced and atrengthened the diatribe that followed against England, 'the nation that had level-led their homes, banished them and scattered them as outcasts through the earth, and denied them the ordinary rights of mankindeven at that very hour forbidding Irishmen to bear arms. Thus, added Mr. Smyth, should lived for a short time, and which preceded Irishmen read the characters of the antagon- the Irishman. "His politics," says Mr. A. ists (England and America), the one the best friend of Ireland; the other her inveterate enemy,' and act according Jy. How the speaker expected his countrymen to act in case of war between the two countries, he showed a little laterwhen speaking of those already in the field on both sides in America, he declared that the moment England entered into a war with America, they (the Irishmen serving the North and the South) would forget all past differences and be arrayed against England. The speech closed with an enumeration of the difficulties and dangers threatening England, which drew forth reiterated cheers." This was not the kind of speech which Mr. P. J. Smyth was accustomed to make in later years, when he had become first the panegyrist, and then the placeman of the English

The American civil war was a great nour-isher of the Fenian movement. Thousands upon thousands of Irishmen fought upon either side of the great American Iliad Whether under the Stars and Stripes or beneath the Stars and Bars, whether to the tune of "The Bonny Blue Flag" or the still more menacing music of "John Brown's Body," vast numbers of Irishmen learnt the trace of war in one of its grimmest and sternest schools; learnt the familiar use of arms; learnt something of strategy; learnt, too, the art of commanding, and the more difficultart of obeying; and became familiar with all the duties and dangers of a litan Nat' Bank of Cincinnati, O; another soldier's life. When the war was over, it sold to a party in Milwankie, Wis, and the left many thousands of Irishmen dead on rest elsewhere. No 35,597 drew the Tatra many desperate fields. Of the Irish Brigair that followed Meagher so gallantly up the heights of Fredericksburg, few came back to tell the story of their wild charges under their beloved leader. In the ranks of the Confederate army Irishmen tought and died by the hundred and the tens of hundreds. But on either side, whether in the blue uni form of the Federal or the grey cloth of the Secessionist, the Irish soldier remained first of all an Irishman, There is a touching story told of one battle in which a Federal Irish regiment found itself opposed to an Irish regiment on the Confederate side, and how the two regiments refused to join battle, and passed each other with mutual cries of "Good Save Leland!" Of such men as this the war left a goodly multitude, well trained, well seasoned, well achooled in the use of arms Such were the men whom the planners and promoters of the Phænix movement relied upon to make that movement triumphant.

The chiefs of the movement felt the time was approaching for a long dreamed of ris-A large amount of money was subscribed, and sent over to Stephens to be expended for the good of the cause. A little cloud of Irish American officers, man who had served on both sides in the war, descended upon Ireland to organize the country, and act as heads of the rebellion. The ous, however, in Ireland in a very advanced state, and the Irish American officers found in many cases that very little was ready, that there were very lew men for them to take command of: that there was little or nothing for them to do; and that their presence was rapidly arousing suspicion in the minds of the English Government. An attempt on Canada, which was, perhaps, one of the most hopeful of the Fen ian schemes, fell through for want of proper management, and practically came to nothing.

Three men were conspicuous conspirators and followers of Stephens in the Eenian movement. These were Charles J. Kickham, John O'Leary and Thomas Clarke Luby. Charles Kickham was a Tipperary man, in tensely popular with the people of his own He had been intended for the medi cal profession, but an unhappy accident prevented him from ever hoping for success in such a career. He was a passionate sportsman; and one day, after returning from a long day's shooting in the hills, he was drying some wet powder before the fire, when spark fell from the embers and the powder exploded in Kickham's face. It was feared at first that he would lose his sight altogether; and when he had recovered, both sight and hearing were terribly injured. This misfortune, which only deepened the affection of the people, led him to devote his life to the study of literature. He wrote some charming stories and some exquisite verses He was an intense Nationalist, and when the Fenian movement first began to take shape in Ireland he became an active member of the body. In November, 1860, some twenty eight Tipperary men, who had formed part of the Irish Brigade for the defense of the Pope, gave a public reception at Mullinahone, Kickham's native place, at which Kickham made a filry speech, and read a fiery address to the friends of Ireland, signed by the twentyeight members of the Papal Brigade, and said to have been written by Kickham. In this address the signatories dechired: "We wish to let the world know that we are slaves, but not contented slaves.... We protest against this intolerable tyrauny, and denounce to the world the hypocrisy of England in pretending to be the friend of freedom and oppressed nation-alities." Kickham made a speech, after the address was read, which he concluded with some words which showed clearly enough his impassioned sympathy for the new agitation. "I heard people say that the Brigade men should be asked to scatter the seed during the spring, as in that case the harvest would surely be good. I hope they will scatter another kind of seed breadcast, too, and it will grow and ripen."

