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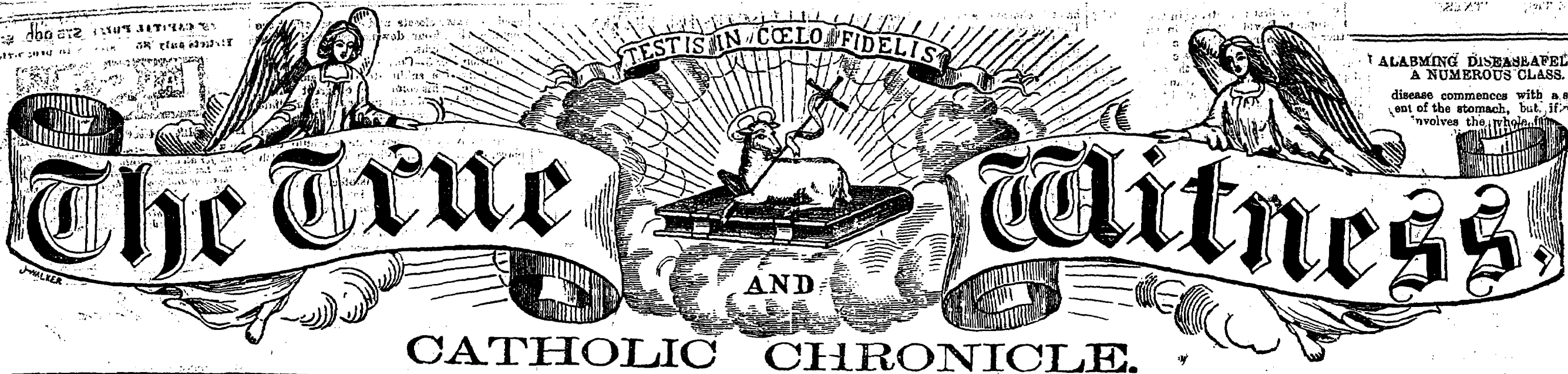
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ALABAMING DISEASES ARE NOT A NUMEROUS CLASS. disease commences with a slight extent of the stomach, but if neglected, involves the whole of the system.

VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 8 MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1885. PRICE—FIVE CENTS.

FENIANISM.

STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY.

BY JUSTIN HUNTLY MCCARTHY, M.P.

From 'United Ireland.'

The impression of the Fenian 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 Phoenix conspiracy ever possessed, or had seemed likely to possess. Stephens in Ireland, and O'Mahoney in America, were both working steadily for the same end; and the result of their efforts was the Fenian organization. The title of the Fenian Brotherhood was not the title by which at first the body was known in Ireland. Stephens called the association the Fenian Brotherhood, and for a time the letters I. R. B. represented to Irish conspirators the name of their conspiracy. But O'Mahoney, over in America, was something of a Gaelic scholar and student. He desired to give the organization for which he was working a name which should recall some great historical association connected with the past glories of Ireland, and cast about in his mind for a suitable appellation. He bethought him of that wonderful semimythical character of the Feni, companions of Fion, the son of Con, whose deeds were the pride and the marvel of prehistoric Irish history. From this legendary brotherhood of warriors and poets and heroes—warriors like Finn himself, poets like Ossian and heroes like Diarmuid, the lover of Grania—he borrowed their stately title to give to the very real brotherhood of which he was, in a measure, the head. Thus, from the poetic fancy of the exiled Young Irelander, the most formidable title of Irish conspirators got the name of the Fenian Brotherhood. The title was an attractive one. It was easy to remember. It roused famous and fascinating associations, and it soon overpowered the colder name devised by Stephens; till, in the end, the Fenians became the generally accepted designation of the world for the members of the I. R. B. The name passed a once into literature. It lives in passionate poems and stirring lyrics, in which the lengthy appellation of the Irish Republic Brotherhood could have found no place. Black's brilliant and vigorous poem, with its stirring refrain of "Up and make way for the Fenian men," would in itself be enough to fix and make permanent the title of any movement. The Tertius of the best of Irish conspirators found his account in the term taken from the shadowy heroes of Irish antiquity. The Irish Republic Brotherhood ought never to have been in eloquent speech and elaborate addresses, but the Fenians was the term for power.

The new movement went on slowly, but very surely. It recited perhaps the most important of its earlier impulses with the general of Terence Bellew McManus. McManus had done away in America, in exile, Fortune had not smiled upon him since the days when Meagher described him as a "tall, dusky, solemn fellow, with frank, bold, honest features, full of life and vigor," who, with a green cap on his head, and a rifle in his right hand, joined the rebel muster at Ballinacorney. He made his escape from his Australian prison in 1852. "Having been arrested," said Gavan Duffy, "by an excess of authority, for some supposed violation of convict regulations, he appealed to a bench of magistrates and was set at liberty. Being free from any obligation to his jailers, he made his escape to San Francisco." In California McManus's closing years were passed 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 best habits of the Old; and Terence Bellew McManus found it difficult for him to re-adopt his own principles and theories with the rough-and-ready methods of that terra nova, the California of the Pio years and of Bret Harte's "argonauts." We are told that heavy shadows came to linger on the handsome face which once was all smiles and brightness. He lived poor, and he died poor in 1861. His family and his friends 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 solemn state through Dublin, to their final resting place in Glasnevin, amidst the silent homage of assembled thousands. "The incident," says Mr. A. M. Sullivan, "was so dramatic, and touched such deep emotions, that the proceeding assumed a magnitude and solemnity which astonished and startled everyone. The Irish race in America seemed to make of the funeral a demonstration of devotion to the old land. The Irish on all sides prepared to give a suitable respect to the remains of him who, proscribed by the laws of his native land, had died in exile. It was a proceeding which appealed powerfully to the sympathies of the people; and Nationalists of all hues and opinions mingled in the homage and patriotism which it was understood to convey." Another writer gives an interesting account of the passage of the funeral through Dublin: "Every spot that could call up a vengeful memory was neglected; no turning was neglected from which a bravo could be hung at the Government. It proceeded through Thomas street, and Edward Fitzgerald's, every head uncovered as it passed the house where that nobleman met his death, and the church where he

BRITISH POLITICS.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH ADVISES THE CLERGY FOR THE COMING CONVENTION.

LORD SALISBURY'S MANIFESTO ANXIOUSLY AWAITED—JOE CHAMBERLAIN'S ATTITUDE CALCULATED TO LEAD TO THE DISSOLUTION 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 campaign. He cautions them to beware of surprises at the coming conventions for nominating candidates for seats in parliament, and to resist any attempts to stampede the conventions 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 candidates. The Archbishop 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 the convention. Dr. Walsh admits that he incurs a serious responsibility in taking this step.

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 occurrences of the coming week will make electoral 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 latest blow by the "Grand Old Man" dispelled the seeds of disrupting discord which were fast taking root in the divisions of the Liberal structure, and the efforts have been neglected since, and the growth is again fastening upon it. Lord Salisbury's followers entertain the conviction that he will blow a counter blast that will shake the weakening Gladstonian temple to the ground.

CHURCHILL AND GLADSTONE.

Lord Randolph Churchill, who has been spending his vacation, will begin work next week by addressing meetings at Birmingham. Mr. Gladstone still declines to name the date for the delivery of the speech he has promised to make to his Midlothian constituents.

CHAMBERLAIN AND THE WHIGS.

Joseph Chamberlain's address at Lambeth on Thursday, has revived the feeling of union between the Radicals and the Whigs. A large number of Whigs are steadily becoming more disaffected with the Gladstonian statement concerning church disestablishment.

A TEMPERANCE PARTY.

The Newcastle temperance convention resulted in the formation of a distinct temperance party, which will support only those parliamentary candidates who will pledge themselves in favor of local option. Most of 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 England, 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 Boston Pilot by Alexander Sullivan to raise a fund sufficient to enable Mr. Parnell to pay salaries of \$500 per annum for five years to twenty Home Rule members disturbs the Tories and Whigs. While 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 debarr'd 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 addition to the present members who are seeking re-election. No man will be accepted as a 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 the Home Rule shall be deemed advisable. Mr. Parnell 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 time, and retire after forming the cabinet and setting the governmental machinery in motion, leaving the leadership and possibly the premiership to him.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

RUSSIA CROWING OVER ENGLAND'S DEFEAT.—ADVENTURES OF AN ENGLISH CONSUL.—AND AN ATTACK—WHAT THEY HAVE GOT TO SAY ABOUT PRINCE ALEXANDER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 28.—A Bulgarian revolutionary 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 Foreign Minister, is known to sympathize with Russia. The Government journals here are rejoicing over the new aspect of affairs.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Advices from Bucharest report that fighting occurred on Friday week in Roumelia. During the engagement 30 Roumelians were killed and 300 wounded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 28.—Major Trotter, military attaché of the British legation here, and Mr. Fawcett, English consul-general, have returned from Roumelia. They narrate that on their arrival at Philippopolis they were arrested. After having an interview with Prince Alexander, they were blindfolded 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.

