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# The Time AND Witness

## CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 1.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1885.

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### HEALY

#### On Liberal Cleavage.

#### HOW HE SAVED THE TORY MINISTRY

A Brilliant Speech that Turned the Tide which Threatened to Swamp the Conservatives—The Whigs Punished and Routed by the Gallant Member for Monaghan.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, London, July 25.—Mr. Healy's speech on Mr. Parnell's motion for enquiry into the famous Maamtrasna case, and on the strength of which the Conservative Government threw Earl Spencer overboard and repudiated his administration of Irish affairs, was the most brilliant and effective effort witnessed for many a day in the English House of Commons. It saved and consolidated the Tory Ministry against the attacks of the Liberal opposition. It was immeasurably more brilliant and smashing than anything that preceded it, and those who were already alive to Mr. Healy's bewitching resources as a Parliamentary orator (and they were every man in and about the House of Commons, from the Speaker to the big-and-mustard old Tory fossil or the most blatant Whig soap-boiler), recognized in the speech another fresh development of powers which are every year sprouting out into new directions with the most amazing fecundity. It hit deadly hard, and yet its humor foamed, and creamed, and bubbled all over. There was Lord Randolph Churchill's sprightliness and lightness in hand, with a broader view, a more ingenious argument, a brighter wit, a keener thrust, a happier luxuriance of metaphorical illustration, and the good things packed into every sentence, which Lord Randolph's more poverty-stricken imagination could only stick to, and there like plants. This speech altered the whole course of the debate. It had been going decidedly hard with the Government. Mr. Lewis' coarse, rasping tongue, the rage of the Ulster Tories over the taunt of Mr. Gorst, the Solicitor General, that they were only "reactionary Ulster members, and the ponderous solemnity of the Marquis of Hartington's reproaches had a distinctly depressing effect upon the Treasury bench. Their few effective speakers had spoken, and your new Chief Secretary, albeit an apparently inoffensive, kindly gentleman, is not exactly the gladiator to bear the battle on his single shield. In a twinkling Mr. Healy had the cork-a-whop Whigs crestfallen and sheepish, and turned the wintry gloom of the Cabinet to radiant joyance. Sir W. Harcourt and Lord Asher had dragged with arrogant virtuosity, as it suited the Liberal Party stood by law and order, and Earl Spencer, and pointed with scorn to the disunion in the Tory camp. Mr. Healy exposed remorselessly "the line of cleavage" which rent the Liberal party itself asunder under the subject. Against Mr. Gladstone's testimonial to Lord Spencer he quoted his son's denunciations of the infamies of Castle rule. With countless scintillations of wit he pressed home the awkward fact that while the Whigs stayed to plaster Earl Spencer with compliments and pious the finger of scorn at the Tories for abandoning him, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Charles Dilke, and all the Government Radicals had deliberately stolen out of the House to avoid identifying themselves with the disgraced Viceroy. Mr. Healy, in fact, showed that all the simulated wrath of the Whigs and Lord Asher and Sir Charles Dilke, and that they enjoyed the good understanding between the Tories and the Irish party much more heartily than they reported it. The Whigs took their punishment in utter dejection. The faces on the Treasury bench beamed and bowed with delighted admiration. It was all that they wished to have said a thousand times more happily put than they could have put it. The Whigs did not attempt to come up to time. Sir Henry James, who seemed to be taking notes to continue the attack on the Government, silently crushed the notes into his pocket. Both of the English parties came out of the encounter with sore bones. Neither had much to brag of. The thought uppermost in the minds of both of them was one of undisguised respect for the Irish power and admiring homage to Mr. Healy's brilliancy as a debater.

Mr. Healy said:—I think, sir, this House will agree with me that there is a favorable contrast between the tone of the two speeches which have just been delivered (the Marquis of Hartington's and the Chief Secretary's), and I take leave to say, as an Irishman, that the speech of the Chief Secretary, characterized as it was by a desire for an increase, not only in Ireland, but throughout the Empire, of a policy of appeasement, contrasted favorably with the speech of the noble marquis (hear, hear). The motives of the two speeches we have heard will also be criticized. And what were these motives? Confessedly the Government now, as any Government should avow, that they have promised this inquiry in order to cement together all the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. The noble marquis on the 11th of August promised an inquiry (loud Irish cheers). What was the object of that inquiry? The motive and object of that inquiry was to save the Government from a Parliamentary and consecutive (Irish cheers) inquiry simply to ease the progress of supply (Irish cheers) and hear, hear, from the Ministerialists. The Irish members were talking on these questions on the Appropriation Bill, and simply for the purpose of saving two or three hours of Parliamentary time the noble marquis made a promise, as reported in the Freeman's Journal, that a full inquiry would be granted (Irish cheers) and hear, hear from the Ministerial benches). That promise, whether by the noble marquis or by Lord Spencer has been shamefully broken (Irish cheers). To save two or three hours of Par-

liamentary time on the 11th August last he gave the promise, and the promise was kept by sending down Mr. George Bolton to Maamtrasna to inquire into the conduct of Mr. George Bolton (Irish cheers), and to-night the hon. gentleman and noble lords who gave the promise on the occasion stand up here with proud mien and defiant visage (Opposition ironical laughter)—if the late Home Secretary thinks that a personal reflection on him I will withdraw it (loud laughter) to justify what they have done, and to back Earl Spencer. Sir, it appears to me that these serried Opposition benches to which have been arranged for the last month, because I note from the newspapers that upon this night week a little banquet is to be given to the late Viceroy (Irish laughter), a species, I suppose, of what the French call *banquet d'estime* (renewed laughter), and so we have arranged to-night the serried columns of the Liberal party. But the Liberal party to-night is not quite solid, because I miss from the Liberal benches to-night, as the public will miss to-morrow, the statesmanlike and significant figures of the members for Chelsea and Birmingham (Irish and Ministerial cheers); and it certainly seems to me a most remarkable thing that the Liberal Party appear to have fallen into the mistake to-night upon this Irish question, of allowing themselves to be volleyed by such a gentleman as the late Home Secretary and the noble Marquis (Irish cheers); and I can tell the Liberal Party that the Irish people will not fail to note this distinct line of cleavage in that grand old party (Irish cheers and loud laughter), and I would say to the supposed Radical member for Sheffield (Mr. Mundella), whose resonant basso we have all heard so constantly to-night cheering on the noble marquis (loud laughter), I would ask him to look to the Radical Party to which he belongs, and to say under which flag he is going to fight (Irish and Ministerial cheers and laughter).

"Under which king, Bezonian? Speak or die." (Loud cheers and laughter.) Are the Irish people to understand that when this great keeled vessel of the Liberal party is in full sail and flying before the breeze, gentlemen like the member for Chelsea (Sir Charles Dilke) and the member for Birmingham (Mr. Chamberlain), when any dirty work is to be done, can send the noble marquis to swab the decks (loud Irish and Ministerial cheers and laughter), while they retire to the cabin with the sublime serenity of men enjoying a first-class passage (loud and continued laughter). And if I may continue this nautical metaphor, I may say that a portion of the Liberal party had thrown Lord Spencer overboard as a species of Jonah, and another portion wanted the Tory party to pick him up again out of the somewhat malodorous waters into which he had been flung (Irish cheers). In my opinion the Tory party have acted with extreme wisdom (ironical Opposition cheer) in declining to bring medical succor to that great Liberal statesman to whom gentlemen like the right hon. members for Chelsea and Birmingham, belonging to his own party, declined to assist (hear, hear). The speech of the noble marquis appeared to be full of envy at the success of the Tory party in governing Ireland. It seemed to be very much a question of sour grapes. But while we have the Government to-night denounced by the noble Marquis, aided by the late Home Secretary, for aiding and abetting the Parnellite party, I ask which section of the Liberals they believe to be? (Irish cheers). The noble marquis produced with great effect a letter from the Prime Minister (cries of "Laud") the happily late Prime Minister. That Prime Minister had in that House a very distinguished relative, the member for Leeds. Are we to believe the right hon. member for Middleham in his denunciations of the Irish policy of the Government, or are we to believe the member for Leeds? I read with great attention the speech delivered by the member for Leeds on Tuesday night. This was what the hon. member for Leeds said:—

(Continued on eighth page.)

#### DOINGS AT ROME.

A DEN OF POLITICAL THIEVES.—LEO XIII'S SACERDOTAL JUBILEE.—THE TRAPPISTS AT THE THREE FOUNTAINS.

ROME, August 6.—The present state of Rome continues to occupy the attention of Liberal journalists. The *Giornale de Sicilia* asserts that we have reached such a point in Rome as not to be able to meet a friend, a relation, a banker, a merchant, author, a deputy and even a minister, without asking ourselves involuntarily if he is a gentleman or a rogue, an assassin, a forger, whom we will soon see manacled in a prison cell. After 70 adventures of all kinds, from all parts of Italy, hungering after riches, glory, notoriety and power, came pouring into Rome. The capital of Italy became a gigantic hunting ground for many years, where all these hungry creatures struggled one with another for a shred of prey, and this revolting spectacle, which to some appears approaching its end, to those who observe closely has not ceased and will not cease yet awhile. Whoever in Rome wishes, or dares, to take, all is to be taken, all to be conquered, because the Romans of Rome remain with their hands in their pockets, and their will not commence to awake until the tide will reach their throats, and they will find themselves as strangers in their own city, transformed morally and materially. Hence there are hundreds of examples of persons who have risen from nothing in very few years, of considerable fortune accumulated as if by magic; of men yesterday unknown, to-day celebrated yesterday deprived of the necessities of life, to-day in a *landau* on the Corso. It cannot be denied that a great number owe their fortune solely to their iron will and unremitting labor; but for so many others, there comes a day that you hear it said that they have been brought to the new jails (Carceri Nuove). It may be said in

conclusion that, while our fathers ran the risk of the galveys to make Italy, our contemporaries run a similar risk to make a million. Thus is Rome judged by Italian Liberals.

#### THE HOLY FATHER'S SACERDOTAL JUBILEE.

The Holy Father has addressed a letter to the presidents of the spiritual pilgrimages to the tomb of the holy Apostles Peter and Paul on the occasion of his sacerdotal jubilee, which will occur in 1887. His Holiness learned also that a great number of the faithful in all parts have eagerly replied to this invitation to a spiritual pilgrimage, to explore for him assistance and support in such necessitous things, and expresses the special paternal affection of his heart to the promoters of this design.

#### THE WORK OF THE TRAPPISTS AT THE THREE FOUNTAINS.

Attention has been directed to the work of the Trappists in the desolate and malarial breeding lands at the Three Fountains by Dr. Crudele, who denies to the Kucalyptus tree, abundantly planted there, the qualities attributed to it by the Trappists. Father Franchino, of this Order, in his reply to Dr. Crudele, shows the condition of the Three Fountains prior to the planting of the Eucalyptus and since. In 1869 that locality was a humid uncultivated valley, which it was dangerous to pass through, even in the day time, on account of the miasma given forth by the soil. Now it has become a healthy and smiling garden, where there is no fear of fever, but which is beneficial rather than perilous to health. This change is owing wholly to the labor of the Trappists and to the planting and growth of the Eucalyptus. Many of these monks fall victims to malarial fever in the years they were engaged in planting and cultivating the soil. In the summer months they returned to Rome, for it was almost certain death to pass a night in this spot. In 1875 they began to dwell at the Three Fountains during the summer, and although several became afflicted with fever, the deaths were few. Afterward the danger diminished, and the monks were saved from further attacks. Not only they, but a penal colony with guards and keepers, numbering three hundred persons, live here and enjoy excellent health in a spot which, a few years ago, was a desolate sepulchre. It is to the planting of the Eucalyptus that this change is owing. It conquers and destroys the malarial produced in humid and ill-kept soils. It absorbs humidity in its rapid growth and development. The passage of malaria on scirocco winds is checked by these trees, of which 125,000 are planted here. The tree is also useful in commerce. An exquisite febrifuge liqueur is distilled from its leaves; it supplies a remarkable tooth powder; the wood of the tree is of much value; its bark furnishes an excellent substitute for oak-bark in tanning; and several medicines, all febrifuges, are made from various preparations of the bark and leaves. A hide tanned by means of the bark of this tree is now at the Antwerp Exhibition. Such is the work accomplished within a few years by the devotion, self-sacrifice and labor of the Trappist Fathers at the Three Fountains.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES REFUSES FEDERATION.

LONDON, August 6.—The Government of New South Wales has sent a telegram regretting its inability to join the Austral Federation, because it disapproves the terms in which the Federation bill passed the House of Commons.

#### PARNELL TO STATE HIS POLICY.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 7.—A call for a meeting of the National Executive committee of the Irish National League of America, consisting of one delegate from each state and territory, has been issued by President Egert, the meeting to convene at McCoys' hotel, Chicago, on the morning of August 15. The executive expects to be able to place before the meeting a communication from Mr. Parnell stating his views on important Irish matters.

#### ORANGEMEN FIRE UPON EVICTED TENANTS.

DUBLIN, August 7.—While a number of Orangemen were to-day returning from a farm in County Monaghan, where they had been cutting hay as substitutes for evicted tenants, they were met by a party of the latter in company with sympathizing friends and fearing an attack fired on the crowd, wounding its chief man. Great excitement then ensued. The police had to be called out in force to preserve order and several arrests were made. Further trouble is feared.

#### IRISH CHURCH LANDS.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to the request of the purchasers of Irish church and glebe lands under the land act, that the amounts of their purchase moneys be reduced, so that their purchases may be made equally advantageous with those to be made under the new Land Purchase Act, says that the Government are unable to reopen the question concerning lands already sold. The Chancellor promises, however, that the Government will do all in their power to assist the purchasers under the Land Act to secure the desired modification by extending their periods of repayment and reducing the interest on the loans made them with which to purchase.

#### CHRISTIANS MASSACRED IN TONQUIN.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Gen. De Courcy telegraphs from Hue:—The Black Flags have massacred and their hands dispersed. There are several cases of cholera in the Hai-phong hospital. The Bishop of Quin Hon reports that five missionaries and many Christians have been massacred in the province of Biendab and Phayren, and that 8,000 Christians have sought refuge in Quin Hon which is occupied by the French. Gen. Fudrinhos has started for Quin Hon.