The second of Stephens' supporters was John O'Leary. "John O'Leary," says Mr. A. M. Sallivan, "was unquestionably one of the ablest and most remarkable men in the conspiracy. Intellectually and politically he was of the type of Wolfe Tone, Robert Emmet and John Mitchel.... He was born in Tipperary town, and inherited on the death of his parents, for his share, a small property of some three or four hundred pounds a year. He was a graduate of the Queen's University, having taken out his medical degree in the Queen's College, Cork. He resided for some time in Paris, where his mind, his tastes, his manners, opinions and principles received impress and shape dis- possibility of restoring the statu quo. permible in his subsequent career. He also visited America, and there formed the ac-

THE TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO LIGHT AND ADMINISTER SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P

Brotherhood.
The third of Stephens: ablest Heutenants was Thomas C. Luby. Luby, like Kickham, was a Tipperary man; like some of the most prominent of the leaders of 98, was a Protesant. Though he was a very young man when the 48 movement was going on he had devoted himself to it; and had attached himself to the advanced section of the Young Irelanders who followed the lead of Juhi Mitchel. He had come from Melbourne to France to join Stephens and O'Mahony, and he accompanied Stephens on the tour through Ireland that proceeded the formation of the Phoenix conspiracy. Later on he became one of the editors of the Irish Tribune a National newspaper, which M. Sullivan, "were a great affliction to his relatives, who were in a position to advance him, and who would have done so if he would out give up his dangerous doctrines. preferred to struggle on for himself, holding by his principles, such as they were. This course he pursued unfalteringly to the last.

TO HELP A FELLOW TOILER IN THE VINEYARD.

When one has no interest in a legacy or bequest, it does good to read how Fortune has helped some other man with the helps to happiness. To cheer you we give the result of the 183rd Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiania State Lattery at New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, August 11th, 1885: No. 77,081 drew the First Capital Prize of

\$75,000 It was sold in fifths at \$1 each -\$15,000 to Frank Noble, London, Ontario.; collected through the Molsons Bank of Lon don, Ont.; one to F. M. Smrles, Busmark, Dakota Territory, through Mellon Bros-Bismark, D. T.; one to Gechard Teping, No. 733 Murket St., San Francesco, Cal., thro' the London, Paris, and American Bank, (Limited) of San Francisco, Cal.; the remainder are withheld from publication by request. No. 17 050 drew the Second Prize of \$25 000—also sold in fifths of \$1 each—one (\$5 000) to J. M. Briant, South Whitley, Ind., paid to the Columbia City (Inclutia) Bank another was collected through the Metrope Prize of \$10,000, also soid in fifths at \$1 esch—one to W. L. Lewis, collected by the Southern Express Co.; another by Wm. C. Widmayer, No. 86 Centre Markes, norn of Washington City, D. C.; another by Edward Straub, of Crescent City, Cal. ; the remainder elsewhere. Nos. 5 164 and 35,589 even drew the Fourth two Prizes of \$6 000 and was solto parties in Kansas City Mo.; in New-York City, N. Y., and in San Francisco, Cal., etc. esc. The next, (she 185th Grand Monthly) Drawing on Tuesday, October 13:n, 1885, was any one who prochases a whole or a traction of a ticket will have a chance of winning ome of the \$265,500 to be scattered about but for any information desired, address M. A Dauphin, New Ocleans, La., but do not let the op or unity escape this time.

ROUMELIA AND BULGARIA UNITED.

PRINCE ALEXANDER'S ADDRESS TO THE TROOPS -A CIRCULAR TO THE POWERS -THE RUSSIAN OFFICERS BESIGN FROM THE ARMY-THE SULTAN IN A QUAN-

PHILLIPOPOLIS, Sept. 24.—All the Russian and their places have been filled by the But parians. The country is disappointed at the action of the Russians, but the people are not discouraged Two fully equipped battalion of volunteers have crossed the Bilk-as and are proceeding to this town. Prince Alex ander, while inspecting a body of reserves who were about to start for the trontier, made a brief address to the troops, oncluding as follows: "My braves, we have no quarrel with the Tu ks but if they dispute our action we wil fight them to the death and be assured that] will be found in the thick of the battle. The prince's speech was received with great enthusiasm by the troops. The whole prov ince has been declared in a state of seige. Prince Alexander assumes the post of commander in chief of the entire army and Major Nicolless will command the forces of Ronmelia.

