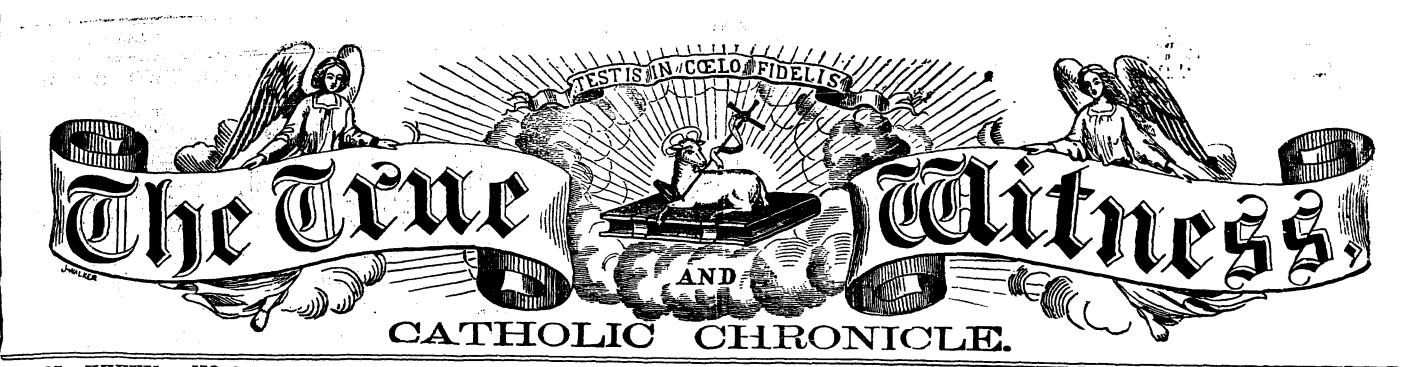
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#### VOL. XXXVII.--–NO. 3.

# MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1886.

## THE CHURCH-IRELAND.

#### Be Not Ashamed.

Cardinal Moran, replying to an address oresented to him by the Australasian Catho-io Benefit society, said :---

Be not ashamed of the Catholic Church. She is the depository of Christian truth. She it is who for eighteen centuries has enlightened the world's darkness and purified the world's orruption. She alone has preserved to man the blessing and consolations and strengthening grace of the Christian religion, and she has covered the earth with the fruits of civilization, learning and holiness. Be not ashamed of the Catholic Church. She is the watchful guardian of the inspired writings. Every inquiring mind to-day must repeat what St. Augustine said of old : "If I receive the Gespel of Christ it is through the authoritative teaching of the Catholic Church." She alone fulfils the prophet's words : "From the rising of the sun to the going down, My name is great among the nations, and in every place there is sacrifice and there is offered to My name a clean oblation, for My name is great among the nations, saith the Lord of Hosts," Amid the shifting scenes of empires and nations which the history of this world presents, she stands resplendent by her faith and works. Her devoted sons have never ceased to rank among the foremost in every ennobling pursuit of charity or science. In her pure atmosphere the truths of philosophy and the discoveries of the human mind have been preserved incorruptible and unshaken.

If science and letters and the fine arts adorn the world to-day, the world is in-debted for it to the Catholic Church. All the great languages of civilized nations have been matured under her fostering care ; the French with its grace and delicacy, the Italian with its soltness and sweetuess, the Spanish with its stern dignity, the Euglish and German with their strength and richness. The Catho-lic Church is "the City of the great King." (Psalms 47.) Around her divinely strengthened bulwarks the powers and passions of this world have ever surged in vain. Wicked men with words of blasphemy apon their lips, and with the hatred begotten of spoatacy in their hearte have never ceased to devise vain things against her, but He who sitteth in the heavens hath mocked them, the Lord hath derided them, and the promise made by God has been "No weapon forged against ulfilled in her. Thee shall prosper; and every tongue that resisteth Thes in judgment Thou shalt coudemn." (Ississ 54 ) It was said of old that othing greater, nothing wiser, nothing more slorious than Imperial Rome had ever arisen pon earth, and yet, like other human things, ome with the accumulated glories of ancient civilization was swept away; and so complete was its destruction that for a time the very

and every tongae. The sun never sets on her | alienable birthright. At no distant day the widespread spiritual dominion. SHE IS LITERALLY EVERYWHERE At the present day she numbers more than

200,000,000, who receive the lessons of divine truth from her lips. You will meet with her not only in every civilized land, but at the remotest sources of the Amszon, the Misaussippi and the St. Lawrence, among the most savage tribes of South America, cn the borders of the Caspian Sea, in the forests of India, on burning sands of Africa, in Siberia and China and Japan, everywhere you will meet with ber, everywhere you will find her teaching the truthe of eternal life, everywhere leading souls to God, everywhere bearing, imprinted upon her hallowed brow, the seal of heaven as the bride of the Lamb. Your Society is Catholic, and I have told you not to be ashamed of the Catholic Church. But again, your society is Hibernian, and I must add

#### BE NOT ASHAMED OF IRELAND.

That land of the West is fair indeed among the nations. Nature, spreading out her richest gifts with no stinted hand, has given to her noble harbors, majestic rivers, a genial soil. Erin's hills are green, her fields loxuriant, her olimate mild. Her people are wise, her danghters are her pride, her sons are brave. Her music, so sad and yet so sweet, breathes a melody neculiarly its own. Love of country is the birthright of her children, a patrictiam which time cannot chill and which seems only to gain strength by distance from the land which they love. Be not ashamed of Ireland. In the history of the Church there is perhaps no picture more beautiful than that which Ireland's early ages present. Her schools, her sanctuaries, her monasteries, were the pride of Europe, the joy of Christendom. Pure as the refreshing waters of her holy wells was the faith and the Christian life of her children. The prophetic words of Ississ were fulfilled in her -"The land that was desolate and impassible was glad, and the wilderness rejoiced and flourished like the lily; then did it hud forth and blossom and rejoice with joy and praise." Her sons went forth with a neroism which has never been surpassed to renew in the fairest countries of Europe that Christian civilization which had been swept away by the barbarian invasions as by the tempest of a raging sea. If the rathless barbarian was changed into a Christion man, if the foundations were laid of that grand civilization which for centuries diffused over the fairest regions of Europe the blessings of peace and piety, of true charity and religion,

IT WAS MAINLY THE WORK OF IRISHMEN. Their names are to this day cherished in Germany and France, throughout Belgium and Switzerland. Churches enshrined their

great statesman who now holds the helm of the Empire will, by granting this legislative ndependence, add another to the unfading laurels which he has already won in dealing justice to the Irish people, and this legislative freedom will be the crowning triumph of the peaceful struggle for justice which Ireland's sons, through good report and evil report, have carried on for centuries. We hail with joy the rising sun of this new era of prosperity and peace; its rays shall soon bathe with glory the emerald gem of the western world. and, reflected upon many distant lands shall bring consolution and glidness to the seadivided sons of Ireland And here I may be permitted to adopt the words with which

#### THE IMMORTAL LEADER OF THE IRISH PEOPLE, O'CONNELL.

congratulated his countrymen on their first great victory of emancipation : "The men of Erin know that the only basis of liberty is religion. They have triumphed because the voice they raised on behalf of their country had raised itself in prayer to God. Scngs of liberty may now make themselves heard throughout our country, whose sounds will travel through hill and valley with voice of thunder, and be wafted along the courses of the rivers and streams proclaiming far and wide that Ireland at length is free." Go on, then, gentlemen ; pursue with courage and perseverence and carnestoess the course of beneficence on which you have entered. Let religion and virtue guide your steps. Fear not those enemies who, here as in the home countries, persistently heap obloquy on everything that is just and honorable and good. Combat them only by the weapons of forbearance and charity, for the golden words of St. John Chrysostom should never be forgotten, 'Christians are not to overthrow error by the use of volence or constraint, but hy persuasion, instruction, love and charity,

## THE POPE AND THE JESUITS.

He expresses his high esteem and personal affection for the Society.

The Sovereign Pontiff Leo XIII, has just given the Society of Jesus a new evidence of his high esteem and fatherly affection by pubhis high esteem and intervery infection by pub-lishing the Brief Dolenus inter alia, of which the following is a translation. To understand thoroughly this document it is neces-sary to know that the terms of the Bull Sollicitudo omnium Ecclesiarum, by which Pius VII. re-established the Jesuits in 1814 meth have allowed usery to corner doubt by which Pius VII. re-established the Jesuits in 1814, might have allowed many to express doubts regarding certain concessions hitherto granted the Jesuits by the Roman Pontiffs. doubts can now no longer be produced. In fact relics on the banks of the Danubs and the Rhine. Pilgrims flocked to their sanctuaries in the depths of the Black Forest and in the silent recesses of the Alps. Even the slopes and doubted the interview of Jesus in exactly the same canonical position in which it was before the time of Clement XIV., without prejudice to the favors granted by Pius VII.

turned loose against the church of Jesus turned loose against the church of Jesus Ohrist; may it pursue the end of its institution for the greater glory of God and the evernal salvation of souls. May it continue its mission of leading and restoring, by holy expeditions, the infidels and heratics to the light of the truth, to form youth to the practice of christian virtue and literature; to teach philosophy and theology according to the spirit of the angelic doctor. In the meantime We embrace with a lively affection the society of Jesus, which is very dear to Us, and We give to the Superior General, to his vicar and to all the children of this society our apostolic benedic-tion. tion,

Given at Rome, near St. Peter, under the ring of the Fisherman, this XIII. day of July, MDCCCLXXXV1., the ninth year of our Pontificate.

E. LEDOCHOWSKI.

# THE IRISH QUESTION.

HON. T. P. O'CONNOR'S PROTEST AGAINST SALISBURY'S POLICY

LONDON, Aug. 20.—In the House of Com-mons this afternoon Mr. Biggar (Parnellite) moved that a new writ be issued for an election in the south division of Sligo in place of Mr. Secton, who, having been elected both for that seat and for the west division of Belfast, decided to sit for the latter. The Speaker refused to receive the motion, stating that a petition had been presented against granting a seat to Mr. Sexton for West Belfast.

#### A PARNELLITE PROTEST.

Thomas Power O'Connor maintained that Lotd Randolp Churchill's speeches were the original cause of the Belfast riots (cheers). Every man wao had lost his life in the riots was the dupe and victim of Churchill. Mr. O'Con-nor said a commission ought to be appointed to nor said a commission ought to be appointed to inquire into the actions of the Primrose League, which, he said, was guilty at the last election of boycotting and intimidation to an un-heard of extent. He said the vast major-ity of Libera's supported Mr. Gladstone's schene, which, although it hat been temporarily checked, would inevitably meet with ultimate success. The Conservatives were too sanguine if they though the electoral decision upon the no iev supported by three or decision upon the policy supported by three or four counties was final and irrevocable. He said the p licy of the Government of inquiring in'o the judicial rents was illogical and im-practicable because the Commission could not practicable because the Commission could not complete the report before the spring, while the evil existed now and the crisis would come in November. Many men and women in Ireland would be beyond relief before spring. Regard-ing the Government's plan of aiding public works in Ireland he said it would cost more than Mr. Gladatone's much abused scheme. Mr. O'Connor objected to "disguised aims." The policy of the Government, he said, was a declaration of war against the twice repeated verdict of the Irish people, and was a decree of starvation for hundreds of thousands of tenants. It would lead to jobbery, demoraliza-

tenants. It would lead to jobbery, demoralization and the squandering of public moneys, and British taxpayers would be the ultimate losers.

# THE POVERTY OF IRELAND.

Why the Irish Emigrate-Bents and Wages -- A Market Scene in Galway.

DUBLIN, Aug. 2.- The present population of Ireland is almost exactly what it was at the beginning of the century. It was then about five million, and rapidly increased util 1841, when it numbered 8,196, 000. Then it began to diminish, and in 1881 numbered only 5,174,000 5,174,000 -a loss of a million every decade. This bare fact is strong presumptive evidence that the economic conditions of the country are bad, and at least largely responsible for the pres ent condition of things. An English guide book innocently says: "In 1845 the failure of the potato and consequent famine caused it rapidly to decline through increased emigration; and with the absence of manufactures, and by changes in the methods of agriculture, the decrease has continued up to the present time." It is, after all, a sort of

confession that the Present system is at least partly to blame. The Irish do not more readily leave Their country than do the people of other countries. They are really much attached to Ireland, and there is no better proof of this than the fact that they always consider it a duty to contribute to the fund for the liberation of the country from British rule. When they obtain Home Rule there is no doubt that thousands of them will flock back to Ireland, because of their attachment to their old home

Nothing is more astonishing than to find a country with such resources as Ireland, and so lew of them even fairly developed. There is a fair supply of good coal, but it is entirely undeveloped, and what is used is brought al-most wholly from England. There are immense deposits of iron ore-red hematite and bog iron, both in abundance, the former in connection with the coal deposits. In happier days there were at one time very many small furnaces and iron works here and there over Ireland, but they are all gone now. The iron wealth of the country, too, like the coal. lies all undeveloped and unused. The English wisely account for this by taying that there is no capital in Ireland with which to develop its resources. It is very true that there is not much capital in the country, but it is also true that the English have always carefully strangled such Irish industries as showed the least signs of vitality, unless they were in lines which could offer no competition with "British interests." Unfortunately for Ire-land, these British interests allow the existence of no rival interests, if it is in their power to kill them,

In passing through the various towns of absence of manufacturing industry of any kind. The people say: "We formerly had a woollen mill or a cotton mill, but it is not running now." It is a story of departed glory or prosperity almost everywhere. The lack of prosperity is well shown by the stationary and often diminishing population of the towns. Cork had S0,000 people in 1861, and did not increase a hundred in the following twenty years, and the same is true of scores of other towns. Many are going into actual decay. Galway is an example. It has a fine harbor, and ought to be the great terminus of the North Atlantic steamship routes, but its shipping is really very important. It is a town slowly going into decay and ruin. In some streets there are whole lines of warehouses, three and four stories high, which have been wholly unused for years, and are going into decay. Rents of houses in the towns are not high as compared with rents in our Atlantic towns but they are very high when we consider the low wages received, and the depressed state of nearly all industries. A hovel, fit only for pigs, can be rented in the suburbs of Galway and other like towns for 50 cents a week, but then the laborer's wages are only \$2.50 a week at most, and bread and meat are relatively high. American fresh beef is about 15 cents a pound in Galway, and bread is as dear as in New York. The Irish poor make shift to live on potatoes alone when they cannot get bread and beef. The prices of butter, eggs and milk need not be mentioned, for the Irish poor seldom indulge in such luxuries. In Ulster farm laborers get somewhat higher pay than in the west and south of Ireland; but even here \$3 a week is very fair wages, and this without food of any kind, as a rule. In the west and south about \$2 50 a week is common wages. In many parts of the country I asked carefully about wages, and could hear of nothing above 50 cents day for unskilled labor, except in a few favored towns like Belfast, and in these one occasionally hears of 75 cents a day. I talked with a young man who was go-ing to Enniskillen--a town of nearly 6,000 people, in Ulster-to work as a coach He was to work for 28 shilpainter. lings a week-say just about \$7. He said that the same work was paid about 50 cents a week more in Belfast. A printer in Galway told me that his wages were nominally a pound a week, but that he worked enough overtime to get 24 shillings (\$6) as an average. His living cost him about \$4. But the lot of the farm laborers and small renters is hardest of all. The homes of these are usually most miserable excuses for human habitations. They are seldom surrounded by shrubbery of any kind and never by any fruit tress. The only orchards in the country are small enclosures of fruit trees owned by the nobility of wealthy farmers. They are very few, however. I seldom caught sight of an apple or pear tree, and yet these fruits both grow well in Ireland. Tenants on leases sometimes have fairly comfortable and attractive homes, but the yearly tenants are much more numerous, and these have only one prominent work-to get money enough te pay the rent. Very large numbers of them are in arrears for some year's rent. Their houses are stone huts of only one room and one story as a rule, and the pig and chickens, when they are fortunate

enough to have any, usually share the hut with the family. They are not delicate about these matters, and not too proud to

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

associate on even terms with the pig. Many of them cannot even afford to keep a pig, and the keeping of a cow is a condition of affluence which few of them reach.

Not one child in ten among these yearly tenants and farm laborers ever goes to school a day. There are no schools for them, in the first place, and if the schools were available few of them would be able to bear the necessary expense of attending. In the towns there are usually some schools available for the poor, but the opportunities are not good, and very few of the children of the very poor even in the towns get any schooling at all. It is often said that the people of Ireland are to blame for their own condition ; but if this be admitted, it must be admitted also that very little can reasonably be expected from people whose education is absolutely nothing. English and Scotch landlords usually live

on their estates at least a part of the year ; the land is generally let in large tracts on long leases, and the people who cultivate the soil are usually retained for long terms of service. The Irish landlords have more commonly looked upon their tenants as necessary evils, and have not identified themselves with their people. They have looked upon ter s as rent paying machines. For years publit has until very recently been the rule to raise the rent as often as the tenant's improved condition seemed to warrant. If the tenant saved something and managed to get a pig or a cow, the landlord only argued from this that he was able to stand more rent, and in-creased the rent accordingly. What was still worse, if the tenant reclaimed hits of waste land, kept fences in good repair, and enriched the land by hauling manure upon it, these very improvements were regularly made the ground of increasing the reut, so that it was really against the tenant's in'vrest te improve things at all. If the Irish tenant is unthrifty, the handlord may be straightly charged with giving him exactly that kind of an education.