#### REFORM OF CHURCH MUSIC.

SPLENDID ADDRESS BY BISHOP M'QUAID BEFORE THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN ST. CECILIA SOCIETY AT CHICAGO.

Most Rev. Archbishop, Right Rev. Bishops, Rev. Brethren of the Clergy, Dear Brethren of the Laity:

At the request of the St. Cecilia Society I have come from afar off to assist at the gathering of the members of the society, and to address to you, with the liberty befitting the apostolic office of a bishop, words of encouragement, words of counsel, and words of caution.

The more I ponder the character of true church music, and compare with this ideal the music offered us in God's churches now-a-days, the more am I convinced of the necessity of reform. And the more I see and learn of the object and workings of your society, the more am I satisfied that a reform, such as your society strives to bring about, is both sorely needed and feasible.

Look at God's Church! There is the altar, where the Divine Sacrifice is offered; there is the tribunal of penance, where sinful hearts, if contrite and humble, are washed cleaner than the driven snow. Here is the pulpit, where God's holy word is preached, where the heart of man is prepared worthily to assist at the altar, and with contrition to approach the confessional to be reconciled to his God. These are the three great means instituted by Almighty God for man's salvation. And the altar is the main instrument of God's mercy; all the rest is subordinated to the altar. The altar is the centre of our religion. From Calvary God brought the bloody Sacrifice of his son, and placed it in an unbloody manner on our Altar. Sacrifice is prayer, the highest form of prayer. Now look at the Altar—at the Sacrifice of the Mass. What is needed for it? Do the people offer up Mass? Is the singing of the people necessary? No, all that is required is a priest. He offers up Holy Mass, and whilst celebrating Mass, he turns his back to the people, but his hands and his eyes and his heart are uplifted to heaven. The Mass is prayer, prayer from beginning to end. And the people assist at the Mass by joining the priest in his prayer. So, in this sublime prayer, do we need the embellishments of the choirs of music? To pray at the foot of the Altar, we come; to the Sacrifice of Calvary, renewed on our Altar, the faithful come, fathers and mothers and children and all. But when they come, they do not leave all their rights behind; no, they have their rights every one of them.

They come with the intention to pray, and they come with the clear right to pray, to address God's goodness and majesty. There fore they have also a right to demand, that in their prayer they shall in no wise be disturbed, but helped. Instead of being helped, how often are they scandalized! Church music, dear friends, to be God's music in God's house must be prayer. During divine services lips should not open in God's Church, except for prayer; for everything in Church should be subservient to prayer.

By making the holy sacrifice of the Altar play second part to the music, the Mass, our Saviour's most precious gift to men, is wronged; religion and the Christian sentiment are more than wronged by carrying the mind to places outrageously opposed to God's house and its work and end.

Now comes the question, what music is, and what is not appropriate for the holy place? From the mistaken notions of men, from their vain desires, from their misdirected zeal many abuses have arisen. I prefer all ways to take the Church of God by my guide in these as well as other matters; I trust my minds are to place dependence on them. The peculiarities of priests and musicians have been transmitted from generation to generation, until we now have the strangest chaos in the musical department of our churches. Yes, my friends, since the world is such a queer place, men being so strangely constituted, thanks be to God for a restraining and correcting authority—for the church.

I will now in all freedom mention some of the more grievous abuses that have crept into our churches, not only in our country, but as much and even more in other countries all over the world.

In the first place we find all sorts of people singing in our churches; Jews, well and ill-bred and excommunicated Catholics, scoffing heretics and Freemasons.—The unbeliever sings: *Credo, I believe*, and he does not believe; he utters his blasphemy loudly and with emphasis in a sacred place, and we pay him for it, we hire the Jew to sing that he believes in Jesus Christ our Lord, whilst in his heart he does not believe in Him, but curses Him. The heretic shouts that he believes in the Holy Catholic Church; he lies, he does not believe; and we pay him for it. Yes, we bribe them to go into the holy place and to scream out their sacrilegious blasphemies and their sacrilegious heresies. What a shame!

The second abuse is, that we have all sorts of music. But you say, we have beautiful music, exquisite music. For what? Is it music for the organ? Or for the parlor? Or for the saloon? Or is it for the Lord and his sacred house? Some time ago I heard a lady of my congregation, a devout lady, a good, a truly Christian soul, sing a *Tantum Ergo* at church. There was no more prayer possible after she began. Some time after I met this lady, and I paid her a high compliment on her exquisite singing, but I added, I should have liked ever so much to hear you in a parlor, but not in a church; your singing takes the mind from God and prayer. The custom has prevailed in Europe for a long while to sing sacred words to profane texts.

Here or there a priest or an actor of the organ lot wanted to please somebody, or to draw a crowd by his novelty, so he adapted some air of tune from an opera, or ballet, or took the whole melody and set it to sacred words; and so they were sung, and others imitated their new fangled Church music; and now that is the style; there can be no excuse

for it except that the words consecrate the profane music. Music has a language of its own; music does not care for words. You know that some of our very best secular music is set to very meaningless phrases; many many pieces are, as far as words are concerned, an absolute jumble; but music can consecrate music, but music can desecrate words. Having gone thus far enumerating and vituperating abuses I will go on.

But it must not be understood to refer especially to Chicago; these abuses are not local nor provincial, but universal; in fact the most and the worst of them are imported from other countries. As regards Chicago you all know that I am an absolute stranger to your prosperous and enterprising city; and I do say that I ought to have all reason to hope that Chicago is not only one of our greatest cities, but also a good and godly city!

To continue: Church music so called is not only offensive by reason of the character of the singers and of its own nature, but it is sometimes grievously offensive by the content to which it occasions us. Large sums of money are spent to hire singers of the kind spoken of above; we just throw away our money on them, and still we have no money for a school wherein to teach our children their religion and to train them in the habits and manners of Christian life. Just think of it! We throw away money on Jews, infidels and freemasons, to give us music, from blaspheming minds and hearts, and we leave our children to starve spiritually! Is it not horrible? Whatever may be said for having the kind of singers and the lascivious music we have spoken about, this much I hold to be certain:—that no congregation is too poor to have a Christian School of its own, when it can afford to throw away money on such singers.

Another abuse is now the lengthening and now the curtailing of parts of the mass, to which our service is subjected. The Church has prescribed for all her celebrations and functions the proper prayers, psalms and litanies. For instance: In the dedicating and consecrating to God's service of a new church. It is a long service; but no deviation is allowed. Now you want us not to sing the *Miserere mi Deus*. Have mercy on me, O Lord! We must not cry out in the bitterness of our soul to God for mercy? Or, we must not sing the Litany of the Saints, and why? Why must we curtail here, leave out there? skip this, leave out that? Why? That paid singers may sing and shout their solos, that Mozart's Gloria may be sung, and time may be had for their wondrous Amens, for you have more Amens than there are words in the Gloria.

Such and many more being the abuses, does the Church remain silent? Does she let matters go on as they please? Oh, no, the Church has lately, through the Sacred Congregation of Rites, addressed a circular letter to all the bishops of Italy, ordering a reform within a month. The Third Plenary Council of Baltimore has embodied this circular in its decrees. So you see that the Church is not silent in these matters, I must give you a word of advice and caution; Don't ask more than the Church asks! It is difficult to do much in little missions; it is tiresome to always hear the same old tunes, but it is their best; therefore have patience with the little ones.

You are engaged in a good cause, but your work is only begun; still, you may be satisfied with your success, the need of a church musical reform is felt by bishops and, also, by the priests. Now, we have in this country no old established customs, no hampering laws, therefore there is nothing to hinder us by ecclesiastical authority from wiping out those abuses.

Now, what does the Church want? I need only remind you that Gregorian chant is the chant of the Church, not that Gregorian which is sung note by note, as you walk up or down a stairs, step by step, but as it has been sung in the old monastic schools with such great perfection.

Those who despise plain chant cannot sing it, they despise what they do not know. If we cannot have all the beautiful Gregorian, let us have a little of it, and that as nearly perfect as possible.

Then we have Cecilian music. It has a standing in God's house; that music that is based on plain chant. I must candidly confess I was prejudiced against your society, because I had heard your music rendered by incompetent singers, and, therefore, I thought your music dry and harsh and rough. But I am prejudiced no more, Cecilian music is soft and gentle and sweet; it leads to God, and is as near to what is meant by God's music in God's house as anything after Gregorian. Well, then, let us follow Rome, keep up the good work you have so well begun, sing not for glory nor for pay, but for love; unbought, unpaid, let us sing, rendering to God that what he has given us—our voices.

#### KELLY WILL RESIGN.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Minister Kelly will soon return to the United States. It is understood that he will resign his office and that he will not be appointed to another foreign mission.

#### A CARDINAL'S HAT FOR BOSTON.

ROME, Aug. 8.—It is rumored that John J. Williams, Catholic Archbishop of Boston, Mass., will be created a cardinal in December.

#### CARDINAL MANNING ON ENGLISH RELIGION.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Cardinal Manning, preaching at Portmouth to-day, said the unity of the Church of Rome was never more marked than now. He contrasted with this condition the condition of religion in England, where, he said, rival teachers whittled away the outlines of the truths they undertook to teach.

#### TRACKED TO SPAIN.

DUBLIN, August 6.—The detectives have now ascertained that Robert Farquharson, the defaulting Dublin manager of the Munster bank, fled for Spain on the night of his flight from this city.

#### THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

A MANIFESTO ISSUED BY THE MONTREAL BRANCH TO THE IRISHMEN OF CANADA.

The following is the manifesto which was adopted at the regular meeting of the Montreal branch of the Irish National League on Sunday:—

To the Irishmen of the Dominion of Canada:—

The Montreal branch of the Irish National League, in compliance with the wishes of the National leaders at home and of our own executive in America, takes this opportunity of addressing an earnest appeal to the Irishmen of the Dominion of Canada to do their share towards building up an Irish Parliamentary fund.

The time is opportune and the need is pressing. Ireland is about to enter upon the final stage of her prolonged struggle for her legislative rights and civil liberty. The fight of the Irish National party against the traditional enemy of their country has been waged in the face of tremendous odds; it has been an uphill fight, but it has been a progressive and winning one.

The happy results which have been accomplished so far are, no doubt, mainly due to the intelligence and patriotism of the Irish Parliamentary party and to the determination and union of the people; but it must also be recognized that the moral and material support brought to Ireland by the millions of her exiled sons and daughters has been no mean factor in the advancement of the National cause.

That support Irishmen everywhere have been ready and willing to extend to their motherland, and that support they must continue to give until the last vestige of oppressive legislation and of obnoxious officials is wiped out, and until the British Government is compelled to allow Irishmen to govern themselves.

Self-interest alone, not to speak of any patriotic motive, should dictate this course, for we must not forget that the higher and freer the position of Ireland in the family of nations, the more respected will be her children in foreign lands. We have experienced the reality of this truth in our own day. Since Ireland has been raised from her weak and wretched condition, and has, during the past few years, boldly asserted herself on the floor of the British Parliament, making her power and influence felt, even unto the overthrow of a powerful Government, her name has been more honored and respected, and the miserable traducers and vilifiers of every thing Irish have been almost completely silenced.

If the Irish party, controlling but a small portion of the National representation, could effect such remarkable results, what may not be expected from a united party, comprising eighty or ninety staunch and reliable members? Much, therefore, depends upon the outcome of the next general election. The increase in the number of National representatives must be accompanied by corresponding ability and unwavering devotion in the candidates to serve the country at all times and wherever the leader directs. But the very class of men best fitted to do Ireland valuable service as members of the House of Commons are mostly young men who have got to make their fortunes, and who would be unable to incur the expense of Parliamentary life in London. The payment of members has accordingly got to be faced in a patriotic and business like manner.

Mr. Parnell has declared the establishment of a Parliamentary Fund to be of the utmost urgency and necessary to the adequate success of the national movement. The illustrious Archbishop of Cashel, Dr. Croke, has given the project his high approval and his practical assistance. In Ireland, the United States and Australia, the Irish people have inaugurated the fund and have already sent in handsome contributions. Shall we in Canada do likewise? Shall the Irishmen of the Dominion stand with their brothers at home in this critical moment and aid them to carry the elections and send a united and triumphant party to the British House of Commons to dictate the terms and conditions of Home Rule for Ireland? We cannot and will not refuse to do so, if we desire to remain true to ourselves and to the old land.

This branch of the National League, therefore, calls upon every Irishman in the Dominion to contribute his share towards the Parliamentary fund, and thus aid in the speedy fruition of the National cause and in the speedy conquest of Ireland's rights.

H. J. CLORAN, President.  
T. BUCHANAN, Treasurer.  
J. B. LANE, Secretary.

P.S.—All subscriptions to the fund should be addressed to the treasurer, Mr. T. Buchanan, 888 Palace street, Montreal. All amounts received will be duly acknowledged through the columns of the press.

#### A FAMOUS MILLIONAIRE DEAD.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10.—Moro Phillips, a well known merchant, died at Monmouth house, Spring Lake, yesterday. He was well known in every part of Texas and throughout the States and Canada. He came to Philadelphia thirty years ago and established a business of manufacturing of chemicals that he subsequently developed to so large an extent. Among his most valuable possessions were a copper mine in Michigan and a phosphate mine in Canada. He was regarded as one of the richest men in Philadelphia, his fortune being estimated at \$10,000,000.

St. Thomas, August 7.—A horrible accident took place this afternoon at the railway crossing near the fair grounds whereby three persons lost their lives—Mr. Dempsey, of Hamilton, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Sanders, wife of Mr. Fred Sanders, lumber merchant, of this city, and her little six year old son. A train coming from Port Stanley struck their buggy, knocking it to splinters. Mrs. Sanders' body was found twenty yards from the crossing with her head completely severed from the body. It came to the aid on the cowcatcher dead. Mr. Dempsey's body seventy-five yards from the crossing with his extinct, but not badly mutilated.

THE DEAD HERO.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, August 4.—His family in a group and alone, last night took their final farewell of the remains of the dead general. At half-past eight this morning the doors of the Grant cottage were thrown open and a stream of victors poured in steadily for over an hour.

THE TRIALS AT REGINA.

WINNIPEG, August 5.—Father Andrew walked on his knees in the morning, and asked him to announce his resignation as a Protestant against his convictions. Riel had written to U. S. Consul Taylor, of this city, stating his plans for peopling the North-West in seventh.

RECEPTION OF THE REMAINS OF GEN GRANT IN NEW YORK.