ALEXANDER'S CIRCULAR.

Prince Alexander has issued a circular to the powers, in which he announces the union of eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria. He says he has accepted the popular election in no hostile spirit to Turkey. He recognizes the Sultan's suzerainty, and holds himself reoponsible for the public security. Heasks the powers to intervene in order that the union may be recognized as an accomplished fact, otherwise the people are resolved to do everything that ics in their power to uphold their union. Prince Alexander has also sent a despatch to the Sultan asking him to recognize the union. At Constantiuople there is great excitement over the situation. The Sultan presided at a council which was called on Sunday to settle the question of sending troops to Roumelia. Pending a decision, several battalions of troops have been ordered to concentrate on the Roumelian frontier. The cabinet was divided on the question of sending a force to Roumelia. Some of the ministers were in favor of despatching ironelads with troops to Boorghas, a scaport town of Eastern Roume-lia, and of hurrying forward divisions by way of Adrianople and Macedonia. Other members of the cabinet thought that the signers of the treaty should be consulted before any decisive steps be taken. The ambassadors of the treaty powers at Constantinople were consulted by the Sultan, but they had received no orders from their governments as to what course they should pursue. In accordance with the wishes of the Sultan they have asked for instructions and are now awaiting replies. Article 16 of the Berlin treaty empowers the Governor of Roumelia to summon Ottoman troops when its security is menaced either by domestic reprising or by foreign power.

The Bulgarians are angered at the action of the Russian officers in resigning from the Bulgarian army, according to orders. The Russians are jeered at and called traitors, and Prince Alexander has been asked to expel them.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 24.—Several iron-clads have been ordered in readiness for im-

mediato active, service.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Rumors are current that serious disorders have occurred in Macedonia. Russian newspapers consider

occupied a small village near Mustapha Pasha, a Aug. 8.

े न्द्रां है। इसे बंगालक में स्वार अपने स्थान

quaintance of the men who were planning and devising the Penian movement. He was a min of enture and considerable inverse the place was entered by the Turks. All abilities, "The swar received the sharply almost cynical; keenly observant, sharply critical, inll of restrained passion." I believe that I am right in saying that Mr. O'Leary himself stated that he never was actually an enrolled member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood.

The third of Stephena, ablest lightenants was Thomas C. Luby, Luby, like Kickham, was a Tipperary man; like some of the most Maccolonian frontier.

Macedonian frontier.

The Prime Minister of Greece has prepared a decree ordering mobilization of the army, but is waiting for the King's arrival at Athens

before issuing it.

The Roumslians have formed an ientreuched camp at Hermanli to defend the route from

Adrianople.
Servia is raising Ares for the purchase of material with which to complete her railways.
The Bulgarians in Timbk district are asking

permission to enter Servia in event of the Turkish invasion of Bulgaria.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Germany, France, Italy, Russia and Turkey have consented to a conference on the Roumelian question. The assent of England and Austria is hourly expected.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 25.—Kaiemel Pasha has leen appointed Grand Vizier to succeed said Fasha. Mudir Pasha has been appointed Minister of Interior and Ali Said Pasha Minister of War,

Other c binet changes are imminent.
VIENNA, Sept. 25—Reports have been received that the Servian Prefect is leading a revolt on the Bulgarian and Servian frontier. PHILOPPOPLIS, Sept. 25.—The Bulgarians are returning from Austrie, Hungary and Roumelis,

returning from Anstria, Hungary and Rounselis, and are being formed into reserve corps.

When the late Government was overthrown, Gen iNicoleff, commander of the militia, attempted to arrest M. Todoroco, postmastergeneral; the latter drew a revolver and fired at him, indicting a slight wound. The enraged populace then seized Todoroco and tore him limb from limb.

RUSSIA'S WARLIER ATTIDUDE ST. PRTERRURG, Sep., 25.—The feeling in St Petersburg regarding the Roumelian question is hourly becoming more was like. The sympathy of the masses is strongly with the Bulgarians. It is stated the Car has telegraphed the minister of war to prepare plans for a campaign in the event of the opening of hostilities b tween Bulgaria and Tarkey, as he is determined to support Prince Alexa der's scheme of unity between Bulgaria and Roumelia. A prominent Russian genera, in an interview to-day, when asked if it was true that the Ozar seriously intended to support Bulgaria to the extent of going to war with Tuckey, replied that Russia would declare war against Turkey the moment the Por e attacked Bulgaria, and added that the Car is most emphatic in his resolution to support Bulgaria.