PHILIPPOLIS, Sept. 28.—The agitation in favor of Macedonia is so intensely fervid here. Officers are tried by court martial. Official orders have been issued to preserve order and respect among the people. Prince Alexander visited the Mosque here and gave the officiating priest permission to offer prayers for the Sultan. The Prince assured the Mussulmans that their rights would be protected. He left amid loud cheers. Warlike preparations are being made with unabated zeal.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Ottoman Bank has loaned the Turkish Government 250,000 lire. Advices from Beyrout say there is great excitement throughout Syria in consequence of sudden and urgent orders from Constantinople to mobilize the reserve forces which have been free from active duty for the last six years. The mobilization is being effected with severity.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN.

INTERVIEWED BY A BOSTON "PILOT" REPORTER.

Division of Responsibility and Equalization of Labor the Mostes 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 last week, and was interviewed by a Pilot reporter on the coming 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 the Irish-Americans of Boston, irrespective of party. Hon. P. A. Collins, Thomas Flatley, Thomas F. Doherty and other leading Democrats of Boston were among those who tried to make pleasant Mr. Sullivan's visit to Boston.

It will be seen that the practical mind of Mr. Sullivan grasps the whole situation, and that the policy outlined or suggested by him is in keeping with the splendid advances of the national movement in Ireland. The following is the interview:— Reporter—Have you any suggestion to offer for the coming National League Convention? Mr. Sullivan—Yes. The first is a division of responsibility, an equalization of labor. In the past, our conventions have contented themselves with the selection of officers. That is done, the delegates seemed to consider their work completed, their responsibility ended.

Reporter—How do you propose to remedy that condition of affairs? Mr. Sullivan—I am in favor of the next convention putting into operation a movement to raise \$225,000 for the Parliamentary Fund. That would be enough to enable Mr. Parnell to guarantee to one of ninety members \$500 per year for five years. A committee should be appointed by the Convention, composed of one person from each State, to apportion to each State its share of that sum. Then, each delegate in the Chicago Convention will have a duty to perform. He cannot feel, as many now seem to feel, that the executive officers of the League can do all that needs to be done. Each branch will feel in honor bound to keep the pledge of its delegates. The States will engage in active rivalry to see which shall first perform its share of the work.

Reporter—Surely, you do not think \$500 a year sufficient compensation for members of Parliament? Mr. Sullivan—No; I do not. But I want to see that much assured from the United States, so that Mr. Parnell may have a secure basis to start on—such definite guarantee each member. The constituencies may be trusted to do the rest. It is not wise to have the relations between the members and the constituencies should be totally severed in this regard. The obligations and the responsibilities of the representative character should be preserved. This can better be 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 equality and absolute discipline. Parnell would receive his \$500 annually precisely as the humblest member will. He should receive on the same form of vouchers as from the same treasurer. Webster, Clay, Sumner, Lincoln, Douglas, 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 our contribution 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 Parliamentary 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 appoint.

Reporter—What if there should not be ninety members? Mr. Sullivan—The unexpended 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 earned by the fund.

Reporter—Is it your idea that the contributions now 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 heretofore done. It has been the treasurer's practice to remit to the home organizations as often as he had \$5,000 to send.

Reporter—What is your plan as to the deposit 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 investment or deposit in this country as would seem best to a board of trustees, composed of such men as our revered treasurer and Mr. Eugene Kelly, of New York. However, if Mr. Parnell and his colleagues deem it wise to deposit it in Ireland, their decision should be accepted. But, mere sentiment should give way to judgment in this matter. The next time an English Ministry is tempted to steal an Irish fund, the question of that fund may not be so sagacious or alert as Patrick Egan was when he contrived

TO REACH FRANCE JUST IN THE NICK OF TIME TO PREVENT THE SEIZURE OF THE LAND LEAGUE FUNDS.

Reporter—Do you think nothing more will be 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 Ireland, the calls will never be made in vain. If no such emergencies arise, our efforts should be directed to a revival of Irish industries.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Sixty-four thousand one hundred and one people 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 Wednesday, September 30, and will be preached by the Rev. Father Piron, S.J.

The Rev. Abbé Beauchamp, chaplain of the Hochelaga Convent, has been appointed curé of Aylmer, of the diocese of Ottawa. He will be replaced here by the Rev. Abbé Bérubé.

The Rev. Father Paradis curé at Robertville, has been appointed curé of St. Godeau de Grandwood, and Rev. Father George Gagnon, curé 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. Catharines on Wednesday next, the 30th, the occasion being the consecration of the new parochial church.

The pupils of the Christian Brothers, the Good Shepherd, and the Sisters of Charity are making their annual Retreat at the St. John Mission. It is presided by the Rev. Father Macrae.

On Saturday last His Lordship the Archbishop of Quebec ordained the following in St. Anne's College:—Toussaint Joseph Lévesque, Benoit, Sub-Deacons—Cicero Auguste Aron, Louis Philippe Delisle and Charles Clément Lévesque.

His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, on Saturday last ordained the following in the seminary chapel of that city:—Sub-Deacons—M. A. Bouché, Alphonse Lévesque, Maurice Corneau, Pierre Granger, Louis Drouincuré, Minor Order—Messrs. Léon Arcand, Charles Beaudet, Alexandre Moreau, Louis Lafleur, Joseph Ferron, Omer Ferron, Louis Marchand, Ferdinand Allard, Joseph Groulx, Sub-Deacons—M. Louis M. Montreuil, Louis M. Montreuil, Priests—Messrs. Hercule Granger, Joseph Ernest Beaudet, Honoré Lacoste, Eugène Bail.

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 Messrs. 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 building 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 local authorities in order to create small tenants. One of the incidents of the evening was Rev. Newman Hall's fulsome reference to the royal family. His remarks brought down a storm of derision which lasted fully five minutes.

ENGLAND CEDES TO GERMANY.

VIENNA, Sept. 26.—The Telegraph to-day revives the rumor that England is about to cede Heligoland to Germany. The possession of the island by England has long been a thorn in Prince Bismarck's side, and diplomats have many times asserted that friendship 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 Germany 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 has suggested that Pope Leo act as arbitrator in the Carolines dispute, and that Spain is likely to concur.

Two men saved themselves on large blocks of ice in America, Ga., a few days ago, on a "freeze out." One of them hunted warmer quarters after sitting it out forty-eight minutes, and the other constant got the belt.

by our first parents, or in the words of... by our first parents, or in the words of... by our first parents, or in the words of...

by our first parents, or in the words of... by our first parents, or in the words of... by our first parents, or in the words of...

has the choice of a gold watch or \$50 in silver... has the choice of a gold watch or \$50 in silver... has the choice of a gold watch or \$50 in silver...

A NEW JESUIT FATHER.

A YOUNG MONTREALER ORDAINED ABROAD... A YOUNG MONTREALER ORDAINED ABROAD... A YOUNG MONTREALER ORDAINED ABROAD...

DISINFECTANTS.

WHICH TO USE AND HOW TO USE THEM—ISSUED BY THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH... WHICH TO USE AND HOW TO USE THEM—ISSUED BY THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH...

CERTAIN CURE.

A CURE FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.—A positive cure for this dangerous complaint, and for all acute or chronic forms of Bowel Complaint... A CURE FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.—A positive cure for this dangerous complaint...

MEASURES FOR PREVENTION.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS AS TO HOW TO DEAL WITH CONTAGIOUS DISEASES... IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS AS TO HOW TO DEAL WITH CONTAGIOUS DISEASES...

THE PREVENTION OF SMALLPOX.

- 1. Smallpox is most loathsome and fatal, and the most contagious of diseases. 2. Before the introduction of vaccination smallpox killed 40,000 persons yearly in this country.

HOW TO PREVENT SMALLPOX FROM SPREADING.

- 1. All needless woollen and other draperies should be removed from the room in which the patient lies, and be immediately disinfected by the rash of the patient.

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 Toronto, conducted the campaign for the temperance party, and Prof. Richardson for the opposite of them.

THE IRISH FISHERIES.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Lord Carnarvon has resolved to signalize his administration of the Viceroyalty of Ireland by reviving the Irish fisheries. He has been satisfied that an imperial loan of £500,000 is necessary to reconstruct the fishing industry from the present stagnation.

CURED CONSUMPTION.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary 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 Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men.

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

An honest medicine is the noblest 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 in curing Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Colic, and the Stomach and bowels, and the various Summer complaints, whose attacks are often sudden and fatal.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are assured a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Price's Golden Yew-Bark with Electric Bubbles, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Amnesia, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk in using. Sent by mail, with full information, etc., mailed free by address: Voltaire Bldg Co., Marshall, Mich.

NATIONAL PILLS will cure constipated bowels and regulate the liver.

A native of Madagascar, 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 Queen, and is about to marry the Prime Minister's daughter.

WORMS CAUSE MUCH SICKNESS among children that Freeman's Worm Powders will surely cure.

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

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CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion.

LOUISIANA State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1883 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly. A FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A PRIZE OF FIFTY GRAND DRAWING CLASSES IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1885.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifties in proportion.

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SYDNEY SMITH ON IRELAND.

BY ANOTHER CLERGYMAN.

Sydney Smith (1771-1845) was a regular member of the Church of England, and as fair a specimen of an Englishman as any other Englishman of his generation...