ALBANY, August 5.—The trustees of the Capitol have adopted a resolution that a memorial tablet be struck in the pavement of the Capitol, suitably inscribed in commemoration of the lying-in-state of the remains of Gen. Grant. Fully 77,000 people viewed the body to day as it lay in state before being escorted to the depot.

MICHAEL DAVITT A FREE MAN.

DUBLIN, July 22.—A public meeting was held in Dublin for the purpose of congratulating Mr. Michael Davitt on the expiration of his term of imprisonment. The Lord Mayor presided, and amongst those present was Mr. Alexander Richardson, a prominent American journalist, who delivered the following speech:—

BISHOP CLERY'S WINCHESTER.

On his arrival here, the Bishop met by a large concourse of the parishioners in carriages, who went as far as Connaught about four miles from Winchester. His Lordship was accompanied by Father O'Brien, Morrisburg; Fox, O'Connell, Fitzpatrick, Minnesota, and Father Twohey, who had been in the procession attracted considerable attention. Confirmation was held in the church; it was a grand affair, a large number received Confirmation. The girls' school, under the direction of the Bishop, they were dressed in white and black. Father Twohey delivered a splendid and eloquent discourse. Many Protestants were present. After entering the church the following address, written by P. Jordan, Esq., postmaster of Connaught, and read by Mr. James Hughes, teacher, was presented to His Lordship, to which he made an appropriate and suitable reply, and expressed his approbation of priest and people. Father Twohey's lecture was highly appreciated by all present, as he is an eloquent and logical speaker.

Listen to your wife.

The Manchester Guardian, June 18th, 1885, says: "Looking on the wooden ways! With clumps of rhododendrons and great masses of May blossoms!" "There was an interesting group included one who had been a 'Cotton spinner' but was now so 'Faintly'!! "That he could only bear to lie in a reclining position."

THE GENERAL'S NAME.

The following letter is published which would seem to show that the country has been worshipping a hero under a wrong name. It is written by General Hancock, a friend of the dead soldier, and is dated Executive Mansion, Washington, December 23, 1874.

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THE SERVICE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Grant memorial service in Westminster Abbey this afternoon was an imposing event. The edifice was crowded with a congregation nearly every member of which was a more or less distinguished person. The whole space of the choir and under the latter was allotted to Americans, from whom applications had been received for over 1,100 tickets.

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A SOUTHERN TRIBUTE.

In response to an invitation to participate in the ceremonies, Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee sent the following telegram:—

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ALEXANDRIA, Va., August 3.

Your telegram received. I accept the position because by so doing I can testify my re-

DR. LOW'S PLEASANT WORM SYRUP.

DR. LOW'S PLEASANT WORM SYRUP is a safe and reliable worm remedy for all worms afflicting children or adults.

ALWAYS REQUIRED—A good cathartic medicine.

NATIONAL PILLS will not disappoint you.

A NATIONAL EVIL.

There is no question but that Dyspepsia is the national disease of our country, and when complicated with diseases of the Liver and Kidneys is the cause of untold misery.

THE LIBERALS UNABLE TO AGREE.

LONDON, August 6.—Leading members of the late Cabinet are conferring on their electoral programs. The greatest difficulty has arisen in connection with the land question.

ADVERTISING CONTRACTS MADE FOR THIS PAPER.

which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS McORMICK BROS., CHICAGO, ILL.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Does wonderful cures of kidney diseases and liver complaints. Why? Because it acts on the liver, bowels and kidneys at the same time.

KIDNEY WORT. DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS. Why? Because it cleanses the system of poisonous humors that develop in kidney and urinary diseases.

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT-WILD STRAWBERRY CURES CHOLERA CHOLERA INFANTUM DIARRHOEA AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

ATHLETICS.

THE IRISH TEAM FOR CANADA. This is what sport, of Dublin, has to say about the Irish team to compete in the annual games of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Association...

WEAKNESS OF MINOR BODY.

Palpitation of the heart and depression of spirits are quickly relieved by Hamilton's Quinine Wine and Iron. See that you get "Hamilton's," the original and genuine.

OHIO'S MATRIMONIAL COACH-MAN.

DIED AFTER MARRYING FIFTEEN WOMEN. Columbus, Ohio, August 5.—A noted con-artist died in the State Prison here yesterday. His name, or rather the name under which he was sentenced, was Charles Neuville. He was sent from Toledo last December for seven years for pigmyism. His father was an Englishman and his mother a Russian countess. He was a young man when he came to America, and he had not been long here before he had married fifteen different women. The last one was a daughter of Charles J. Whitney, a wealthy resident of Detroit, and the manager of the Standard Theatre, Chicago. With this young lady he eloped to Toledo.

THE A. M. SULLIVAN FUND.

LETTER FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX. His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel has received the following letter from the Archbishop of Halifax:—

TO HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL: Mr. Lord Archbishop, I enclose a draft on Williams, Deacon & Co., London, for £25 5s 6d sterling, towards the A. M. Sullivan Memorial Fund. This amount was collected from the laity and a few of the clergy in this city. Owing to our many losses the offering is small, but our admiration of the late Mr. Sullivan and our desire for true freedom for Ireland are not to be measured by it. Congratulating you, my Lord Archbishop, on the noble stand you have taken and upheld, I remain fraternally yours,

H. O'BRIEN, Archbishop of Halifax.

RESTLESSNESS, MORBID ANXIETY, AND FREQUENT DISPOSITION, ARE USUALLY MET WITH IN THE DYSPEPTIC.

These mental infirmities show how close is the connection between brain and stomach. Their most beneficial remedy for Cholera, Dysentery, Cramps, and other summer complaints, is also remedial for Biliousness, Constipation and Impurity of the Blood.

ON THE RISE.

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

ONE BETTER.

There is no more wholesome or delicious fruit on earth than the Wild Strawberry, and there is no more beneficial remedy for Cholera, Dysentery, Cramps, and other summer complaints of infants and adults, than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

A HEARTY ENDORSEMENT.

The people, the press and the profession all heartily endorse the merits of Burdock Blood Bitters as the best Blood and Liver regulator and purifying tonic now in use.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

are safe, sure and speedy to remove worms from children or adults.

A CAMPAIGN SECRET GIVEN AWAY.

In the campaign of 1884 the two candidates for governor in a "pivotal" Western State struggled for a series of joint, dis-creetious. Both "men" were popular, both of fine appearance and were orators, that the contest between them promised to be a magnificent one. For several weeks the scales balanced evenly.

NORTHWESTERN NEWS.

AN AGED JESUIT PRIEST DEAD.—A COLORED WOMAN'S END. WINNIPEG, Man., August 4.—Rev. Father Tissot, vicar-general of St. Boniface, died at the Archbishop's palace at two o'clock this morning. For several years past he has been a sufferer from various diseases, and for the last two or three years has been almost entirely confined to his room. Deceased was a member of the order of Jesuits. He was born and educated in Normandy, France, came to this country when comparatively a young man and spent a large portion of his life doing mission work among the aborigines of the Northwest. He was sixty years of age.

A SENSATIONAL OCCURRENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—An occurrence of a very mysterious nature took place a few nights ago at Lord Romney's town residence, which has been pretty well preserved as a secret. Lady Romney, nee Lady Frances Augusta Constance Rawdon-Hastings, daughter of the second Marquis of Hastings, a co-heiress to the Barony of Grey de Ruthyn, was married in 1863. Returning home late from a ball she ordered her servant to bring her a bottle of seltzer water, and proceeded to drink the apparently innocuous and refreshing beverage, but immediately discovered that there was something radically wrong, for the first mouthful produced a burning sensation that alarmed her, as well as causing intense pain. Though frantic from the agony she was suffering, she sufficient presence of mind to administer to herself an emetic, and she has now so far recovered as to be able to appear in public. Analysis has shown that the supposed seltzer water was nothing less than sulphuric acid. The bottle was one of quantity purchased in the ordinary course from a well-known tradesman, and the mystery of the presence of the deadly stuff admits of no explanations except such as are better left unwritten.

THE STORY OF A BRACELET.

LONDON, August 5.—An action brought by a West End jeweller against Colonel Prikling, son Blake, commanding the Suffolk Yeomanry Cavalry, and master of the Surrey manor, for the price of a padlock bracelet made to order, revealed quite a romance. A few weeks ago the gallant colonel went to the Comedy theatre, and amidst the bevy of beauties dispersing their charms beneath the lime light, Miss Florence Clifford made an impression upon his susceptible heart. He sought the stage entrance, was admitted, obtained an introduction, and was so charmed by the Comedy chorister that he bought her a padlock bracelet. Unfortunately the bracelet did not exactly fit Miss Clifford's shapely arm, and the gallant colonel took it back to the West End Jeweller to have it altered. Subsequently Miss Clifford called for it and took it away. Whether affairs between Col. Blake and the beauty did not prosper has not been divulged, but when the jeweller presented his bill, the officer declined settling up for the trinket, denying his liability on the ground that it had been delivered to the lady without his authority. The magistrate, however, decided against him, and Miss Clifford's joy in the possession of the bracelet without the encumbrance of the colonel.

THE IRISH BANKS.

DUBLIN, Aug. 4.—At both the Cork and Dublin meetings of depositors and shareholders in the Munster bank, held yesterday, it was decided to sanction a voluntary liquidation of the bank's affairs. A committee of directors was appointed to complete the work of liquidation. Philip Callan, M.P. for Louth, has given notice in the House of Commons of a motion to call attention to the relations between the Government and the Bank of Ireland, in view of that institution's refusal to extend aid to the crippled Munster bank.

THE SECRET OF PARIS DRESSMAKING.

INTERVIEW WITH M. WORTH, JR. PARIS, Aug. 3.—Curiosity is much excited and pleasant revelations are naturally expected at the coming trial of Worth, the famous dressmaker, and of Mr. Gerak, of the Telegraph, for libel. The partial publication of the Dressmakers' Black List has whetted the public appetite for scandal. But the public appetite will be disappointed, for the plaintiffs, Mme. Alcaud-Jouan and M. Stubenrauch will not appear in person, and the debates will turn upon dry legal technicalities.

THE BLACK LIST.

Knowing this a correspondent has interviewed both parties to the quarrel. He first called at Worth's great house in the Rue de la Paix. "Is M. Worth in?" M. Worth was not at home, but the informant meant M. Worth, Jr. The former is in Switzerland, and the latter, and rumors says he will soon be made a baron. "Step this way," said a carefully dressed gentleman of about thirty-two, with a neatly trimmed mustache and whiskers. The correspondent stepped "that way" in the private office, and M. Worth followed. He said: "In the first place, it is a mere blackmailing affair. In the next, though the name of Worth has been made so prominent, it does not specially concern either my father or myself. We do not even know the persons prosecuting. I merely act as the mouthpiece of twenty-one members, representing a syndicate of one hundred and eighty or two hundred dressmakers. I think it only fair that stress should be laid on these facts, as we have been much damaged by the very personal articles published about us lately. People talk much nonsense about us, however. You hear of dresses that cost \$1,500 or \$2,000. I venture to say that not four dresses in the city ever made any such price. Naturally I put less stress on the question. If you come to lace I have dresses up to \$25,000. But you might as well speak of jewels as lace. Just before the Prince de Sagan's ball we had several million francs' worth of jewels in the house.

A TYRANNICAL RECTOR.

RAISES A STORM OVER THE EXCOMMUNICATION OF AN OLD FARMER. NEW YORK, August 4.—The Herald, London telegram says church and state divorce promises to be a burning question at the coming elections. Both Church and clergy, by their conduct, are almost daily helping the radical cry of "Divorce the Church and State." The newspapers continue to bring charges against members of the clergy for drunkenness and in some cases loose morals on the one hand and bigotry and clerical oppression on the other. Yesterday a most flagrant case, belonging to the latter category, came to the surface in the parish of Lahamstone, in the county of Norfolk, twenty miles east of Norwich. The parish has 1,300 inhabitants. The value of the living is £1,000 annually, almost a sovereign per head of the population. The incumbent is an Oxford man, imbued with the ecclesiastical spirit of the age of the Stuarts. His name is Coke Adams, and he has been rector since 1876. In his congregation an old farmer, well to do, named Payne, aged eighty-two years old, of patriarchal appearance and beloved by his neighbors, is suffering somewhat from the infirmities of age. Latterly he did not go to church, though for half a century he was a regular communicant, nor would he see the rector, to whom, it is said, he had taken a valentudinary dislike. The rector last week wrote to Patriarch Payne a letter, telling him: "I feel it my painful duty to pronounce you out of church communion," and concluding, much after the fashion of an assize judge, who has donned the black cap and is sentencing a murderer, "and I pray God to save your soul."

A FOOLHARDY FEAT.

COWBOYS RIDING OVER A PLANK ONE HUNDRED FEET HIGH. A gentleman who came in on the Northern Pacific Railroad yesterday adds another to the list of startling "cowboy stories of the wild west." When the train stopped at Medina, the headquarters of the Marquis of Mores and Theodore Roosevelt, some of a dozen cowboys, mounted on their typical horses of the plains, were cutting all kinds of capers and giving a sort of free show for the edification and amusement of the citizens and passengers. The boys had just come in from a round up, and were flush with money and considerably flushed with Dakota tangefoot. The railroad bridge which spans the Little Missouri river at this point is at least 100 feet above the surface of the water. To enable footmen to cross a narrow plank-walk—not more than two feet wide—is laid along on the ties, from shore to shore, in the center of the bridge. It requires steady nerve for a man to make the trip successfully, without losing his balance and falling through between the ties into the river far below, which, of course, would mean certain death. Two of the cowboys, more reckless than their companions, rode their horses upon the track at a rapid gait, and then, in single file, dashed on the bridge and made for the other side, living along the narrow plank walk just as if they were racing across the prairie after an obstreperous bovine.

TWO PUBLIC MEN.