While in Galway, I saw the Siturday markets, which are attended by the country folk for ten or twelve miles around. The markets are held in the open in squares and open spaces in streets. In one place cattle, horses, air, the streets. sheep, and hay were on sale; in a second market all kinds of vegetables were on sale; and a third market is for butter, eggs, and fowls. Only a few women attend the first of these markets as sellers ; in the second, men and women are nearly equally divided ; and the women have a monopoly of the third. Not less than two hundred women had articles for sale in the last named market. In some cases they brought their produce by the help of some one who came to one of the other markets in a Ireland, except Belfast and a few other towns of cart drawn by a donkey, but in a large major-in the north, one notices an almost entire in the total trudged to the market on foot, with their loads on their backs, and about two thirds of them came barefoot and bonnetless, and in the rain. Many of them come ten or twelvo miles to this market every Saturday. One old woman of about sixty years told me that she had walked in that norning six miles, and that she did so every Saturday morning in the year. They carry their marketing on their backs in a basket held by a strap over their chest. It they have butter and eggs, their marketing may come to two or three dollars ; but most of them do not realize more than one dollar, and many of them do not get more than fifty cents for their day's work and marketing. One of these market women came into a shop to sell her little store of marketing, which consisted of four apring chickens, and nothing more. She wanted two shillings and sixpence for the four, and the man offered only two shillings. As she stoud there trying to get her price the water dripped from her soaked garments in little pools on the floor. She finally took two shillings. She had trudged these many miles that morning in the rain and got only fifty cents for her chickens and her work. The bitter, biting poverty of the tillers of the soil in the west of Ireland was well exhibited in that Galway market. Such a condition would be excusable in Egypt. Turkey, or Poland, it may be, but Ireland is a part of the United Kingdom, and is presumed to be a part of the civilized world. It is inexcusable there. This part of the country is the worst part of the island. Near such towns as Belfast, Cork and Limerick, tonants pay \$10 to \$20 an acre for good land, and three or four miles away they pay about half as much. Seven or eight miles away from railways and \$5 is more common, and much land is let for even \$2 and \$3 an acre. There are immense tracts of waste land in Ireland, mostly peat bogs, and such land as this is worth very little. About Galway the land is rocky and the soil very thin, but the rent is very high for the qual ty. ludeed, what are called "fair rents" always struck me as being enormouse. The landlord has dealt, and is still dealing, hardly by Ireland, though the rents are not now so high as they were a few years ago. I should say that they are even now twice as high as they ought to be.-J.W.S.-(N. Y. Sun.)

solutely deserted :

" Quenched is the golden statue s ray ; The breath of heaven has swept away What toiling earth hath piled; Scattering wise heart and crafty hand As breezes strew on ocean's strand The fabrics of a child.'

uins of the capital of the Pagan world were

Amid the universal shipwreck the Catholio Church remained unharmed. She continued o be an ark of salvation, not for the conquered only, but also for the conqueror. numan society contains within itself the seed of corruption and the germ of ultimate decay The Catholic Church alone has the seal of mmortality upon her brow. A special Proidence ever guides her in her course. She as come from God, and it is her destiny to ead men to God. She is not identified with any form of human government. She witesses the growth and decay of empires and kingdoms and republics, and amid all their changed. With all the boasted progress of science in modern times and the advancement the Church broken down or weakened, or lecaying? No! Never did she stand before he world arrayed in greater moral dignity han at the present time, and never was it nore manifest that every discovery in the pursuit of truth can only serve to add radince to her earthly crowns, vigor to her hamed of the Catholic Church. She alone isplays to the world that peerless unity with which Christ endowed His Churchi Her children are not tossed about every wind of false doctrine. y hold the same doctrines of Vienna, in London and in Rome, in the depths of China and in Sydney. Like the un in the firmament, she diffuses throughout the world the same rays of Divine truth, and imparts the blessings of heaven to all who are gathered within her saving fold. She alone has been clothed with holiness, as with the golden garment of her betrothal by her after being hidden in the recesses of the bogs Divine mouse,

ALL THE SAINTS HAVE BEEN RER CHILDREN. Within her wide domain the heavenly waters f charity and mercy have never ceased to ow. Those who are outside her fold dig for hemselves cisterns, but they are broken cisterns that cannot contain the life-giving waters of redemption. She alone leads us to the Apostolic age, and unites the faithful of to-day with the Rock of Peter, non which our Blessed Lord built His hurch. For more than 1800 years her ontiffs have succeeded to Pontiffs, teaching with an authority derived not from earth but rom heaven, fearlessly rebuking a sinful world and inheriting the spiritual power and privileges of the first Vicar of Christ. She w the commencement of all the governnents and sects that now exist in the world. he shall see the end of them all. She was reat and respected before the Saxon had set ot in Britain. She will be found flourish. og in undiminished vigor when the sun shall ave set on this greatest of the world's em-

of the Appenines and the olive groves of Sarentum, and the vine clad hills of Florence, resound to the praises of the sainted mission aries from Erin. Nor was the sister island less indebted to her heroid sons. When the natives of Caledonia were as yet unenlight. ened by the rays of divine faith, it was St. Columbaill and his brother missionaries that gave them the rudiments of Christian civilization and religion. When the Saxons fell away from the teaching of St. Augustine of Cantorbury, it was Aidan and his associates from the Island of saints that renewed amongst them the light and life of the Divine truth and grace. Centuries rolled on. Lawless bands of seafaring mail-clad marauders overran Eogland and a great part of Northera

#### THEY FAILED TO CONQUER IRELAND,

Europe.

for her sons have ever proved themselves as brave in the battle field as they were heroic the dome and republics, and amid all their in their piety. Again, for three centuries hanged. With all the boasted progress of religious balief of her people. This was indeed a season of dreary winter, a blighting of learning and the deifying of material power, and withering winter, a winter of ruins, a winter of tempests, a winter of tears. And yet the Faith did not die out. Other nations more favored with the wealth and power of this world beat before the storm. But in Ireland it was not so. The same heroism that guarded her shores against the Danes guarded the hearts of her children against trength, beauty to her comeliness. Be not the assaults of heresy. The more violently the tempests raged, the deeper did the sacred tree of divine faith strike its roots in the affections of her sons, and Erin won from Christendom a peerless aureola as the martyr nation of Holy Church. Be not ashamed by in faith, and obsy the same spiritual the springtime has come-the sunshine and authority on the Rocky Mountains and in the smile of summer is already upon the green this fields of Erin. Addressing you upon this great Eastor festival, may I not recall to mind that our Divine Lord lay three days entombed in the sepulchre and arose again glorious and immortal !

### SO DOES THE CHURCH OF CHRIST,

and mountains of Ireland for three centuries, come forth in our days renewed in life and vigor and arrayed in the comelineas of her early years to partake of the glory and triumph of the resurrection. This glorious victory is given to Ireland to reward the fidelity of her people. Look through the annals of the Church. You will find no other people more truly Christian, more truly Catholic. Amid every trial her fidelity to religion has been inviolate and unstained. Her inheritance of sorrow only serves to enhance the merit of her spiritual triumphs. But if bright and peerless is this aureola of Ireland's faith to-day, we must never forget that we are indebted for it to the heroism with which our fathers sustained the unparalleled sorrows and sufferings of a prolonged martyrdom. But it is

## NOT THE CHURCH ALONE IN IRELAND

that has arisen from the tomb. Her national spirit, too, has been revived, and Ireland stands before the nations of Christendom today arrayed in a moral force against which res. She alone is truly Catholic. Armed | the enemies of justice struggle in vain, and ith a divine commission, she teaches all asserting her national rights in the calm dis-ations. She goes forth "into the whole passionate accents of freedom, and demand-orld and tranhes the Gospel' to every tribe ing constitutional independence as her in-

and his successors.

Among the causes of grief which afflict our soul in the gulf of perturbations so profound at the present time, are the injustices and the injuries with which the religious families of regular orders are overwhelmed. Founded by great saints, they have been useful both to the Catholic Church, of which they form an ornament, and to even civil society, which draws therefrom serious advantages. From all times therefrom serious advantages. From all times these orders have merited much from religion and literature. They have also contributed greatly to the salvation of souls. Consequently, We like, when the occasion presents itself, to accord to religious orders the praise which they merit so well; as Our preferencessors, we take a pleasure in testifying highly and publicly Our affectionate good-will toward them. Now, then, We know that for some years past there is being prepared a new edition of the work entitled "The Institution of the Society of Jesus," to the completion of which Our dear son Autoine Mari Anderledy, vicar-general of that society, has applied himself assiduously, and that there only remains to be re-edited the last part, containing the apostolical letters addressed to the Society of Jesus, to St. Ignatius of Loyala, its founder, and to other Superiors General. We serve with cheerfulness the occasion of showing Our affection for the Society of Jesus, which hus merited so much from the Church and society. Consequently We approved of the commenced edition of the work above mentioned, a work at the same time glorious and useful to the society ; We commend this work and desired to see its continuation and completion. But to the greater manifest Our love toward the Society of Jesus, in virtue of our Apostolical authority, We confirm, by these presents, and We once more grant the Apostolical Letters, each and every one of them, having for their object the establishment and confirmation of this society Letters given by the Roman Pontiffs, Our predecessors, from Paul III., of happy memory, down to Our days, whether they are in the form of Bulls or simple Briefs. We confirm and grant anew all that

there is therein contained and which can be derived therefrom, as well as the privileges, immunities, exemptions, indulgences, each and everyone granted to the same society, either everyone grinter to the fain society, either directly or indirectly, or by communica-tion with the other regular orders, provided, however, that these concessions do not bear any prejudice to this society, and that they were not abrogated and revoked by the Council of Teacher and accession and the they were Trent or by other constitutions of the Apostolic We decree that the present See. This is why beters have, and will in the future have, force, value and efficiency; desiring that they may obtain and derive their full and entire effects and carry all their advantages to those the affair concerns and will concern. Notwith-standing the brief *Dominus ao Redemptor* of Pope Clement XIV. under date of XXI July, MDCOLXXIII, and other pieces whatever, which will be contrary, were they worthy of a special and individual mention and derogation ; We have derogate specially and Let Our present letters be a testimonial of the love that We bear and that We have always borne the illustrious Society of Jesus, so devoted to Our predecessors and to Ourselves; fruitful foster mother of eminent men by the zlory of holiness and science ; source and sun of sound and solid doctrine; a society which, in spite of the violent persecution endured for justice sake, never ceases to labor in the vineyard of the Lord with a joyous ardor and an invincible courage. Adorned by so great merits, recommended by the Council of Trent itself, overwhelmed with praise by Our predecessors, may the Society of Jesus then continue, in the midst of the unjust hatreds

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT'S SPEECH.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said that boycotting was one of the greatest social crimes. Lord Salisbury, in his speech at Newport, has said that the ordinary law was inadequate to suppress hoycotting. How, then, did the Gov-erament propose to suppress it without coercion? The only way was by removing the cause. The people must be in sympathy and harmony with the Government. Irish national sentiment must be gratified. The root of the evil would not be reached until the source of social disorder was removed. Ireland must they wanted. He accused Lord Randolph Churchill of inciting the landlords in his speech last evening to exact the utmost farthing o rents by promising the assistance of the whole armed forces of the kingdom. Such language was the greatest possil le incentive to disorder. (Cheers.) The late Goverament, however faulty in other respects, never encouraged evictions. The Tory Government seemed to have only one panacea, namely, royal commissions, impossible any longer to bride Ireland Was with gold to abandon her national demand. (Cheers.) He (Harcourt) believed the principle of equal local self-government for the three kingdoms was a false principle. He quoted the opinions of Mr. Disraeli and Lord Salisbury to the effect that the system of governing Ireland should be the reverse of that of governing Eng land. He (Harcourt) contended that Ireland did not want such local self-government as was proposed. The Liberals intended to continue the appeal against the recent electoral verdict. The policy of the Government was based upon great errors of principle, and was altogether inapplicable and impracticable. (Parnellite cheers.)

First Meeting-Urging the Arrest of the Canadian Delegates.

The Chicago correspondent of the New York Herdid telegraphes as follows : A meeting of the new National Committee of the Irish National League was held to day, with President John Fitzgerald, of Nebraska, in the chair. Before proceeding to the regular business John F. Armatrong, of Georgia, moved the following resolution

"Resolved, That the new National Execu tive Committee of the Irish National League of America deems it its first duty to thank Patrick Egan for the courage and ability displayed by him in fulfilment of his duties as President of the League, and that our best wishes go with him in his retirement from office."

The motion was seconded by Second Vice-President Rev. Father P. A. McKenna, and after speeches of approval were made by Presi-dent Fitzgerald, H. J. Cloran, editor of the Montreal Post, B. F. Kel'y, of Vermont, W. T. Kelly, of Minnesota, Judge Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, and others, it was carried meaningable unanimously.

President Fitzgerald was then authorized to appoint an executive committee of seven. It is expected that he will announce the names to morrow. The remainder of the session was occupied in disposing of numerous matters of a purely routine churacter.

PROPOSED PROSECUTION OF CANADIAN DELEGATES LONDON, Aug. 21.-The Times this morning gives prominence to a letter suggesting the prosecution for treason on their return to their homes of the Canadian delegates and other British subjects who figured in the Chicago Convention.

#### BELFAST\_POLICE ATTACKED AND ROUTED BY A MOB.

BELFAST, Aug. 23, 9.30 p.m.-This evening a detachment of police attempted to disperse a mob on Shank Hill. The mob became infuriated, threw volley after volley of stones at the police and routed them. The mob then completely wrecked the barracks, which were defended by twenty policemen.

Midnight-The police did not fire upon the mob. The streets were cleared by the military. Nine arrests were made. The city is now quiet.

#### TROUBLE AT AN EVICTION.

DUBLIN, Aug. 23 .- During an eviction at Ballyogan, Kilkenny, to-day a row took place, during which the police were stoned and a number of bailiffs were severely injured. A fruitless attempt was made to wreck the barracks.

# THE NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE. Thanks to Mr. Patrick Egan voted at 10

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS AND LADY ETHEL GRATITUDE. / By FLORENCE MARRYAT

### A VOICE FROM AUSTRIA

2

Near the village of Zillingdorf, in Lower Austria, lives Maria Haas, an intelligent and in-dustrious wonsan, whose story of physical suffer-ing and final relief. as related by herself, is of interest to English women. "I was employed," ahe says, "in the work of a large farmhouse. interest to English women. she says, "in the work of a large farmhouse. Overwork brought on aick headache, followed by a deathly fainting and sinkness of the stomach. until I was compelled to take to my hed for several weeks. Getting a little better from rest and quick; I sought to do some-work, but was soon taken with a pain in my side, which in a little while seemed to spread over my whole body, and throbbed in my every limb. This was followed by a cough and abort-mess of hreath. until finally I could not sew ness of hreath, until finally I could not saw and I took to my bed for the second, and, as I thought, for the last time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could

that my time had nearly come, and that I could not live longer than when the trees put on their green once more. Then I happened to get one of the Seigel pamphlets. I read it, and my dear mother bought me a bottle of Seigel's Syrup, which I took exactly accord-ing to directions, and I had not taken the whole before I felt a great change for the better. My last illness began June 3rd, 1862, and con-tinued to August 9th, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little work. The cough left me, and I was no more troubled in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured. And oh, how happy I am! I cannot express I must tell you that the dectors in our district distributed handbills cautioning people against the medicine, telling them it would do them no sood, and many were thereby influenced to destroy the Seigel pamphiets; but now, where ever one is to be found, it is kept like a relic. The few preserved are borrowed to read, and I have lent mine fo six miles around our district. People have come eighteen miles to get me to buy the medicine for them, knowing that it cured me, and to be sure to get the right kind. I know a woman who was looking like death, and who told them there was no help for her, that she had consulted several doctors, but none could help her. I told her of Seigel's Syrup, and wrote the name down for her that she might make no mistake. She took my advice and the Syrup, and now she is in are amazed. The medicine has made such progress in our neighborhood that people say they don't want the doctor any more, but they take the Syrup. Sufferers i from gout who were confined to their bed and from could bardly move a finger, have been cured by faith in Maggie's representations, and it. There is a girl in our district who caught a that, though inthusiastic, she never exagpains, and had to have an attendant to watch by her. There was not a doctor in the surround-ing districts to whom her mother had not applied to relieve her child, but every one crossed themselves and said they could not help her. Whenever the little bell rang which is rung in our place when sorrebody is dead, we thought surely it was is r her, but Seigel's Syrup and Pills saved her life, and now she is as healthy as anybody, goes to church, and can work even in the fields. Everybody was astonished when they saw her out, knowing how many years she had been in bed. To-day she adds her gratitude to mine for God's mercies and Sergel's Syrup."

#### MABIA HAAS

The people of Canada speak confirming the above.

RICHMOND CORNERS, N.B., Jan. 10, 1886. Dear Sir, --i wish to inform you the good your Seigel's Syrup has done me I thought at one time I would be better dead than alive, but had the luck to find one of your almanaes and after reading it concluded to try your remody. I tried one bot le and found my health so much im-proved that I continued it until now I feel like a new man. I have taken altogether 5 bottles. Every body here speaks well of it. Bichmond Corners, N.B. RICHMOND CORNERS, N.B., Jan. 10, 1886.

Richmond Corners, N.B.

SPRINGFIELD, N.B., Oct. 15, 1835: J. WHITS, Limit d. I. WHITE, Limit d. Gents-Seigel's Syrup gives good satisfaction where-ever used. One case in particular (where the cure of Dyspepsia seemed almost a miracle) was greatly benefited by your medicine.

## Your respectfully, Jbo. G. MORRISON.

CHURCH,] bell

Author of " Love's Conflict," " Veronique, etc., etc.

MRS.

CHAPTER XLVIII.-(Continued.)

"Let us try not to remember it, Lizzie She was newly married then ; had been much apolled; and likely to be a little opposering. And now abs has let what it is to be in sick-ness and in trouble, post ohld; and, from Maggie's absonnt, she must behave very differently from what she did then:"

" Maggie is always enthusiastic, particularly where her affections are concerned." said Mrs. Bainbridge. "Well, of course, I must always feel kindly towards anyone whom my dear Thomas loves ; but 1; must say I should have been better pleased if Lady Ethel had delayed her visit till wo were set tled in our new home."

" Perhaps she wants to come and help you, Elizabeth, as Maggie does," remarked Miss

Lloyd. "Now Letty ! just think of that girl, with her delicate mincing ways, and all her pretty fashionable fal-lals, and say if that is probable. Help me, indecd! she is far more likely to keep the whole house (myselt included) waiting upon her."

"She is a fragile creaturg," said her sister, and looks as if she had been born to be waited on. How proud Thomas was of her.

"Ay, and think of him now, poor dear, exiled to that borrid country, because of her unkindness. When I remember that, Letty, I hardly feel as though I could receive her in a cordial manner.

"She would not have proposed to come to us, unless she felt the want of our affection. Don't let it be said that by our coldness we checked the first impulse which her heart has conceived towards us. Receive her as a daughter-as if nothing unpleasant had occurred between you (she has no mother of her own, remember) -and you will do more. Elizabeth, to show her she was wrong than any amount of reproaches would effect. But I do not believe she is coming to us in the same spirit that she did before; for I have interest in any one who was not disposed to look kindly upon those she loves."

Yet, notwithstanding all Miss Lloyd's cheerful prognostications, Mrs. Bainbridge continued qu te nervous at the prospect of seeing her daughter-in-law again ; and when the carriage had been sent to Borthwick to fetch the travellers, wandered restlessly from room to room, to settle anywhere, and evi-dently much discomposed by the meeting that awaited ber.

"Here they come," cried Aunt Letty, as she pursued her sister to the library, "the car-riage has just passed the brow of the hill, and I can see Maggie's dear round face out of the window. Come, Elizabeth, let us meet the children in the hall."

But Mrs. Bainbridge, trembling with anx isty, stood rooted to the spot.

"O Letty ! if she could speak and look as she did before, and neither of them here to stand between us! I don't think I could bear it-I don't, indeed !"

"Nonsense !' exclaimed Aunt Letty; " you are frightening yourself with shadows, Lizzie. Why, there is Maggie's voice already in the hall. My darling, are you really here at last ?" "At last,' you may say indeed, auntic. Poor Ethel is tired out of her life; she is not yet strong enough for such long journeys." And then as she was emjourneys." And then as she was em-braced by each in turn, Maggie pushed Lidy Ethel forward. "Aunt L'zzie, I have

made much of (a proceeding to which the young woman was at no period averse) and Mrs. Bainbridge seeing her eat her dinner and made comfortable for the night, had a very happy tearful time of it until she was called down-stairs again by the ringing of the prayer

"Only to think," she observed to Aunt Letty, as, waiting the appearance of the ser-vants, she wiped her molatened eyes, "that that poor darling is fratting for Thomas even more than I am; and would give her right hand not to have offended him. And I daresay he was partly in the wrong; men are so difficult to deal with." "I do not think Ethel would agree with

you there," said Maggie, smiling. "Ah i abe is all aweetness. It is beautiful to hear her speak of him, and of herself and her expected baby ! Who could have dreamt she would be so altered ? She is not like the same person."