Sydney Smith was a keen observer, the terror of political humbug, and literary pretensions, a strong and persistent advocate of reform, an excellent judge of literary criticism...

Most of the following extracts, taken for the most part from articles he published early in this century in the Edinburgh Review, of which he was the originator and first editor, show how earnestly he embraced the cause of poor down-trodden Ireland...

He opens an article headed: 'Pavell and Ireland,' (being a review of a work by Wm. Parnell, entitled: 'Historical Apology for the Irish Catholics,' with the following characteristic remarks:—

"If ever a nation exhibited symptoms of downright madness, or utter stupidity, we conceive these symptoms may be easily recognized in the conduct of this country upon the Catholic question.

To ally the intense fever of Irish discontent, England has had since to consent to the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and Dr. Huskinson skillfully removed the gongrescent member.

England has not now, it is true, as much cause for apprehension from abroad as she had when Sydney Smith wrote, but she is far from being secure against all dangers.

"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 Irish, ill-treated and infamously governed as they have been, would never have made any efforts to shake off the yoke of England?"

What must be inferred from the fact that Ireland still hates England with a deep, inherited hatred that nothing short of a complete political separation of the two countries could prevent from deepening and intensifying?

"The Irish, over whom the sovereign of England affected a sort of nominal dominion, are entirely governed by their own laws, and to very little connection had they with the justice of the invading country that it was lawful to kill an Irishman as a badger or a fox.

to kill him; and upon proof of Hibernicism acquittal followed, of course." After such a display of English justice and English philanthropy towards the Irish, placed beyond all doubt by English testimony, it need not surprise anybody if a few instances can be pointed to on their side which roughly illustrate the lessons taught them under favor of English tribunals...

"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 hatred 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 policy towards her? Speaking of King William and the treaty of Limerick, 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 Irish Catholics) be considered as a crime. This war terminated by the surrender of Limerick upon conditions which the Catholics hoped, and rationally hoped, to secure to themselves the free enjoyment of their religion in future, and an exemption from all those civil penalties and incapacities which the reigning creed is so fond of heaping upon its subjugated subjects."

"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 to be tendered to the Catholics who submit to King William than the oath of allegiance. These and other articles King William ratifies for himself, his heirs and successors, as far as in him lies, and confirms the same and every other clause and matter therein contained."

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

"These articles were signed by the English General on the 3rd day of October, 1691, and diffused comfort, confidence and tranquillity among the Catholics. On the 22nd of October, the English Parliament excluded Catholics from the Irish Houses of Lords and Commons by compelling them to take the oath of supremacy before admission."

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

"On the 4th of March, 1704, it was enacted that any son of a Catholic who would turn Protestant should succeed to the family estate, which from that moment could no longer be sold or charged with debt and legacy. On the same day Papist fathers were required, 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 many a Papist. No Papist to purchase or to take a lease of land for more than 31 years. . . . The 16th clause of this bill, no Papist to hold any office, civil or military; not to dwell in Limerick or Galway; not to vote at election."

"In 1709, it was enacted that Papists keeping schools should be prosecuted as convicts. Rewards are given by the same act for the discovery of the Popish clergy:—£50 for discovering a Popish Bishop; £20 for a common Popish clergyman; £10 for a Popish usher."

No wonder Sydney Smith would characterize as he did such brutal legislation. And can anyone wonder why Irish Catholics regard with so little favor attempts made to perpetuate in their midst the memory of "great and glorious" King William, and recall his famous legislative and executive exploits? Speaking elsewhere of the English code of penal laws against the Catholics, he says that it was "notorious through the whole of Europe as the most cruel and atrocious system of persecution ever instituted by one religious sect against another."

selling Protestant books of worship, to forfeit 100 livres. Any magistrate may search Protestant houses for such articles. Any person converting another to the Protestant religion, to be put to death. Death to any Protestant priest to come into France; death to the person who receives him; large rewards for discovering a Protestant parson. Every Protestant shall cause his child, within one month after birth, to be baptized by a Catholic priest under a penalty of 2000 livres. Protestants were fined 4000 a month for being absent from Catholic worship, were disabled from holding office or employment, from keeping arms in their houses, from maintaining suits at law, from being guardians, from practicing in law or physic, and from holding office, civil and military. They were forbidden (bravo, Louis XIV. to travel more than five miles from home without license, under pain of forfeiting all their goods, and they might not come to court under pain of 2,000 livres. All Protestants were required, under the most tremendous penalties, to swear that they considered the Pope as the head of the Church. . . . Any Protestant taking 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 rallying sign to every Protestant nation in 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 human nature itself? 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 left to give them a taste of the old code? But I must complete my quotation:—

"Forgive, gentle reader, the trifling dejection I have practised upon you. This code is not a code made by French Catholics 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 system of persecution instituted by one religious sect against another."

It required some such literary stratagem as the preceding 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 inculcate 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 set himself to the task and, wonderful to relate, he did not entirely fail. One thing, however, he could never do, simply because it is a sheer impossibility, and that was to lead into their souls a sense of true repentance 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. Thanks to the eloquent pleadings of Grattan, and especially to the glittering bayonet 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 obsolete 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 treat and worry them into better theology. Heavy oppression is removed; light sinners and vocations are returned; the sponge does not fall upon their shoulders, but it sounds in their ears."

He shows how absurd is the determination which the English Government never fails to take after and shame to stand there and make no further concessions. "It is folly, he says, to talk of any other ultimatum in government than perfect justice to the fair claims of the subject. Two concessions were to the Irish Catholics in 1792 were to be the ne plus ultra. Every engine was set on foot to induce the grand jurists in Ireland to petition against further concessions, and in six months afterwards government was compelled to introduce themselves some further relaxations of the penal code, of which they had just before assured the Catholics they must abandon all hope. Such is the absurdity of supposing that a few interested and ignorant individuals can postpone at their pleasure and caprice the happiness of millions."

"We have a strange incredulity, he goes on to say, where persecution is to be abolished, and any class 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 slightest relaxation in the Catholics themselves, or in those who are well wishers to their cause. When the fanatical period at present assigned for the emancipation arrives, new scruples may arise, fresh forbearance be called for, and the operations of common sense deferred for another generation. Toleration never 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 are bound to have a Parliament of their own, and they shall have it. Why should they not have it? Has not Ireland as good a right to a legislature on her own soil, through which she would alone manage her own affairs, and put her own resources to the best account for the welfare of her own people, as Canada has, or any other of the English colonies, or any people in the world? Why should she have to depend for everything on the caprice and interests upon a majority in a foreign parliament? The gubernatorial machine might not run so smoothly and work as effectively at

first as might be desired. No wonder that the Irish have had for centuries such an appalling example of bad government, and have been so badly disciplined in this respect by the English masters, that they could be nothing but a mass of slaves if they could organize all at once and go ahead with the work without making some blunders in the arrangement and performance. What other people on earth, under similar circumstances, could be expected to do better? The defective gearing would, however, soon be adjusted, and every little miscalculation rectified in due time. The impartial public would give the new Irish Parliament in College Green plenty of time to muster its forces and trim itself up for regular work before passing judgment upon it; and this they would do, notwithstanding the very reliable digest of Irish news with which English ink and English electricity would, no doubt, continue to supply the reading world."

In an article headed 'Catholics,' in which he reviews two or three publications, relative to the claims of the Irish Catholics, Sydney Smith exposes his views on the subject in the following characteristic manner:—

"The most common excuse of the Great Shabby is, that the Catholics are their own enemies—in the violence of Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Shiel have ruined their cause—that, but for these hot-headed courses, their question would have been carried before this time. The answer to this nonsense and baseless is, that the very reverse is the fact. The mild and long suffering may suffer for ever in this world. If the Catholics had stood with their hands before them simpering at the Earl 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 tick. No treason, no rebellion, but as much abominable and stoutness as the law permits; a thorough intimation that you know 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 hesitating whether this is the time for the discussion or that is the time, they will be treated at another century as fools, and kicked for another century as slaves."

The Irish landlords and their sympathizers in the English Parliament are still cutting their vicious pranks in all directions, but for some years past 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 put 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 smite and smile himself in the Gazette if he trusted to the promise of the great."

Ireland's sturdy tradesmen at Westminster have only to persist in pressing an equitable settlement between the two countries, and the 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 childish and foolish, continues Sydney Smith, as to talk 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 beings, anything could arrest the attention of a wise man but the good or evil consequences of so great a measure. Suppose Mr. P. to be occasionally stimulated by rum and water—allow that Mr. P. was unfeeling in speaking of the Duke of York—who has all tried to do with the extinction of religious hatred and the pacification of Ireland. Give it if it is right—revoke 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 countrymen for their manner of reasoning, on the subject:— "We are astonished," he says, "that the brains of Irish Englishmen do not fall down their backs in talking on the Catholic question—that they do not reason through the carcase and pylorus—that all the organs of digestion do not become intellectual."

The substitution of a few proper names of English and Irish landlords of the present generation for the "rich English men" of Sydney Smith's times would extend the timeliness of his remarks. To the same effect as the last passage quoted, he says in another place:—

"The moment the very name of Ireland is mentioned, the English seem to bid adieu to common feeling, to common prudence and to common sense, and to act with the barbarity of tyrants and the fatuity of fools." Pointing to the dangers which the state of Ireland 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:— "Ireland, till her wrongs are redressed, and a 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 instance of justice, however justly 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 her. "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 wealth 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 British diplomats are gathered together, a British diplomat always 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 Ireland."