DEATH OF HON. W. H. DICKSON AND HON. E. A. VAIL. The St. Catharines Journal announces the death of Hon. Walter H. Dickson. The deceased was of Scottish descent, and a son of the late Hon. William Dickson, a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. He was born in 1805. He was married twice, his second wife still surviving him. His first wife was a Miss Genle, and after her decease he married a Mrs. Armstrong. He was called to the bar in 1830. He sat for Niagara in the Canada Assembly from 1844 to 1847, and was a life member of the Legislative Council of Canada from February, 1855, until the union. He was appointed to the Senate in 1867. By his first wife he had six sons and four daughters. His eldest son is Galt. The second son, Walter, resides in Galt. The third and fourth sons, J. Galt and Robert, entered the army, but did not remain long in the service. The youngest son, Arthur, was drowned in Niagara when about 18 or 20 years of age. Shortly after his second marriage deceased sold his homestead and resided in the town of Niagara, and two or three years ago resigned his position as Senator. He was a Conservative in politics. The St. John Globe reports the death of Hon. E. A. Vail, M. L. C., for more than twenty years a member of the House of Assembly of that province. He was a son of the late John C. Vail, Registrar of deeds for King's County, and a grandson of Rev. Oliver Arnold, a prominent clergyman of the diocese of New Brunswick. Dr. Vail studied medicine at Edinburgh, and graduated at Glasgow university in 1827. He was first elected to the legislature in 1837, and served until 1867. He filled the Speakership in 1836 and 1867. On the confederation question, to which he was opposed, he was defeated, but was returned in 1870, and held the seat ever since, until the present year when he went into the Legislative Council. In 1870 he was again elected Speaker. On the formation of the present administration he was called to a seat in the Government.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dyer's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with its accompanying apparatus, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

WEDDING BELLS.

At Eganville, on July 27th, Mr. James Coathway, of Bridgeport, Michigan, was united in marriage to Miss Kate Ann O'Neill, one of the most popular and highly accomplished young ladies of that vicinity. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. M. Byrne, P. P., V. G. After the ceremony the wedding party proceeded to the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Jeremiah O'Neill, where they partook of an excellent repast. The afternoon was joyously spent in tripping the light fantastic until 8 o'clock, when all started for Cobden, where the happy couple took the evening train. They will be absent for some time on their wedding tour to the States. After their return Mr. Coathway intends to make his home in Canada. The presents to the bride were numerous, elegant and of great value.

THE ROMAN USE OF NOBLE TYPE TO MARK THEIR POTTERY AND ENDORSE THEIR BOOKS.

Persons of weakly constitution derive from Northern & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda a degree of vigor obtainable from no other source, and it has proved itself a most efficient protection to those troubled with a hereditary tendency to consumption. Mr. Bird, Druggist, of Westport, says: "I knew a man whose case was considered hopeless, and by the use of three bottles of this Emulsion his weight was increased twenty pounds."

Mrs. Chas. Smith, of James, Ohio, writes: "I have used every remedy for Sick Headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest."

Paper bottles are now being made in Paris, and are being built up out of sheets of paper, somewhat after the fashion of rocket cases. The cementing material is a mixture of blood-albumen, lime and alum. Neither water nor alcohol has any action on such bottles.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

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 glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the morning, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the sides and back? Is there any fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarged? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the 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 cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing 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, A. 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.

SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.

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

Sir,—Being 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,

(Signed) R. Tompkins. 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. Peterborough, November 29th, 1881.

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

I am, Sir, yours truly,

Mr. A. J. White, William Brent, Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882. Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with dyspepsia, 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, (Signed) John H. Lightfoot, 15th August, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yntaburg, W. Va., 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 describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence. Faithfully yours, (Signed) Vincent A. Wills, Chemist-Dentist, 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 medicine possible.

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

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so 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.

M. C. Elanders, the Kendall, N. Y., astronomer, has a moon theory of his own. He claims that during the recent eclipse the semi-transparency of the moon was made quite evident by means of a telescope, sun spots being discerned through the moon's disk.

CAUTION TO DAIRYMEN.

Ask for WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR, and take no other. BEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for every other one is liable to become rancid and spoil the butter into which it is put. If you cannot get it, write to us at Burlington, Vt., to know where and how to get it without extra expense. Thousands of tests have been made, and they always prove it the best.

The largest dock in the world is at St. John, N. F. It is 600 feet long, at the top 558 feet long upon the line of keel blocking and 132 feet wide, and the drift over gate still 25 feet at high tide.

There is to be a total eclipse of the sun on September 9 of the present year. The only land from which the phase of totality will be visible is the shores of Cook's Strait, in New Zealand.

To ease heartburn from smoking took some of the ashes to the tongue.

THE TRUE WITNESS... THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISERS... A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in 'THE TRUE WITNESS'...

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS... Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office.

NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRIOR OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE...

WEDNESDAY... AUGUST 12, 1885

THE foreign trade of Canada during the past fiscal year has been unusually weak and restricted. Its value has fallen short of that of 1883 4 by more than thirty-five million dollars.

THE appointment of Mr. Thomas White, M.P., to a position in the Dominion Cabinet, has given general satisfaction to all parties.

LIMERICK has won the day. Lord Carnarvon, the new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, has withdrawn Spencer's proclamation against the city of the violated treaty which had been issued because of its refusal to pay the extra tax assessed against it on account of extra police employed to suppress the liberties of the citizens.

THE consular service of the United States has, for the last three years, paid into the treasury an annual average surplus of about \$500,000 after all expenses connected with the service were paid.

THE Irish members claim to have secured proof of the implication of high Government officials in the case of the woman Jeffries, the notorious procuress, and are making strenuous efforts to draw the attention of the House of Commons to the facts.

CARDINAL MANNING, who is one of the best authorities on the social and religious questions of the day, says that the unity of the Catholic Church throughout the world was never more marked than now, while other religions are continually splitting up.

OUR esteemed contemporary La Presse has a mystery which it would like to have cleared up. Lord Melgund, private secretary of the Governor-General, and during the North-West troubles chief of Gen. Middleton's staff, was present with the forces on the afternoon

of the 8th of June at the battle of "Batoche." In the evening of the same day he left for Ottawa. The following day he was at Humboldt, 40 miles from Batoche, where he appeared to be greatly excited, and was telling right and left to everyone that wanted to listen to him that Gen. Middleton was hemmed in by the rebels.

The question is now asked: What could have been the motives for his abrupt departure?

A JOKE AND AN UPRAOR.

THE following incident will show how sensitive the popular feeling is over the fate of Louis Riel. At one of the public places of amusement last evening an innocent actress ventured to crack a joke at the expense of the half-breed leader.

THE MASS MEETING.

PROBABLY the most imposing and largest demonstration ever witnessed in the metropolis of the Dominion was the mass meeting of citizens held yesterday afternoon on the Champ de Mars to protest against the trial of Louis Riel and to denounce the verdict and the sentence which condemned the prisoner to death.

ERRINGTON AND GLADSTONE EXPOSED.

MORE of Mr. Gladstone's double-dealing and treachery was exposed in the English House of Commons, last night. Mr. William O'Brien, who unearthed the abominations of Dublin Castle, and tore the veil off the crimes of Earl Spencer and his minions, has also been the successful investigator into the machinations of the late Liberal Government.

DECEIVED BY A PETITION.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has just been made the victim of a base deception by his own party friends, which will have for effect to destroy the usefulness of petitions that are got up in behalf of office seekers.

more highly recommended than the rest, and his endorsement for the vacant judgeship was so unusually large and honorable that the President had no hesitation in making the appointment in preference to all others.

FOREIGN PRISON GATES OPEN INTO CANADA.

Pauper immigration is bad, but the importation of criminals is worse. Canadian hospitality and Canadian acres may be very large and open to a good many classes of people, but neither one nor the other are wide enough to receive the refuse of European prison life.

THE RISE OF THE ENGLISH WORKING CLASSES.

THE important result of the Franchise and Redistribution measures, by which some two millions of votes have been added to the electorate of Great Britain, and which will come into practical operation in November next, will be a radical change in the composition of the House of Commons.

General Grant—obscure, silent, unprosperous, unambitious—had said, if any one had predicted that he would become President and one of the foremost men of the day, the prophecy would have seemed extravagantly ridiculous.

The increased political power bestowed on the working classes will help to effect this change and to level the barriers between the classes, while the agitation of questions affecting aristocratic interests and the frequent collisions between capital and labor will strongly tend to disrupt the cloud which has kept the lower in subjection to the upper classes.

THE GAME OF "DIVIDE AND CONQUER" PLAYED OUT.

THE eagerness with which rumors imputing to Michael Davitt dissatisfaction with Mr. Parnell and his Parliamentary programme are seized by the enemies of the Irish cause leads them into very strange and false positions.

THE RIEL TRIAL AND VERDICT IMPUGNED.

To hang Riel would be the gravest political blunder that the Government could commit, for it is a question if the Confederation could stand the strain of his execution.

hardships growing out of the old land system—like the redress of many other injustices and injuries resulting from Ireland's subjection to alien rulers—must be left to an Irish Parliament, chosen by the whole body of the people, and clothed with plenary powers of local legislation.

THE FRENCH VISITORS.

THE Rev. Curé Labelle, the indefatigable apostle of colonization, is about to return from France with a number of distinguished citizens of the French Republic.

A GEM FROM THE DAILY WITNESS.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Daily Witness, actually wants to know if Mr. Parnell is really going to give the subscribers to his funds a statement of what he is trying to gain for Ireland.

and who actually lay wagers that the prisoner will be hung? This is a blot on Canada's name which must be wiped out swiftly and thoroughly.

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"Infinity." Do you know we really agree with the Witness; that, if the subscribers to and promoters of Mr. Parnell's fund had any idea that all the glories of infinity would disappear from their vision if this statement were given, they would be fully justified in declining to ask for it, or, if they had it already, that they should make every effort to forget it, for who would suffer all the glories of infinity to be taken from their vista, by a simple statement of what Mr. Parnell is trying to gain for Ireland. There is too much happiness in having the glories of infinity in one's vista to have it rudely interfered with by a commonplace statement. We regret that space will not allow us to further enjoy the editorial comedy of the "only religious daily," and we reluctantly conclude, by quoting the final passage of its idiotic production:—"Mr. Parnell, though as a man of the brutal Saxon blood he probably knows pretty well what he himself wants, knows also that if the aims of his agitation were limited or bound to anything the people could understand they would drop him at once."

**RIEL DEFENDED**

**BY AN IMPOSING MEETING OF CITIZENS ON THE CHAMP DE MARS.**

A mass meeting of French Canadians, and others interested in the Riel trial, was held yesterday afternoon on the Champ de Mars, where there had assembled a vast crowd of people, the number of whom at one time was fully 10,000, but as many left after remaining half an hour or more, giving place to others, it is estimated that over 15,000 people must have been present during the meeting. A platform had been erected in rear of the Court House and was decorated with French flags. Among those on the platform were Dr. Lachapelle, Messrs. E. Poirier, L. O. David, Hon. B. Lafontaine, Q. C., H. C. St. Pierre, Chas. Champagne, Joseph Duhamel, Aids. Robert, Genereux, Grenier and Beauséjour, J. Leduc, M. Moutet, Theophile Hudon, Chas. de Lorimier, Dr. Marcell, St. Eustache, and many others. Dr. Lachapelle was elected chairman and M. E. Poirier secretary.

The chairman read letters of regret from Hon. Mr. Turcot, Mr. LeBlanc, M. P., of Laval, and a number of others. He then introduced Mr. L. O. David, who endeavored to impress upon his audience that the meeting had nothing whatever to do with politics, religion or nationality, but merely to ask for justice for Riel, who had no other libel reason by the predicament in which he had been placed. The loyalists displayed by the 65th and the French Canadians in general entitled them to appeal to English speaking people for fair play. He knew there was an ill-feeling among a certain section of the population against the half-breeds simply on account of their French descent. French Canadians were the natural protectors of the half-breeds, and should do what they could to save Riel, who was the instrument rather than the chief of the Metis. Their forefathers had rebelled in 1837, and had been the means of obtaining for us our liberty, and this last rebellion would probably secure to the half-breeds the same rights. The people of Montreal should not forget that the 65th had been grossly insulted and their flag termed a rag. They should not forget that same rag had stood by England in the Crimea, and would perhaps be required when England again got into trouble with Russia. Riel had been hanged in effigy in Winnipeg and Ottawa, and further, when the Halifax Battalion was leaving here to express their thanks for the courteous treatment they had received was by singing "We'll hang Riel," and other songs insulting to French Canadians. Riel did not receive a constitutional trial, as there were only six men on the jury and the trial was conducted by a stipendiary magistrate instead of a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench. The former was removable at the pleasure of the Government, and so was liable to be influenced by them. Besides, the offence was a political one, and should not be visited with capital punishment. Lee, Jefferson Davis and the other confederate officers were guilty of a similar offence in the United States, but they were not hanged, and we ought to take a lesson from the great republic. The rebels of 1837 were hanged, but a years later statues were erected in their honor and it was always the same with political offenders. He finished up by asking for subscriptions to appeal to the highest tribunal in the Empire.

Mr. Charles DeLorimier said they must do all in their power to save Riel. It was not from the Government that Riel need expect his liberty, but from the Queen, who has the power to pardon. The rebellion had been precipitated by Major Crozier, who it was held that the first shot. Riel's trial had been rushed through in a few hours, and sentenced to expiate his offence on the scaffold, and in view of this no class of the population could refrain from helping to get his pardon. The people in England held it as a principle that every one should get fair play, and they were not likely to depart from that principle. The voice of the people never went unheard when it was addressed to the Queen.

Hon. R. Lafontaine, Q. C., said if Riel were guilty of high treason, he must suffer the consequences; but he did not believe him guilty. The half-breeds had sent petition after petition, but the only reply they received was in the shape of a body of police who fired on them, and in desperation they felt themselves obliged to defend themselves. The trial of Riel was a minister of Riel, and he asked their help, but as a British subject, and Great Britain like a good mother, looked after all her children without respect to origin or descent.

Mr. Charles Champagne said the whole country, and especially the province of Quebec, was like a train of gunpowder over this question. He recounted all the grievances of the half-breeds since 1869 to show that the trouble had been brewing for twenty years back. If Riel was insane it was from the treatment he had received.

Dr. Marcell said he was getting up a statue to Dr. O'Brien, the patriot of 1837, and to be consistent he had to give his support to the movement to cut the rope that was hanging Riel. It would be a political crime to hang him. An olding he said that Gabriel Dumont had only twenty men under his command at Batouche to face several hundred soldiers, but if the latter had been drawn from the 65th they would have met the Metis men for man.

Mr. Joseph Duhamel said that when England pardoned the Zulus who fought against her she should be equally generous, when the half-breeds were concerned.