"Let us thank God for it," said Aunt Letty, as the long train of domestica filed into the room.

#### CHAPTER XLIX. AND LAST.

" PEACE ON EABTH, AND GOOD WILL TOWARD

Whilst these events were happening in England, Colonel Bainbridge, in a very restless and unhappy state of mind, was wander ing about the north-west provinces of Bengal. For that which, on the eve of his departure. he had written to his cousin Maggie, was the trath. Scarcely had he concluded the terms of his exchance, and paid down his passage money to the East, before he repented that

he had been so rash. logo back to his wife, and without some further explanation of her words, to claim the empty casket whence the gem of love had been extracted, would have been impossible to him ; but the thought which haunted him throughout the tedious journey, that in order to save his own wounded feelings, he had abandoned her to temptation and the power of the man for whom she had con-

fessed a preference, nearly drove him mad. By the time he reached Caloutta he had almost forgiven her; or rather, absence, and the strong desire to prove her cruelty not wilful, had so softened the remembrance of it, that the thought of all he had loved best in her, her pretty childish ways, her grace, her beauty, and her mock imperiousness, was the predominating thought; and, blaming himself more than he blamed her, he would have returned to England by the next steamer if he could. He was not perfect ; this great, honest, short-signted Englishman, bred of the middle classes; but he was a very fair type of a gentleman who truly loves the woman he has sworn to cherish. There is weakness arparent in his hasty flight, and incapability to stand by and look upon the desolation of his hearth; still more, perhaps, in his quick following repentance and desire to return and 'make it up again ;" but weakness, where a woman is concerned, is pardonable in the man who loves her, hnd firmness too often prognosticates an absence of affection. It is so hard to hold out against anything which we can crush at will.

By the time that Colonel Bainbridge had reached his destination, therefore, he had a thousand excuses ready hatched for Lady Ethel. She was so young, so beautiful, so much admired. He had proposed to her too hastily, and without sufficient encourage-ment, she had never told him that she loved him ; he had no one to thank for his gross ercor but himself. And then, was she quite unimpressionable, that fair, soft, gulish creature? that, instead of attempting to provoke her love, he had descrited, without giving her due warning, and left the field open to his rival Fool ! idiot ! madman ! The only remedy he could think of was to

But when le got to Calcutta, Colonel Baiabridge experienced the unpleasant fact that brought your daughter to you, who when a man is bound to his profession, saying wants all the love that you can spars from and doing are two different things. Cousin Thomas to console her for his ab. D spatches waited for him (arrat

raturn at once.

such.

orward all his letters, he tock the speediest

means to reach his destination. Arrived

there, he found the mutiny more important

than he had imagined ; regiments were or-

dered out in several directions, and he was

immediately placed in command, and sent to

energy, was when he mentioned the desir-

up again," the doctor urged. "Then I will die here," was his patient's

answer. For during his illness, all the soft-ened thoughts which he had entertained for

Lady Ethel on his voyage out, had faded

into the far distance, to be replaced by one idea, the indisputable conviction that she

hated him-that she had said so-and

that he must never see her more. With

in short, but to his native land.

have loved her ?

do duty somewhere in the jungle.

Ethel was persuaded to allow herself to be apathy no longer, when his body sprung from for all parties that I should adhere to my old THE TWO BRIDES plan, and go to Birmingham.". "Then I shall adhere to my old plan," said waking up to action, as at a trumpet-call, he seized on his large packet of hitherto despised despatches, as the famished seize on food, Lady Ethel, resolutely, "snu refuse to live at Cranshawa." " My darling, I thought you had quite made up your mind to occupy it for six menths and devoured them.

What a feast he found there !

The first which he tors open was Maggie's in the year ?" long, warm letter, sent from Curzon Street, with the little smeared-over, but still legible postscript, in the hand he loved. Could he believe his eyes, his senses? or was this a renewal of the dali-

After this, the doctor found no difficulty as she jumped up and placed her hand upon After this, the doctor found no unnearly as she jumped up and pisced ner used upon in persuading Colonel Bainbridge to return to England, the difficulty was in preventing his travelling there in such hot haste as to materially injure a frame which was still lost without her. Besides," with rather less back. assurance and a faint blush, "it was she, delicate.

"But I must go, doctor ; it is absolutaly necessary. Affairs of the utmost importance call me home, and if rail and steam can take me to be hopeful and patient, and to trust in me there, I spend my Christmas-day in Eng. Isud.

"Well, Colonel, I have not had you for a patient for nothing, and if you must go, 1 Colonel Bainbridge, as he raised the sweet tace to his own and kissed it. suppose you must. Only, bear in mind that in such instance most haste may be worst apeed.'

Bear in mind ! Could he bear in mind any thing, excepting that his beloved had arrived God for your son and daughter." at the true knowledge of herself, and that he carried a precious letter from her (written after her arrival at Cranshaws) next his heart, and was hastening to rejoin all he exclaimed Lady Ethel. " Remember, Cranshaws will be descried by us half the year, loved ? and will want its housekeepers.'

The voyage did no harm, for expectation bore him through it, and it read him a good lesson upon patience, which he sorely needed ; gie's," added Colonel Bainbridge, amiling. "Maggie ! I should think so," said Lady but when he once set foot in England, he Ethel, as she rushed to her embrace, " Maghardly allowed himself the time to eat, before he was rushing onward to the north. Oh, gie, my sister-my friend-my dear, dear Maggie ! O Thomas, wo owe everything to how lingeringly, how wearisomely slow the her-our love, our happiness, our very selves. I dare not think what life would have been express train seemed to run with him.

"All well ?" he inquired breathlessly of the groom who waited at the Borthwick station with a saddle-horse (he had particularly requested in a telegram, that the carriage should not be sent to jult him homewards at a foot's pace). "All well, sir," said the man, smiling

exclaimed Aunt Letty as she flew to the window. "Ethel, my dear, this air will not and as Colonel Bainbridge took the reins from him, he thought his face looked very hurt you, it is too dry and bracing," and se she threw up the sash, the distant chime of right and cheerful, as though it held some hidden joy. Yet, why should it not, when joy reigned

Christmas bells came faintly through the frosty atmosphere. "Peace on earth and good will towards on every side of Cranshaws ? joy at the mere thought of which his own heart stood still. men," said Colonel Bainbridge, as he drew Not so the heels of the animal he bestrode ; his cousin and his wife towards the window. for as the idea crossed his mind he struck spurs into the horse's side, and sept him clattering over hill and dale in a "Hark, Ethel ! listen, Maggie ! Peace and good will. My dear girls, how good God is manner to which he had been of late but very to us !" little accustomed. Reeking and breathless It was on that same evening that Miss Lloyd surprised Margaret Headerson in a he brought him a standstill to before the door ot his own house and flung himself from out

the anddle. His mother met him in the hall.

"My sin! my dearest !" it was all she could find voice to say, "we are so happy." "She is here-mother-she is well-I can ee her! Oh, do not keep me waiting ! If you only knew what I have suffered ;"

" My dear boy, you shall see her in a minute, but I must prepare you ; it was ber to practical joking, and especially on serious wish you should not know of it beforehand ; that there is a child-a son for you-born this morning, Thomas ! and all as well as subjects. possible. Are you not thankful ?'

my darling, to make one of the congregation in St. Ermenilda's, but that you should con-Is gratitude expressed by sudden pallor, a fixed face and trembling limbs ? Mrs. Bainbridge was quite trightened at the alteration in her son' nnear

## UHAPTER L

# A PATRIARCH'S BIRTHDAY. "Bowers are lovely; fore to flower-like; Primodahip is a absister true; Oh i the joys that cause down, abower-like, Of friendahip love, and liberty, Ere I, was old to

"Not without you, mother ; I should be lost in this great place all by myself ; and do "We must have water-lilies, Luoy, it we

legible postpoript, in the hand he lored. Could he believe his syes, his senses? or was this a renewal of the dali-rinm that had oppressed him? Yot even on firmed the fact; she had misjudged har-sell, her heart, her feelings. His darling was his own again. Thank God! The aspiration as it came bubbling, burt-ing, welling up from the despeet depths of his great beart, and bringing a rush of coald ing tears with it from his yet weak eves, can never be expressed ity printed lettara. To ba appreciated, it ought to have been heard; but no one heard it but the One to whom it was so gratefully addressed. After this, the doctor found no difficulty make the doctor found no difficulty in make the base of the doctor found no difficulty in make the base of the doctor found no difficulty in make the doctor found no difficulty in make the base of the doctor found no difficulty in make the base of the doctor found no difficulty in make the base of the stand was them I will, in make the base of the stand was the make the base of the stand upon the make the base of the stand was the make the make the base of the stand upon the make the base of the stand was the make the make the base of the stand upon in make the base of the stand was the make the make the make the make the base of the stand upon the make the base of the stand was the make the make the make the make the base of the stand upon the make the base of the stand upon the make the base of the stand upon the make the base of t

them," replied Rose, and have them I will, before breakfast. I have a lily pond at Fairy Taland ; and it won't take me much more than an hour to gallop down to the river and

"Won't you let me go with you !" exclaimed her companion. "No, no, little one !" was the answer. "I

did wrong to let you get up so early, weak as you are.'

God. I owe my present happiness to them ; it would not seem complete if they were "Little one, indeed !" ponted Lucy. "And too weak ! I don't want to hear you say that, Rose. 1 am not so weak as you think, nor quite so little, after all, although I am only thirteen, and you are a young lady of six. "Letty, my dear ! what shall I do ?" said Mrs. Bainbridge, in a flutter of delight. te:n."

"But, dear, you are servely recovered from your last attack of tertian fever, and the morning is chilly, and there is still a heavy mist on the river. Besides, I must row across to Fairy Island, for Brother Gaston, you know, is gone to fetch your father and mother for the feast, and I promised him that I should get John Porter, the gardener, to go with me to the Island."

"John, John !" she called out to an old man who was half concealed among some favorite grape-vines not for off; "Oh, John, come here quickly. I want you to do me a kindness.'

The old man, bent a little by his habit of stopping over his work, rather than by the weight of his sixty-five years, came promptly at the call of his young mistress, and taking off his hat, bowed respectfully to herself and her companion.

"John," she said, "I must go over immediately to Fairy Island for some water-lilles, and be back pefore breakfast. Will you saddle my pony and ride my brother's hunter yourself? Now, John, we must be back before the family are up and about."

"And, pray, what do you do with me?" said Lucy to her friend. "John, I insist on going too. So, please get me a saddle also. . . Nay," she continued, "I will not be refused, Miss Ross; for, though not a D'Arcy, I in ;end to get the first lily from the river, seeing that I worship your grand. father almost as much as if I were one of his OWD.

"You are a brave, generous, little thing, Lupy," was her comprison's reply, as John hastened away to the stables, and the girls sped to the house to put their flowers in safety.

"You know I'm neither brave, nor gen "You know in sector, for that matter," said erous, nor little either, for that matter," said "I'm very selfish, and idle, and good-for-nothing, although a girl of thirteen. But when I'm with you, Rosette, I want to be like you in: everything." "Hush !" said the other as she bestowed

a reproachful look on her companion. "You "Not that you should start out to night, must not praise me for what I do not deserve. Remember how sick you have been, Lucy, and how much you have suffered sider yourself, from this moment, free to act these past three years. Now, that you are in that matter as you think fit. The time has fast getting strong, you will be your true self again, loving, generous, and devoted to all around you. The pale face of the younger girl was lifted up to her friend, while a look of admiring affection shot forth from the large blue eyes. She had indeed been a sufferer, this bright and gifted child of the South, and long suffering had made her since childhood the pet of her parents and their numerous servants. But the selfishness and habits of indulgence begotten in the child by protracted iil health, sat like a heavy burden upon Lucy's better nature, and was a continual subject of self-accusation to the high-spirited little maiden in whom maturity of soul was far in advance of bodily growth. The two girls, warmly but defily habited for their short ride and the short row on the river, were already at the door when John the gardener and Ned, Lucy's special negro servact, came up with the horses. In an instant the ladies were in the saddle and riding down the broad avenue to the river, with John following at a little distance, and Nat taking a short cut across the lawn and through the woods to the spot where he knew the boats to be moored. Pause we a moment, while they are entering the deep masses of the primeval forest to describe the scene around us, and to make a slight acquain ance with the families to which the two young friends belong. The sheltered little vale in which the summer residence of the D'Arcys was situated, had been called by its owner-who had also been the first settler there -" Fairy Dell;" and the name was not an unapt one, for on no spot of carth, save, perhaps, in Andalusia, amid the foot-hills of the Himalayas- in Cashmere, the Pupjaub, or Bootan-did the hand of nature clothe the earth with such surpassing grandeur, loveliness, and tertility. Standing in the porch of the beautiful country home which the venerable Francis D'Arcy had built half a century before, and facing the broad lawn which sloped gently down toward the southwest, the eye of a visitor, on this glorious May morning, would have beheld a spectacle of incomparable magnificence. Behind him arose like a semi-circular wall the mighty masses of the Blue Ridge, which here reaches its greatest elevation. The slope on which old D'Arcy had first pitched his tent was upward of three thousand feet above the sea level, while all around it, within a day's journey, were the highest summits of the Appalachian ranges, -standing like watch-towers

### AUGUST 25 1886.

STEVENSVILLE, WELLAND Co., ONT., Feb. 17, 1884.

A. J. WHITE, I commenced using the "Shaker Extract" in my family a short time since. I was then afflicted with a sick headache, weak stomach, pain in my left ade, often attended with a cough, but am now fast gain-ing my heakh; my beighors are also assonished at the results of your medicine.

edicine. Voure, etc., Manansen F. Beam.

#### FRENERICTON, N.B.

A. J. WHITE, Limited, Gentlemen-Your medicine has done more for me than any do-tor ever did, and 1 would not be without

## Yours truly PATRICK MCLUSEY.

TROUT LAKE, ONT., May 12, 1885. J. WHITE, Limited. J. Whitte, Limited. Gentlemen-Your medicine is just what is needed here for disordered liver. When I was in London, the doctors there said I was a "gone man," and gavis d me to travel. I did so, and came across Seigel's Symp, which cured me entirely by continued use, which proval that sometimes the best of skill is not always the out, hous. use, which provid the hope. Bot always the only hope. Yours truly, W. J. ROBERTSON, Evangelist.

#### ALBERT BRIDGE, N.S., MAY 16, 1885.

J. WHITE, Limited. Gentlemen 1 am now using Selgel's Syrup for Dyspersia, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for that complaint. It is a priceless boon to any one afflicted with indigestion. ion. Yours truly Wm. Bunne.

Source Bay, Ont., Dec. 7, 1885. Sir.--I take great pleasure in informing you that I have been cured by your Siegel's Syrup and pills. I suffered ten or twelve years with indigestion and con-stipation of the bowels, voniting food and bile from the stom-tch, which caused great pain. I tried several good physicians, none of whom were able to give me non relief.

I tried several patent medicines, some of them giving relief for the time being, to you can easily see that I was discouraged, and it was withittle faith that I

was discolinged, and by was within the third that the commenced to take your Seigel's Syrinp and pills I started with your medicine about one year ago and have taken in al about 2 dozen bot les, it did take some little time to stop the vomiting, but I car say that now my health is greatly improved. I will che-rfully recommend it to all suffering from transk examplisher.

stomach complaints.

I can give you the names of several others if yo vish.

Vish. You may print this if you wish, a it may be ccans of helping some other sufferer. LRWIS WALBANE

South Bay, Ontario. South Bay, Ontario. Proprietors: A. J. White (Limited), 17 Far-ringdon Road, London, Eng. Branch office: 67 St. James street, Montreal. For sale by every druggist in Montreal.

#### THE MAGISTRACY CONDEMNED.

BELFAST, Aug. 17 .- At a meeting of the Conservative Club here to-day, at which Mr. De Cobain, M.P. for East Beltast, presided, resolutions were adopted declaring that the police needlessly fired upon the people during the late troubles, and that they had forfeited the public confidence; also that the Government must remove the paid magistracy. Mr. De Cobain made a speech, in which he said lietter mon were wanted for the magistracy than worn out military officers and cadets of eminent families.

### A Most Liberal Offer.

THE VOLTAR BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their Celebrated VOLTAIC BELTS and Electric Appliances or thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous debillity, Loss of Vitality, Manbood, &c. Illustrated pamphict in scaled envelope with full particulars, mailed free Write them at once.

sence, and all the care and petting you can give her for the sake of a little secret of her own. There, Ethel," as she placed the hand tery up country, where a disturbance had of her companion in that of Mrs. Baintridge, "There is you mother, and here is mine." turning to Aunt Letty; "and now that we have one apiece, we shall not quarrel." and, unable to do more than write a few hurried lines to his mother (when it came to the point, his courage failed him to address his wife), and leave directions with his agents to Mrs. Bainbridge glonced timidly at her daughter-in law, but one look at the pale harrassed face raised imploringly to hers, was

sufficient to make her kind maternal arms fly opeu "My dear girl, you look very ill ! what has been the matter with you ? How miser-

able my dear Thomas would be to know it ' "O mother !" whispered Ludy Ethel, clingiag close to her, "do you-do you think there is any fear that he will not come home

agaiu ?' " Not come home, my dear ? what, Thomas God forbid ! But 1 am very anxious, naturallay—and so must you be, until we hear that he is safe and well again in Calcutza."

" I thought I could not bear it away from

you and all he cares for," murmured the girl, feverishly; "I hould have seen faces that were not there, and heard voices when nobody was talking. It seems so long-so very long -since he went away ; and there is so much before me, I don't think we shall ever meet in this world again.'

" Maggie !" exclaimed Mrs. Bainbridge, in a voice of alarm. "Why does she talk so strangely? My dear, you ought to be in

bed." "I think she is very tired, Aunt Lizzie; but nothing would do her more harm now than to be silent. Let her say all she has to say, and then carry her upstairs and put her

to bed in your own dear comfortable way." "Yes, let me speak," went on Lady Ethel hurriedly, "just a few words ; I might not live to say them till the morning. O mother (if I may call you mother), 1 behaved so ill when I was here before; I was proud and sel-fish, and presuming; I did not know how necessary love is to life ; and now that I am stripped of everything, I come home to ask it

at your hanis." "My dear daughter, you have no need to ask, it has been always ready for you. You had but to stretch your hand and take it." "And may I stay here until he comes back

to me -or I go to him? I feel as though I could not live now except in places with which he has been familiar." "My dear, Cranshaws is your own. You

are the mistress here."