So also at the present day England is moved to tears on hearing of the wrongs inflicted upon the Bulgarians and the Jews, and she stretches her compassionate hands

towards them, whilst she suffers some of her Irish subjects to die of hunger at her door, and keeps others pining away in her dungeons for being merely suspected of crime. It was alleged by the "Great Shabby" that the Irish Catholics as a body were satisfied to remain as they were, and would be quiet enough only for the efforts made by the 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 papistical cleaner of horses who is scrubbing with him under the same roof."

"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 moans and cries for help 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 might have added that it was tried on the Irish on more than one occasion, and that in the case of the Popish dog there was a royal bonus to encourage the game. Sydney Smith terminates the article by a few lines of wholesome advice very pointedly given to the different classes of individuals concerned.

"TO THE NO-POPERY FOLKS. "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 emancipation 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-POPERY PEOPLE. "We respect you very sincerely, but are astonished at your existence."

"TO THE BANE. "Sweet children of urquitude, beware! The old anti-Popery people are just persuing away. Take heed that you are not surprised by an emancipating King, or an emancipating administration. Leave a loose penitential preparation 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 honest, to be flexible in shame, and to be always ready for a change in genera, good and just, when anything is to be gained by virtue."

"TO THE CATHOLICS: "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 compromise!"

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 catfish swam over the fair land of Ulster. Such jobbing, such ordilgacy, so much direct tyranny and oppression, such an abuse of God's gifts, such a profanation of God's name for the purpose of bigotry and party spirit, cannot be exceeded in the history of civilized Europe, and will long remain a monument of infamy and shame to England."

What are the real causes of Ireland's misfortunes? Here is how Sydney Smith answers the question:— "It will be more useful to suppress the indignation which the very name of Ireland in itself excites, and to consider impartially those causes which have marred this fair portion of creation and kept it wild and savage in the midst of improving Europe."

"The great misfortune of Ireland is that the mass of the people have been given up for a century to a handful of Protestants, by whom they have been treated as hobnobs, and subjected to every species of persecution and disgrace."

(To be continued.)

A SAD DEATH.

A SMALLPOX PATIENT FALLS DEAD IN DALHOUSIE STREET.

One of the saddest events which has been our lot to chronicle in connection with the smallpox epidemic, occurred early Monday morning in 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 complaints at the Health Department, the last one being made on Sunday last, but 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 fiercest, the inhabitants in the locality were aroused by the piercing shrieks of a woman, and upon looking out saw the form of a man clad in bedclothes, dashing wildly along the street. The wailing shriek-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 informed that the number of authenticating physicians were entirely too small for the demand.

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 in youthful indiscretions and pernicious solitary practices. Victims of this nature should be treated by the safe and reliable method 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, N.Y.

Snow banks fully 100 feet high, that have lain there for many years, the Alta California says, are to be found in the high Sierras.

AN ALABAMING DISBARBELLIC NG: A NUMEROUS GLASS.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glutinal 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 matter about the gums and teeth in the morning, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? If there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful 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 sticky perspiration. The liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. 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, J. White, Limited, 17 Farringdon 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,—I was a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise anyone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully, R. TURNER. (Signed) Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

*I am, Sir, yours truly, William Brent. (Signed) Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882.

Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I remain, yours respectfully, John H. Lightfoot, 15th August, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life.

Yours truly, (Signed) N. Webb, Chemist, Calne. September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer writes to me as "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours, Vincent A. Willis, Chemist-Dentist. To Mr. A. J. White, Merthyr Tydfil, Preston, Sept 21st, 1883.

My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible. The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel's 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 an awful ill. I have much to say for it."

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

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-week-old child four drops of laudanum, thereby causing its death. The examination showed that the ideas of woman-kind 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 Homoeopathic preparations were unsafe for infants. Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupation gives them 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 the prohibition towns of Kansas, and the milk in the cocoanut is thought to account for much of the intoxication that prevails in these towns.

THE TRUE WITNESS
RE-PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Post Printing & Publishing Co.
AT THEIR OFFICES:
761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in THE TRUE WITNESS at 15c per line (agate), first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special notices 25c per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion. The large and increasing circulation of THE TRUE WITNESS makes it the best advertising medium in 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 question 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 Pinfold "never" to Mr. Parnell's proposals. He has ceased his denunciations, and advocates a scheme which is tantamount to Home Rule in germ. The Tory leaders for the same reason now refer to Ireland in terms of deference and of the utmost caution.

The "only religious daily" says:—
We feel very much pained at the angry language which is being exchanged by the French and English press. So bitter is it in some quarters that it is evident that if it continues the country cannot long continue a country.

How much of sincerity, or rather of hypocrisy, is it 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 Witness.

The Minister of Militia has asked the commandant of the military camp at Kingston for an explanation regarding the conduct of the rowdy element of the Limestone volunteers, in burning and hanging Kiel in effigy. While investigating this discreditable affair, we would beg to remind Sir Adolphe Caron that he has another insolent wretch and calumniator to bring to order—Major White, of St. Mary's, Ontario,—who undertook to inform European audiences that the late rebellion in the Northwest was prompted, upheld and carried on by the Catholic people of the Dominion.

The Canadian Gazette, published in London, complains of the ignorance of the London World in making an announcement to the effect that the "Premier of Canada" was amongst the audience at the Princess theatre on Friday evening last. It remarks that "as it is a well known fact that Sir John A. Macdonald was enjoying a deserved Parliamentary vacation on the banks of the St. Lawrence, it is evident that in this particular instance the World has been grossly misinformed. For ourselves, we must confess that we are quite at a loss to decide whether this statement can refer to the Hon. 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 5,543, as against 6,043 in the corresponding month of 1884, 4,425 of them going to the United States, 403 to Canada, 600 to Australia and New Zealand, and 25 to other places. This brings the total number of Irish emigrants for the first eight months of the present year up to 45,501, as against 57,552 in the same period of last year. Up to the end of August the number of emigrants who left Great Britain and Ireland for foreign

countries was 187,379, while the number for the corresponding period last year was 223,130.

The proposal to call out the volunteers and place the city under martial law is both heavy and unwise. The situation would not justify 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 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 deal with a mob and bring it to its senses.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH, of Dublin, has issued a 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 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 dogfight without wounding up the proceedings with cheers for Her Majesty, 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 immense 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 groans 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 Toronto, 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 way the case terminates now, the country will regard the conduct of the officers of that battalion as an unmitigated attempt at persecution."

The action of Judge Dugas in forcing the case to a legal issue was no attempt at persecution, and is not looked upon as such by the community. 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 by no means echoed the sentiments of the Irish people or represented their view of the matter.

A Toronto despatch brings us the very exciting news that a war of races is to be inaugurated in earnest on Canadian soil. It says that "a petition signed by the requisite number of citizens was presented to Mayor Manning asking him to call a public meeting to discuss the libel case of Dugas vs. Sheppard. The mayor decided that the law does not oblige him to call a meeting to discuss questions other than those of civic importance and, therefore, denied the petitioners' request. Circulars have been sent out calling a meeting of the citizens to be held in the west end of the city to-night for the purpose of forming an Anti-French association. Committees are actively at work, and it is proposed to extend the work of the association over the entire province."

The Queen City is to have the distinction of firing the first gun in this disgraceful crusade. The miserable idiots of Toronto should not forget that the game they are entering upon is one that two can play at. But the situation will never resolve itself into one of self-defence against ignorant and idiotic aggressiveness. The Canadian people, as a whole, are too tolerant and too fair-minded to countenance any such suicidal movement. The bigots and peace disturbers must be squelched and pulverized.

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, is not afraid to risk the claims and rights of Germany in the hands of the man he most hated and persecuted. A greater tribute could not be paid to the justice, wisdom and righteousness of the Holy See.

Spain, it is officially announced, will accept the mediation of Leo XIII. in the dispute over the Carolines question. The Holy Father has agreed to fill the office of mediator between the two nations, subject to

certain conditions, and communications are now progressing between the two parties with a view of establishing the ground upon which the negotiations may be carried out.

What does the Daily Witness think of Bismarck now? We know already what it thinks of the Pope.

THE VERDICT.

The verdict of guilty rendered by the jury in the Sheppard libel case was just, and the sentence pronounced by the judge was none too heavy. The 65th regiment had been foully slandered at a moment when the eyes of the whole country were upon 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 duty 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 peace-disturbers, race-haters and character stabbers as unprofitable as it is iniquitous.

LACROSSE IN QUARANTINE.

WHAT is the matter with that Ontario smallpox 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 Toronto 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 Toronto during two weeks was too farcical for anything. The Sanitary Inspector that made it might make a good end-man in a minstrel troupe, but he is certainly out of his element in his present capacity.

The whole affair, between the Toronto Lacrosse men and the sanitary man, was a discreditable manoeuvre, 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 go.

We now ask our contemporary how much the corporation is paying the Sisters of Charity and the Sisters of other congregations 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 ask 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 relief, 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 leech."