Mr. Poirier said that the half-breeds had been asking since 1878 to have their lands surveyed and divided, but their demands were persistently refused, although the same thing was done for immigrants. A commission

had now been appointed to examine their claims, and they had it not been done before.

Mr. H. St. Pierre and Mr. Christian also delivered short addresses, after which the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Moved and supported by Ald. Grenier, Genereux, Beauséjour, Proulx, Jeanotte, Dubuc, Rainville and Ferrand, and Messrs. E. LeBlanc, M. P., Hon. R. Lafontaine, L. O. David, J. M. Papezian, A. Trudeau, L. H. Fréchet, B. Bastien, Beauséjour and Normandeau:

Whereas, the English and French half-breeds of the North-West have for years demanded the restoration of the wrongs of which they have been complaining;

Whereas, the Government has, since the beginning of the trouble, acknowledged the justice of their claims by sending to their commissioners with instructions to redress their wrongs;

Whereas, the Government has been the instrument rather than the leader of the movement, the half-breeds having been obliged to apply to the Government for justice and hindered him from doing so;

Whereas, his trial has taken place before a tribunal which was not constituted in accordance with the law, and which is a tribunal not only illegal in its jurisdiction in the matter of high treason, but also in its constitution;

Whereas, the mental condition of Riel justifies the belief that he is not always responsible for his acts nor for the crimes of which he is accused in a political offence, and the execution of the sentence of death in such a case would be the result of prejudice and fanaticism, and will be fatal to the harmony of a community so mixed as ours;

Whereas, a subscription has been opened immediately to afford Louis Riel the means to carry his case before a higher court and one more worthy of consideration, and that in the meantime the constitutional means be adopted to prevent the execution of his sentence;

The meeting adjourned about 8 o'clock.

**MEETING AT LONGUEUIL.**

The Mayor of Longueuil, Mr. B. Normandin, at the request of a number of the townspeople, convened a meeting at the City Hall yesterday to "take into consideration affairs in the North-West, and the pardon of Louis Riel." The Mayor presided, and there was a large attendance.

Mr. Rouillard proposed, and Mr. Lallumiere seconded, the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Considering that the English and French half-breeds of the North-West have for a number of years demanded in vain redress of their grievances, and that they have been carried away beyond lawful and constitutional methods; considering that the Government at the commencement of the troubles recognized that the claims were just, as they appointed a commission to enquire into them; considering that Louis Riel was the instrument of the rebellion rather than the chief, as is shown by the fact that half-breeds went to the United States and urged him to champion their cause, although he was anxious not to return to Canada; considering that his trial was an illegal one, as the court had no jurisdiction to try a case of high treason; considering that there are doubts of Riel's sanity, and that in Britain it is not usual to execute persons found guilty of such an offence, he resolved that a petition be sent to the Imperial and Canadian Governments to obtain Louis Riel's pardon, and that Mr. Benoit and Dr. Martel, members for the county, be requested to use their influence to have the prayer of the petition granted."

The following supported the resolutions: Messrs. Lucier, Larose, Dupuis, Chagnon and Bourgeois.

The Mayor explained that the meeting was non-political, and that Ruge and Bleu were invited to take action to have Riel's sentence commuted.

Mr. Rouillard, proprietor of *L'Impartial*, advocated an appeal direct to the Imperial Government. He said that Riel had broken the laws of Canada and he was now to suffer the penalty, but his trial was against the spirit of Magna Charta, and he believed the English Government would not permit the life of one of its subjects to be sacrificed under such circumstances.

The proceedings terminated quietly.

OTTAWA, Aug. 7.—Hon. Wm. MacDougall publishes another article in a local paper questioning the constitutionality of the jury that tried and convicted Riel. He says that "the contention of those who object to Riel's trial as unconstitutional is that a trial for treason must be before a Judge of Assize and before a jury of twelve men, selected as jurors are ordinarily selected and subject to the same right of challenge. Riel was tried before a stipendiary magistrate and not a judge of assize, before six jurors and not twelve. The jury was selected from a list specially prepared by the Crown and not in the ordinary way, and the indications are that the Government deliberately chose this illegal and unconstitutional mode of procedure with the intention of letting Riel escape. Not only then, was the selection of a stipendiary magistrate wrong, but the mode of selecting the jury was wrong also. It is an outrage that the whole ordinary mode of procedure in conducting a trial by jury should be set aside in a trial so important as this. It was monstrous that the Crown should be allowed to pack a jury list by excluding all half-breeds and to select the jurors from districts other than that affected by the trial. This is a gross violation of the ordinary conception of a trial by jury. Then, again, there were only six jurors, not twelve, and a verdict instead of twelve. Well might then a jury sarcastically tell the Court, he was tried Riel sarcastically tell the Court, he cannot afford to have his future content disturbed by any portion of her population believing that Riel died as a martyr. The pressure brought upon the Government will be so strong as to compel it to grant Riel a brief respite. The country cannot afford to run in the case of Riel any such risk as was run in the case of Connors."

**CHILDREN HAVE NO RIGHTS.**

APA RENT'S POWER TO EXCLUDE HIS CHILDREN FROM THE BENEFITS OF HIS WILL.

A case possessing considerable interest, appealed from the Quebec Court of Queen's Bench, has been decided by the Privy Council. Mr. William Macrea, who was collector of onstoms at the port of St. Johns, Quebec, by will devised his property, amounting to \$34,500, "for the use, benefit and behoof of the children, the issue of the present or any future marriage of his son John Octavius Moore, in such proportions as the said son shall desire by his last will and testament." John Moore, who died in May, 1881, left four children, by his first marriage and one child, Humphrey, by his second marriage. By his will he divided the property between his four children by his first marriage, but did not leave any thing to the child of his second marriage. An action was brought to set aside the will on the grounds that while the testator had the power of appointing the property at large, all were entitled to a share, and no child could be entirely excluded. Mr. Justice Tarrance sustained this view, and declared the child Humphrey entitled to one-fifth of the property. The Court of Queen's Bench, in appeal, the four judges being unanimous, reversed Judge Tarrance's decision; holding that John O. Moore had not only the right of appointment between all his children, but also the power to exclude the others. Their lordships in giving judgment said the

decision of the Court of Queen's Bench for Lower Canada was correct, and their lordships could advise Her Majesty to affirm it, and the appellant must pay the cost of the appeal.

**AN EMIGRANT'S EXPERIENCE.**

THE SAD FATE OF POOR IRISH FAMILIES.

On Friday evening an emigrant family, consisting of a man, his wife and three very small children, all from the city of Cork, Ireland, were set down penniless, friendless and desolate on the platform of the Bonaventure station. According to the man's story, he was piloted to the Dominion immigration office, and the officials directed him to the St. George's Home as a refuge for the night. The poor Irish family scrambled up to the home, but their speech betrayed them, and they were refused admittance because they were not English. At last they managed to get shelter in a boarding house on Cathedral street. The emigrant claimed that he had made an arrangement with the landlady for a night's lodging, supper and breakfast for all, at the price of \$2, but the boarding house keeper claimed that her arrangement was only for the supper and lodgings. At any rate, after she had received the \$2, and the emigrant family had eaten their breakfast, she claimed another dollar. This was refused, and after a skirmish, in which the emigrant proved himself a man of ready wit, he, with his wife and little ones, started down St. James street. The landlady followed in rapid chase, and her screams of unintelligible wrath brought the police to her aid. They arrested the poor emigrant, hauled him in before a sergeant, searched him as tenderly as policemen generally do, and found thirty-five cents. He says—poor deluded emigrant—that the police tore his clothing, broke buttons, and hurt him in conducting this search, but that revealed his hidden store of wealth, but of course he could not know that the Montreal city police force, according to their own statement, never misse anybody but are themselves misused. This thirty-five cents, the last copper possessed by this family of five souls, the landlady was graciously pleased to accept in full for her claim, and the police sergeant, with the consent of the prisoner, of course, hauled it over. Now this poor emigrant did not know anything about the Montreal police force, and he felt aggrieved that upon his very first day in the new land he should be put under arrest, so he enquired the way to the Central station, and with his little family tramped down there and complained to the chief himself. The chief heard his story, sent for the sergeant, and after hearing his side of the story, sent the emigrant family off to the street and confided his dislike of all persons who had fault with anything, especially the police, to the reporters who were present. It is fortunate that the night was warm, so that these poor children will not die of cold tonight in this hospitable, generous, warm-hearted "Canada of ours."

**CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.**

THE ANNUAL MEETING IN TORONTO—THE RETIRING PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—THE ARRIVAL IN MONTREAL.

TORONTO, Aug. 4.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association to-day, the retiring president, Mr. Pattullo, delivered an able address, in which he referred at some length to the flourishing condition generally of both provincial and local journals. He declared that it should be the fixed aim of every journalist to make his calling better than he found it; to elevate it and to secure to it full recognition as a permanent and regular profession. The "unconventual" services of the people, as journalists had been described, they should be the truest service their rulers in all that made for the advancement of civilization, the maintenance of liberty and the freedom of their fellow-men. Speaking of the present law of libel, he said: "Recent events admonish us that that the law of libel is still in an imperfect condition, and that amendment is necessary upon at least three important points. Uniformity of the law of libel, as regards prosecution in civil actions, in all the provinces of Confederation is in my opinion desirable. The law ought also to be amended so as to compel a responsible prosecution. The purpose of this is not to protect the reckless, malicious or unscrupulous journalist, but it is designed to protect the conscientious journalist, who unwittingly or in the faithful discharge of a public duty, may have given offence to some irresponsible party, who has merited perhaps a much severer castigation than has been administered, but who may be able, by the aid of some brilliant and mischievous attorney, to worry the publisher and force upon him the result of an action. Whatever the result of such action may be, the publisher is the loser, for he is always obliged to pay his own costs, be the verdict for or against him. This is manifestly unjust, and no real justice would be done to either private or public interest if security for costs were by statute required before a libel suit were allowed to proceed. The third amendment that I would suggest is in harmony with the opinion that in many quarters has recently been expressed against the obvious injustice and hardship imposed upon a journalist of this Province by compelling him to defend an action for criminal libel in another Province of the Dominion. One can easily see how harsh a measure of oppression such a procedure might become. The publisher of a newspaper in Ontario, who has a single subscriber in the Province of British Columbia, could be dragged away over the Rockies to the Pacific coast to defend himself. The expense of conveying the necessary witnesses for the defense, and himself and counsel, that distance would simply bankrupt average journalists, who are not as a rule lineal or lucky descendants of Croesus. I would respectfully suggest the appointment of a sub-committee of our association to consider these needed amendments to the law of libel; and, if deemed necessary, they should be empowered to retain the services of a solicitor, who could prepare an amended bill and assist in securing its sanction by the House of Commons." He closed his address by referring briefly to the creditable work done by the war correspondents in the late campaign and paid a glowing tribute to the Canadian volunteers who suppressed the rebellion.

His suggestions were referred to a special committee and the following officers were then elected:—President, John A. Davidson; Guelph Mercury; First Vice, Wm. Waite, Brantford Express; Second Vice, H. E. Smallpiece; Secretary, W. E. Clime, Bowmarville Sun; Treasurer, J. B. Traves, Port Hope Times; Executive Committee, George Tye, Brantford Times; G. D. Barr, Lindsay Post; James Sommerville, M. P., Dundas Banner; J. B. Traves, C. Blackie Robinson, and G. R. Pattullo. The selection of a place and date for the next annual meeting was left to the executive committee.

After the meeting, the members attended a vice-regal reception at Government House, and subsequently paid a visit to "Lakeville and home" on the Island. They left on their annual excursion at 8 o'clock, via Montreal, for the White Mountains, Boston and New York. They arrived in Montreal at 8 o'clock

this morning, where they were met by Mr. H. J. Clever, the president, and a few members of the Province of Quebec Press Association, who expressed regret at being unable, owing to the short time at the visitors' disposal, to extend them that courtesy and hospitality which they would have desired to do. The excursion party numbered about sixty persons, among whom there was a large sprinkling of the fair sex. The party after breakfasting at the St. James Hotel returned to the Bonaventure depot, where Mr. Stonegrave, general passenger agent of the Central Vermont Railroad, placed two special cars at their disposal.

**THE CANADA GAZETTE.**

NOTICES AND APPOINTMENTS—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—THE NORTH-WEST CENSUS.

OTTAWA, August 8.—To-day's *Canada Gazette* contains the official announcement of Mr. Thos. White being sworn in the Privy Council and appointed Minister of the Interior since Sir David Macpherson resigned. The following appointments have been made connected with the census of the North-West Territories:—Mr. White, of Regina, census commissioner, district No. 1, Assiniboia; Thos. Spence, of St. Boniface, for No. 2 district, Saskatchewan; and also for No. 5 district, unoccupied territory; James O'Reilly, of Calgary, No. 3 district, Alberta, and Rev. Father Lacombe for No. 4 district, Athabasca. The appointment of J. Travis as stipendiary magistrate of the North-West Territories will be gazetted to-morrow, also the appointment of L. A. Prudhomme as county court judge for the central division of Manitoba, George Roy, registrar at Edmonton, and John Layton, of the Department of Agriculture, to be commissioner to administer oaths to commissioners and other officers engaged in taking the census of the North-West Territories.

The following orders in council have been passed, adding mules to the list of animals that come under the operation of the contagious diseases act, and declaring Selkirk lunatic asylum a place where persons from the Northwest territories may be confined. An order in council has been passed amending the previous order of the 28th May, 1885, and providing that oysters may not be shelled, caught, killed, bought, sold or be in the possession of any person in the Dominion of Canada between the 1st day of June and the 15th day of September, both days inclusive. The addition to the previous order consists of the words "bought, sold, or be in the possession of." The order will apparently stop the trade in so-called summer oysters. The Halifax Banking Company has declared a dividend of six per cent. for five months. River du Loup has been made an outport of customs.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure for the month of July:

Customs	\$1,687,706
Excise	308,346
Post office	162,502
Public works, including railways	241,223
Miscellaneous	32,914
Total	\$2,332,691
Expenditure	2,099,301
Compared with July last year, the revenue shows a falling off of \$266,671, which is almost entirely in customs and excise, caused principally by the large withdrawals from bond in June, in anticipation of changes in the customs and excise duties on spirits, etc. In customs the falling off is \$133,640; in excise \$143,865; in miscellaneous \$17,010. The post office shows an increase of \$26,803, and public works of \$840. An unreserved statement of the amount of inland revenue accrued in June shows:	
Spirits	\$297,659
Malt	12,687
Tobacco	91,413
Cigars	38,594
Other receipts	5,936
Total excise	\$446,259
Canals	160,607
Other revenue	11,080
Total inland revenue	\$507,946

Work on the British Columbia section of the Canadian Pacific Railway is progressing favorably. Thirty-six miles have been laid in the last ten days, and only six miles now remain to be laid to complete the road to Eagle Pass. It is expected the last spike will be driven in October.