"Oh, no ! no !" shr nking backwards, "I cannot feel that; I would rather be your daughter and your guest. And if-if-anything should happen-if he never comes again, you will let me try to be your child instead of him. But I could not live-indeed, indeed, I could not live without him. My heart is breaking now," and bursting into tears, Lady Ethel fell upon the homely breast stance that it was five months before he re-turned to England. Part of that period he of the woman she had so despised. Mrs. Bainbridge, powerfully affected, could only strain her to her heart, and ory with her, and spent up in the jungle, unable to post letters had not Maggie interposed her authority, the invalid might have been rendered seriously

"Come, Ethel, try to calm yourself. What would Dr. Chalmers say to such an exhibithe advices which were forwarded to him tion? Aunt Lizzie, make her go up stairs, and whilst his friends were thirsting for and then you can wait on her, and cosset her news in England, really believed himself into your heart's content, until she goes to capable of either answering or perusing what s.eep. they sent him.

Acting on which opportune advice, Lally

ith ser in whose stead he appeared there), de-" My dear ! they are quite well, and Ethel manding his immediate presence with his bat-

is so proud-she only wants you to complete her happiness. And such a fine child, brokin out amongst some of the hill tribes, Thomas, the very image of yourself with large dark eyes. Everybody who has seen him tays so; and when I took him first to his dear mother"-

But Mrs. Bainbridge had to finish her interesting description of the new comer's charms to the hall table-for darting past her without another word, Colonel Bainbridge had already sceled the staircase and gained the upper landing, where, Maggie waiting, without the least effort to detain or greet him, silently opened the bed-room, and

Here Colonel Bainbridge remained for sevushered him into the presence of his wife. eral weeks, seeing no service, with the excep-It was through her instrumentality that tion of a low skirmishes and night surprises, they had been brought together again : it which he celled child's play, and receiving war fitting she should be the one to turn that no hurt, unless a cut across the head from a handle for him.

glancing spear, which he declared too trifling Then the door closed, and she was leftto demand the doctor's aid, could be called outeide.

But not alone. No i Maggie, deer, gener-Colonel Bainbridge, however (always the ous, faithful Maggie ! never again, through lust person to look after himself), in this life or death-alone ! instance proved too carcless ; for though the

The room was darkened as such rooms are, wound was not dangerous, the weather was and the curtains partly drawn about the bed so ; and a sunstroke supervening on expoby the side of which stood, curtseying, a sub sure, threw his already heated frame into a stantial nurse, who evidently considered that state of fever which threatened his existence. the bundle of flannel she pompously held in her arms was better worth inspection than all For weeks he lay delirious on his bad ; raving of things past, present and to come; and the Ludy Ethels in the world. But not so the when his malady was at last abated, and conman who loved her, who, pressing past both sciousness restored, he was so feeble as to nurse and infant, saw nothing but two weak seem desirols of one thing only, and that was to die. He appeared to have lost arms stretched out to welcome him, and flew to their embrace, and found his heaven all memory, interest, or curiosity, and there. the only occasions upon which his medical

attendant could rouse him to anything like whispered, but the inquiry received no an-swer, and Ludy Ethel never pressed for one.

> words-a silence during which hearts speak to one another, and souls are joined in marriage-ond such a silence reigned between them now. When Thomas Bainbridge unlocked him-

> self from that embrace, he knew that for the future no explanations would be neededthat he and his wife were one.

home : and with the dawn of Christmas Day happy party assembled in the breakfast room of Cranshaws. Lady Ethel, as beautiful as ever, and became what her husband termed "impudently strong" again (which meant that as usual she gained her own way in everything), was seated between him and Mrs. Bainbridge, and engaged in carrying on what appeared to be a most animated dis-

It is this fact that accounts for the circum-

with us at Cranshaws, and give up all idea

You will get tired of seeing an old

come, my Maggie.

"My darling, what are you thinking of ?" "Of Saint Ermenilda's, auntie, and the services they are holding there. How glorious

"You wish you could be present." "I should ltke it, dear, and so would you.

Maggie stared ; Aunt Letty was not used

"Well, go, my child, then."

"What do you mean ?"

you think L.would keep haby here, ten miles

you know-she, and dear Maggie-who kept

me alive when you were absent, and tanght

"Can you resist this pleader ?" demanded

" Stay with them, I should say, and thank

"Aunt Letty stays where you do, mother,

"And our home will always be dear Mag-

like if heaven had not sent us Maggie,'

"Heaven will reward her' said her consin-

pressing her hand, and as she met the calm

look of contentmet with which he regarded

" Hark ! was not that the sound of bells ?"

her, Maggie felt that the reward had come.

missing."

reverie.

they must be !"

" But you "---

"O Aunt Lotiy ! are you really in earnest ?" with a deep drawn breath.

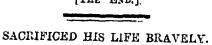
"Yes, child. If it were the cutting off of my right hand, or my right arm. I must still say so. The time has come. Your place in Cranshaws is filled up. Aunt Lizzie has procured, through your means, another daughter, and may well spare you to heaven."

"But you, my dearest aunt, to whom I owe so much, can you quite spare me ? " Acnt Letty made an effort to control herself,

and then went on, calmly :

"Yes, darling, I have thought of that ; 1, too, am willing. I shall not lose you more than I should do if you were married; perhaps less, and I shall always have the comfort of knowing that each step you take will bring us nearer in the end. Maggie ! I said once to you 'Stay,' and you stayed most dutifully. Now I say- and quite as earnestly -Go! my child-my blessing-in the name God !"

. And in His name she went, [THE END.]



BROTHER BONAVENTURE DIES IN AN EFFORT TO RESCUE OTHERS FROM DROWNING.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 17.-A drowning accident occurred this evening on Lake Nabenassatt, in Westford, eight miles from this city, in which Brother Bonaventure, of the Order of St. Francois Xavier, lost his life in a hrave struggle to save the lives of others. Four brothers of the order, two laymen and a little boy were out in a small bost gunning, when the boat was overturned and the occupants were thrown into the water. Two of the party swam ashore.

Brother Bonaventure succeeded in rescuing a seven-year-old boy. He then started to swim to the boat, clinging to which were three others of the party, but he was acized with a cramp and went down before assist-ance could be rendered. The three olinging to the overturned boat were rescued by three men who put to their assistance in a small

Brother Bonaventuae was in charge of St Peter's parochial school here, and was universally beloved. He was known in the world as William Gutbrie, was 26 years, of age and was a native of Kentucky.

## A LOVE-STRIKEN OCTOGENARIAN.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 17.-James Arm-strong, a well-to-do farmer, aged 83, who had been crossed in love, and whore selves then, "said Colonel Bainbridge, as he who had been crossed in love, and whore rose from table, and took up the Englishman's attentions had been rejected by a spinster seventy-six years of age, committed suicide to-day at Lowe, about ten miles from this aying her hand in that of her mother-in-law, city, by hanging himself to a beam in the 'I set le it by saying that mother must live barn of a neighbor, where he was found about with the the set C where he was found about twenty minutes after life had become extinct. Before he committed the rash act he made a will bequeathing to his fair intended all his property, real estate and personal. He had been attending the Salvation army meetings during their visit in this city, and it is belioved that owing to a weak mind, easily in-

for God's angels, around what He intended to be an earthly paradise.

Though the snn had risen, and in its rays the gigantic mountain torms, to the South and the West, were seen clad with verdure to their very summits, the deep valley beneath Fairy Dell lay still buried in gloom and mist. But, just a little to the east of the Dell itselt, there was a break in the enciroling hills, which allowed the rising sun to pour in its welcome rays, and thus all day the favored slopes which enclosed the little vals, rejoiced

in the genial warmth of the great luminary. This very circumstance had determined old D'Arcy to choose this site for his residence. For on the sunny hillsides he knew he could raise abandant crops of grain and fruit, while allowing his eyes to revel in the splendors of daily subrise and sunset, during nine months of the year.

His city residence was far away in the lowlands, where his accestor had fixed it, in the

\* \* \* \* \* It was in November that he reached his boat.

strength had vanished his powers of discern. ment, and he could only lie quiescent, and in his feeble way, rehearse over and over again the last sad scene he had gone through with his wife ; until he convinced himself that the best thing for her, for him, for both of

them, was that he should die where cussion, he lay, and never trouble her again. "Wel "Yet, O Ethel! O my God! How I selves th "Well, you must settle it between your-

favorite position on the hearth-rug. "Of course we will," replied Lady Ethel, laying her hand in that of her mother-in-law,

or to receive them; but by far the larger half was passed in apathetic indolerce upon of Birmingham once and for ever.' Mrs. Bainbridge looked intensely gratified, but she still held back. his couch, when his mental condition had attained to such a pitch that he refused to open

" My dears, it is very good of you to propose it, too good, indeed, but I am half afraid. sapable of either answering or perusing what woman like me about the house; I shall fluenced, he became a religious fanatic, which, be in your way, and you will not with his love escapade, led him to take ins But the day came when he could feign like to tell me go. I think it will be best own life.

"Oh, love, can you forgive ?' was all she

ability of his proceeding immediately to England ; and then Colonel Bainbridge, with l'here is a silence more elequent than all the firmness of which he was master, would declare his wilingness to go to Australia, the Cape, or the Mouritius, anywhere. "No country but England will set you

### AUGUST 25, 1886

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# very infancy of the Carolinian colonies; but his mountain home he called his "bearts reak," because there he had created a great, properous, and widely bendficial industry; there he was universally belowed and reversed, and there especially be could satisfy all the instincts of his noble nature, in shedding happings around him nature, in shedding happiness around him, and in contemplating with the eye of a philosopher and a Christian the greatness and goodness of the invisible Creator, stamped on the visi-

or the invitative creator, sumped on the visi-ble works of His hands. With the history of this venerable, man, with the members of his large and most in-teresting family, with that of fincy Huschinteresting sequery, which cars of Early inducati-son, then by ad to bis own by old friendship and scar neighborhood, and with the manzions inhabited by both, amid these glorious highlands of the South, we shall become fully acquainted in the course of this ing road that led to it was thrice that length. The two mansions, however, were in view of each other arroat the intervaling guils of ver-dure, and from the lofty flags tills which stood close by their respective portals the national fing was alternately hoisted and lowered to exchange friendly groetings on this auspicious morning.

A most lovely morning it was. The great masses of shadow down in the valley of the Tselica (the modern French Broad /) and in the adjacent and interlocking vales, were now shifting with every step of the ascending sun, while the miste were fast float ng upward, and leaving the far-off creats and anoul ders of the Southern or Western mountaine enveloped in the peculiar and beautiful blue haze which made the rude pioneers bestow on various groups in the Eastern and Western ranges the not very poetic names of Blue or Black or Smoky Mountains.

While the families at Fairy Dell and Fair view Villa are busied preparing for breakfast and for the other festivities of the memorable birthday,-our two maidens have reached the river, creek it cannot he called, which is a principal affluent of the Taelica. Through a turbulent, headlong mountain stream, as it issued from its deep native gorge, it became as smooth as a millpond just where Fairy Dell opened its bosom to give its waters a brief respite in their downward course. A lofty and precipitous headland stood right in the path of the stream, forcing it almost to flow back to the shelter of the deep and scarcely less precipitons cove over which the deli opened up-wards. This expanse of water looked singularly like a little lake-dark, because overbung on all sides by sleep rocks or stupendous wooded heights, and sheltering on its glossy bosom a little islet covered with a dense growth of oaks and chestnuts, and concealing in its very midst a shallow pond all covered with water-lilies This islet, christened Fairy Island by the

D'Aroys, had ever been a favorite resort of Ross and her grandfather. They had constructel a rustic cottage there, where the old gentleman loved occasionally to spend a few bours in writing his memoirs, while the young folks were devoting themselves to the more congenial occupation of boating on the river, of awaking the marvelous echoes of the place by song or merry laughter, or of exploring the receases of the sheltered nooks along the shores for rare flowers and mosses.

Rose had found the boats moored at the entrance of a sort of cavern, and giving the horses to John, she helped Lucy into a skiff, seized the cars, pushed off from .he shore, and showed that she could manage her little craft as thoroughly as her pony. As they flew over the calm bosom of the river, Lucy could not withhold her exclamations of wonder and delight at the enchanted scene around her. The mist drifted slowly in broken patches over the water, impelled by the acsrcely pe ceptible breeze which blew down

early rising and excursion to the lily-pond. But, as she, even more than her daughter, was a devoted worshiper of the venerable head of the family, she dismissed them to their rooms with a half murmured word of reproach and a loving motherly caresa. Meanwhile Mrs. D'Arcy had arranged with

exquisite taste the garden and green house flowers collected by the two girls in two mag-Bifficent Sevres value on her ample breakfast-table, rlacing the lilies in the center opposite to old Mr. D'Arcy's chair, in a Japanese vale of silver inlaid with gold, which that gentle-

man had brought with him from the East. The breakfast room itself was one which needed but little adornment to make it thoroughly delightful. It tased the east, commanding from its lofty windows a view of the vast slope of green sward that surrounded the house on three sides, of the antite valley come fully acquaintion in the course of this the house on three sides, of the antite valley story. Fairview Vills, the Hutchinson resi-dence, was but three miles distant, in a straight line, from Fairy Dell; but the wind-straight line, from Fairy Dell; but the windwhite masses of mist and cloud still clinging to their shoulders or vailing their summits. Boautitul as were both lawn and park, with their wealth of shrub and flower, and lordly forest trees and their intelligent prop-ristor had bestowed on their embel-liahment the loving care and industry of forty years-his own eye, like that of every guest who sat at his hospitable table, was irresistibly drawn and held by the pancrama which opened above and beyond lawn, park, and woods,-the

# " insuperable height of ioftiest shade. . . . A sylvan source, and, as the ranks ascend Shade above shade, a woosy theatre Of statistics view. Y with their tops The verdurous wall of paradise up strung."

Yes, most truly, on this, the morning of his eightieth birthday, as on the first morning so many years ago, when he, a plouser among these wilds, first gasad upon this scene, Francis D'Arcy thought that the supernal paradise alone could offer to the soul of man anything more ravishing than this favored spot, prepared for his earthly home. And never sat he down to his repast in that room without casting his eyes on the blended magnificences of earth and sky before him, and thanking the divine Author of all good for the fatherly generosity that provides, in the riches and beauties of our present abode, an earnest and a forstasts of the everlasting fature.

And such were his feelings as he joined the admiring tamily group that awaited his coming on the spacious verands fronting the breakfast room, and who, familiar as the glorious prospect was to most of them, seemd to feed their souls on the varied splendors of the vast expanse of earth and sky before them.

It is a most fitting place and moment to introduce the reader to Francis D'Arcy, his an argument that family, and his guests.

man upward of six feet high, erect and elas-tic in his bearing, with hair as white as the driven snow, falling in silvery waves over his shoulders, me deep blues eves full life-long practice of temperance; while scarcely a wrinkle broke the polished surface of the broad brow, on which all lofty thoughts and noble sentiments were reflected as rapidly and faithfully as the calm bosom of the river beneath Fairy Dell mirrored each cloud as it flitted across the blue, overhanging heavons.

Three of his children were there. There was Louisa, the oldest of them all, a stately ady, the widow of Gaston de Beaumont, a Charles, a Major of Engineers, of great reputa-tion. There was Gertrade, married to Richard in the effort to per rid of ground the Protestants patches over the water, impelled by the tion. There was Gertrude, married to Richard in the effort to get rid of government by corrup-in the effort to get rid of government by corrup-through the deep, dark cleft forming the who had come with his second son. Alfred, that diverse elements should be found in Sir pathway of the mountain stream. It now to pay his respects to his parent on this John's train, because there has been nothing to hung like a shroud over the river and the family anniversary. Finally, there was excite sectarian uneasiness. Perfect religious inclosing walls of rock, and anon parted Louis, the oldest son of three, the father of equality left all men free to form party connecour acquaintance, Rose, and the joint proprietor of the splendid estate of Fairy Dell. The chief interest of this family circle centred, after the venerable head of the house, in Mrs. Louis D'Arcy, her noble husband and their six children. Louis D'Arcy, as he came forward to greet his father on that morning, appeared to be the latter's living portrait, when some twenty years younger. Nor question of religious differences. Candian common sense revolts against the desperate exwas the resemblance one of outward form pedient of a politician on his last legs. only : Louis D'Arcy was most like his parent in talents, disposition and elevation of soul. He was still what he had ever gloried in being, his father's most devoted servant, friend and companion-most perfectly one with him in mind and beart. Mary Dal-ton, Louis D'Archy's wife, had become his bride at eighteen, in the first flower of her uaspotted innocence and uncommon beauty. Her husband had kept her heart as fresh and her soul as pure and guileless up to the beautiful autumn of her life, as it was when the sweet fragrance of all her goodness won his

# OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.) CTTAWA, Ang. 16 h. -Go'dwin Smith, in a recent paper on "The Political History of Can-ada," says of Sir Joha Macdonald that "he has been compelled to resort to corruption in all its protean forms and in all its valid applications, theorem has a series while the series of the series of the series of the series while the series while the series while the series of though his own hands wer- believed by all to have remained clean. Probably no factor of notes ever had a stranger medley of fishes in his notes ever had a stranger medley of fishes in his net. Romau Catholics and Orangemen go to the polls for him together. An effective opposi-tion to him cannot be formed because there is nothing for it to be formed on. He stands not upon principle, but upon man-rement. In management to have no model and specient. In management he has no rival, and in counter principle there can be none. It is notifiers to say that the system is demoralizing as well as expensive. Its existence depends on the life of a man past seventy, after whom there

is a fair prospect of political chaos." Without pausing to enquire whether this is the best that

#### SIR JOHN'S NOST FRIENDLY CRITIC

can say of h m, we may, in view of an impending general election, venture a few remarks on this somewhat curious passage. Of course we do not expect Mr. Smith to be severely truthful co hot expect ar. Smith to be severely furthful either as a moralist or a crtic, however we may trust his a unen in matters where his Irish antipathies are not excited. That touch about "clean hands" may have been artistically necessary to relieve an otherwise very gloomy portrait. Were his English readers aware of the merriment that the mention of "clean hands" always produces in political discussions in Canada, they would hardly forgive him, I think, for perpetrating an antiquated joke with historical soleonny. In another part of the same article Mr. Smith declares that Sir John Macdonald has practised these methods of

### CORBUPTION FOR FORTY TRARS.

During that time he has had command of the public purse, with all it implies, he has risen to distinction, he has received titles and decorations, fortunes have been bestowed on his wife and daughter, the chief contributors to which were great corporations, contractors and politicians dependent upon him for favors and advancement. Are the Northern railway do na-tion and the diamond necklace presenttion incidents so obscure and remote as to have But is it not intensely sai to find a man of

Goldwin Smith's assumed ethical superiority in politics advancing so flimsy an excuse for ene who, to gratify his ambition for office, has for debauched his countrymes ? The fact that Sir John Macdonald had to

adopt these methods at the start of his career and continue them to its close is not proof that the country needed his services or that our population was too incoherent and impracticable to be governed without them. Rather it is not

### GOVERNMENT BY HONEST METHODS

The patriarchal figure that stepped out would have been carried on by his opponents, among the expectant group was that of a and that government oy him necessitated "re-

driven now, falling in silvery waves over his shoulders, me deep blues eyes full of a gentle fire, which would blaze up into a bright flame when-ever some noble subject excited his interest or his enthusiasm. His cheeka were still ruddy from health, exercise, and the life lame method in the provided at the life rate of the orange Associa-tion is a communication of tamenana while in the provided at the orange Associa-tion is a communication of tamenana while in the provided at the orange Associa-tion is a communication of tamenana while in the provided at the orange Associa-tion is a communication of tamenana while in the provided at the prov are lew and tar between, for the Orange Asa cia-tion is a Tory machine, wholly in the hands and under the control of Macdonshi te partizans. Recently the action of the Toronto Mail has driven large numbers of Catholics

#### OUT OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY,

while the Irish, as a people, have been estranged by its venomous opposition to Home Rule. When at the next election the Catholic vote is cast with the Librals it will be because of the offensive attinde assumed toward them by the offensive attinue assumed toward them, of the Premier and his organs. And I am rash enough to maintain that in so doing Catho-lies will dissolve an unboly alliance,

its own in the rat of the Dominion, which is extremely proviematical, the fate of the party is scaled. Even supposing the Tories retain their present count in all the provinces, how are they going to overcome the defection of Quebec ? Last session in a house notoriously subservient to ministers their majority was reduced on one occasion to ten and was constantly fluctuating. But supposing they had a majority, it would be unmanagably small and government would be impossible with Quebeo in opposition. Such a state of affairs is, however, highly improbable. Ostairo will increase the Reform contingent, more particu-larly in the eastern part of the province. In every province of the Dominics the Conservative cause is in a bad way. When Sir John enfrauchised the Indians he played his last card. No doubt he hopes to manipulate

### THE RED VOTE

through the agencies, and with the help of the Indian Doctor, whom he has sent among them to establish Orange lodges. In this way he will try to keep Mr. Patterson, of Brant, and Mr. Mills out of Patliament. The contemptible meanness of the game is worthy of the man. But what a lesson is thus given to the red man in liberty and civilization ! The head of the Government cufranchises and c. reupts them at the same time. It is c. rrupts them at the same time. It is said the Indian is quick to learn the vices of his white brother. To what depths of degra-dation may he not be reduced by the applica-tion of the triple Tory arguments of bribery, whiskey and Orangeism ! Sir John must be driven to the farthest end of his last hole when he resorts to tricks like this. But I suppose it is some more of his fam-ous "tactica." He will be heaten all the same and will go down, as he went down before, under the black billows of his own corruption. This time without hope of ever coming to the surface again. He will die hard, I have no doubt, but sny attempt he may make to save himself by legislative or other frauds on the electorate will only recoil on his own head and deepen the popular feel ing of disgust with him and his methods.