The same THE FARM.

It is a mistike to give salt to stock at rr lar in ervels. Eating too much is in-1 Hous, and unless cows have a regular supply the mik will be very difficult to make into good bate ..

The great quantity of rain which has lately fallen and the continued coul weather are exciting fears as to the new grape crop. The grapes have grown to a large size, but considerably warm, not to say hot, weather is needed to ripen them.

Those who grow sorghum should allow the seed to partly riven before cutting the crop. The yield of sweet is not less, and sorghum seed is worth as much per bushel for feeding as corn, and is an important part of the product.

It is strange that sweet corn is not more generally planted for fall feed. The stake are so rich in sweet that they will be eaten clean by cattle, where the coarser portious of stalks of other corn will be left Sweet corn seed is rather difficult to save, and is usually scarce and dear at planting time.

There is not much danger that anyone will go out in the rain to pick apples, but even the moisture of dews should not be on the ruit when handled. There is a delicate bloom over the face of the apple, and to pre erve this is very important in preventing the fruit from decay.

Wet weather is causing rust in many hop vards, besides interfering sadly with hurvesting the crop. It is not probable that the price or hops will rule high, but good samples will not be so plentiful as they promised to be a mouth ago.

A field of potatoes kept clean through the is hit—arm, 1 g, breast, stomach, neck, season is easily put in excellent condition for shoulder or head. Four hundred of these sowing with wheat. No plowing is necessary, seel targets are being made in England, reand only enough cultivation to thoroughly level the surface. It makes hurrying work to In the target practice they will be placed in get a large potato crop off the land in time | squads, in platoons, in companies and the for wheat sowing, but it is a very good totation.

It is probable that a good business can be done in fattening mutton for the English market. Only the Down sheep should be used for this purpose, as John Bull is more racticular about his mutton than his beef or pork. Some choice Southdown mutton was recently shipped to England and brought such good prices that more will be sent.

As soon as rainwater enters the soil it becomes very different from its character when inling through the air. If particles of soil contain nitrogen, phosphoric acid or potash in soluble condition the water at once appropriates these and holds them until drawn upon by growing plants. Hence, frequent watering is a partial substitute for manuring. In a moist growing season any soil except one absolutely sterile will furnish considerable

There is an undoubted saving of labor in threshing from the shock where everything works as it should. But the plan has its disadvantages, and one is, that in a rainy season like the present a force engaged in the threshing is obliged to wait several days, and occasionally a week, for grain to dry up, before the threshing can be finished. In such a case, of course, the machine has to he removed to another farm and the threshing 15 lots, 1,207 hoxes, on commission. deferred until a later date.

In the absence of brood less than one ounce of honey will sustain a pound of bees for twenty-four hours. A pound of empty bees when thoroughly filled with honey will weigh two pounds. They abould carry honey enough at one aggregated load to sustain life over sixteen days, if they could utilize the honey in the absence of some place beside their honey sacs to store it. The ordinary packages of bees called a pound can be shipped to almost any point in the United States or Canada on less than half a pound of properly made soft candy.

GRATIFICATION AT THE FATE OF JOHN CAMERON, AND J. Q. MOR-

RISON. Messrs. John Cameron and J. Q. Morrison were the lucky owners of one fifth of ticket No. 48,954 in the Louisiana State Lottery which are too well known to admit of a thought that they would lend themselves as parties to dethe situation in the Balkans as becoming ceive the public. The fact is, they held the more critical every day, and they doubt the ticket and it has been promptly cashed and

5.15

POPULAR SCIENCE. POPULAR SCIENCE.

RAPID, ACCEAN, TRAVRILING, William Pearce Tooks forward to the time when he will be able to produce vessels to make the journey in four days. The present great increase in speed has not been accomplished by finer lines or propor-tions of the ships, but entirely by the immense engines that force the vessels through the water. The three cylinder engine has contributed the capicity in solving the great problem of increasing speed and lessening cost of fuel.

. MECHANICAL SCARNCROW. A Beliast (Ireland) genius has invented a contrivance which is supposed to be an im-provement on the old fashioned pole holding up an old hat end tastered coat and breeches stuffed with straw. It is a scarecrow windmill with sleighbells attached. The wind makes the funs go, round and they magle the bells, greatly to the annoyance of the crows. But a water moter ought to be attached to the machine as a provision against a calm.