**RELIGIOUS NEWS.**

Almost daily members of the returned 9th Battalion of Quebec, who are being travelled on the highway barefooted performing a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Anne, a distance of twenty-four miles.

The new convent to be opened on Cadieux street, and which was founded by Edward Academy, in honor of His Lordship Bishop Fabre, will be under the direction of the Rev. Sister Alix.

Mgr. Lynch, Mgr. Cleary and Mgr. Walsh passed through the city on Saturday en route for Prince Edward Island to assist at the silver wedding of His Lordship Bishop McIntyre, bishop of Charlottetown, which takes place this week.

The Rev. Father Boucher, curé of St. Thomas d'Alfred, county of Prescott, has returned from a long and happy journey in Europe. During his sojourn in Rome he had a particular interview with His Holiness Leo XIII.

Another miracle is reported from the shrine of St. Anne. A woman from Murray Bay, who had been paralyzed for years and was only able to move around on crutches, was completely cured and able to walk away without any aid.

The different societies of St. Vincent de Paul, which are very numerous in Canada, will learn with pleasure that at the re-union of French Bishops and St. Vincent de Paul Societies, His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. deigned to assign St. Vincent de Paul as patron of all the charitable societies established in France.

**STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.**

The *Societes* published an account of a cure which transpired at Ste. Anne de Beaupre a few days ago, and which was considered as being very miraculous. A young girl of five or six years of age, who had been blind for two or three years, suddenly recovered her eyesight while generating the robes of the great Thaumaturgus of Canada. She left on the railway the handbag with which she formerly covered her eyes and returned alone to the bench occupied by her in the church. The child, who was conducted to Ste. Anne de Beaupre by her grandfather, belongs to a well known family of Sorel, and has the use of her eyes as well to-day as before she lost her sight.

**READ THIS.**

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

The population of the world is estimated at 1,400,000,000.

Among the boarders in the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, of Levis, is a lady aged 105 years, who is still very active.

**BOOK NOTICES.**

**THE FLOREM OF OUR LADY OF MARTYRS.** July number.

A Magazine of Early Catholic American History and of the present Indian Missions. Conducted for the Shrine at St. Mary's of the Martyrs, N.Y. By Rev. J. Loyzante, S. J. West Chester: Published from the N. Y. Catholic Protectory.

DRIFT. Jean E. W. Nealls; with a preface by Mrs. James Sadlier & Co., Notre Dame street.

This is a volume of charming poems, which, as the graceful writer of the preface remarks, forms a collection of poetic flowers springing direct from a tender, loving heart, an shedding their own sweet perfume of love and sorrow and religious fervor on all who may come within their gracious influence. The sorrows of a darkened life are depicted and sung with the tenderest expression, and with such effect as to evoke all the pity and sympathy that can fill the human heart. The literary merits of the productions are high, and indicate the author to be on intimate terms with the muse.

**THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.**

The July number of this standard periodical contains some twelve articles on the leading topics of the day by writers of repute and high standing. The questions discussed are of the deepest interest and moment. The *Review* commends itself to the educated minds of the country and should be absent from no library or private study. The following is a brief mention of the contents which include Mgr. Corcoran's notice of Anne Catherine Emmerich, a model of pure English; Dr. Shea's "Vagaries of Religious Belief," a strong and incisive article, and Mr. John A. Mooney's exhaustive paper on "The School Question in Belgium." Father Ming contributes "The Synthetic Philosophy of Herbert Spencer," A. de G., "Morality and Life," R. Meade Sachse "The Latest Phase of the Great Pyramid Discussion," E. W. Gilliam, "The Political Aspects of Christianity," Thomas Power O'Connor, "The Crisis in England," Dr. Braun, "The Catholic Doctrine of Baptism," "The New Version of the English Protestant Bible," and "Book Notices" close a review which cannot be read hastily or dismissed with cursory criticism. Publishers, Hardy & Mahoney, 505 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

**THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.**

The August number is unusually attractive and interesting. The illustrations are beautifully finished. The frontispiece, "Peat Gathering," is from a drawing by P. Macnab and engraved by E. Ohme. James Lime contributes an article on "The Crofters," which is lavishly illustrated. "Bill Judge" is the title of a paper from M. E. Hallah. A Poem. Second part of The Pilgrimage of the Thames, by Hastings White, with numerous illustrations. "Beneath the Dark Shadow," "The Siros Three," "A Family Affair," are continued.—Publishers, Macmillan & Co., 112 Fourth avenue, New York.

**ELECTRA.**

The contents of the August number are:—Summer Echoes, by May Anderson; A Week on Canadian Land and Water; Dreaming Life Away, by J. G. Brooks; The Vox Humana, by Jeanie Campbell Scott; The Ruthless, by Mrs. Atkinson. Some Morning Roses, by Tarpley; Daisy and I; The Good Stud Circumstance, by Mrs. Maguire; Jamaica, as seen through the Exposition, by Fannie A. Freeman; Notes on Colonial Florida, by Cecil Keith; The Black Pearl, by V. Sardon; Lessing, by Margaret Miller; Evening, Night and Morning; Glimpses into nature; Letter Literature, by Fannie Duncan; etc. Edited by Annie E. Wilson and Isabella M. Leyburn, Room 3 Courier Journal building, Louisville, Ky.

ONE ANGEL MORE IN HEAVEN.—This is the title of a pious little work translated from the French and supplemented with letters of condolence and of consolation by the good St. Francis de Sales and other persons eminent for their piety. The object of the work is to incalculable respiration on the part of parents when bereft of their dear little ones. It contains some excellent and practical reflections, and provides religious reading of an attractive and sympathetic character. Published by Benziger Bros., New York.

**THE BATHERS' PERIL.**

A SENSATION AT ATLANTIC CITY.

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey, Aug 8.—The most sensational rescue ever made at Atlantic City has occurred here during the bathing hour. The Misses Hance, three daughters of R. A. Hance, the manufacturing chemist of Philadelphia, were in bathing on the beach of the iron pier. They incautiously swam out into deep water, and were carried farther out by the tide, which is treacherous at this point. J. C. Hoffman, of Wilmington, Delaware, went to their rescue, and did all he could to keep them afloat. A. A. Moore, of the Phoenix Bridge company, and W. C. Sherman, one of the sub-contractors, were standing on the pier talking when Mr. Moore saw the young ladies struggling in the water. He dashed off his coat, threw a heavy plank into the water, and floated it to the struggling ladies, and assisted Mr. Hoffman in placing the drowning girl and men upon the plank; but he found the task so arduous that he became exhausted. Mr. Hoffman had already sunk, and he was drowning, when Mr. Moore's son came to his rescue, and before he had taken him ashore was relieved by another gentleman. He returned and found his father in a sinking condition, and had much difficulty in bringing him to the beach.

The young ladies in the men while were clinging to the plank. Those on the beach had become frantic, and a dozen lanks were floated to them, but on account of the roughness of the surf it was with difficulty that they were directed to the spot. Young Moore became exhausted and had to be brought ashore. A rope was secured and Charles Lindall carried it out to the struggling ladies, who had now lost all consciousness and were floating on the waves. James Heffy, of the crew of Rutter brothers, ran a mile along the beach and plunged at once into the waves. He gathered the three drowning ladies together and placed them on several planks, of which he formed an impromptu raft. Mr. Lindall tied the rope around the planks and several hundred willing hands laid hold of the rope and pulled in the raft with the utmost life and energy. A shout of joy arose from the thousands that had gathered on the beach, and the girls, all breathing at the nose and mouth, were laid on the beach. Two unknown ladies who were in the water at the time became frightened by the shrieks of those on shore, fainted in the water and were fast being carried out by the tide when rescued by Charles Tindall and another gentleman. James Leroy, who attempted to swim out to the Hance sisters when in their most perilous condition, became exhausted and sunk into the water, and was rescued with much difficulty. The Misses Hance are now lying in a precarious condition at their father's cottage. A. A. Moore is lying in a delicious condition, and suffering with nervous prostration.

The most cooling drink, if one will wait five minutes for the effect, is said to be iced tea. It is said that such a thing as a good-looking Arab woman does not exist.

The annual gold balloon product of Georgia is estimated at \$400,000.

The contents of the August *Magazine of American History* are so varied and engaging that a brief summary gives no adequate notion of their importance and substantial worth. Any of its articles, except for the necessary sequence of arrangement, might be taken as leaders in point of excellence. It has four essays on the Civil War, of sterling merit, and an equal number on other historical topics of living interest. General Thomas Jordan's second paper on the "Beginnings of the Civil War in America," touches many controverted points in an able and fearless manner; Gen. Henry M. Cist writes a thrilling chapter on "Cincinnati with the War Fever, 1861;" General John Cochrane discusses "The Charleston Convention," of which he was a member, showing its work and its results; the Editor in a personal sketch of "Major-General John A. Dix," describes the great Union Square War Meeting in New York, and the formation of the famous Union Defence Committee; Hon. James W. Gerrard contributes a scholarly paper on the "Revocation of the Edict of Nantes," which so largely affected the population of America; Professor E. W. Gilliam, in "Presidential Elections Historically Considered," calls the attention of every voter in the land to the inconsistencies of the present electoral system, whereby the original text of the Constitution is inoperative; Ethelbert D. Warfield writes of "John Breckinridge, a Democrat of the Old Regime," unfolding some points in Kentucky history never before clearly defined. The frontispiece to this superb issue is an exquisite portrait in steel of Major-General John A. Dix. The pictures are by Theo. R. Davis, Harper & Brothers' famous War Artist, and the portraits of Jefferson Davis and his first Cabinet are given with much effect. The

standing departments—Minor Topics, Original Documents, Notes, Queries, Replies, Societies, Bibliography or Historical Societies, and Book Notices—are admirably filled. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have in press and will shortly publish in London and New York, *The Light of Asia and the Light of the World*, by Prof. S. H. Kellogg, D. D. The work is a careful comparison on the basis of the most recently published original authorities and the ethics of Buddhism, with the gospel history and the doctrine and the ethics of Christ. In this examination, the author has had specially in view the modern theories of the dependence of Christianity in some respects on Buddhism, and the exaltation of the latter to the disparagement of the former which is to be observed in many modern writers. Those whose faith has been shaken in this way, who have been dispirited by the coincidence with the Gospel narrative which appear, e.g., in Mr. Edwin Arnold's *Light of Asia*, will find their difficulties carefully considered in this forthcoming book.

The author of "Catholic Christianity and Modern Unbelief," the Right Rev. J. D. Moore, has been honored by the following letter from the Holy Father:—

VENERABLE BROTHER—Heard and apostolical benediction. The active spirit in the discharge of thy pastoral duties, and thy zeal in guarding and defending the Catholic Faith in a too distant region are known to us. Nevertheless, joyfully do we receive the new proof of the same which thou hast lately manifested to us, as well as thy most loving letter, which testifies to thy remarkable devotion to the Apostolic See, as also to the copy of the Volume just published by thee, named "Catholic Christianity and Modern Unbelief." We in our turn, lavishly by this our lover our affectionate and grateful disposition towards thee, Ven. Brother, and pray the Lord to bestow on thee, as well as on all laborers for the salvation of souls. And, as a token of our affection, we most willingly bestow on thee, Venerable Brother, and on all the faithful whom thou raisest by thy vigorous Apostolic authority our Apostolical Benediction. Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, 14th day of April, 1885, in the sixth year of our pontificate. LEO P. P. XIII.

**DEATH OF DR. JOHN O'KANE MURRAY.**

The remains of Dr. John O'Kane Murray, who died in the Leland Hotel, Chicago, Thursday evening while on his way to Colorado Springs, arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, accompanied by Mr. James J. Murray, a Catholic priest of Chicago, his brother and wife, and were taken to No. 172 Oxford street, the late residence of the deceased. This morning the funeral services will be held at the Church of the Gen., Seventh and Stiles streets, and after St. Ann's High Mass the remains will be interred in New Cathedral Cemetery. Dr. Murray was born in County Antrim, Ireland, thirty six years ago, and was brought by his parents to this country thirty years ago. He received his early education in the public schools and with the Christian Brothers, and was a graduate of St. John's College, Fordham, New York, having received the degrees of Bachelor in Science and Master of Arts. He took to writing early in life and has been well known as a contributor to the Catholic press of America. He is the author of many works on Catholic subjects. His "Popular History of the Catholic Church in the United States" appeared in 1876, and was warmly received by the Catholic public and the Catholic Hierarchy of the United States, Canada and Ireland, as well as by Pope Pius IX, who sent him a medal, a personal letter and his blessing. This work was followed by the "Prose and Poetry of Ireland," "The Catholic Heroes and Heroines of America," "Little Lives of Great Saints," "The Catholic Pioneer of America," and "Lessons in English Literature."

Dr. Murray removed to this city from Brooklyn, New York, in 1883, in the hope that the change would benefit his health. Consumption, however, had taken a deep hold on him and since his arrival here he had done little more than endeavor to recover his health. He was on the way to Colorado Springs when death overtook him.—*Chicago Paper.*

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YOUNG IRELAND.

STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY.

BY JUSTIN HUNTLY MCCARTHY, M.P.