#### REORGANIZATION OF THE CARENET.

Sir John MacConald will arrive here about the expected about the same time. The work of reorganizing the Cabinet and preparing for the coming campaign will then begin. Mr. McLe an will probably retire and Sir Charles will enter the Cabinet as Minister of Finance, as was stated weeks ago in these letters, and seek election in Colchester. Whether he will be opposed or not, I cannot say. The secession feeling being very strong and he being mainly responsible for the unconstitutional manner in which Nova Scotia was dragged into confederation, may make his election

#### A TEST QUESTION

on the strength of the "anti" feeling in that province. In that case his defeat would be | where more than probable and his rejection would be a blow from which the ministry could not recover. To avert so great a calamity he will propose some extraordinary concessions to Nova Scotia. What their Lature and extent will be remains to be seen. But as nothing short of a complete reversal of the prevading policy will have any effect it is har! to anticipate the extent to which he may be prepared to go. His reappusrance on the scene, however, may be taken as the signal for the retirement of Sir John Macdonald. It is admitted that the Premier is no longer physically capable of standing the wear and tear of leadership in the Commons during the session. Sir John will continue the nominal head, but Tupper will be the actual leader. Only the direct extremity could have compelled Sir John to take this final step, for he is deeply conscious of the truth of the warning attered by his political model :- "Wheever is the occasion of another's advancement is the cause of his own demirution ; because that advancement is founded either upon the conduct or power of the donor, either of which become auspicious at length to the per-

sulles, which contains in a short form a comprehensive review of the late cruie that we hope may prove interesting to our re-ders and instructive to Mr. Smith's critics of the Cana-

"dian Parnelli's Pres." Thank you, Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith wants another free alvertisement. We will give it to him. But before we do I want to say a word or two about Smith, Dear ald Smith! When I was a boy in the woods we had a neighbor whose was a doy in the woods we had a neightor whose rance was Tom Smith. Also, there are no Smiths now called Tom, or Jack, or Bill. That branch of the Smith family has died out. The survivors are now known as Montuorenci Smythe, De la Chervise Smithie, St. Croix Cavendish Smyth. None of them ever heard of Rab Tamson's Smithie. That was the North branch of the firmily That was the Scotch branch of the family. They are

#### ALL ABISTOCRATS.

The less pretentious are content to be such

persons as Sidney Smith, Mordaunt Smith, Goldain Suith, etc. respectable men everyone of them. And that reminds me, as stury tellers say of a certain regimennt in Her Majesty's service in which there were many Smiths. There was there there is the term were Gentleman Smith, Skunkey Smith, Dirty Smith, Shakey Smith, Creepy Smith, Slobbery Smith, Late Smith (he was always late on parade), Dandy Smith and Godawful Smith. paradel, Daudy Smith and Godawful Smith. The microcosm of the regiment was like the macrocosm of the outer world. But to return to my old friend Tom Smith. He bad a strong antipathy to the Irish. His con-stant advice was "keep the Irish out of the rettlement." "But you are Irish yourself," somebody said to him one day. "I know I am," he replied, "and see what I might have the net I nover tame among you." He was not the only Smith who missed a great destiny by coming to Canada. But we may say this of coming to Canada. But we may say this of him-he never denied his country.

#### ACCEPTING THE INVITATION

of the Week let us turn to the "election notes" and read : "The Irish are migratory and do not "acquire the residence qualification. This is a "acquire the residence qualification. This is a "relief. The Irish Catholic, whether in Eng-"land, in Canada, in the United States, "or in Australia, is not a citizen "but a classman, encamped in the "uidst of an alien society, and highting for the "objects of the clan. If he anywhere grows "strong, the lisitish electors, supposing they "error for the is toral libertim, will fan the 'care for their electoral liberties, will find that 'the only way of salvation is to combine and

vote him down." This extract, take all Mr. Smith's writing, betrays the temper and the manner of the peda-gogue. Assertion and command follow turn at out as if he had only to speak from the chair. This sort of writing would not be worth attention were it not that Mr. Smith pre-umes to epeak as one having authority from Canada and is togarded as an authority in England. His power for mischief is therefore vastly in excess of his credentials. The Irish, according to Mr. Smith, are all (he makes no exception) impratory, like wandering Jews of the tribe of Gad. They are residents nowhere. They are only "encamised." like the Gypsice, " in the " in the midst of an alien society." They are the sume, Mr. Smith asserts, in England, in Canada, in the United States and Australia and every

"FIGHTING FOR THE OBJECTS OF THE CLAN. Were I to write Mr. Smith is a liar. I would only reduce to the simplest and grossest term the description he has furnished of hinself in stating what everybody knows to be false. In every lond under the sun Irishmen are to be found established, trusted, respected mall walks of lif . There is not a nation of Europe or America whose hist vy is not adopted with the names and services of illustrious Irishmen. day there is not a city on this continent but has Irishmen among its best, brightest, wealthiest citizens. And these are the people whom the attibilous, vindictive, most micrasory of the Smiths has the impricence to describe as pariahs! The passionste love of the Irish for the land of their forefathers and their unswerving devotion to her emancipation from tyranny, he calls "fighting for the objects of the clan !" In the history of the world there is nothing more sublime than

#### IRISH PATRIOTISM.

planted themselves everywhere, as Scotchmen and Englishmen have done; to say they are only "encamped" is simply an indication of

#### THE VERDICT AGAINST THE ANAR-CHISTS.

3

CHICAUD, Aug. 20.-The court officials have Chicano, Aug. 20.—The court officials have decided that the relatives of the An rahist prisoners will be stowed in the court rom. There were present the sister, boths and mother of Spies. Nearly 2,000 copie gatthered in front of the name en-trance of the building, gaza and at the windows. The prisoners were consplic-ing the court room at 9.32 o'clock. They cosented about the usual appearance, thour' and Fescher looked deathly pale. To arrived at 9.52 o'clock. The vertist result Was an follows :---

the indication of a manufact and form as the prost of the indication of the prost o

nel said it would be imposeicle to cospete of the motion during the present term, but by agreement the motion could be argued at the September term. This was agreed to by the

a moderate degree of c mpsure. It is under-stord the authoriti's now contemplate the im-mediate arrest of all persons even indirectly connected with juciting the Haymarkst tracedy for conspiracy, and that on this knowledge many of the active leaders are preparing to leave leave.

#### JUST THE THING.

W. J. Guppy, draggist, of Newbury, writes : "Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawb rryo in just the thing for Summer Sickness. I seld out my stock three times last summer. Three was a good demand for it." Dr. Foule's extract of Wild Strawberry is infaultible for Dysentry, Colic, Sick Stomaci, and Bowel Complaint.

### THE COAL CONSPARACY.

JUDGE OCONNOR REFUSES THE INJUNCTION ASKED FOR AND THE CASE PROCEEDS IN

COURT. TORONTO, Aug. 20 - Judge O'Connor gave his decision this morning retusing the motion for an application for an injunction to return P. Burns' blocks seized by the police. He use of opinion that treepass had been conducted, but as the books were in another court accedidence he could not interfere. This decision was handed to the police magistrate, and heimmediately wenton with the hearing of the case against Burns, Venables and the other defendants for conspiring to defraud the city. After unimportant testimony Symens, Burns' abconding book keeper, took the stand. His evidence was a repetition of the statements previously made by him that a false entry had been made in the books to cover up the frauds. After Symons had been cross-examined, the further hearing of the case was adjourned till Monday morning, the magistrate allowing the prisoners out on their own bail. The opinion was freely expressed that the case would brack down,

#### SYNONS ARRESTED.

As the crowd of spectators tyled out of the Police Court room this afternoon, (Deries H. Symons, the defaulting bookkespero? P. Burns, one of the defaulting bookkespero? P. Burns, one of the defaulting bookkespero? charging him with having, on Sept. 8 h last, em-bezzled \$30, monoy of P. Burns. He was at once allowed out on his own brill at the request of the Crown counsel.

## TO MAINTAIN ONE LIE

you must invent twenty, but truth can never ba Irishmen have wandered over the easth and strengthened by bolstering. The testimony of every lady who has used Dr. Piece's "Favorite and Englishmen have done; to say they are only "encamped" is simply an indication of weakness carries conviction with it. The facts lunacy. Is my family, for instance, are stated in such a way that no one can doubt which came to Canada seventy years them. All those peculiar pains and sinking it | sourations which ladies suffer from, can be overcome by means of this worderful preparation. If you are a sufferer from female weaknesses, don't fail to employ it.

asunder, disclosing for a moment the bright blue canopy of sky overhead, or allowing the eye to range upward along the amphitheater of wooded hills, that rose like billow above billow to where the lofty summits of the Black Mountains shone far away in the heavens, crowned with all the glories of the morning sunlight.

The islet toward which Rose was steering could not be seen through the deep gloom and the vell of mist that clung to its woods, so that the skiff had almost touched ground ere the spell-bound Lucy perceived they were at Fairy Island.

"You are the fairy queen, Rosette !" she exclaimed, as she aprang out on the smooth sandy beach of the little cove, toward which her companion had steered unerringly through mist and darkness, "And I think you have none but obedient subjects in your kingdom for everything seems to come to pass just as you wish it. See now the fog has lifted all of a sudden, to let the morning light greet you on your landing. And see how the white vapors are rushing up along yonder ravines, as if the fairies were urging their flight, so as to afford their mistress a full view of the glories of her kingdom."

You are the sweetest of fairles vourself. dear Lucy," Rose replied, as she drew up her skiff on the sand, took from it a flower-basket and a knife, and led the way through a concealed opening in the screen of kalmias and flowering vines. Before them, but invisible from the river, was a winding avenue among the stately growth of hickory, chestnut and oak, which soon led our maidens to the lily pond in the center of this islet. It surely was a spot in which fairies might well disport them the whole night long. The whole surface of the pond was covered with the broad leaves of waterlilies of almost every species, native and foreign. Old Mr. D'Arcy had himself brought thither both the rootstocks and seeds of lilies from the Ganges and the Nile, so that, amid the yellow and white flowers of our American species were to be seen the splendid white and blue lotus of Egypt; In-dia and Ceylon, and even the glorious blue lily of Australia. There was a flat-bot tomed little boat expressly construct-ed for the purpose, which allowed the girls to approach the flowering clusters. Lucy was permitted to cut the first lily-our own sweet scented nymphes, and Rose culled from the rare bads of the blue and white lotus all that was needful to her purpose. They then returned without a moment's delay to where John, the gardener, and Ned were wsiting for them with their horses; Ned fieling half-ashamed, half-angry at himself, for not having been in time to row his young mistress across to the island. This feat, however, Rose never would have per-mitted him to perform, as she was very choice in her selection of visitors to her little realm.

An hour had now elapsed since they had set out, and it behooved them to lose no time. If they would enter the house qubtly, and change their attire before the hour for the morning meal.

As the mist which enveloped the whole of Fairy Dell when they left the louse at sun-rise had now disappeared, they took a roundabout bridle path through the woods, left their horses near the styles, and stole in through the shrupbery and the green-house. In the latter they met Mrs D'Aroy, Rose's "N mother (her grandmother hd long been dead), Luoy. who felt disposed to chide the girls for their

young heart so many years before. Of their children, Gaston, the oldest, was just then on his way from Fairview with their friends and neighbors, the Hutchinsons; Charles, the second son, was completing his course in the best school in Paris ; Rose, the oldest daughter, is there, clinging to her grandfather's arm, her snow-white morning dress, with its sash of blue ribbon, contrasting with the roses on her cheeks and the dark masses of her auburn hair, while her friend, Lucy Hutchison, encircles her with one arm, in expectation of sharing a first greeting from Mr. D'Arcy. Three younger sisters, Genevieve, Maud and Mary, nestle between their mother and father, all radiant with happiness, and as fresh and fair to look upon as the loveliest flower that bloomed over all these beautiful grounds.

By the side of Major de Beaumont's martial figure stood Duncan McDonald, a tall and comely scion of the Clan Keppoch, the son of Mr. D'Arcy's youngest daughter, and who had come all the way from Canada to bear to his grandfather the love and congratulations of both his parents.

"Dearest grandpapa," said Rose looking up into his face with glowing cheeks and sparkling eyes, "all the family wish me to express their felicitations and the fervent prayer of all our hearts that many more years shall be added to your precious life."

"I accept your felicitations, my child," the old gentleman replied with emotion, 'and thank you all for your loving prayer. A long life is a sweet life when spent with children like mine, and in such a paradise as this." And bending down he kissed the fair girl on the forehead.

"Rose of my heart," he said, looking fondly into the worshipping eves raised to his, may God ever make you a blessing to your home, your kindred, and your kind. May you be in all things like your mother !"

"Yes, come to me, dearest Mary !" he added, opening his arms to Mrs. D'Arcy and folding her to his heart. "How many a long year have you not been the light of my home, as well as the joy of your husband ! Ah, Louisa, my own darling, I know you are not jealous of Mary, nor you, Gertrude. Oh, my children, is it not a foretaste of heaven to love each other as you do ! And now let us all help make it a bright day for the young

"Not till you have kissed me too," said

f To be continued.

tions on lines purely political. It was not till Catholics as a body were

#### INSULTED AND THREATENED

by the Conservative press that new divisions arose. Duty now commands all Catholics, as it does all Liberal Protestants, to pucish those who have raised the flag of religious discord. Mr. Smith places too much emphasis on the

"Tory runs the fox, but he is caught at last,"

The professor next proceeds to inform the British public that "an effective opposition to Sir John cannot be formed simply because there is nothing for it to be formed upon." A more lane and impotent conclusion most need strengthening is in Quebec, and that province who will risk his reputation could not be imagined. Is the effort of a great party in the State to

#### THROW OFF THE YOKE

of a corruptionist of forty years standing, ---who has piled up a colossal debt, trobled taxation, magnified deficits, divided the public domain among his followers, corrupted the judi-ciary, invaded provincial rights, turned the similar service into a house of according to the followers. civil service into a house of prostitution, created rebellion, driven Nova Scotia to seces sion, and who has finally, with the hope of hanging on to office yet a little longer, striven to retain the reins of power in his palsied grasp by inangurating a war of religious animosity-

all nothing? Sir John Macdonald "stands upon manage ment," Mr. Smith says, "not upon principle, In management he has no rival, and counter principle there can be none." It is very diffi-cult to restrain one's temper in the hearing of language so grossly false, so palpa-bly in defance of morality, experience and reason. Were the situation in Cavada as Mr. Smith describes it we might well despair of our country, and like him, fold our arms in hopeless expectation of that "political chaos" of which he thinks there is "a fair prospect" when

SIR JOHN MACDONALD PASSES AWAY To have a man so designedly superficial or purposely misleading abusing the ears of the British public in the name of Canada is a mis-British puone in the name or Canada is a mis-fortune which a few year's residence in the country does not entitle him to inflict. "Coun-ter principle there can be none," Mr. Smith says, in Canadian politics to a system which he instance is "domardian or a system which he name of Southcott-Johanna Southcott. You may have heard of her. For fear you should have forgotten, I'll tell you about her. She confesses is "demoralizing as well as expen-sive !" This from a man who is held Was sive !" sive? This from a main will be how up among the great literary lights of the day, a critic of statesmen and a genius enriched with the lore of ages! What a pro-nouncement from the series spirit that in nouncement from the series of the spirit that in who created a great stir in her day. Until a late period in life she had been employed as a domestic servant, a sort of social parasite, supercilious grandeur looks down from an in calculable height on the pigmy politics of the Dominion ! Never in the memory of man has there been seen such a plunge from the summit as it were. In 1792 she came forward as a prophetess, and for a time drove a considerable trade as a vendor of packets which were to She then repaired to London where her "warnings" and "prophecies and "communications" had a large sale. Her confidence increasing, of Parnassus down, down, down into the gulf of Bathas I

OTTAWA, Aug. 17 .- A Conservative mem she announced berself as having conceived a "Second Shiloh." At the time when her acconchment was predicted to take place crowds assembled to get tidings of the event. But the ber of Parliament, who is a constant traveller through all the Provinces, admitted to me, in conversation yesterday, that the chances were all against the Ministry in the coming elections, but, as usual with those of his party, he had great faith in Sir John being able to perform some grand coup by which he would save himself. I have no doubt of Sir John's willingness to perform a coup d'etat, but what can he do ? Granting his utter unscrupulousness and his command of a majority in parliament for another seasion, he cannot by any human device divert the tide of popular disapproval which is rising higher and growing stronger every day. Quebec will return at least fifty-five

OPPONENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT. Nova Scotia fifteen, New Brunswick twelve, OTHER CHANGES

uffering and disgusted people.

"Nay, an thou wilt mouth I'll rant as well as thou !"

party, the Liberal-Conservative party, the Con-

servative Liberal party, and a party by the name of Smith. Of all these the last is the greatest—in the estimation of Smith. But he

A NOTORIOUS ENGLISH VISIONARY

THE BIOGRAPHY OF GOLDWIN SMITH.