NO LETTER FROM LEO XIII.

Our morning contemporary, the Times, informs its readers that Mgr. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, has received a letter from Pope Leo XIII. about the smallpox epidemic. It also represents the Rev. Father Emard as having communicated the contents of the letter to a large congregation in the Bishop's 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 epidemic had been due to the negligence of isolation and vaccination; that these two methods 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 Rev. Father Emard is alleged "to have pressed upon the citizens to be obedient to the command of His Holiness." Our esteemed contemporary has been either misinformed, or it has singularly mistaken

the remarks made by the Rev. Father Emard from the pulpit.
In the first place, His Holiness has written no letter referring to the smallpox epidemic to His Lordship Bishop Fabre; in the second place, the Rev. Father Emard never read a letter purporting to come from His Holiness on the subject, and he did not invite his hearers to observe and fulfil what was never commended. Nothing of what our contemporary described or quoted ever transpired or was spoken.

SMALLPOX AND LACROSSE.

There can be very little doubt that the N. A. Lacrosse Association will rule the Toronto 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 inconsistency it offered to play the Shamrocks in Toronto or elsewhere. Its intense anxiety on account of the smallpox did not prevent an expression of willingness to have the Shamrock team to go from this city, which appears such a deadly hole in the Torontonians eye, and take the disease with them. Again, no mention was made of quarantining the Shamrocks, though, in all reason, if the Toronto team needed two weeks of it, how much 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.

JOLLETTE COUNTY.

The County of Jollette 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 Tullion, 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 narrow-minded of his political opponents on the ground of his origin, but to the honor of the overwhelming French Canadian majority be it said, party prejudice was not allowed to prevail. We regret that party rancor should have induced one 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 House. The Opposition left no stone unturned to carry this constituency. Everything seemed to favor their efforts. Apart from the lavish manner in which they squandered money, they had recourse to the not less seductive influence of profuse treating, and then they were enabled to take advantage of the old party divisions of Conservatives in that county, where the rival factions of Blue and Castor had waged war against each other with great acrimony. The local Liberals have failed in their attempt to seize the county. This will be a disastrous blow to their aspirations. The Conservative ranks have been healed of their divisions, those still remaining of the fold will now fall into line. We congratulate the Mass administration on this telling victory, all the more heartily because its standard bearer, Mr. McConville, is one of our own kin 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 SMALLPOX.

Mgr. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, has, through the pastors 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 smallpox or when they have it in their families, 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 authority to keep away from all assemblages of the faithful.

The remarks made in this connection by the Rev. Father Dowd, the esteemed and respected pastor of St. Patrick's Church, and the wise counsel given by him in the course of his sermon yesterday on the subject of the epidemic will be of special interest to the community at large. The Rev. Pastor said: "The remarkable immunity of our parishioners from smallpox, which I mentioned to you last Sunday, still continues, and we have every reason to be grateful to God for His protection. Pray fervently that He may vouchsafe to watch over us as He has hitherto done. But at this time more than at another it behooves you to avail yourselves 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 smallpox. If it does not there is then no truth in science. The voice of the medical profession of this city has spoken. It is but the echo of scientific thought throughout the world. If there are any who are not vaccinated, to them let me say: Get vaccinated at once and do not listen to those singular and erratic beings who endeavor to cast doubt on everything. You who are free from the disease continue to attend to your religious duties, and attend at Mass as usual. There is no reason why you should stay away. But should smallpox occur in the families of any

of you, or should you come into contact with the disease in any way, it would be your duty not to come to church and expose your neighbor, who might not be so protected as you are, to the risk of contracting disease through your carelessness. Charily and love to your neighbor prescribes this duty."

A SYLLOGISM ON RAFFLES.

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

1st. 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 bazaars 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 Church setting her sails to catch some of 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 without a raffle.

To use a bit of logic for the enlightenment of our esteemed contemporary, we would syllogize as follows:—

If it is right to have a thing, it is also right to have what composes or constitutes that thing.

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

Ergo, since it is right to have a bazaar, 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 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 public and private property. Fortunately, and the only thing that we have to be thankful for, there was no loss of life. There were some blows and bruises, but no fatal results were reported. Chief of Police Paradis met with brutal treatment at the hands of the rioters who were engaged in setting fire to Dr. Laporte's house. The chief had entered to save the building, but a stunning blow from a stick brought him to the ground, when he was violently kicked by his assailants.

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 body 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 shamefully 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 were none.

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 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. The mob took its origin in the East End; it formed in the vicinity of the Vaccination Barreau on St. Catherine street, which it proceeded to demolish. Dr. Laporte, the City Health Officer, was next visited, and a fusillade of stones left quite an impression upon his residence. The City Hall, the Herald office, the residences of Dr. Lachapelle, Ald. Grenier and Dr. Laporte were similarly treated. When the rioters completed their work of destruction, and had exhausted their ire and their wind, they gracefully retired. Such scenes of violence are a disgrace to Montreal, but to have allowed them to be enacted with the utmost impunity and without the slightest opposition is a still greater disgrace.

PATRICK EGAN TO ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

The letter written by Archbishop Lynch of Toronto in approval and commendation of the Irish Parliamentary Fund has met with that warm reception which its high origin and patriotic tone would naturally warrant at the hands of Irishmen. After the memorable speech of Mr. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, advocating the Irish cause and endorsing Parnell and the National Party, the utterance of Archbishop Lynch, although brief, was probably the most significant and inspiring delivered on this side of the Atlantic for some time. The name of Lynch will be cherished with

the same honors in the Irish heart, and will be retained with the same steadfastness in the Irish memory, as the names of McHale, Croke and Walsh—four of the most beloved, pious, zealous and able archbishops the Church has had during this or any other century—all four 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 generation, 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 battle 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. Egan 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 the Irish parliamentary fund. We feel with your Grace that the dawn of a better day for Ireland is fast approaching. We feel that the question of the restoration of 'Grattan's Parliament' has been brought within the range of practical politics, and that it only requires a continuance for two or three years at most of that splendid perseverance, 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 in the letter of your Grace must help largely 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 forgetful 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 Kiel in effigy. All our contemporaries kept mute over the discreditable occurrence. They had the courage neither to approve nor to rebuke. THE POST 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 Adolphe 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 fellows; 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 expressions 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 Kiel, they gave their heads a negative shake and asked the investigator what he was 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 not and ought not to satisfy the Minister of Militia, as it will fail to blind the public to the odious behavior of Canadian 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 "Kiel" floating out upon the night air every second or two. 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 Kiel, 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. At this stage several of those present, in accordance with previous arrangements, pleaded for mercy, and the minute the word "mercy" was heard, from hundreds of throats came "Hang him!" and men began to edge their way towards the

to see who dared to plead for mercy. Many did not know that it had been arranged for several to plead as stated, and consequently, there was considerable excitement, owing to which the execution was delayed several minutes. Finally, once more order was restored, and Bagley John Wright, taking a scroll 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 petition was made for some one to act as executioner. This request caused intense excitement, and hundreds tried to get forward to "pull the rope." While the effigy was kept suspended the soldiers cheered themselves hoarse, but when it was lowered there was silence, and Dr. Brereton, of the Durham Field Battery, was heard pronouncing the "R-b-el 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, it escaped the numerous sods and caused it to escape the numerous sods and caused it to escape the numerous sods and caused it to escape the numerous sods.

THE DAILY WITNESS AND THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

The "only religious daily" says:—

"The proposal to remit the water tax for the Sisters of Charity is the most dangerous precedent possible. The convent is enormously endowed, but conventional corporations are, in their attitude toward the public chest, like the daughters of the horse leech who, Solomon declares, are continually crying, 'Give, give, give,' but that no one can give to them, and that the moment of public generosity is seized to give them a hold on the treasury that they will never let go."

Let us analyze the above gem.

To begin with, whoever heard of a "proposal" forming a "precedent." There is neither sense nor English in the sentence. If our contemporary desired to qualify the proposal in an adverse sense, it should have characterized it as unwise, absurd, dishonest, etc., but to call it a "precedent" was to betray a remarkable ignorance of the meaning 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 be a precedent, we fail to see how the precedent could be the most dangerous possible. If the Sisters of Charity had the water tax remitted they would be enabled thereby to use more water in washing the dirty, cleaning the filthy, and in giving free baths to the poor, both young and old. It is exactly to permit of this beneficial extension of the use of water that it has been proposed to remit 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 Corporation cannot do better than exposing the city to it once.

The Witness says "this convent is enormously endowed." Who endowed it? Did "the religious daily" ever give it anything but abuse, or ever speak of it but in slanderous terms? Is the convent endowed for the personal benefit of the Sisters of Charity, and do they live any the more luxuriously because of its endowment? No! but they spend 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 protected. The Witness says the convent is enormously endowed. Will it tell us how 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 would be something more than a water tax bill.

The only religious daily shows its appreciation of the task which the Sisters of Charity impose voluntarily upon themselves, by comparing them "to the daughters of the horse leech, who are continually crying give, give." A more ungenerous sneer could not be imagined. The good Sisters, who travel from door to door, through public markets, in rain and shine, gathering waste victuals here and old clothes there, do certainly cry "give, give," but that appeal is not for themselves; they do not eat an ounce more or wear finer clothes, or sleep on softer beds, when their appeals are generously responded to, but they give all to the hungry, the sick and the destitute.