While O'Connell was still the recognized head of the Irish National movement, a young man came forward as a prominent figure in Irish politics—Mr. William Smith O'Brien, member of Parliament for Limerick County. He was a country gentleman, of stately descent, a direct descendant of Brian Boru, a brother of Lord Inghinich. He was a high-minded and honorable gentleman, with his country's cause deeply at heart. Davis described him as "the most extravagant admirer of the Nation I have ever met." Smith O'Brien made his first appearance in the House of Commons on the 2nd of June, 1844, and for some time he was a constant attendant at its meetings. His views, however, were by no means entirely in accordance with those of O'Connell. O'Connell was emphatically and definitely opposed to any appeal at any time or under any consideration to physical force. Smith O'Brien was of opinion that, under certain circumstances, it was the duty of the nation to defend its rights in arms. O'Connell at first welcomed O'Brien cordially. "I find it impossible," he said, "to give a proper expression to the feelings of delight I have in having Mr. William Smith O'Brien to the ranks of the Association. He now is in his true position—the position which was occupied centuries ago by his ancestor, Brian Boru. Whatever may become of me, it is a consolation and a pleasure to remember that Ireland will have a true friend in William Smith O'Brien—a man who has a well-cultivated mind, with intellectual endowments of the very highest order, powerful eloquence, untiring energy, constant love for his country, and every other true qualification of a popular leader; and I desire to hail him to his right place among his friends, at the post of which every true Irishman would wish to see him—at the head of the Irish people." But the alliance between O'Connell and O'Brien, between Old Ireland and Young Ireland, could not be, and was not, of long duration. The great majority of the Young Irelanders entertained a scarcely concealed contempt for the policy of O'Connell's old age. The great majority of the Young Irelanders talked, read, and thought revolution. In passionate poems and eloquent speeches they expressed their hatred of tyranny, and their stern resolve to free their country by brave deeds rather than by arguments. They had now a brilliant orator among them—Thomas Francis Meagher—"a young man," says Mr. Lecky, "whose eloquence was beyond comparison superior to that of any other rising speaker in the country, and who, had he been placed in circumstances favorable to the development of his talent, might, perhaps, at length, have taken his place among the great orators of Ireland." Meagher had early endeared himself to the impetuous and gifted young man with whom he was allied, by a brilliant speech against O'Connell's doctrine of passive resistance. This speech, as Meagher's, like all Meagher's speeches, is, or at least, ought to be—familiar to every Irish Nationalist; but its rare beauty and eloquence are not merely justly, but prescribed its quotation here again. "I am not one of those tame moralists," the young man exclaimed, "who say that liberty is not worth one drop of blood. . . . Against this miserable maxim the noble virtue that has saved and sanctified humanity appears in judgment. From the blue waters of the Bay of Samalis; from the valley over which the sun stood still and lit the Israelites to victory; from the cathedral in which the sword of Poland has been sheathed in the shroud of Kosciuszko; from the convent of St. Aidere, where the fiery hand that rent the standard of St. George upon the plains of Ulster has smouldered into dust; from the sands of the desert, where the wild genius of the Algerine so long has scared the eagle of the Pyrenees; from the ducal palace in this kingdom where the memory of the gallant and seditions Gerdaine enhances more than royal favor the splendor of his race; from the solitary grave within this mute city, which a dying bequest has left without an epitaph—let me from every spot where heroism has had a sacrifice or a triumph, a voice be raised in the ringing crowd that cherishes this maxim, crying, 'away with it!—away with it!'" There are few passages in oratory of the world, in the glowing prose of some of the earlier Greek orators or in the stately magnificence of Cicero, in the richly-colored periods of Burke, or in the shining sentences of Mirabeau or Verguinad, which can be as hesitatingly declared superior to the brilliant utterances of the Young Waterford gentlemen of three-and-twenty. I have reason to believe, and have great regret in believing, that Meagher's speeches are not studied in Ireland to-day with the attention and with the devotion which they deserve. Some few months ago I made repeated and unsuccessful attempts in Dublin, to obtain a copy of Meagher's speeches, but I searched in vain the bookshops of the quays, and searched in vain the bookshops in "rebel Cork," for a copy of the speeches of one of the greatest orators and truest patriots that Ireland has yet produced. I could not come across an example of the Lives and Speeches published in Ireland in the days when the memory of Young Ireland was the memory of yesterday. I could not obtain an example of the American edition of 1853. The shining volume published by Casson & Ferguson, which gives the life of Meagher, with selections from his speeches and writings, confines these selections almost entirely to his American speeches, which, however valuable in themselves, are not the speeches that made his name famous. Luckily, many of his best speeches are preserved in the admirable series of Penny Readings which are issued from the Nation office. But I cannot help expressing my deep regret that it should not be possible for any patriotic Irishman to become at any time the possessor of the speeches of one of the most gifted of his countrymen. Speeches such as the one from which we have quoted were not calculated to cement the alliance between Old and Young Ireland. Another speech of Meagher's was the direct cause of severing the alliance. In a speech at Conciliation Hall Meagher declared that "the King of Heaven—the Lord of Hosts! the God of Battles!—bestows His benediction upon those who unshrink the sword in the hour of a nation's peril. From that evening on which, in the valley of Bethulia, He nerved the arm of the Jewish cat to smite the drunken tyrant in his seat, down to this our day, in which He has blessed the insurrectionary cavalry of the Belgian prince, His almighty hand has ever been stretched forth from His throne of light to consecrate the flag of freedom—to bless the patriot's sword." The speech was interrupted by John O'Connell, Daniel O'Connell's son. Smith O'Brien rose to defend Meagher. The quarrel was complete; the severance inevitable. The Young Irelanders had seceded from O'Connell. A second secession was yet to be made from the ranks of the Young Irelanders themselves. One of the most prominent men in the movement was John Mitchell, the son

of an Irish Huguenot minister. Thomas Davis, the sweet chief singer of the movement, died suddenly before the movement which he had done so much for had taken direct revolution in any shape. Mitchell came on the Nation in his place, and advocated revolution and Republicanism. He followed the traditions of Emmett and the men of '98; he was in favor of independence. His doctrines attracted the more ardent of the Young Irelanders, and what was known as a war party was formed. There were now three sections of Irish agitators. There were the Repealers who were opposed to all physical force; there were the moderate Young Irelanders, only recognizing physical force when all else had failed in the last instance; and there was now this new party who saw in revolution the only remedy for Ireland. Smith O'Brien was bitterly opposed to Mitchell's doctrine. Mitchell withdrew from the Nation and started a paper of his own, the United Irishman, in which he advocated them more strongly than ever. Mitchell was a powerful writer. He had, perhaps, the strongest mind of all the men of his time. He almost alone, perhaps, saw clearly his way before him; he devoted himself and his paper to preaching "the holy hatred of foreign dominion." "To educate," he said, "that holy hatred; to make it itself, and avow itself, and at last fill itself full, I hereby devote the columns of the United Irishman."

The writings of the United Irishman, the speeches of the Young Irelanders and the Mitchellites, were all at least agreed in recognizing revolution. Some regarded it as a possibility; more held it to be inevitable; all openly advocated it. Unfortunately for the success of the movement, most of the time and genius of the party was spent in advocating revolution; little or no time was devoted to preparation for it. The year 1848, the year of unfulfilled revolutions, when crowns were falling and kings flying about in all directions, might well have seemed a year of happy omen for a new Irish rebellion. But the Young Irelanders were not ready for rebellion when their plans were made known to Government; and the Government struck at them before they could do anything. Mitchell was arrested, tried, and transported to Bermuda. That was the turning point of the Revolution. The Mitchellites wished to rise in rescue. They urged, and rightly urged, that if revolution was imminent at all, then was the time. But the least extreme men held back. An autumn rising had been decided upon, and they were unwilling to anticipate the struggle. They carried their point. Mitchell was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. When the verdict was delivered he declared that, like the Roman Scævola, he could promise hundreds who would follow his example, and as he spoke he pointed to Meagher, John Martin, and others of the associates who were thronging the galleries of the court. A wild cry came up from all his friends, "Pardon for me, Mitchell—pardon for me!" With that cry ringing in his ears, he was hurried from the court, heavily ironed and encircled by a little army of dragoons, to the war sloop Shearwater, that had been waiting for the verdict and the man. As the war sloop steamed out of Dublin harbor the hopes of the Young Irelanders went with her, vain and evanescent from that hour forth, as the smoke that floated in the steamer's wake. There is a pathetic little story which records Mitchell looking out of the prison van that drove him from the court, and seeing a great crowd, and asking where they were going, and being told that they were going to a lower show. There were plenty of men in the movement who would have gladly risked everything to try and rescue Mitchell. But nothing could have been done without unanimity, and the too great caution of the leaders prevented the effort at the moment when it could have had the faintest hope of success. From that moment the movement was doomed. Men who had gone into the revolution heart and soul might have said of Smith O'Brien as Meagher, in "Anthony and Cleopatra," says to Pompey, "For this I'll never follow thy pallid tortoise men. Who seeks and will not take when once 'tis offered, shall never find it more." The supreme moment of danger thus passed over, the Government lost no time in crushing out all that was left of the insurrection. Smith O'Brien, Meagher and Dillon went down into the country, and tried to raise an armed rebellion. There was a small scuffle with the police in Ballinacorney, in Tipperary, the rebels were dispersed, and the rebellion was over. Smith O'Brien, Meagher and others were arrested and condemned to death. Meagher's speech from the dock was worthy of his rhetorical genius: "I am not here to crave with faltering lip the life I have consecrated to the independence of my country. I offer to my country, as some proof of the sincerity with which I have thought and spoken and struggled for her, the life of a young heart. . . . The history of Ireland explains my crime, and justifies it. . . . Even here, where the shadows of death surround me, and from which I see my early grave opening for me in an unconsecrated soil, the hope which beckoned me forth on that perilous sea, where I had been wrecked, animates, consoles, enraptures me. No, I don't despair of my poor old country, her peace, her liberty, her glory!" The death sentence was commuted to transportation for life, and in a little while, John Martin, Thomas Francis Meagher, Smith O'Brien, Kevin Izol O'Doherty and Terence B. Hew M'Namus found themselves in Van Dieman's Land with John Mitchell. In 1853 a scheme was organized by the Irishmen in America to effect the release of the political prisoners, and the attempt was entrusted to Mr. P. J. Smyth. Mr. P. J. Smyth was, at that time, an earnest and active Nationalist, inspired by a passionate admiration for the great abilities of his colleagues in Young Ireland. It was so much to his credit that he attempted and succeeded in effecting the rescue of his imprisoned brethren, that it must be a matter of regret to every Irish Nationalist that his career did not end on the day after he had accomplished his purpose. His later life is only melancholy. He never outgrew the tradition of his youth. He lived and breathed in the air of 1848 when the principles of 1848 were further removed from the immediate needs of the National cause than the old Breton laws. He hated the young men because they were not content to be limited in the circle of an earlier generation, and he died an English placeman. The rescue of Mitchell was the first effected. The question of Mitchell's conduct in making his escape under the conditions in which it was made has often been debated. It is certain that he effected his escape while he was a prisoner on parole. The terms of parole would certainly imply that the prisoner who intends to effect his escape should put himself in the same position as he was in before the parole was granted to him. This undoubtedly Mitchell did not do. It may be urged, it has been urged, that it was not necessary to keep faith with the English Government. To such an argument I cannot myself agree. It is the duty of an Irish patriot to keep his faith and his word unsullied, and to make his rule of life an example to, and not a copy of, his foreign rulers. Undoubtedly, no leniency of parole would have been shown to the Irish political prisoner if it had become an under-

ROSE CLEVELAND.

A CHICAGO WOMAN GIVES HER OPINION OF THE WHITE HOUSE AUTHORESS.

"Have you read Mith Cleveland's book, yet?" "A few pages of it." "Isn't it deep?" "It is dense." "She's a remarkably intelligent woman, don't you think that?" "I don't know." "Well, I'd think anybody 'ud have enough sense to see that her book." "I can't say such an easy matter to see through a smoked glass. I was engaged for about a week with Webster's unabridged on one knee and 'Clevelandiana' on the other, and I must confess it was a hard work. The teetotally reckless manner in which she handles polysyllables and mixes up similes and metaphors is confusing to the ordinary mind. First, she knocked us down with 'homocœlia,' and before 'reciprocity' had time to set in, sent us rambling 'way back into the dark ages, through a tunnel a hundred years long, in an emigrant wagon with sky rockets of the Roman empire flaring up at one end, and the first sunbeams of the renaissance shining in at the other; pinned us up against the 'stone wall of agnosticism,' and confronted us with the 'intellectual element of altruistic faith, occasionally administering an irregular dose of 'peasium.' Notwithstanding that the better nature induced her after a time to 'surround us with an atmosphere optimistic rather than the contrary,' and 'to lay us down tenderly upon the seashore, where winds from every quarter play continually,' yet we came out from this 'Turkish bath of Clevelandism' so battered, beaten, and disoriented as to need the opinion that the whole thing was but the 'consequent of one vast tangle' of notions." "In these days of ebb and quicksand, when agnosticism rears its stone wall in front of faith, and writes upon it in black letters the end and the be-all of all knowing, the unknowable, we have no time to grope through a 'dense oak forest at the end of one's tongue' in order to taste of the 'acorn in one's mind'; and it is for this reason that I have the 'sublime audacity' to suggest that it would be a sublime, great act for this new author to preface her book with a glossary or supplement it with a 'key'—put something either before or behind it to give it ballast, as it were; 'to aerate the ponderous craft of her verse,' and keep it from sinking into the abyss' of a heterogeneous, kann-nicht-verstandbar, conglomerate mass of words—words—words." "Oh do hush that doggerel, why can't you talk common sense?" "I have simply been quoting passages from Mith Cleveland's book and adapting them to the present case." "Well, when—when—of co'rd I don't pretend to understand anything like thyth myself, but I know 'suth' deep anyhow, and I'm s'p'ar that fault you may find with her, she h'ath a grand mind, and a wondrously amount of intellect to fall back on."

Chicago, Aug. 2.

"As is the bird hit with an envious worm," so is many a youth cut down by the gnawing worm of consumption. But it can be made to release its hold and stop its gnawing. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will, if taken in time, effect permanent cures, not only in consumption, but in all cases of chronic throat, bronchial and lung diseases.

Out of seven men who got into a quarrel in Kentucky only three were able to walk off, and none of these were sure how the other four men got killed.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness and give strength and rest.

An old woman who has pasted nearly 5,000 medical receipts into a book during the past forty years has never been ill a day in her life, and she is growing discouraged.

Mrs. A. Nelson, Brantford, writes: "I was a sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia for eleven years. Always after eating, an intense burning sensation in the stomach, at times very distressing, caused a drooping and languid feeling, which would last for several hours after eating. I was recommended by Mr. Poppelwell, Chemist, of our city, to try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and I am thankful to say that I have not been better for years; that burning sensation and languid feeling has all gone, and food does not lie heavy on my stomach. Others of my family have used it with best results."