I stole the foregoing bodily from an encyclo-

not writing

on preferred.

ago, cleared the land, settled on it and, which is in its various branches to-day, in the Cabinet will be necessary, but they identified with the institutions, the enterprise will be effected, we may be sure, without opening any constituencies, especially will the development and progress of the country less resident than that of Mr. Smith's ? And is the Government be careful not to court a rethere no "way of selvation" for the rest of the community than "to combine and vote down" petition of the Chambly disaster in Quebeo. Irish people like us? Impudence, thy name is Goldwin Smith ! But writers like the Professor have their uses. They serve to stimulate Irish feeling and make us more determined to bring England and Englishmen to a proper sense of the nature and This may lead to another arrange-ment than the retention of Sir Adolphe Caron in London, McLelan may be sent there to get rid of him and the present statu quo maintained. The fact is the miniatry is in a tight place. Where they

magnitude of the conflict in which they are engaged with the Irish people. Were all Eng-land of the mind of Goldwin Smith, yet will there is no man of character and standing in we bring her to her knees.

#### NOT AS ENEMIES

and his future in the forlorn hope of bolstering up a falling government. In every retaliating for centuries of wrong and seeking direction the prospect is exceedingly dismal revenge, but as men demanding our rights, which let England refuse at her peril. Irishmen for the Tories. They have finished their work, outlived their usefulness, the policy know their position and the position of those with whom they have come to settle the account of ages. They do not mistake such persons as Mr. Smith for a right with which they conjured enpport before is a dead issue, their corruption is manifest, abominable, they have created distrust and hatred among classes which they cannot molify and without whose good will Englishman any more than they mistake an Orangeman for a right Irishman. He may rant as te will, but the green banner of Irish administration is impossible. They have no freedom will wave triumphantly long, I trust, cry. There is nothing left for them but to before nature plants her eternal banner of green prepare to step down and out and make way over his head, as it will over the heads of all or better men, or be driven out by a longenemies of Ireland. RIDEAU.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills -SUARESPEARE. They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered Liver. Only OTTAWA, Aug. 18 - We have a great many one pill a dose. political parties in Canada. There is the Tory party, the Liberal party, the Conservative

### THE NIAGARA RAPIDS

#### AGAIN NAVIGATED BY GRAHAM-A CRANK AT TEMPTS TO SWIM, WITH THE NATURAL

greatest-in the estimation of Sinth, But he is very tiresome. He don't like the Irish. George Washington and he are of different opinions. They are a bad lot, because, like the Spartans of old, though he will not acknowledge it, they persist in breeding virtuous women and valorous men. RESULT. NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., Aug. 19.-Graham successfully navigated the Whirlpool Rapids with his head protruding from his barrel this afternoon. Jim Scott, a fisherman, of Lewis ton, attempted to swim the Whirlpool Rapids But the party by the name of Smith is just in a cork suit this afternoon. His body was about a century behind another party by the picked up at Lewiston one hour alterwards.

# IN NEW ORLEANS AN ITALIAN PRO-PRIETOR OF A WASHINGTON STREET FRUIT STAND CUTS A MELON.

Among the happy ones at the drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery on the 13th inst., was Mr. Vito Dilorenzo, who he'd one-fifth of the ticket 77,227, which drew the second prize of \$25,000. He is only 26 years of age, is a native of Italy and has been here six years, and is the proprietor of a fruit stand at the cor. Washing-ton Ave. and Laurel St., and will continue to make New Orleans his home. He is unmarried but he might now prove more susceptible to the smiles of some soft-eyed daughter of sunny Italy.-New Orleans (La.) Picayune, July 15. time passed away without any Second Shiloh appearing. At her death, which occurred shortly atterwards, it was ascertained that she had been

In Paris an enthusiastic crowd insisted on carrying an unwilling stranger, who had saved a man from drowning, to the police suffering from a dropsy On my word of honor as a newspaper man, and I leave it to Ned Farrar of the Mail, I am station to be rewarded. There he was recognized as an offender who was wanted for lar ceny, and he was placed in prison.

#### A PLEASING DUTY.

pedia. Let me tell you why I stole it. I saw in the Week, the organ of the party by the name of Smith, an editorial "I feel it my duty to say," writes John Borton of Desert, P.Q., "that Burdock Blood Bitters cured my wife of liver complaint, from which she had been a chronic sufferer. paragraph in which attention was drawn to an article by Smith. The editor to an article by Smith. The editor patronisingly insinuates that the article is "a "chapter of "Election Notes," contributed by Her distressing, painful symptoms soon gave way, and I can highly recommend the medallowing therefore that the government holds ! "Mr. Smith to the current number of Mac- | joine to all suffering as she did,"

#### A JUST SENTENCE.

A NEW BRUNSWICK MAN SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR ASSAULTING A WOMAN.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Aug, 20.-Judge King sen-tenced Damel Hatfield to the penitentiary for life for indecent assault on Catherine O'Donnell, a servant girl. Hatfield is a handsome young fellow of twenty-five, and his mother, sisters and young wife are heart-broken over his terrible crime, committed while under the influence of drink, and a life-long sentence. The prisoner was conjulately unmanned by the sen-tence. It was said that Judge King was per-suaded by his brother judges from inflicting the death penalty. The crime, trial and sentence created greater excitement than a criminal trial has created in New Brunswick for many years,

### A SUCCESSFUL RESULT.

Mr. Frank Hendry, writing from Seaforth, says : "I purchased one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters to purify my blood. It did purify it, and now I have excellent health." As a blood purifying tonic and system regulator the result of taking B. B. B. is always BUCBCEStul.

Samson, the French executioner, beheaded 7,143 people in his official career, being 247 a Vear.

Hatters say that straw hats were worn less this summer than for a long time, white hats being the favorite style.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Coughs, Influenzs.-The soothing properties of these medicaments ronder them well worthy of trial in all discases of the respiratory organs. In common colds and influenza the l'ills, taken in-ternally, and the Ointment rubbed over the chest aud throat, are exceedingly efficatious. When influenza is epidemic, efficatious. When influenza is epidemic, thus troatment is the essiest, sufest and surest. Holloway's Pills purify the blood, remove all obstacles to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the over-gorred air tubes, and render respiration free, without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits; such are the ready means of saving suffering when anyone is afflicted with cold, coughs, bronchitis, and other chest complaints, by which so many persons are seriously and permaneutly afflicted in most countries,

The debt of the city of Berlin amounts to 157,500,000 marks-112 marks per capita,

#### Horsford's Acid Phosphate

#### In Constipation.

Dr. J. N. BOBINSON, Medina O., says : "In cases of indigestion, constipation and nervous prostration, its results are happy."

Prayers of the Forty Hours' devotion will commence to morrow, August 22nd, at St. Bernard; on Tuesday at St. Philomene; on Thursday at St. Esprit, and on Saturday at Hemmingford.

The Rev. Father Carriere, curate at the Sacred Heart Convent, of this city, has been transferred to the diocese of London, Ont,

On Wednesday next a Grand Mass will be chanted at the Cathedral, at 7 o'clock, for the benefactors of the Episcopal Palace.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

66 MHE TRUE WITNESS" IS PRINTED AND PURLISHED BY he Post Printing & Publishing Co., AT THESE OFFICES :

...**.**.

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61 GRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. 

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Norming could show the utter worthless ness of "total prohibition" as a moral force more than the present condition of the State of Maine. Prohibition is supposed to have existed there for thirty years and more, but principle had never been heard of. It seems a political one.

DURING the dull sesson the advent of a Mikado company seems to be a perfect godsend to editors. Scarcely a city along the track of travel followed by the company recently in this city is not taught by its local writers some profound moral based on a maxim or sentiment taken out of the opera. In Montreal we had the word "Pooh-Bahesque" in the Witness, thus showing that even that pious and stage-hating journal could not resist the temptation of seeing the "three little maids from school." Of course it went in disguise, but then the step once taken, the fatal cup ence raised, and the fatal draught once quaffed, the result was seen. That heart searching moralist, Pooh-Bah, seems to convey many leasons in many directions.

with that exercise is an attack on his liberty, a punishable offence, and should be so treated. It is to be hoped that, if anything is attempted of the kind during the coming elections, an example, sharp and unmistakable, will be made at an early stage of the campaign and the evil checked.

The great Archbishop of Cashel, the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, still leads the march of the Irish nation towards Home Rule. The patrictic prelate, in reply to an address, said that the people should exhibit sufficient firmness to show the Government that if war was made upon them they would resist. His Grace cautioned them to avoid all violation of the law, but exhorted them to continue the necessary agitation until the rights of Ireland were restored.

This was also the doctrine preached and the conclusion upanimously arrived at by the recent Irish National Convention at Chicago : Uphold fair government, resist coerciou, and continue the fight for Home Rule. "By peaceful means if we can ; otherwise if we must." That's the ticket.

Some of our American contemporaries are

exhibiting rather a nationalistic spirit in reference to the action of the Federal authorities in connection with the navy. It seems that for some time the want of proper marine defence has been dawning on the States, and a spasmodic attempt has recently been made to supply two or three cruisers. The result was by no means encouraging, and the naval officers showed that the ships built at Roach's ward were not effective. The Secretary of the Navy has taken a bold step, and, sending to England, has obtained from the chief constructor of the British navy the plans of a cruiser now on the docks there, which is in. tended to be a vessel of greater power and yet a campaign is being organized on the cry speed than any cruiser now afloat. For this to-day as a test question, just as though the certain organs are loud in denunciation. We fail to see why they should be. Great that the strongest use prohibition is put to is Britsin never knew how to build a frigate until she took some from the French, and the United States is wise in not being too proud to learn. The danger is lest the cruiser does not come up to its pretended high standard. Experimental ships are often built in England which, when the practical part comes to be tested, are miserable failures.

> Mr. G. W. CURTIS' compliment to Parnell is the subject of some comment. That eminent gentleman recently said :- " He (Parneli) is. indeed, an uncrowned king, and, should he die, there is no one to take up his aceptre. No fabulous monarch of Tara's halls, no lord of the round towers, no wild Celtic chieftain. was so powerful a ruler." There is room for comment. Allowing, even, for the license of rhetoric, the statement is not justified appanage of the Scottish Crown." There is nothing "fabulous" in the history of Ireland in connection with Tara's Hall any more than there is in connection with George Washington. And, without detracting from the great services of Mr. Parnell, it is an error to suppose that, in the event of his death, the cause of Erin would in any degree lack effective workers. We have to: long a roll of political champions and martyrs to think that, and no one would be quicker to repudiate Mr. Custis' eulogy, so far as it referred to his own individuality, than Mr. Parnell himself. That gentleman has himself acknowledged with honest modesty that he is but putting the capstone on a structure reared by his great predecessors in the ranks of Irishmen.

course at action is, however, a violation which way the cat was going to jump. and of the law. A political meeting is his money, which he spent so laviably oltizen in which he performs a part of his pressed as those he was pretending to assist. duty as a steward of the highest privilege It does not appear that Lafayette is entitled the State conjers on him. Any interference to the niche American gratitude has raised him to. But there were affioers, soldiers of did the States during their struggle incalculable benefit. Only a few of these were rewarded and fewer remembered. Von Steuben at Camden bravely trying to rolly the discomfited revolutionary troops. The custom. ary "gratitude" was exhibited, and in 1780 Congress ordered that a monument be erected to his memory, and voted \$10,000 for it. Last date and give a good idea of the working of week, a century and more after his death, this monument was unveiled ! Better late. perhaps, than never.

#### THE HOME RULE FEELING.

The fact that Wales has organized a Home Rule Association is full of significance, and goes to show the vitality and atrength of the Home Rule scutiment more than anything else. Wales has never had a Parliament of her own, complains of no specific wrongs, and has for five hundred years been a part of England as a principality. Even the barbarity or injustice of the "ruthless king" has been wiped from memory. In spite of this the Welch are beginning to see that Home Rule would enable them to possess privileges that under the present system of Imperial representation they do not obtain. Strangely enough Wales is the one part of the British islands in which the original language is preserved in its integrity Erse has been persecuted almost out of existence in Irrland. In Scotland Gaelio is fading, but Wales still keeps up its old tongue with strength and vigor. It still has its bards, and its harp at the national featival still recalls the old songs and the old melodies of the people. This has tended to preserve the old nationalistic spirit without marring what is called in general terms the loyalty of the country. The immense favor with which the principle of Home Rule is regarded in Eng. land shows that the idea is one latent in the national breast. That it has suddenly received so great an impetus is solely due to the efforts of Parnell and his friends, and in this he probably finds himself doubly complimented. With the idea of Home Rule so strongly supported in England, Scotland and Wales, the Home Rule of Ireland must come the quicker. Scotland has, to some extent, always asserted the principle of Home Rule, and never forgotten her ancient Legislature at Holyrood. But this exertion has never gone further than cent vin periodical protests considered enough for business nurposes and to preserve "the ti le." Now that Wales is taking up the subject, we may reasonably look for a more decided action on the pert of Scotland, which. by the way, only regards England as "an

intentioned and orderly meeting into con- simply the confidential agent of the tract by the most grinding rigidity, and in its way, and such a tribunal fusion is a demonstrated truth. This French King, who was anxious to know heavy damages can be obtained against the should undoubtedly be in existence, but it pup man who employs any "furitive" laborar. would not be a remedy for the evils complain-But the refinement of crusity is seen, and any ed of. It might decide the merits of, but for the purpose of exercising one of the and pretended was his own, came out of the extension of food or shelter to a workingman would not prevent, the offences. The real most exalted and important rights of the porkets of a people at the time as hardly is visited with pains and penaltice. So that remedy lies in effective management. The a man who does not become a species of white government pretends to have efficient apslave may be hunted without pity out of the praisers and yet we hear of goods being enter-State, if he can get as far. But he has a danger | ed at a lower rate than their 'true one, and to face which renders this hard to do, for the | they are afterwards at some uncertain period fortune perhaps, but still generous men, who foresight of the landlord has called into perhaps seized. This is unjust, and further than that, gives evidence of inexistence a vagrant law which makes any one without work and helpless liable to be sent ospacity. If the authorities once to the chain gang. The lien laws are tramed pass goods that process should be died poor. De Kalb, one of the bravest and in the same spirit. The tenant is generally the end of the matter. It is absurd to supmost skilful of the military commanders, died in debt to the landlord, who holds a cross-lien pose that any great fraud could be accomnote, by which all he has is pledged to pay plished if the supervision was properly carried the lien when it is due. The result may be out, and the course followed by the Customs department in so many cases is sufficient to imagined. The following specimen advertiseconvince the public that there is serious ments are from a Savannah paper of a recent ground for suspicion that the management is the reverse of what it ought to be. Incomthe landlord system in the South, and at the petency and corruption are two serious mat same time are not a little suggestive of the ters in public administration. Are these old days of slavery :--proved by recent cases to exist in one of the most important departments of national ad-

ministration ?

A SINGULAR CHANGE.

but he impressed with the fact that the des

The traveller in the Eastern States cannot

**RUNAWAYS** !

# A LL persons are hereby warned not to hire or harbor Arthur Cheney, white, or Louis Gienn, colored, as they are under contract with me for the present M. H. ARNOLD, Crawford, Ga.

WARNING !

A LL parties are hereby notified not to bire or harbor A Charley Callaway, colored, as he is under contract with me for the year 1-80. Any information as to his whereabouts thankfully received. ED, JACKEON, Stophens, Ga. condants of the old Puritans are fast passing away. Emigration has something to do with this, and there are other causes which need "The Wheel," the new agrarian association not be enlarged on. But the fact is patent, of the south, is said to be extending in the and attention has recently been drawn to a vicinity, and the landlords of other States feature in the case not generally noticed will doubtless work on the same lines of selfbefore. A gentleman writes to the New aggrandizement as those of Savannah. This York Sun a letter in which he states formation of the association is not a hopeful that he has been for years travelling augury for the future of the south. through the State of Massachusetts. In the

#### THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

impartial enquiry into the changing condi-The opening of Parliament in England has tion of that State. But this visitor has not only confirmed the view that the Paritan proved, as was anticipated, that the new Government has no immediate intention of stock is dying out, but he has discovered taking up the question of Home Rule. that the future population of the State will Whether it is rash enough to think that be men either directly Irish or of Irish descent. He writes :- " This startling propodelay may enable something to "turn up" and cause the dritt of affairs in Ireland to sition, whenever made in the Puribe changed, we cannot say. But if so, the tan presence, receives only a Puritan administration is doomed to disappointment, sneer; but the time is surely near at The spirit of the age, so far as hand when the Irishman and his children Ireland is concerned, is perfectly clear, and grandchildren will exert a powerful if and if its determination needs im ( not controlling influence in shaping the dopressing on the governmental brain the mestic policy of the State. An inevitable Chicago convention ought to have the force foreshadowing of this may be seen among the to do it. The remarks of Lord Randolph names of those who succeed in obtaining Churchill clearly indicate that his govern ) office or are placed there without solicitation ment means to trifle with the subject of deal- at the local elections. The unmistakable leaven of the Macs and the O's is present in ing with Home Rule. Local government is to be treated as a " question affecting the United the old time Puritan lump." The writer goes on to say that this change Kingdom." The Government is going to perform a series of legislative auts. It proposes to will be of the greatest benefit to the country appoint a "Royal Commission." This was and will have a decidedly regenerating effect inevitable, but we can imagine the derisive upon it, and proceeds :--

laughter with which the announcement was received. It is going to create a "deep sea home of their fathers rather than make fishery" on the western coast, make "harthe effort (to reclaim the land). bors of refuge." to "extend railways" and what they refused to do the Irish are promote arterial drainage." Now, it ought doing. They commenced by purchasto be apparent to the Government that the ing small tracts near the towns. They love to become landholders, speech of its leader in the House of Commons The unsightly, neglected and barren places is, possibly unintentionally, a direct and they have rendered fertile and fruitful in emphatic endorsement of the claims this State by their patient labor is simply inmade by the friends of Ireland, credible. They have gradually extended their that she should have the privilege of making her own domestic laws. The royal commis- | wishes to sell his paternal acres, his best cus sion "to enquire" shows that after eighty years of union the Government has to confess that it knows nothing of the working of Irish affairs. That deep sea fishery, harber and by well-directed industry how barns drainage works are now promised as a species of solatium is a glaring confession that under the united parliamentary system the most elementary domestic matters of Irish laterest have not been promoted. Here are a few, in a national sense, commonplace items of absolute necessity to the country-Yet they are only now promised : but who will suppose that if Ireland had possessed her local legislature they would not have been accomplished long ago, as mere matters of course. In the course of his remarks on the speech. Mr. Gladstone said that what had recently happened at the polls had in no wav produced the slightest change in his convictions regarding the late Government's Irish policy. We do not think the course of his opponents in the House will be likely to contribute to his conversion. However, there is no doubt that that there must be a halt along the line until February, and it is only to be hoped that the present administration at London will have the judgment to enable them to rightly interpret the signs of the times.