PRAWN BY BALLOON. A balloon ratiroad is to be constructed in the Austrian Tyrol. The balloon will have grooved wheels on its car, and these will run on nearly perpendicular rails, the gas provid-ing the lifting power. Gravitation will be used on the down trips.

PORPUISE LEATHER. Porpoise leather is a novelty as yet, es pecially when used in the manufacture of shoes. It has been largely used, however, in making shoestrings, owing to its great etren; th and pliability. It has a long, ten-actous fibre, and, as it will not crack and tear, it makes an excellent leather. When made up into a shoe it greatly resembles French kid. It wears like from and would be suitable for boys' shoes. It is entirely water-proof and very cooling to the fout, making it excellent for summer wear. The skins out from five to six pairs of men's vamps. The leather is hemlock tanned.

We often want to japan a piece of iron, when to go to the trouble of baking it in panner's oven would be too much work. We can make an imitation japan which will look nearly as well as the real work, and it may also be applied to woodwork as will as to iron. First, we will give the job a coat of size mixed with ivory black. When dry, paper and give another coat. Then repart in a smooth, taking care not to expose the color of the wood. Mix black japan with turpentine until it will run from the brush, and give a coat in a warm room free from dust. Perhans two coats may be required,

IMITATION JAPANNING.

b. t one is generally sufficient. ARTISTIC BOUQUETS.

The art of arranging bouquets is very simple, yet it is surprising how seldom un amateur succeeds, though foud of flowers, in frequently arranging thom in bouquets. A professional bouquet builder gives this instruc ion :-" Having collected the flowers to e used on a tray, all the superfluous leaves should be stripped from the stems, and, by placing the flowers side by side, you can ersily see the order in which they will be most advantageously displayed in the bouquet. A very pretty style of hand bouquet cau be made by taking a small, straight stick, not over a quarter of an inch in diameter, tie a string (or a very fice wire is better) to the top, and begin by fastening on a few delicate flowers, or one handsome one, for the centre piece, winling the wire about each stem as you aid the flowers and leaves to the bounet. Always place the flowers with the shortest stems at t e top, all those with longer stems being reserved for the base; then finish off the bouquet with a fringe of finely cut foliage. Then cut the stems evenly, wrap damp cotton wool about them, and cover the stems with paper cut out in pretty lace designs.

MAN TARGETS.

A new industry has been started. It is the manufacture of man targets. These targets are made of seed and as near the form of an average sized man as can be outlined with steel. They are made in three positions-upright, at a front, then in the position of iring with arms raised as if holding a musket. A soldier invented the machine that works the steel to the proper shape. The steel frame is covered with cloth in such a manner that at a distance the resemblance of a man is marked; and what is important, it can be told in just what part the nem 33 quiring the use of 108,000 pounds of steel. various other forms in which soldiers move in the opening of an engagement. The practice will commence at a range of 250 to 300 yards and then be gradually increased to long dis tauces. The targets will be sent to military posts at which such practice can be best car ried on. The only drawback to the effective ness of this practice is in the fact that the steel man targets cannot fire back; if they could, the soldiers who are firing at them might not be so expert.

CHEESE MARKETS.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., Sept. 29.—Cheese sales, 1,550 toxys at Sic, 9,100 at Sic, 3,600 at 83., 110 at 83., 1,800 at 90, 400 on private terms, and 1,000 farm dairy at Se to 10c. Market 13c higher than last week. Eighty packages of butter were sold at 15c to 184c;

bulk at 170.
UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Cheese was active on the board to day. Fine Soptember make brought the highest price factory men have obtained this season. Transcriptions aggregated 12,851 boxes. Sales, 4 lots, 507 boxes, at Sc; 45 lots, 3,997 boxes, at Sc; 50 lots, 3,655 boxes, at Sc; 15 lots, 1,475 boxes, at Sc; 3 lots; 3 lots; 15 lots, 1,475 boxes, at Sc; 3 lots; mind goods for the moment is active without any apparent disposition to cut our current minds. 229 boxes at 010; 5 lots, 226 boxes, at 910;