The Witness charges that "specious pleas have been made that no one can do nursing 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 smallpox throughout the city? How many of them are watching at the bedside of the patients covered with the loathsome disease? How many of them have dared to stay in the house with their suffering friends? But look at the Sisters of Charity going from their clean and wholesome cells to the bedchambers of utter strangers, to people whom they are bound to by no natural tie—to people who, perhaps like our contemporary, when in good health, will have nothing to say to them but evil! But the good Sisters do not labor for earthly rewards; the sneers and jeers and animosity of the Daily Witness will not deter them from devoting and sacrificing their lives to the cause of suffering humanity as no other human creatures can do.

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 towns and cities are, one by one, fast disappearing before the march of modern improvement. It appears to be the rage now-a-days to tear or slash down every relic that remains to 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 animated 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 unmistakable 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 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 cumbersome boats or rafts, as pictured by Longfellow, were floating upon the golden stream of the broad and swift Mississippi, laden with the wrecks of a nation—the Acadians—one bearing Evangeline, with her guide, the Father Pelican, 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 man! Truly, he has left his footprints on the sands of time!

Carriages full of American and other tourists, every day during the summer traveling season, roll along that splendid turpentine, the Lower Lachine road, pausing and admiring the grandeur of the Lachine Rapids—the old Sault Ste. Louis—and reaching the quiet 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 Canadian home of Robert de La Salle, who still stands at the foot of the "Fraser Hill," two miles above the Lachine Rapids.

Imagination carries me back through the dim mists of over two centuries. A scene is pictured before me. It is the primeval beauty of that now hidden spot, located by La Salle for his home, which I fail in words to paint. Take that part of the road from the foot of the Fraser Hill, along the river bank westward two miles, to the present windmill point. The river bank is about two hundred feet high between these two points. How often, methinks, perhaps thousands of times, had the young—learned La Salle—learned in all the deep and sacred learning of the Jesuit Fathers—walked or paced, companionless and alone, in deep meditation, over these two short miles of road, during his four years' sojourn there?

Directly opposite to the windmill 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 Salle lived there some twenty years before the "Massacre at Lachine" in the month of August, 1689, when, within the space of one hour, two hundred persons were put to death in the neighborhood of Lachine.

To his home at the foot of the Fraser Hill, the first greeting borne on the early morning air would be to him the familiar sounds from the roar of the rapids two miles below. Then we might infer that his daily stroll would be westward to the windmill point. What a magnificent view there presents itself! 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 west; pointing the road for some daring spirit like himself to lead the way in searching of a water channel to China through Canada—hence the name Lachine.

The question now is: What ought to be done with this historic old building? It has been in the writer's family for four generations over two hundred years. It is the intention of the writer to set apart 3,500 square feet—say 70 feet fronting on the Lower Lachine road, and 50 feet in depth, to enclose the old building, as sacred to the memory of La Salle. Therefore, we may ask, 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 into decay, or from being blotted out of existence?

It is due to La Salle's memory that something should be done, and that speedily, by his admiring thousands on this continent. They have now a fitting opportunity to show 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 which he had lived during the four years of his early Canadian life?

The place can never be disturbed, being eight miles above Montreal, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and would be sacred for all time, free from the calls or encroachments of modern improvements. Three of the La Salle clan 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 age!

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 westward.

Just picture that it was in this old building where Frontenac and La Salle traced out the course of those explorations and discoveries to extend the boundaries of Old France, and to see that young man, La Salle, starting 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.

A HERO OF THE RIVER.

INTERESTING CASES OF LIFE SAVING BY MR. JOHN JORDAN.

Not long ago the Dominion Government very fitly conferred upon Mr. Joe Vincent a testimonial in acknowledgment of his services in the direction of saving life from drowning in the River St. Lawrence. No objection could possibly be raised to this course, but the circumstance has brought to light the fact that there is a hero in the river whose record as a savior of life is extraordinary, and his modesty so great that if it had not been for others showing attention to his name and deeds he might have continued to wear his honors unseen. Last Tuesday there appeared in these columns a letter signed "J. H.," in which attention was called to the deeds of Mr. John Jordan, an Englishman who had been in the river for over twenty years, and who had saved the lives of many of the crew of the army when here. One or two incidents in connection with this will perhaps be read with interest.

In December, 1852, Lieut. Carpenter, R.A., was skating off the old barrack gate when the ice gave, and he fell in and was in a fair way of being carried away to his doom, where the river was 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 customary testimonial, signed by several notable persons. On another occasion Mr. Jordan rescued Le Thompson, of the 20th Regt. of the band of the same regiment, who fell through the ice. He also saved the lives of Messrs. Beatty and Walker, of the Royal Artillery and 20th Regiment respectively. Both were going across the island on the ice on Christmas Eve. Mr. Jordan saw that the ice had not been taken and was going to break. Just as the two officers reached the river the ice did just what he anticipated, and left them with clear water around them. 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FENIANISM.

Continued from first page.

The Fenian movement was a great national movement. Thousands upon thousands of Irishmen fought upon either side of the great American flag. Whether under the Stars and Stripes or beneath the Stars and Bars, whether to the tune of "The Bonnie Blue Flag" or the still more menacing music of "John Brown's Body," vast numbers of Irishmen learnt the art 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 difficult art of obeying; and became familiar with all the duties and dangers of a soldier's life. When the war was over, it left many thousands of Irishmen dead on many desperate fields. Of the Irish Brigades that followed Meagher so gallantly up the heights of Fredericksburg, few came back to tell the story of their wild charges upon their beloved leader. In the ranks of the Confederate army Irishmen fought and died by the hundred and the tens of hundreds. By no other side, whether in the blue uniform of the Federal or the grey cloth of the Confederates, 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 "God Save Ireland!" Of such men as this the war left a goodly multitude, well trained, well equipped, well schooled in the use of arms. Such were the men whom the planners and promoters of the Fenian movement relied upon to make that movement triumphant.

The climax of the movement fell the time was approaching for a long dreamed of rising. 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, men who had served on both sides in the war, descended upon Ireland to organize, to recruit, and act as nuclei of the rebellion. The preparations, however, in Ireland were not in a very advanced state, and the Irish American officers found in many cases 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 Fenian schemes, fell through for want of proper management, and practically came to nothing. Three men were conspicuous conspirators and followers of Stephens in the Fenian movement. These were Charles J. Kickham, John O'Leary, and Thomas Clarke Luby. Charles Kickham was a Tipperary man, in early years he had been in the medical 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 a 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 Tipperary in November, 1860, some twenty-eight years of age, who had formed part of the Irish Brigade for the Crimea. Kickham's native place, at which Kickham mentions in his speech, and read a fiery address to the friends of Ireland, signed by the twenty-eight members of the Fenian League, and said to have been written by Kickham. In this address the signatories declared: "We wish to let the world know that we are slaves, but not contented slaves. We protest against this intolerable tyranny, and denounce to the world the hypocrisy of England in pretending to be the friend of freedom and oppressed nationalities." 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 hope," he said, "that the Brigade men should be asked to scatter the seed during the spring, and to use the harvest would surely be good. I hope they will scatter another kind of seed broadcast, too, and it will grow and ripen."

The second of Stephens' supporters was John O'Leary. "John O'Leary," says Mr. A. M. Sullivan, "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 Mitchell. 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 talents, his manners, opinions and principles received their final shaping. He also visited America, and there formed the ac-

quaintance of the men who were planning and promoting the Fenian movement. He was a man of rare and great natural abilities, and was keenly observant, sharply critical, and 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 Stephens' ablest lieutenants was Thomas O. Luby. Luby, like Kickham, was a Tipperary man; like some of the most prominent of the leaders of '68, was a Protestant. 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 John Mitchell. He had come from Melbourne, and he accompanied Stephens on his expedition through Ireland that proceeded the formation of the Fenian conspiracy. Later on he became one of the editors of the *Irish Tribune*, a National newspaper, which lived for a short time, and which preceded the *Irishman*. "His politics," says Mr. A. 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 not give up his dangerous doctrines. He preferred to struggle on for himself, holding by his principles, such as they were. This course he pursued unflinchingly to the last."

TO HELP A FELLOW-TOILER IN THE VINEYARD.