The worst men are those who stir up others to do evil.

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms and gives rest to the sufferer.

A GREAT CATHOLIC EDITOR.

THE NESTOR OF ITALIAN JOURNALISTS.

DR. MARZOTTI'S HOME IN SAN REMO. SAN REMO, Italy, July 25.—Here in this quaint little town was born the Nestor of Italian journalists, the celebrated editor of the *Unita Cattolica*, Don Giacomo Marzotti. The Marzotti are a wealthy family of San Remo. They own a great deal of land, both in the east and west ends of the city, and many of the elegant villas and luxurious hotels were built on land that formerly belonged to them. The father of Don Marzotti was a President of a Court of Trade in San Remo. The young Giuseppe studied in the seminary of the diocese under the late Bishop Biale. He had already got his doctor's cap at 22 years of age in 1845, and was sent by the Bishop to the High Theological School of Supera, Supera a Basilia built on a hill near Turin, where the tombs of the Kings of Savoy are preserved just as in former times they were in the old Abbey of Hautecombe. That abbey is yet in the hands of the monks, who have their hospices on the great St. Bernard. King Charles Albert established at Supera a sort of theological academy, where young priests already D.D. had yet to study for several years and improve themselves for high Church positions. The young students were treated splendidly, with rich apartments, plenty of attendants, royal comfort and royal food. When Dr. Marzotti, the great friend of Pius IX., and Ventura and Romini and Grobetti, reached Supera, the learned Mgr. Audisio was Rector of the Academy. Dr. Marzotti was too young for the priesthood, and only a deacon. He began, with Alimondi, the present Cardinal Archbishop of Turin; with Romini and J. Cavour, the brother of the Minister, and many other clever men, to write the paper *Armonia*, supported by the Bishop of Turin. The articles by Marzotti were such that his name was soon identified with the paper. The success of the journal, both financially and morally, was immense. Soon more than 16,000 subscribers secured large profits to the Bishop. In Italy such a figure was almost a dream. Marzotti fought like a giant in 1848 and 1849, and after the restoration he took the leadership of all the clericalism of the Peninsula. He received only a very modest salary from the Bishop, who, having secured the existence of the paper through his skillful selection of an editor, changed the management of the *Armonia*. The new trustees kept for themselves the right of dismissing any of the editors at any moment without previous notice. Dr. Marzotti, who had founded the paper and secured its existence with his reputation, refused to submit, and started a paper of his own—the *Unita Cattolica*—in Turin in October, 1853. This he still owns, and it is the leading paper of Italian clericalism. This paper was always a thorn in the sides of all the Italian Ministers until the day in which they entered Rome. It was the only paper on the lookout, and always certain to find out the weak spot in the armor of its adversaries. Cavour and his successors were always more afraid of Dr. Marzotti than of any other political enemy. Yet at all times all the Italian revolutionists openly professed esteem and friendship for Marzotti. Cavour and Rattazzi used to stop him under the portico of Po, in Turin, and walk hand in hand with him. Even Broffe shook hands with him in public, calling him a man of character. Dr. Marzotti, devoted to the cause of the Pope, has collected for St. Peter's pence more than \$1,000,000 in his lifetime through his paper. He has been accused of getting a percentage, but nothing could be more false. He never got from Rome anything beyond a benediction and a good welcome. Though never going to Rome, or hardly ever, he stands well with the Curia. Many think that he is the mouthpiece of a party, and receives their orders. This, too, is false. He is now hardly able to write. His articles are prepared and dictated to a boy. They are inspired only by himself. He has a great sense of duty, great skill, and long experience. The trap prepared for Cardinal Pitra had already been prepared for him. He did not fall into it. He has been attacked several times, and once he was beaten and left nearly dead in the street for having spared corruption and disorder, protected by the King's shadow and example. He did not denounce his adversary, but forgave him, refusing to prosecute the assassin who struck him. He has been forty years a journalist. He has been of late years an invalid, and now lives in San Remo, in a fine country residence in Corso Garibaldi, opposite the Hotel de Nice, and not far from the seashore. His home is a regular American home, with a small garden in front, a stoop, a basement, and two floors, and a large garden in the back. The man who might now be a Cardinal or an Archbishop if he had more ambition, lives there as a country priest, with a waiter and a cook. His residence and his table are comfortable, but far below the condition of his family. His brother, Commander Stefano Marzotti, a married man, has a residence and a large property here. Dr. Marzotti enjoys the friendship and goodwill of Leo XIII., who has several times shown a desire to do something for him. The chief of the militant Vatican party has always thanked him. Pius IX. used to send presents of great value to him—chalice, books, etc.—and so does Leo XIII. Had Dr. Marzotti been fond of money he might now have millions. He has accumulated capital, but spent liberally for the Church and for the poor. His house is always open to friends of every rank—priests, Cardinals, or laymen. He is a man of immense learning and of a prodigious memory. His paper still has the largest circulation of any Italian paper, good or bad. He never indulged in personalities, but always fought principles and not men. He has lately published some letters on the Irish question which have contributed more than anything else to unmask the Erringtonians and their tricks in Rome, and have dispipated all the accusations spread against Dr. Welch, in order to prevent his election. The election of the new Archbishop of Dublin is reckoned as one of the most splendid triumphs of the Irish party, through the *Unita Cattolica*. Physically Dr. Marzotti is rather thin; has long gray hair, and black eyes, full of light and almost sparkling with fire. He wears the strictly clerical garb, and says his Mass daily. He has an intelligent and benevolent appearance. The profile of his face is something like that of George Washington, and is so striking that you will ask the next man: "Who is that priest?" His ordinary residence is Turin, via Grobetti. He seldom leaves Turin for a country residence at Moncalieri. It is only owing to an obstinate jaundice that he has left Turin and has come again to breathe the air of his native San Remo. His villa is the rendezvous of the Bishops of the neighboring dioceses of France and Italy, and has been for the last month the pilgrimage of the most remarkable men of the clerical party.

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure."

RETRACTING ON HIS DEATH-BED.

RECONCILIATION OF THE HEGELIAN PRO-FESSOR WITH THE CHURCH.

NAPLES, Aug. 3.—Senator Augusta Vera, the great Hegelian philosopher in the University of Naples, died a few days ago. He died reconciled to the Catholic Church, and received, after a visit from Cardinal Sanfelice, the last rights of the Church. He was born in Aurelian May 4, 1813. He co-operated with Spanato to establish Hegelianism in Italy. He showed in his articles in the *Revue Lyonnaise* and the *Liberté* how familiar he was with that system. Louis Philippe, who protected all Italian conspirators, made him a professor. In 1855 he published in England an "Introduction to the Philosophy of Hegel" in 1859 the "Logic of Hegel." The Italian revolution of 1859 saw him back again in Italy. He became a professor in Milan. In 1861, he was sent to Naples. He had a monomania for Hegel, and it was a pity, because he had brains enough to stand against the invasion of pantheistic ontology, and he might have rebaptized Italian philosophy. It is owing to his efforts that Hegel is the Aristotle of Italian philosophy. His Hegelianism is anti-Christian and anti-religious. A visit from Cardinal Sanfelice, who had been sent for by the sick Senator, brought him back again to Christian sense. He welcomed the Cardinal and desired him to send a priest in order to be reconciled with the Church. His reconciliation and retraction of errors were made before witnesses, and the dying philosopher made his confession, received the Holy Eucharist, and answered even at the last moment all the prayers of the Church. The infidel press has denied this retraction or belittled its importance, pretending that the Senator was not of sound mind when he did it. Yet the *Discussions* of Naples gives such a full account of the event, and such evidence of it, that it cannot be denied or contradicted. THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR OF 1870. HOW BISMARCK FORCED THE STRUGGLE UPON FRANCE. PARIS, July 26.—The *Figaro* has commenced a series of recollections of the last years of Napoleon III., under the signature Fidus. They include the following version of what passed on the eve of the declaration of war, which is said to have been obtained from M. Louvet, who was minister in 1870.—The Emperor now believed he was sure, from what was told him, that all was ready; and as regards material this was true. Only one thing troubled him. If a war had to be made, there was no man capable of directing it. In this state of affairs the Council of Ministers met. A decision had to be come to. It was no longer possible to delay, and every one was perplexed, not seeing how to escape from this fatal necessity. Suddenly, at an hour already late—5 or 6 o'clock, the Duc de Gramont said: "Here is what I propose. Call a Congress of the great powers, which will settle the dispute and enforce its decision. Whatever it is, we shall be protected and war will be avoided. If the Congress wishes the Prince of Hohenzollern to reign in Spain we have nothing to fear from it. What the Spanish people are known; they will not support him. His reign will be short, and we shall have no ground for self-reproach. Let us, then, hand over the decision of this great affair to a Congress. That means no longer war, but peace." No sooner was the proposal made than the expression on the faces of the Ministers changed. All were enthusiastic. "It is deliverance," said the Emperor. "It is unanimously approved of. There is no need in making further inquiry until we have the Congress. M. Olivier," added the Emperor, "this resolution must be at once communicated to the Chambers. They are still sitting, and you have time to go to the Chamber of Deputies. Go into the room at the side and draw up a short declaration, which you will read to us and then communicate to the Chamber. I, however, will tell the President to continue the sitting." M. Olivier entered the side room, and remained there a long time, and, whether through fatigue or unwillingness, he, who generally was such an able writer, came back with an utterly unsuitable declaration, which met with approval from no one, and which he himself confessed was insufficient. In consequence it was decided that the matter should be delayed to the next day, that M. Olivier should prepare at leisure what was required, and that the document should be read next day in the Chamber. A message was sent to the President that he might close the sitting, and the Council separated after agreeing to meet next day at 9 o'clock. The Emperor, on leaving the Tuilleries to go to St. Cloud, was cheered by the crowd collected in the square and on the quay. The crowd called for war, without understanding that it meant. On arriving at St. Cloud the Emperor was surrounded by several persons, who had brought the news of the famous article inserted in the German newspapers, in which it was stated that the King of Prussia had dismissed M. Bismarck, telling him that he had nothing further to add. Count Bismarck had circulated and published this false statement throughout all Germany in order to compromise everything, to force the hand of France, and to bring on war. And he attained his object. The Deputies and the Senators who surrounded the Emperor, and who had been invited to stay to dinner, were indignant. They sided with each other in expressing most forcibly the necessity for replying to this insolence by a declaration of war. They said: "It is impossible to draw back; to hesitate would be shameful." The Emperor received these ardent words as accorded with his own temper and Spanish pride. Nothing but the "Marseillaise" was wanting in the drawing room at St. Cloud. This was the news received on his arrival by the unfortunate Emperor, who had left the Tuilleries reassured, and so full of confidence and hope. We saw at once the consequence of this news. The declaration could not be made. Other resolutions should be taken; other means should be sought for. Could war be avoided. There had been the closest approach to an escape. If the declaration had been made at 6 o'clock in the Chamber there would have been an end to the difficulty; now all had to be begun again. For its soothing and grateful influence on the scalp, and for the removal and prevention of dandruff, Ayer's Hair Vigor has no equal. It restores faded or gray hair to its original dark color, stimulates the growth of the hair, and gives it a beautiful, soft, glossy and silken appearance. It is piled on the stage of a Kansas City theatre to make the audience feel cool. SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES is prescribed by physicians all over the world. It is a remarkable remedy for Consumption, Scrophula and wasting diseases and very palatable.

HAVE YOU

Hot and dry skin? Swelling of the ankles? Vague feelings of unrest? Frothy or brick-dust fluids? Acid stomach? Aching loins? Cramps, growing nervousness? Strange soreness of the bowels? Unaccountable languid feelings? Shortness of breath and pleuritic pains? Head-ache, neuralgia or backache? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Muttering and distress of the ear? Albumen and tube casts in the water? Acute rheumatic pains and neuralgia? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels? Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night? A ruddy pale, or sooty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

YOU HAVE

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, singly and separately, and the disease gradually gets a firm grip on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhoea, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue, and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day disease, and claims more victims than any other complaint. It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. Warner's Safe Cure has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

THE EGYPTIAN POLICY.

RADICALS DENOUNCE THE TERMS OF THE EGYPTIAN LOAN AS A PUBLIC SCANDAL.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER DEFENDS THE MINISTRY—DAD FAITH OF THE LATE CABINET IN CONNECTION WITH THE DUBLIN ARCHBISHOPIC.

LONDON, August 5.—Mr. Henry Labouchere (Radical) in the House of Commons this afternoon, moved, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson (Radical) member for Carlisle, and Sir George Campbell (Liberal) member for Kircaldy, seconded the motion, that the House reject the appropriation bill until the present Government explain their Egyptian policy. The terms upon which the Egyptian loan had issued the Egyptian loan, said Mr. Labouchere, were a public scandal. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying for the Ministry, said that the Government had sent Sir Henry Drummond Wolff as special envoy to the Sultan. The last five years had greatly increased England's obligations towards Egypt. While the Government must refuse to state at present what its terms are, Sir George Campbell said that the speaker could state in general terms that "the Government's policy is to put Egypt on a solid footing with regard to external defence, finance and internal administration, our policy is to gradually give security and freedom to Egypt's independent action in the future." He also said that the present Government had no statement regarding the question of evacuating Egypt, but, concerning the defence of the country and the position of affairs at Suakin, he could say that both were in a most satisfactory condition. So far as the Egyptian loan was concerned, Sir Michael declared that the Government had suggested to Germany that the whole loan of £9,000,000 should be offered or tendered in Germany, but that Germany had objected to the proposal because such a method of placing national loans was unknown in Germany. In conclusion Sir Michael said that the Ministry of the late Government had endeavored to send Sir Henry Drummond Wolff for the fitness of the mission entrusted to him by the present Government.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having 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 his wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, addressed with stamp, naming this paper, V. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Indian River pineapples sell at home for \$200 per 1,000.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different seasons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, thus more or less to obstruct the health. Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

A remarkable story comes from Staten Island.

The heat caused the rails on the Shore Railroad to expand so that one of them was bent into a complete oval, and the cars were obliged to wait until another had been substituted for it.

In a recent issue of a well known French journal appeared the following advertisement:

"Wanted, a distinguished and healthy looking man to be treated patient in a doctor's waiting-room. Address, etc."