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk railway:--

Cattle. Sheep. Calves. Hogs. Week ended

Week ended Sept. 26..., 2,564 1,076 40 529 Prev. week..., 1,748 1,654 16 732 Since May 1. 52,135 39,964 4,450 8,195 The total exports of cattle this season to date were 51,403 head. The total exports of neglected. There is no export demand sheep this season to date were 34,086 Cheese is dull at steady prices; jobbing head. Cattle freights remain steady at sales of 8½ to 9c have been made; 40s to 50s. Insurance is firm at 2½ to cable, 30s. Eggs scarce and higher, selling 40s to 50s. Insurance is firm at 21 to 34 per cent. on cattle, and 5 to 6 per cent. on sheep. There has been a more lively trade in shipping cattle at steady prices. A good supply was offered this morning, of which exporters bought freely, 48,954 in the Louisiana State Lottery which drew the \$25,000 prize in the Drawing of July and a good husiness was done at 4c to 5c 14th. This does away with the reasoning of the per lb. live weight as to quality, those crying fraud, because these gentlemen Last year at this date freights were 70s with export cattle at 44c to 54c. The export trade in sheep continues dull and ceive the public. The fact is, they held the inactive, with prices nominal at 3c to 33c per ticket and it has been promptly cashed and ib live weight, against 3½c to 4c at this date our good friends wear broad smiles because of last year. Good butcher's cattle were in bet-LONDON. Sept. 25.—The Turkish force has | their good luck.—Wichita Falls (Tex.) Herald, | ter request and firmer, selling up to 4 je per lb live weight, the range being down to 3c.

Lambs sold at \$2 to \$3 each. Live hoge were in good demand and moderate supply at 45 to 55c per lb. Calves were in fair demand and lower at \$2 to \$4 each...

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

The last few days have developed a decline in the atouk market, probably due to the desire on the part of some to sell. General trade is about the same as last week, groceries and metals showing a pretty fair movement, as also do shoes, drugs and wool; other lines rather quiet. Remittances, except in the case of dry goods' payments, are reported as very fair, but in this latter line they are not satis-

DRY GOODS. -Though trade as a whole is on the quiet side, there are some houses which report a fair sprinkling of little orders, and the few travellers out are doing better than was expected so early in the season. Visiting buyers are few, and city retail trade is hardly so active as it should be at the season. Collections and remittances are not a subject for congratulations. There is

nothing new in cottons here. Wool.—An active quainess is still being done. We quote Canadian A supers at 26c to 28c; B ditto, 22c to 25c; fleece, 20c to 22;

cape, 16c to 18c.
PROVISIONS.—The demand for butter for local purposes is fair, but there is very little shipping. We quote creamery at 20c to 22c; good to choice Townships, 14c to 18c; Morris burg, 13c to 17c; Western, 10c to 14c In cheese there is little doing, holders hanging out for better terms. We quote: Fine Aug, 7½c to 7½c; fine July, 7c to 7½c. Fresh eggs are getting scarce, and firm at 14½c to 15½c; good, 13c to 14c. Pork—rather gull; West ern mess quotes at \$12 50 to \$12 75; short cut \$13 to \$13 50; lard, 92: to 10c for Western; hams, 101c to 12c; bacon, 104c to 11c.

GRUCERIES.—A good distributing business is being done; country orders are coming in very fairly, and city trade is pretty active. the market for sugars continues to develop firmness. Molasses continues at about same figures; syrup 13: to 33: per 1b., as to quality. For teas there is a good general enquiry, while there is a more emphatic demand for low grade Japans. It is claimed that currants are a short crop; Valencias are likely to be of a better general quality; Malaga fruit will be a short yield. Rice not yet affected by the rise in China, and quotes at \$3.25 to \$3 40 as to lot. Spices as before, with the exception of allapice, which is some higher, and can't be bought under 64c. No new tomatoes offering here; sardines 10c to 11c for good brands lobsters \$6.00 to \$6.10 a case. Atmonds will be high, no special reports as to filterts and walnuts.

METALS AND HARDWARE, - Local quotations still hold in the main, though higher prices have been realized in some cases. All kinds of galvanized iron are advanced 5s a ton in Britain, on account of the rise in spelter tin is quoted at £91 5s in London, lead and copper same. We quote : - Gartsherrie and Summerire \$15 50 to \$17; Langloun and Coltness, \$17 to \$17.50; Suott, \$17 to \$17 50; Eglin on and Dalmellington, \$16; Calder, \$1650 to \$17; Hematite, \$17 to \$20; Semens, No. 1. \$17.50 to \$18; bac non, \$1.621 to \$1.65; best refined, \$1 90; Siemens bar, \$2.10; Canada plates, \$2.50 to \$2.60. Tin Plates Bradley Charcoal, \$5 75 to \$6; Charcoal I C , \$4 35 to \$4 75; do 1 X , \$6 to \$6 25; Cake 1 C. \$3 75 to \$4; Galvanized sheers, No. 28, 54 to 7c, according to brand; Tinned Sheets, coke. No. 24, 6½c; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 ibs. \$1 90 to \$2; builer plate, per 100 ibs. Stafford shire, \$2.25; common sheet troo, \$2 to \$2.10 steel boiler plate, \$2 50 to \$2 75; neads, \$4 Russian sheet from, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs. :-Pig, \$3 50 to \$4; sneet, \$4 to \$4 25 shot, \$6 to \$6 50; nest cast steel, 11 to 13. firm; spring, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