Daily Neve is significant as showing that punion has spparently sent out the flat shat Orangelem is, if to exist, at least to exist in guletness and obscurity. A quarter of a century ago, such an article in a leading London paper would have been almost an impossibility. Says the Daily News :-- Worse things might happen for Belfast and Ireland than a little resolute government just now. It is abun.

the peace of Ireland and to the peace of the whole kingdom is that unhappy town. In spite of all the natural exasperation caused by the Home Rule defeat, not a single other town in Ireland has given a moment's anxiety. Catholic and Home Rule Ireland, that has lost in the late electoral conflict, has maintained a profound calm. Protestant and Unionist Belfast, that has won, has for weeks past revelled in intermittent slaughter. It is all the fault of Mr. Gladstone, no doubt. yet it is unfortunate all the same; and it would have been still more palp. ably his fault if Providence had only been pleased to order it the other way. It is extremely fortunate for Balfast that she stands where she does, though less fortunate. perhaps, for the United Kingdom. In the United States this impudent claim to disturb the repose of a whole country; in the name of a sectarian difference would have been rudely and very mercilesely diamissed There might have been one day's rioting or even two ; there fortainly would not have been three. The disgusting orgie of blood and destruction would have lasted until the militia could have been called out. and not a moment later. The Press has a part to play as well as the authorities in the suppression of these senseless disturbances. course of his travels he has made close and and its first duty is to refrain from trying to persuade the ruffians on either side who are ungaged in them that they represent anything but the worst and the meanest passions of

dantly evident that the deadliest enemy to

August 25, 1886

# THE CHICAGO CONVENTION AND ITS RESULTS.

our nature.

The Chicago convention of the Irish National League of America concluded its important labors on Friday. It was, beyond question, the largest and finest deliberative body that ever assembled on the free soil of this continent.

Over one thousand of the representatives of the Irish race, gathered from every section of the United States and of this Dominion of Canada, discussed the most per plexing and burning question in Imperia politics, with a gravity and a dignity that could not be supassed by the most polished parliamentary body ; with a clearness and intelligence that heightened the already high reputation of Irishmen for brains; with a vehemence and unanimity that could not leave England in doubt as to the Irith determination to make Home Kule a fact by hook or by crook ; and finally, with a degree of patriotism and submission to Parnell's leadership and line of policy that makes the Irish people at home and abroad practically solid in the winning fight for Ireland's legis. lative independence.

The significant and striking teature of the deliberations, of the speeches, and of the

THE Travailleur of Worcester, Mass., has recently published a very strong warning to the French-Canadiana against any further emigration into the Eastern States. It states that the market is in a deplorable condition an! terribly overstocked, and that as the Canadians are likely to undertake work at lower rates than the native workmen, an ill-feeling is being engendered. There is always a tendency on the part of our French countrymen to go South for a period to make money, but this warning should be extensively reproduced by the French and other journals of the province. A general knowl edge of the condition of affairs as described by the French paper referred to would probably prevent much suffering and disappointment.

A SMART, TRUSTWORTHY LAWYER, WIO 18 willing to take a case against a fortune (sller, will be engaged by a person who has been persecuted for the last seven years; only those who know of fortune telling need apply; if successful will be well paid. Answer in person. H. E. HOLMES.

This advertisement appears in the New York Herald. What a rush of a certain class of lawyer there would be to both sides if it had only appeared in a Montreal paper There scems, if the fortane teller has not taken all the money, still some chance for such sharks. The only drawback seems to be that success is required by the advertiser. But the advertisement seems to indicate that credulity even in the reputed home of all that is shrewd, clever and worldly.

THE labor candidates of Brooklyn, N.Y., are wise in their generation. At a largely attended meeting of delegates held at that city last night, a resolution was moved approving the principle that it was not the policy of workingmen to nominate workingmen's candidates, but to accept pledges from the candidates of either political parties, and support the candidates giving the most satisfactory pledges. This was almost unanimously rejected, and a similar vote decided that the labor organizations should take action this fall. It would seem that the "workingman's friend" of the old ward-politician type, who used to crop up so serenely at election times, wreathed with smiles and lavish with shakes of the hand, is likely to be soon as extinct as the mastodon. Peace be with him. He is a good riddance.

Ar election times it is not rare to see charges hurled by the organs of the respective parties in reference to organized interference with public meetings. Sometimes the charges are true, sometimes the result of fancy. But

The alleged catle despatches which are doled out by the grace of monopoly to the press are things so wonderfully made that it is difficult and dangerous to form an opinion upon anything they pretend to describe. It of the free opportunities generously offered is to be hoped there is no truth in the statement that in the House of Commons Sir I. Ferguson, one of the Secretaries of State, said that "negotiations for the amicably settle. ment of the Atlantic fisheries dispute were proceeding between England and the United States and Canada. It was not intended by either the United States or England to appoint a joint commission to amend the treaty of 1818." If so, the there may be found the lowest type of human prospects are not bright for Canadian interests. It is, unfortunately, a matter of sufficient notoriety that in all cases in which this process has been followed out Canada has suffered generally. It is more than probable an "amicable arrangement" gould be easily entered into, but get a British and an American diplomatist to work and it is not difficult to foresee what side will get the best of it. Then, again, what possible avrangemement can be made apart from the treaty of 1818? An "arrangement" cannot is, the difficulty stands in the same position

as at present. The terms of the treaty are interpret it by the light of their own lamp. Unless some definite action is taken the dishuos.

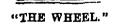
honor to the memory of Lafayette, although keepers, and that the law takes recent revelations in the way of the secret its stamp from their inspiration. That papers of French history have proved that he spirit of landlordism, if not something was by no means the single-hearted, disinter. stronger, is seen in force. The law is passed ested, generous helper of an oppressed people in such a manner as to make any conhe pretended to be. It has been shown that tract with regard to agricultural labor

THE ANARCHISTS.

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The sentence of the Chicago jury upon the anarchists was anticipated and, in view of the evidence, inevitable. Public opinion had condemned the prisoners before the evidence had proceeded very far. The feeling in the United States seems to be, if the press is any indication, that anything like the open exhibition of such a spirit as was shown to animate the Chicago rioters cannot for a moment be tolerated. The United States are remarkably generous is the direction of permitting unchecked immigration, and so very great is the influx of the offsecurings of Europe that without care it may be found that a danger to the commonwealth is being gradu. ally developed. That the immigrants do not feel that their chains fall off their limbs as soon as they land on American soil, and endeavor to perpetuate old world grievances and old world conspiracies, to the detriment them by the American people, is proof that they need some restraints. Sharp remedies are needed for such disorders as have been recently witnessed in the republic and the sovereign people know how to apply them. Liberty in its strictest sense cannot be interfered with either by tyranny in the shape of an Anarchist or a Casar under the Stars and Stripes. At the same time there is wanting no due sympathy for the victims of oppression, whose ignorance and sense of

wrong combined have not permitted them to better appreciate the opportunities afforded them of rising to the level of intelligent humanity.



It is stated that a new association, to be termed "The Wheel," is in process of extension in the Southern States of America. This association is in the farmers' interests, and to some extent may be considered akin to override a treaty; and, if that be left as it to Grangers, inasmuch as it takes charge of agricul:ural interests. But only to some extent, as the Southern agriculturists seem to plain enough, but the Americans think fit to think that they have some vory exclusive and sweeping rights. In fact, it may be asserted that they do their best to perpetuate pute seems likely to continue. Certainly the playery op a small scale. Some attention has cable 4 sepatch referred to does not make the recently been drawn to Savannah, which aspects of the case appear in very roseate may be regarded as giving a fair type of the Southern landlord spirit. It is understood that the Legislature there is absolutely

The Americans have paid a great deal of controlled by the landlords and store-

THE CUSTOMS.

THERE can be no question but that among Government the Customs is one of the worst. Since the accession to power of the present occupants of the portfolio of Customs there enquiry into its working would reveal a condition of iniquity that would probably startle vity there have been some very notable revelations, but they only differ a degree from similar occurrences all along the line, and of son-Kissock case, the McLachlan case, are both fresh, with all their odor of corruption and scandal, in the memory of our readers. in a measure before the couris, the outraged may be passed without further refer-

of which abundantly prove that there is something not rotten only but putrid, and ten times worse than rotten in the state of our Denmark represented by the customs. There is not only smoke to indicate the presence of fire, but a good stiff blaze apparent

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holdings, and no w. when a dissatisfied kee, lost to all vencration and smbition, tomer will be found in some enterprising Irish tiller of the soil. These tireless sons of Erin drain the land, clean off. the bushes, remove the stones, and show can be filled and homes supplied with the comforts of life. They send their children to school. Their families are uncommonly large. By natural increase and additions by immigration their numbers have become truly formidable. It would, indeed, be a strange mutation of fortune if the Celtic race should, in the course of half or three-quarters of a century, by the irrepressible law of population and progress, drive the Puritanic element to the wall, and boldly and firmly assert their supremacy."

" With an occasional exception they (that

But

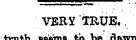
principal

Poritan's descendants) chose to desert the

## THE POPE AND FRANCE.

There have been events witnessed in France of a character calculated to cause the Vatican authorities to think that the affairs of the Courch may not be as faithfully conserved in that country as they ought to be. Indeed, one Roman journal went so far as to assert that the proud title of "Eldest daughter of the Church" was forleited. Just now there is great cry of indignation going up in Pari chiefly in consequence of the action of the Pope with reference to China. The outcry i certainly not justified. It is hard to tell why France should pretend to have an exclusive right to represent the Hely Father at Pekin, or why the sending of a special envoy should be regarded as an encroachthe many mismanaged departments of the ment on French privileges. But it is note-

worthy that the demand for a Fapal representative came from the Emperer of China himself. France also expresses the opinion have been continual revelations, some small | that Rome should have no diplomatic status but some great which indicate that a stringent at Pekin. This is the very thing the Chinese want, else they would not have asked for an envoy from Rome. France complains the people of the country. In this that her interests have been overlooked and that she has been insulted. The boot is on quences of the deposition of Alexander of the other foot. Nothing could have been more insulting than the treatment extended which the public does not hear. The Patter- to His Holiness by the French Ministers when he communicated with them on the subject, and their conduct alone proves the need that evidently exists for the action of the Holy Now comes the Ayer patent case, which being See. Leo XIII, is showing marvellous skill only one more cast at the possessions in a time when revolutionaries and hypocrites virtue of an official having to be vindicated, endeavor to thwart his efforts. So far as the France of to day is concerned there is very ence. But these are typical cases all little probability of its present government being satisfied with anything he does.



The truth seems to be dawning on the were at the the of the last embroglio they minds of the English, and the scales which are to-day. A stria cannot reasonably brook to the naked eye. It is high time the hose bigotry and sectarian rancour and political any great march of Russian power any more was tarned on it. One remedy, sug- batred have caused to blind the eyes of the now than before, vid whatever may have been that a band of hired agents, without being all the time he was mouthing about his as connected with a bond of steel. gested is the supposed agreement of the Emperors at exceptionally numerous, can throw a well generosity and disintcrestedness he was The law holds the laborer down to his con- Court. This is not a bad suggestion from the editorial columns of the London Gattein it must be eident that, like all those

resolutions was the well fixed purpose to subject the National League on this continent to the discipline of the accepted leaders in Ire and. The convention emphasized the fact that Parnell and his followers were the masters of the situation; that to them belonged the right to command and direct the movement for Ireland's redemption, and that as long as they remained true to the National flag, the League would heartily continue its support of the leaders and their policy.

In this the enemy has been, wefully d sap pointed. The enemy expected and prayed for a totally different pronouncement from the Convention; The enemy wanted a split and the Convention was as one. The enemy wanted a declaration against Barnell and the Convention assured his representatives. O'Brien, Redmond Deasy and Devitt, that the Irish race in America, as in Ireland, stood as one man.at the back of the Irish Parliamentary party and its chosen leader.

As the Chicago Infor-Ocean said :- " It would be a shame and a scandal, it would be a reproach to the Irish character and the Irish people did the Irish-Americans faithim now. It was a glory and a triumph that the a uvention held itself squerely to the work in hand, and did exactly what Mr. Parnell would have had it do."

The Chicago Convention has accomplished. two things. It has made the cause of Home Rule for Ireland imperishable ; and it has given the/Irish the right to be considered the most enlightened and influential among all the peoples that compose the great and free **Republic** of America.

# THE CLOUD IN THE EAST.

The "Eastern question" has asaumed another of is kaleidoscopic phases in const Battenburg. Though this is a serious menace to the peace, of Europe it is not a particularly surprising event, as the designs of Russia have been long well enough known. Russian intrigue has been at work openly for a long time past, and this move is of the "Sick Man." The immediate result is not easy at the moment to forecas: and until the so-called Provincial Goversment shows what its dictator proposes to do, external action is not likely to take place. Otherwise the position is, or should be, unchanged, as the interests of foreign nations are not in any degree altered. What they

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## AUGUST 25, 1886

# THE TRUY WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

unboly compacts concerning the effairs of Europe, it can only presage disruption, disagreement, and probably war later on. The power that probably is most embarrassed is Great Britain. It is hardly likely that she would risk a war on behalf of her beloved Turkish debt with the Great Powers of Europe generally against her. France is no friend, and if Germany and Austria are agreed she would be left out in the cold, as her one ally, Italy, would hardly dars to go to war against such odds. At the same time if England were to allow any Russian engroachment in the testh of the treaty, which she claims as casentially her own, it would be a fatal loss of prestige and one that could not be recovered. Here comes in the evidence of the wisdom of the proposed measure of Mr. Gladstone. With the Irish question in its present position, a foreign war on the part of England seems impossible. None know this better than the foreign powers, and hence they rejoiced that Mr. Gladstone was checked But the political horizon cannot accurately be scanned for a day or two, as Russia has not yet played her full hand.

### MCR. O'BRIEN INTERVIEWED. The associated Press has sent the following despatch from Toronto :---

TORONTO, Aug. 23.-Mgr. O'Bryen, the Papal ablegate, interviewed regarding the Knights of Labor, stated that the Vatican's pronunciamento was absciute and had been obeyed in all parts of the world. At the same time he could hardly say whether the Knights of Labor was really a secret acciety, as there was a great difference of opinion as to its character among the members themselver. Still he hoped that the difficulty between the Knights and the Church would be amicably adjusted and the constitution of the order so altered as to satisfy the Roman authorities.

Whoever interviewed Mgr. O'Brycn has not correctly quoted his language nor his views on the question.

In the first place, the " Vatican's pronunciamento" are words which Monaignor certainly did not use.

To say that the Roman decree was "abso. lute" may mean more or less according to the drift of the argument.

That "it had been obeyed in all parts of the world" is a statement which Mgr. O'Bryen could not have made. Alt parts of the world could not obey the decree in question, for the very evident and simple reason that all parts of the world were not called upon to yield obedience.

Again Mgr. O'Bryen is wrongly reported, when he is made to judge of the secrecy or non-secrecy of an organization by any difference of opinion as to its character among the members. Rome does not base her opinions and her judgments of a society on what the individual members may say or think.

The interview only does justice to Mgr. O'Bryon where he expresses the hope that the difficulty between the Knights and the Church may be amicably adjusted and the constitution of the order so altered as to satisfy the Roman authorities.

Interviews and despatches are not very safe channels for the conveyance of true and corract statements.

BOTH ALIKE.

the Irish Parliamentary fund. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the people would continue she home rule struggle for years if pecemary. The wildest enthusiasm was exhibited, the audience stan ling with uncovered beads and singing "God Save Ireland." large sum of money was subscribed. A

# BACK FROM CHICAGO.

A number of the 25 Canadian delegates to the Irish National Convention left Chicago on Saturday for their homes. Messry. H. J. Cloran and J. B. Lane arrived in town this morning.

# OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

### (From our own Correspondent.)

Orrawa, Aug. 18.—The Irish Pariament opened at Chicago yesterday, the English Par-iament opened at London to day. It is a ca-rious commentary on the supremacy of the latter institution that it should direct its policy in relation to the course taken by the former. This is an admission of the power and influence of the Irish nation abroad, and an acknowledgement that the destinies of the Br tish empire are not wholy in the hands of the Br tish empire are not wholy in the hands of the Assembly on the banks of the Thames. If the centre of Irish nationality is in the heart of America to day, and if its edicts should take a form hostile to the Gov.rnment of Great Britain, the British Barliment when in the blame. The wort in Parliament alone is to blame. The most infatuated opponents of Home Rule must perceive that refusal t , establish

AN IBIGH PARLIAMENT in Dublin will not prevent the existence of an institution classwhere which will command the sympathy and obedience of the Isi h at home and abroad, and whose beheats will have a 1 tho effect of law, while English acts of Parliament will be derided as dead letters. The situation is performed to interest of the interest. is profoundly suggestive of the weakness of England, a weakness which must continue and increase till Irish nationality is acknowledged and an Irish Parliament is established in Dublin.

Gladstone, as a practical statesman, saw the impotency to which the English Pachament was reduced by persistence in ignoring srich was reduced by persistence in ignoring arith claims, and al the world sees that Eng and is feeble abroad for the same reason. The condi-tions may be exasperating to British pride, but how are they to be halped? There is but one way. Restore the Irish Parliament. Nothing less than that will extricate England from her present humiliating position. She has it in her power to secure the friendship of the Irish people. The way to do so is open. If she prefers to serve the interests of a class, she only preserve to a later and evil day a concession that will be wrung from her without thanks or gratitude. The ultimatum of the Irish nation is stated on the walls where the Chicago Convention is assembled—"Weare for Irish Liberty. Peacefully, if we can-otherwise if we must."

#### THE CHAPLEAU BOODLE SCOOP.

The CHAPLEAU BOODLE SCOOP. The Secretary of State, in an interview with a Star reporter, blames the Hon. Peter Mitchell and the Hon. William Macdougall for having exposed his transactions with Mossrs. Smith & Ripley. I can exonerate both gentlemen from the charge. Neither of them ever said one word to me concerning the matter. Both, I have no doubt, know all about it. There are others, however, equally well p sted. Nor is this the only instance of the kind. Corruption of the same sort has been carried on systematically. Ministers and members of Parliament in league with them have regularly traded in settlement of claims against the Goveroment and Government claims against firms and individuals.

THE UTTER BOTTENNESS OF THE MINISTRY is shown in the affected indifference with which charges touching the honor and honesty of its members are treated. As to the facts of the Smith-Ripley affair, M. Chapleau's admissions and the statement of Mr. Smith clearly prove the correctness of the account published by THE Post. It remains for the electors to say if ich men are fit to be trusted with the control of public men and affairs. The Government is simply a sink of corruption. Honor has been cast to the winds, honesty is divided, even the poor pretence of excure is abandoned and the Ministry stands forth open and confessed rotten CONSERVATION and Orangeism have visibly to the core. Sir John Macdonald is coming back to Ottawa in hot haste, his return stimulated, no doubt. and the same thing in Canadian as well as in British politics. Conservatives aspiring to The talk of a general election this fall is re-the talk of a general election this fall is reward or standing still, the Opposition has cone. The sconer the elections take place the sconer the country will be relieved of the infamy of being governed by a Boodl / Cabinet.

in relation to the schools have their source in snother quarter. The main point is that the Government has given NORNING WALLE AROUND heavy and chill !" We may add, that not ! hand nailed to the mast until the not far distant MONTREAL. bounds in another quarter. The man point is that the Government has given this perion a position from whence he can aerve ministers by stirring up ill-will between the French and Irish. The game is too despice be and the part as engaged in it too thoroughly well known and understood for it to have any effect. The Orange-Tory faction must be in despenate straits when it reports to such tactics and employs such disreputable means to create atrife with the hore of gaining a little advantage. Mini-ters will discover that they have made a profound mistake in employing this "Arthur Niagarensis" to abuse the Arch-b shop, traduce Catholic institutions and insult th - Catholic people of Ottawa. But they seem determined to deprive their friends of every ar-gument in their defence at the approaching gument in their defence at the approaching arliamentary contest.