When one has no interest in a legacy or a bequest, it does good to read how Fortune has helped some other man with the help to happiness. To cheer you we give the result of the 183rd Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, August 11th, 1885:

No. 77,081 drew the First Capital Prize of \$75,000. It was sold in five parts at \$1 each—\$15,000 to Frank Noble, London, Ontario, Ont.; one to F. M. Surles, Barnard, Dakota Territory, through Mellon Bros., Bismark, D. T.; one to Gerhard Tepping, N. 733 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.; three to London, Paris, and American Bank, (Limited) of San Francisco, Cal.; the remainder was withheld from publication by request. No. 17,050 drew the Second Prize of \$25,000—also sold in fifths of \$1 each—(\$5,000) to J. M. Bryant, South Whitley, Ind.; paid to the Columbia City (Ind.) Bank; another was collected through the Metropolitan Nat. Bank of Cincinnati, O.; another sold to a party in Milwaukee, Wis., and one at elsewhere. No. 35,597 drew the Tenth Prize of \$10,000, also sold in fifths at \$1 each—one to W. L. Lewis, collected by the Southern Express Co.; another by Wm. C. Whitway, No. 38 Centre St., New York City; D. C. C. another by Edward Staunton, of Crescent City, Cal.; the remaining elsewhere. Nos. 5,164 and 33,583 drew the Fourth and Tenth Prizes of \$6,000 each, sold to parties in Kansas City Mo., in New York City, N. Y., and in San Francisco, Cal., etc. The next, (the 183rd Grand Monthly) Drawing on Tuesday, October 13th, 1885, saw any one who purchased a whole or a fraction of a ticket will have a chance of winning some of the \$265,500 to be scattered about, but for any information desired, address M. A. Duphin, New Orleans, La., but do not let the opportunity escape this time.

ROUMELIA AND BULGARIA UNITED.

PRINCE ALEXANDER'S ADDRESS TO THE TROOPS—A CIRCULAR TO THE POWERS—THE RUSSIAN OFFICERS RESIGN FROM THE ARMY—THE SULTAN IN A QUANDARY.

PHILIPPOPOLES, Sept. 24.—All the Russian officers in the Bulgarian service have resigned and their places have been filled by the Bulgarians. The country is disappointed at the action of the Russians, but the people are not discouraged. Two fully equipped battalions of volunteers have crossed the Balkans and are proceeding to this town. Prince Alexander, while inspecting a body of reserves who were about to start for the frontier, made a brief address to the troops, concluding as follows: "My brave men, we have no quarrel with the Turks but if they dispute our action we will fight them to the death and be assured that I will be found in the thick of the battle." The prince's speech was received with great enthusiasm by the troops. The whole province has been declared in a state of siege. Prince Alexander has also sent a despatch to the Sultan asking him to recognize the union. At Constantinople 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 ironclads with troops to Bourgas, a seaport town of Eastern Roumelia, 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 the meanwhile 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 uprising 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 ironclads have been ordered in readiness for immediate active service.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Rumors are current that serious disorders have occurred in Macedonia. Russian newspapers consider the situation in the Balkans as becoming more critical every day, and they doubt the possibility of restoring the *status quo*.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Turkish force has occupied a small village near Musapha, Tashan,

near Musapha, on the Matka River. There were no Bulgarian troops on the ground when the place was entered by the Turks.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 25.—Rumors will demand that the conference of the signatories to the Berlin treaty, and the departure of Alexander and his suite, Prince Karawozoff, as his successor. Prince Karawozoff is desirous of ending an armed force against Serbia, and hopes to gain the support of Austria to such a movement.

The Serbian army corps are marching from Nisch Kurumeh and Alexinatz toward the 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 Roumelians have formed an entrenched camp at Hermaik to defend the route from Adrianople toward the coast.

Serbia is raising money for the purchase of material with which to complete her railways.

The Bulgarians in Timok district are asking permission to enter Serbia in event of the Turkish invasion of Bulgaria, 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.—Kaimem Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier to succeed Said Pasha.

Moder Pasha has been appointed Minister of Interior and Ali Said Pasha Minister of War. Other cabinet changes are imminent.

VIENNA, Sept. 25.—Reports have been received that the Serbian Prefect is leading a revolt on the Bulgarian and Serbian frontier.

PHILIPPOPOLES, Sept. 25.—The Bulgarians are returning from Austria, Hungary and Romania, and are bringing back with them a large quantity of arms and munitions.

When the late Government was overthrown, Gen. Nicoloff, commander of the militia, attempted to arrest M. Todoroff, postmaster-general; the latter drew a revolver and fired at him, inflicting a slight wound. The enraged populace then seized Todoroff and tore him limb from limb.

RUSSIA'S WARLIKE ATTITUDE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 25.—The feeling in St. Petersburg regarding the Roumelian question is hourly becoming more warlike. The sympathy of the masses is strongly with the Bulgarians. It is stated the Czar has telegraphed the minister of war to prepare plans for a campaign in the event of the opening of hostilities between Bulgaria and Turkey, as he is determined to support Prince Alexander's scheme of unity between Bulgaria and Roumelia. A prominent Russian general, in an interview to-day, when asked if it was true that the Czar seriously intended to support Bulgaria to the extent of going to war with Turkey, replied that Russia would be in a position to support Turkey in the event of the latter attacking Bulgaria, and added that the Czar is most emphatic in his resolution to support Bulgaria.

THE FARM.

It is a mistake to give salt to stock at all in larva-ry. Eating too much is injurious, and unless cows have a regular supply of the milk will be very difficult to make into good butter.

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

These who grow sorghum should allow the seed to partly ripen before entering the crop. The yield of seed 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 stalks are so rich in sweet that they will be eaten clean by cattle, where the coarser portions 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 dew should not be on the fruit when handled. There is a delicate bloom over the face of the apple, and to preserve this is very important in preventing the fruit from decay.

Wet weather is causing rust in many hop yards, besides interfering early with harvesting the crop. It is not probable that the price of hops will rise high, but good samples will be so plentiful as they promised to be a month ago.

A field of potatoes kept clean through the season is easily put in excellent condition for sowing with wheat. No plowing is necessary, and only enough cultivation to thoroughly level the surface. It makes hurrying work to get a large potato crop off the land in time for wheat sowing, but it is a very good rotation.

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 particular 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 falling 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 plant food.

There is an undoubted saving of labor in threshing from the shock when 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 be moved to another farm and the threshing deferred until a later date.

In the absence of brood sows 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 should 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 property made soft candy.

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

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 drew the \$25,000 prize in the Drawing of July 14th. This does away with the reasoning of those crying fraud, because these gentlemen are too well known to admit of a thought that they would lend themselves as parties to deceive the public. The fact is, they held the ticket and it has been promptly cashed and our good friends will wear broad smiles because of their good luck.—*Wichita Falls (Tex.) Herald*, Aug. 8.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

RAPID OCEAN TRAVELING.

The Atlantic is traversed by the ship "New York" built by William Beard & Son, New York, 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 proportions of the ships, but entirely by the immense engines that force the vessels through the water. The three cylinder engine has constituted the capacity in solving the great problem of increasing speed and lessening cost of fuel.

MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

A Belfast (Ireland) genius has invented a contrivance which is supposed to be an improvement on the old-fashioned pole holding up an old hat and instead of coat and breeches stuffed with straw. It is a scarecrow windmill with slightheads attached. The wind makes the fan go round and they jiggle the bells, greatly to the annoyance of the crowd. But a water motor ought to be attached to the machine as a provision against a calm.

DRAWN BY BALLOON.

A balloon railroad 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 providing the lifting power. Gravitation will be used on the down trips.

PORPOISE LEATHER.

Porpoise leather is a novelty as yet, especially when used in the manufacture of shoes. It has been largely used, however, in making sheathings, owing to its great strength and pliability. It has a long, tenacious fibre, and as it will not crack and tear, it makes an excellent leather. When made into a shoe it is greatly resembled by a cowhide. It wears like iron and would be suitable for boys' shoes. It is entirely waterproof and very cooling to the feet, making it excellent for summer wear. The skins cut from five or six pairs of men's vamps. The leather is black tanned.

IMITATION JAPANNING.

We often want to japan a piece of iron, when to go to the trouble of baking it in a japanner'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 well 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 repeat on 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. Perhaps two coats may be required, but one is generally sufficient.

ARTISTIC BOUQUETS.

The art of arranging bouquets is very simple, yet it is surprising how seldom an amateur succeeds, though fond of flowers, in frequently arranging them in bouquets. A professional bouquet builder gives this instruction:—"Having collected the flowers to be used on a tray, all the superfluous leaves should be stripped from the stems, and, by placing the flowers side by side, you can easily see the order in which they will be most advantageously displayed in the bouquet. A very pretty style of hand bouquet can be made by taking a small, straight stick, not over a quarter of an inch in diameter, tie a string (or a very fine wire is better) to the top, and begin by fastening on a few delicate flowers, or one handsome one, for the centre piece, winding the wire about each stem as you add the flowers and leaves to the bouquet. Always place the flowers with the shortest stems at the 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 wood and are the form of an average sized man, and are outlined with string. They are made in three positions, upright, at a front, then in the position of firing with arms raised as if holding a musket. A soldier invents 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 "man" is hit—arm, leg, breast, stomach, neck, shoulder or head. Four hundred of these steel targets are being made in England, requiring the use of 108,000 pounds of steel. In the target practice they will be placed in squads, in platoons, in companies and the 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 distances. The targets will be sent to military posts at which such practice can be best carried on. The only drawback to the effectiveness of this practice is in the fact that the best 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, 1,570 boxes at \$4, 900 at \$3, 3,600 at \$2, 1,100 at \$1, 1,800 at 90c, 400 on private terms, and 1,000 farm dairy at 80c to 10c. Market 1 1/2 higher than last week. Eighty packages of butter were sold at 15c to 15 1/2c; bulk at 17c.