LEATHER AND SHOES-Matters in these lines are less active, though some manufact turers continue fairly basy. Good light and medium slaughter sole scarce and in demand at slightly stiffer prices, very little shipping being done just now. We quote:—Spanish sole BA No 1, 24 to 27c; do No 2 BA, 21 to 24s; No I, ordinary Spanish, 24 to 25s; No No 2, do, 22 to 235; No 1 China, 23 to 245; No 2, 22 to 23c; do, buffalo sole, No 1, 21 to 23 c; do, No 2, 19\fo 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 25 to 27c; oak sole, 45 to 50c; waxed upper, light and medium, 33 to 390; do, heavy, 32 to 36c; grained, 34 to 37c; splits large, 22 to 28; do, small, 16 to 24c; call splits, 28 to 32; calfakins (35 to 46 tos), 76 to 80c; imitation French calf kins, 80 to 85c; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 400; harness, 24 to 33:; buffed cow, 121 to 16:; pebbled cow, 11 to 15c; rough, 23 to 28c.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. The market has had no new feature, and

since last week there has been no special change.

GRAIN. -Although the feeling is comparatively firm and prices of wheat a cent or two in advance of last week, still there has been nothing like activity in trading and few lots have changed owners. GROCERIES -There seems to be no abate-

neut of the interest which has for the past two or three weeks centred in sugars. The feeling at present current is one of extreme firmness with an advancing tendency. Canadian refined cannot be had under 5%c. a 25 ourrel lot of extra granulated might be got at 73c., but this is the lowest, and in car lots 74c. is the hest figure. The stock of raw sugars in this market is about exhausted. New season's Valencia raisins and currants ars now in the warehouses.

HARDWARE-Very little of what might be called out of the ordinary run of business has prices, which, indeed, are firm.

LEATHER. - During the past two or three weeks trade has been fairly good. A large number of the trade visited the city, and purchased in parcels that, in the aggregate, brought the sales up to former seasous. There is no real change to note in prices. Upper might be termed dull, and probably our figures would be shaded for large lots. The principal complaint is of poor collections.

Provisions.—The state of trade is quiet and there is no disposition to speculate. Stocks of all goods are much reduced. In butter there is still an active demand for really choice goods at 15c; inferior is entirely 141e in case lots. There is not much movement in hog products; stocks of bacon are almost exhausted, long clear jobs at 61 to 6%c; hams are rather easier at 12 to 1210 for smoked; dressed hogs have been offering in moderate number and sell at \$6.50 to \$7. Hops are offering freely. The supply is fair, but owing to Scott Act depression the brewers are shy of buying and the price is forced

down to 8 to 10c per lb.

Wood.—There are signs of greater buoyancy in fleece wool : American buvers have been in market and we hear of sales of two lots of 100,000 pounds each, the figure not certain but believed to be 200 if not 210.

THE REST OF THE PROPERTY IS

Everyone must realise at the present time the wital importance of doing their shopping at a store that is situated in a heat thy locality, and that is throughly reptilated and kept clean. I buddlar from what sally who have lived in different parts of the city, the unventilated, dark, damp and dirty state of the basements of most stores is sufficient to, and doubtless does, cause disease and is very dangerous to both employees and customers.

HEALTHY PREMISES.

People can visit our place with perfect confidence as all the stores are properly drained. The base-meats are quite dry, light and well ventilated, having windows back and front of the premises. Chioride of lime, the best of all disinfectants, is used freely every day along with carbolic. For block is perhaps the healthlest spot in the whole city, situate as is on high ground properly drained, and far from any private dwillings. All waste paper, cultings and refuse are byrned as they accumulate. A man is kept constantly employed collecting and berning all waste.

S. CARSLEY.

DISINFECTED MONEY.

All money is disinfected as it is taken in. Everything that can be thought of to protect the interests of our customers is being done quite regardless of trouble or expense.

S. CAKSLEY,

THE PARCEL VANS.

Our Stables and Parcel Vans are regularly disinfected, and from day to day each parcel delivered by us will be disinfected. The deliber of parcels in our own vans is a very great protection, as compared with parcels being mixed with goods from other stores, or being handled by men not under our own control.

S. CARSLEY. CLOAK BOOMS. All our Cloak rooms, both for work people, sales-men and young lady assistants are supplied with whisks saturated with liquid or powdened desired tants, each person wh skiss the relounce sever time they enter the premises before going to work or at-tending to business.

Disinfected brushes or whisks should be kept at all hospitals and houses where infectious or contagious diseases are for eisitors or ductors to use when leaving.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773 1775 and 1777

NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL

WORK FOR ALL! \$5 to \$80 or day easily made. os by unfit FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

MARRIED.

O'MALLEY-MURPHY.-In this city, on the 23 inst., as 5t. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Dowd, John O'Malley, of Levis, P.Q., to Mary E. Murphy, of this city.

Quebec and Hainax papers p esse copy. 72-2

K-LLEEN-GR & CE-In Hundley, on the 18th August, in St. Michaels & thurch, by the Rev. Father Corkery, P.P., Mr. John A. Killeon, to Miss Mary Ann C. Grace, eldest anughter of Michael Grace; both of the same

place.
SHARPLES-GII LIGAN.—In Winnipeg, on the 1st of September, in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, by the Rev. Father Charrier, John Sherples, of Liver oil Eng, to Mary, second daughter of John Gilligan, of Montreal.

DIEU.

POWER .- In this city, on the 23rd instant, R-chard Power, aged 63 years, a native of Kilimo, Thomas County, Waterford, I cland. STEVENSON.—At Quebec, On the 20th September, Harriet Harri, b-loved wife of James Stevenson, Cashier of the Quebec Bank. M. HONEY.—At Woodfield Cove, Quebec, on the 21st inst, Catherine Ken-fick, beloved wife of John T. Mahonev, aged 43 years.

DAVEY.—In this city, on the 22nd inst., of consumption, John, aged 32 years, 8 months and 22 days, son of John Davey.

JOHNS.—On the 21st, of consumption Wm. Johns, in the 21st year of his age, sou of the late Matthiae Johns.

POWER.—In this city, on the 21st inst., of consumption, Catherine Murphy, beloved wife of Nicholas Power, of Petite Coté.

REGAN .- In this city, on the 22nd of Sep-

tember, Ann Jane Regan, only beloved daugh-ter of John Regan, aged 2 years and 2 months. HAGAN.—In this city, on the 22nd instant, Patrick Hagan, aged 67 years, a native of County Armagh, Ireland.

GAMBLE .- At the Civic Hospital, on the morning of the 22nd inst., Joseph L, aged 36 years, youngest son of the late William Gamble, and son-in-law of Widow Kennedy. MEEHAN.-In this city, on Sunday, the

20th inst., Patrick Mechan, aged 60 years, a native of Radooney, County Sligo, Ireland. Portland papers please copy. 69-3 MOFFATT —In this city, on Tuesday. 22nd inst., Thomas Patrick, only son of Mr. Henry Moffatt, aged 6 morths and 5 days.

Quebec papers please copy.

AMERICAN FORESTRY CONGRESS. Boston, Sept. 22 .- The fourth annual meeting of the American Forestry congress opened here to-day in the Herticultural hall, when there was a very large attendance. Mr. Warren Higley, of New York, presided. After routine business Mayor O'Brien welcomed the congress to the city, and President Higley delivered his annual address. A large number of interesting papers were read, and in the evening a mass meeting was held, which was addressed by a large number of prominent gentlemen, including Hon. II. G. Joly, ex-Premier of Quebec, who will also read papers during the congress on "Forest Economy in Canada" and "Walnut Culture

ENAMEL FOR IRONWORK.

in Southern Latitudes."

A good enamel coating for cast iron, wrought iron or steel, one that will not crack on being subjected to moderate changes of temperature, has long been a desideratum, and Iron says this is now claimed to have been discovered. In the case of an opaque enamel, being required, as, for instance, a basis for vitrified photographs, about eight parts of oxide of tin are to be added. About one hundred and twenty five parts, by weight, of ordinary flint glass fragments, twenty yards of carbonate of soda and twelve parts of boracio acid are melted together, and the fused mass poured out on some cold surface, as of stone or metal. When this has sufficiently cooled off it is pulverized, and a mixture made of the powder together silicate of soda of 50 degrees R. With this substance the metal is glazed and heated in a muffle or other furnace until it is fused. This is said to prove an effective application for the pur-pose as compared with other methods, and at least possesses the advantage of simplicity.

Will as . -There are 750,000 more Methodists than Baptists in the United States.