URICA, N.Y., Sept. 28.—Cheese was active on the board today. Fine September make brought the highest price factory men have obtained this season. Transactions aggregated 12,531 boxes. Sales, 4 lots, 507 boxes, at \$2; 4 lots, 3,997 boxes, at 8 1/2c; ruling price; 4 lots, 230 boxes, at \$3; 39 lots, 3,655 boxes, at \$2; 10 lots, 835 boxes, at \$2; 15 lots, 1,475 boxes, at 90c; 3 lots; 229 boxes at \$1; 5 lots, 229 boxes, at 90c; 15 lots, 1,207 boxes, on commission.

LIVE STOCK.

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

Cattle	1,076	40	529
Sheep	1,748	16	782
Calves	52,135	39,984	4,450

The total exports of cattle this season to date were 51,403 head. The total exports of sheep this season to date were 34,056 head. Cattle freights remain steady at 40c to 50c. Insurance is firm at 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 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, and a good business was done at 4 to 50 per lb. live weight as to quality. Last year at this date freights were 70c with export cattle at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c. The export trade in sheep continues dull and inactive, with prices nominal at 3c to 3 1/2c per lb live weight, against 3 1/2c to 4c at this date last year. Good butchers' cattle were in better request and firmer, selling up to 4 1/2c per lb live weight, the range being down to 3c.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

The last few days have developed a decline in the stock 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 satisfactory.

DRY GOODS.—Though trade as a whole is on the quiet side, there are some houses which the few arrivals of little orders, and the few travellers, 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 business is still being done. We quote Canadian A anpers at 26c; 28c; B ditto, 22c to 25c; fleece, 20c to 22c; cape, 18c 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; Morrisburg, 13c to 17c; Western, 10c to 13c. In cheese there is little doing, holders hanging out for better terms. We quote: Fine Aug. 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c; fine July, 7c to 7 1/2c. Fresh eggs are setting scarce, and firm at 14c to 15 1/2c; good, 13c to 14c. Pork—rather dull; West term mes quoted at \$12 50 to \$12 75; short cut \$13 to \$13 50; lard, 9 1/2c to 10c; Western; hams, 10 1/2c to 12c; bacon, 10 1/2c to 11c.

GRUCCRIES.—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 12c to 13c per lb, as to quality. For tea 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; Valencia 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 \$2.25 to \$3.40 as to lot. Spices as before, with the exception of allspice, which is some higher, and can't be bought under 6 1/2c. No new tomatoes offering here; earliness 10c to 11c for good brands; lobsters \$6.00 to \$8.00 a case. Ammonds will be high, no special reports as to fillets 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 5c a ton. Britain, on account of the rise in spelter tin is quoted at \$91.50 in London, lead and copper same. We quote: Gartsberrian and Sumner's \$15 50 to \$17; Langdon and Colman's, \$17 to \$17.50; Shot, \$17 to \$17.50; Equilon and Dalmington, \$16; Calder, \$16 50 to \$17; Hematite, \$17 to \$20; Siemens, No. 1, \$17.50 to \$18; bar iron, \$1.62 1/2 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 I. X., \$6 to \$6.25; C. K. I. C., \$3.75 to \$4; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, \$4 to \$7, according to brand; lined sheets, coke, No. 24, 6 1/2c; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs., \$1.90 to \$2; boiler plate, per 100 lbs. Staffordshire, \$2.25; common sheet iron, \$2 to \$2.10; steel boiler plate, \$2.50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4; Russian sheet iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs., \$1.35 to \$1.40; sheet, \$4 to \$4.25; shot, \$6 to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 13c; firm; spring, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—Matters in these lines are less active, though some manufacturers continue fairly busy. Good light and medium slaughter sole scarce and in demand at slightly higher prices, very little shipping being done just now. We quote: Spanish sole B A No. 1, 24 to 27c; do No 2 B A, 21 to 24c; No. 1, ordinary Spanish, 24 to 25c; No. 2, do, 22 to 23c; No. 1 China, 23 to 24c; No. 2, do, 22 to 23c; do, buffalo sole, No. 1, 21 to 23c; do, No. 2, 19 1/2 to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No. 1, 25 to 27c; oak sole, 45 to 50c; waxed upper, light and medium, 33 to 39c; do, heavy, 32 to 36c; grained, 34 to 37c; splits, large, 22 to 28c; do, small, 16 to 24c; calf splits, 28 to 32c; calkins (35 to 46 lbs), 70 to 80c; imitation French calf skin, 80 to 85c; case sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c; harness, 24 to 35c; buffed cow, 12 1/2 to 15c; pebble cow, 11 to 15c; rough, 23 to 26c.

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 abatement 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 1/2c, a 25-cent lot of extra granulated might be got at 7 1/2c, but this is the lowest, and in car lots 7 1/2c is the best figure. The stock of raw sugars in this market is about exhausted. New season's Valencia raisins and currants are now in the warehouses.

Hardware.—Very little of what might be called out of the ordinary run of business has been recorded since our last report. Trade in fall goods for the moment is active without any apparent disposition to cut our current 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 seasons. 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 butters there is still an active demand for higher choice goods at 15c; inferior is entirely neglected. There is no export demand. Cheese is dull at steady prices. Jobbing sales of 3 1/2 to 9c have been made; cable, 30c. Eggs scarce and higher, selling 14 1/2c in case lots. There is not much movement in hog products; stocks of bacon are almost exhausted, long clear jobs at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4c; hams are rather easier at 12 to 12 1/2c 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 St. Albans depression the brewers are shy of buying and the price is forced down to 5 to 10c per lb.

WOOL.—There are signs of greater buoyancy in fleece wool: American buyers 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 20c if not 21c.

VITAL IMPORTANCE.

Everyone must realize at the present time the vital importance of having their clothing at a store that is ventilated and kept clean. Dusting from what is usually a very dry light and warm atmosphere, which every day along with carbolic preservative, as called every the healthiest spot in the whole city, situated on a high ground, properly drained, and far from any private dwellings. All waste paper, cuttings and rags are burned as they accumulate. A man is kept constantly employed collecting and burning all waste.

S. CARSLY.

DISINFECTED MONEY.

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

S. CARSLY.

THE PARCEL VANS.

Our Stables and Parcel Vans are regularly disinfected, and from day to day each parcel delivered is disinfected. The disinfected parcels in our own vans is a very great protection. Our vans are packed with paper, and mixed with goods from other stores, and being handled by men not under our control.

S. CARSLY.

CLARK ROOMS.

All our Clark rooms, both for work people, saloons and rooming ladies apartments, are supplied with whisks, saturated with liquid or powdered disinfectant, for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease from the streets before going to work or attending to business.

Disinfected brushes or whisks should be kept at all hospitals and houses where infectious diseases are prevalent for use for visitors or doctors to use when leaving.

S. CARSLY.

S. CARSLY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773
1775 and 1777
NOTRE DAME STREET.
MONTREAL

WORK FOR ALL: 85 to 88 or day cash. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

MARRIED.

O'MALLEY-MURPHY.—In this city, on the 23rd inst., at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Dowd, John O'Malley of Lewis, P. Q., to Mary E. Murphy, of this city.

Quebec and Halifax papers please copy. 72-2

K-LEEN-GRACE.—In this city, on the 18th August, in St. Michael's Church, by the Rev. Father Curry, P. P., Mr. John A. Kileen, to Miss Mary Ann O. Grace, eldest daughter of Michael Grace; both of the same place. 71-3

SHARPLES-GILLIGAN.—In Winnipeg, on the 1st of September, in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, by the Rev. Father Charrier, John Sharpley, of Liverpool, Eng., to Mary, second daughter of John Gilligan, of Montreal. 70-2

DIED.

POWER.—In this city, on the 23rd inst., Richard Power, aged 63 years, a native of Kilmoy, Thomas County, Waterford, Ireland.

STEVENS.—At Quebec, on the 20th September, Harriet Harris, beloved wife of James Stevenson, Cashier of the Quebec Bank.

M. HONEY.—At Woodville, Que., on the 21st inst., Catherine Kinnick, beloved wife of John T. Mahoney, 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, son of the late Matthias Johns.

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

REGAN.—In this city, on the 22nd of September, Ann Jane Regan, only beloved daughter of John Regan, aged 7 years and 2 months.

HAGAN.—In this city, on the 22nd inst., Patrick Hagan, aged 67 years, a native of County Armagh, Ireland.

GAMBLE.—At the Civil Hospital, on the morning of the 22nd inst., Joseph L. Gamble, 36 years, youngest son of the late William Gamble, and son-in-law of Widow Kennedy. 71-2

MEHAN.—In this city, on Sunday, the 20th inst., Patrick Mehan, aged 60 years, a native of Radeonny, 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 months and 5 days. Quebec papers please copy. 71-1

AMERICAN FORESTRY CONGRESS.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The fourth annual meeting of the American Forestry congress opened here to-day in the Horticultural 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. H. G. Joly, ex-Premier of Quebec, who will also read papers during the congress on "Forest Economy in Canada" and "Walnut Culture in Southern Latitudes."

ENAMEL FOR IRONWORK.

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 boracic 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 with a 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 purpose as compared with other methods, and at least possesses the advantage of simplicity.

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