OTTAWA, Aug. 19th. -- The party that f. l-lows Sir John Macdonald claims to be Con servative. Any non who holds the principles covered by that designation has a right to demand on what grounds the claim is founded. If he should be directed to the record of the Government, where will he discover anything indicative of a Conservative policy ? Rather will he not trace from year to year a series of shifts and expedients contrived to catch the popular breeze without reference to any principle whatever, except that of hanging on to office. It is the habit of these who pretend to the name Conservative to display any amount of lip loyalty. Like Sir John Macdouald's declaration in London last year that Canada would give her last man and her last shilling in

#### DRFENCE OF THE EMPIRE,

· hile he systematically viclates the compact on the strength of which the Ordnance lands were transferred by the Imperial Government to the Dominion. He prated shout his love tor British connection and his devotion to the Crown, yet it was the party under his leadership that declared for annexation to the United States, that burned the Parliament house at Montreal, riddled the Queen's portrait with bullets, pelted the Governor-General with rotten eggs, and declared quits recently that if their policy was inimical to Britain so much the worse for British connection. If it be said that these were outbursts of party frenzy, not the expressions of political conviction, how and when are we to look for sincere declarations of faith. But the truth is, the so-called Conservative party in Canada is neither loyal to Queen non country. Its loyalty is purely official, and when it is not in office it is simply aeditions. Constitutional restraints it sets at defiance, and its opposition always degenerates into mob violence.

#### RULE OR RUIN

has always been its motto. If we are to take the policy and conduct of the present Ministry as truly Conservative, where is the man who values honesty and decency who would care to go by the name ? If there be any such, let him ask himself-Is it according to Conservative principles

To violate the constitution ?

To invade provincial rights?

To create an election fund by sale of railway charters? To divide the public domain among parti-

sams ? To debauch Parliament ?

- To create monopolies ?
- To corrupt the judiciary? To rob poor settlers?
- To instigate rebellion ?
- To hang a lunatic for treason ?

To give and take bribes ? To give parliamentary lawyers power to

queeze money out of merchants ? To fleece contractors ?

To pension prostitutes on the public service?

To buy and sell justice? To systematize Nepotism ?

To permit ministers to subsidise them selves ? To gerrymander constituencies ?

10 promote religious discord ? To advocate civil wer?

BY JOHN FRASES, NONTREAL.

No. 25.

" Faisely luxurious, will not man awake ; and springing from the bed of sloth, enjoy the cool, the fragrant and the alient hour, to meditation due and sacred song ? When every muse and every blooming pleasure wait without to bless the wildly devious morning walk !" It is said the abave beautiful lines, from "Thomson's Seasons," were written by him when in bed at noon day.

It is an early morning in June-the bright-est month of the whole year in Canada. 'The earlier blossoms of the plum, the cherry and of the apple orchards, all around us, are just beginning to fade and to fail! And the scent of the hawthorn-the latest of Canadian spring blomoms, is perceptibly felt, borne on the early morning breeze. Who would then, with such a treat before him, remain in bed longer than nature craves ?

The morn is up again-the dewy morn with breath all incense and with check all bloom! The trees, on either hand, are clothed or decked with new foliage, teaching man a lesson of the great coming spring, when man, too, shall awake from his slum-bers, after life's long winter, crowned with a glory far outshining the beauties of nature !

On such a morning our inward feelings naturally rise from "nature up to nature's God." The meadows and the grain fields are just putting on their summer verdure. And stray flowers-wildlings of usture-are peeping up here and there, by brook and hedge. side, arrayed in a glory far surpassing that of Solomon's, affording a rich treat-yes, a golden feast, tree to all, without price and without money. Who would not enjoy such a treat ?

There is unspeakable pleasure and a deep study known only to those who avail themselves of it, while Mount Royal is still aleeping in its own great shadows, and before the first gleam of sunrise has snuffed out the stars-to pace at early morning the descried streets of our city. When silence reigns su-preme ! and usught is heard save the sounds of one's own footsteps on the stone pavements, or the shrill chirp of some disturbed sparrows nestled in the house caves.

We shall leave the streets of the city alone for the present. Our tramp is to the country, far away from the dust and the turmoil of the town.

Here we are, standing at the toot of Mc-Gill street, inhaling the fresh air from the river and taking a bird's eye view down our harbour front at the different vessels-from the mammoth sea-going steamers down to the small coal barges and batteaux in the port of Montreal. Suppose we take the Lower Lachine Road for our first walk.

The sun is just rising as we lenter upon Wellington street. We remember the time when there were not over a score of buildings

arise ! We go tack over fifty years. We remember the time when there were not half a dozen buildings between the canel and the iver St. Pierre, a distance of bout two miles. It was then open fields to the right, and open fields to the left, stretching from the St. Gabriel locks to the River St. Law rence. The priests' farm on the right hand going out, the nuns' on the left, next to the river.

heavy and chill !" We may add, that not | land nailed to the mast until the not lat ultime only one, but tens of thousands of Irish exiles or immigrants came to our beach or shore during the perilous times of 1832 and 1847. While hundreds—even thousands—of them While hundreds—even thousands—of them

fell victions to the dread pestilence that walketh in darkness, and found a last rest-ing-place in this home of Ireland's almost forgotten dead ! They had, however, every attention paid to them-by dear ones of their Church, when dying in a strange land-by those Sisters of Mercy, the good Nuns, from their sacred home near by.

We shall pass on-leaving the dead of 1832 and 1847 to their peaceful slumbers 1 The clanking engines and the freighted cars of living men roll over them unceasingly, from early morning until midnight, from week to week, and from year to year, but those silent sleepers of the "cholera pits" heed them not' They are at rest and for ever, from their labors, until the great trumpet's blast shall awake them to new life !

We have now reached the little River St. Pierre : we shall sit quietly down for a time, light our pipe and take a rest, and close this, the first part of our "Summer Morning Walks," before we enter upon the country where "One heart iree, tasting nature's breath and bloom, is worth a thousand slaves to mammon's gains."

An Enthusiastic Mass Meeting of Its Friends Held in Chicago.

RELAND'S GREAT CAUSE.

PRESENTATION TO PATRICK EGAN.

Ringing Speeches by Michael Bavitt, William O'Brien, Speaker Randall and Others,

CHICAGO, August 21, 1886 .- There was anther great outpouring of Irish-Americans at the spacious artillery armory on the lake front this evening to hear addresses by Michael Davitt and the Irish Parliamentary delegates. Thousands of sympathizers with the League movement had been unable to hear these gentlemen speak and the opportunity was afforded by this occasion. An admission fee was charged, the money to be applied to the Parliamentary Fund. Before eight o'clock there were be-tween ten and twelve thousand persons present, with a waiting crowd outside. Mr. Alexander Sullivan presided. The appearance of Michael Davitt and the other Irish notables was the signal for uptoarious cheering. Messrs, O'Brien. Deasy, Redmond and Davitt were excerted to the place of meeting by the Clan-na-Gael Guards and the Hibernian Rifles.

#### PRESENTATION TO PATRICK EGAN.

The interesting feature of the entertainment was the presentation to President Egan of a

to China. Standing on the canal brdge, what thoughts esteem for his de otedness and courage and his misrepresentation. It would be cowardly and signal solf-denial during exile for his country's false on our part to forget that we have now

We cause. The large coffee urn is a triumph of art. In the centre of each piece is engraved a most curi-two ously and artfully designed monogram, including two busy and artfully designed monogram, including two busy and artfully designed monogram, including two busy and artfully designed monogram. In the pre-two busy and artfully designed monogram. In two busy and artfully designed monogram. In two busy and artfully designed monogram. In two busy and artfully designe address to Patrick Egan, Esq., late President an honest hard of friendship to Ireland they Address to Patrick Egan, Esq., late President of the Irish National League :--Dear Sir.-Upon your return to Treland last

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### MRS. PARNELL WRLOWED.

When Mrs. Parnell arrived and took a seat on the platform the great andience greeted her with continuous cheering. The arrival of Gov-ernor Oglesby and Mr. Samuel J. Randall was

rec gnized in a similar manner. Alexander Sullivan, in opening the meeting, said they were there to remind the people of Ireland that Irisb-Americans were not tired of marching in the rear, and that they would always be ready to march wherever and whenever

ways be ready to march wherever and whenever directed. (Applaued) He then introduced Governor Oglesby. The Governor was enthusiastically received. He tendered the representatives of the Irish Par-liamentary party a hospitable and cordial welcome to the state of Illinois and the city of Chicago, and he wished them to bear back to England testimony of the endorsement the Irish cause received in this country without political distinction. (Applause.) The Governor briefly reviewed the movement for Irish self-governreviewed the movement for Irish self-govern

Mr. Sullivan then said that for the purpose of showing their brothers that their welcome was a national one they had invited Mr. Samuel J. Randall. Mr. Sullivan spoke highly of Mr. Randall and his services both to this country and to Ireland.

#### SPEECH FROM SPEAKER RANDALL.

Mr. Randall was greeted with tremendous applause. He said if he consulted his own desires he would remain silent after his long journey, but he feared that if he did so he would be charged with postessing less ardor in the cause of Ircland than he possessed when, in his official capacity as Speaker of the House of Representatives, it was his duty to receive Charles Stewart Parnell. (Applause.) Continuing Mr. Randall sketch-ed, at some length, the bistory of Irish abuses, and assured Irishmen that all their struggles for freedom were fully appreciated. The movement now was under the control of men in Ireland, and they knew better what was to be done than anyone else, and they should receive hearty and united support from this receive hearty and united support from this side of the water. He had one word of advice to give, and that was—"Never, never let [x litics creep within your councils" Ter-rific applause.) They had caught the American people, and they should assemble and present the force of moral effort and the cause would never go down. The audience was urged to sond back the Irish representatives to the Grand Old Mar to assure him that the super-

Grand Old Man to assure him that the sympa-thies of the American people were with him. Mr. Randall closed by speaking of the sym-pathy the Americans had for the English masses who were assisting Mr. (Hadstone to give home rule to Ireland. (Cheers.)

#### MICHAEL DAVITT'S PLEASANT TASK.

Michael Davitt followed in an eloquent address, stating the position of himself and his colleagues. He then, amid an ontburst of enthusiasm from the audience, said that he had a special errand. Thereupon followed the presentation to Mr. Egan, described heretofore.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN SPEARS. Mr. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, was now introduced to the audience.

Mr. Wn. O'Brien, in the course of his speech, said that Mr. Parnell's last words to him were said that Mr. l'arnel's last words to him were a request to thank the American people for that wonderful outpouring of opinion and sympathy which gave cheer to the old heart of Mr. Glad-stone in his great effort to burst through the prejudices and the barriers of ages. "That great, majewicz voice of American opinion," said Mr. O'Brien, "awelled high above the miserable clamor of prejudice and selfishness that was ourosed to us, and it was between Grey Nun street and brickyards. We believe this to have been the first travelled road in Canada, west of Montreal, by European foot. This must have been the way by the bank of the St. Law-rence, by which the first Franch explorers, bed her their dusky guides, found their way to the first must have been in an ingeniously constructed manogeny waiter of massive silver. In the centre is en-graved the following legend :-Presented to Patrick Egan, Esq., late Presi-dent of the Irish National Land League, by a few of his numerous friends and admirers in the transfer of the respect and the transfer of the respect and been the would be cowardly and few of his numerous friends and admirers in few of his numerous friends and admirers in few of his numerous friends and admirers in the transfer of the respect and this forget that we bave now

PART FIR3T.

scome, within the past twelve months, one British politics. Conservatives aspiring to public henors are popularly designated "Orange candidates," a name which is often angerly and indignantly repudiated by them. But if the organs of a party can be taken to Ninister and to suit party exigencies. But represent the views and voice the sentiments whatever fear the Tories may have of going forof their supporters, no Conservative or Tory has henceforth any right to repudiate the name of Orange. The sympathy of all the Conservative press, whether in Canada Great Britain and Irelend, is unmistakably with Orangeism. They appear to have entered into an agreement to avoid expressing any condemnation of Orange ruffianism in Uister.

An Irish exchange relates how all the Conservative press refused to publish letters condemnatory of the Orange assaults on the police in Belfast. While the constabulary were employed in helping evictions and suppressing meetings of unarmed Nationalists. our contemporaries were never weary of expressng their admiration for the members of the force. But when policemen declined to stand at ease while being made targets of by the heroes whom they were ordered to prevent from wrecking the houses of Catholics and attacking defenceless factory girls, at occe the journals of law and order change their tune, and assail with abusive epithets and

While the out and out Orange prints speak of the police, in the language of the Belfast roughs, as "Morley's murderers," the Conservative papers in a sneaking hypocritical way manage to insinuate the same seditious accusation. According to these organs, the police are to blame for the riots by not allowing themselves to be shot down or have their heads smashed unresistingly by the "people," as the Tory writers innocently designate the Orange rioters. By conniving at and seeking to palliate the sanguinary deeds prompted by ferocious biggtry in Belfast, the Conservative press has dropped the mask of assumed sanctity and inflicted on itself an indelible mark of disgrace.

But, sure, in this these Conservative organs have only followed in the path marked out for them by Conservative leaders on both sides of the Atlantic ; by Lord Randolph Churchil, the Tory leader in England, who urged the Orangemen to spill blood, and by Hop. McKenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs and a Tory chieftain in Canada, who pledged himself and the Orange order to send men means to Ireland to kill the Irish Papists.

WORKING FOR IRELAND.

#### AN INTERLOPER.

Not having a solitary pen raised in its de-fence in the Irish or Catholic press of the country the government has employed a sort of Monk Widdows to abuse the hierarchy a d flatter minis'ers. He is said to be an importation from Buffalo, where he was employed for some time by the Christian Brothers as a tescher. Having been dismissed by them he menaced their with suits at law, for which he seems to have a fondess, as

#### HE THREATENED THE GREY NUNS

here with like proceedings about a paper he had addressed to one of the ladies of the institution. He turned up here a year or two ago and some-how got into the good graces of the clergy, bor-rowed money from some of them, and induced the college to give him the degree of M.A. This ] out and their influence destroyed will there degree he used to procure himse f another degree ad exendent from Queen's, Kingston. He applied to the college here for the position of Professor of English, and on the rejection of his application he attacked the college anonymous. ly through the Citizen. He next found favor in the eyes of Hon. John Costigan, who gave him a situation in the Inland Revenue de partment, from which he was aftewards transferred to the department of Secreaccusations of murder those who have been tary of State. During his residence at Ottawa he has employed himself in making attacks on Catholic clergynen supposed to be opposed to the Government and assailing Catholic institutions against which he has a grudge. This sketch of the individual is submitted in order that the people of Ottawa may know to whom they are indebted for the

#### ASSAULTS ON ARCHBISHOP DUHAMEL

which have appeared in several papers. He has evidently been given his cue by his em-ployers in the Government. The perfect entents ployers in the Government. The perfect entence cordiale existing between the Irish and the French in opposition to the Ministry has created profound alarm, and this person has been given the lappy task of stirring up dis-sension, if he can. It is no part of my business to defend His Grace the Arch-bishop, but I may say that the Irish people are thoroughly satisfied with his admin-istration and deeply attached to him research istration and deeply attached to him personally. Under his government the diocese has flour-ished amazingly. New churches are going up everywhere, and the spiritual wants of the Catholic community are attached to as they never were before. Charitable institutions have been enlarged and multiplied. Indeed

### THE GROWTH OF THE OHURCH

in this region has been a matter of astonishment to Protestants, and not a breath of dissatisfaction was heard till the interloper from Fuffald made his appearance on the scene. I have been taught that whenever a Catholic had a grievance in connection with the church his duty was to carry it to his bishop and not to rush into the secular press, especially a press like that supporting the covernment at Ottawa and controlled in the interest of Orange ism, with his complaints. His charge that the Archbishop is unjust and unfriendly to Irish priests is an atrocious falsehood. In like terms must be characterised his assertion that the DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—An immense meeting English separate schools are neglected and the feared and respected was held to day at Carrick-on-Suir, in aid of French favored. The differences existing

To threaten to smush confederation ? To increase the public debt to \$300,000,-000 ?

To create deficits aggregating \$7,000,000 To increase taxation seventy per cent ? To establish a standing army? To tax the poor double as much as the

rich 3 To incite Orange bigotry ? To villy the Irish people ? To corrupt the electorate ! To crive the provinces to secession ? These are the most salient characteristics of this secondled Conservative Government, and if we are to accept them as Conservative

# PIRATES AND BRIGANDS

will have no difficulty in finding a name wherewith to dignify their profession. But there are thousands of respects ble men, Conservatives in the true sense of the word. who look with hereor and shame on the record here briefly presented They see there is nothing Conservative in the government : that it is simply a combination of rogu s, who have assumed a respectable name in order to enrich themselves by plundering the public. Principle they have none, and not till they are stamped be any hope of a really Conservative party rising in the tuture. A pack of rascals have got the party by the throat, and Conservatives owe it to themselves and the country to shake them off. Ministers have reduced government to a most deplorable condition, a condition from which they have not the ability to rescue it. Their attempts to recover public confidence are as ridiculous as their personality is contemptible. They are neither philosophers, politicians nor gentlemen. In any other walk of life their misconduct would ensure them a term in the penitentiary, and misfortune alone can be expected from their con-tinuance in power. Canada occupies the position of a conquered country. Conquered by fraud and governed by faction. Eight years is long enough for any nation to endure the affliction and survive.

#### HALDIMAND,

Having, as they think, doctored the voters list in the county of Haldimand, and placed one hundred and fifty Indians on the roll, the Government has at last appointed a date for holding an election for the House of Com-mons. The late Mr. Thompson's majority in 1882 was 126 and in the previous contest 166, so that the constituency is a close one. It will be strange indeed if the Tories cannot carry the county with the help of the gerrymander, the Revising Barrister and the Indian vote. While the return of a Government supporter under the circumstarces will be no indication of popular sentiment in Ontario, his defeat will be proof positive that rascally methods for stifling the houset expression of popular feeling are condemned by Conservatives as well as Liberals. 1 trust there is not an Irishman in Haldimand but will seize this, the first, opportunity for punishing a party which at a critical moment for the cause of Ireland refused to strengthen Mr. Gladstone in his noble effort for Home Rule. It is the duty of Iriehmen everywhere to smash the Tories. It is only by making themselves felt that they can make themselves

RIDEAU.

Those fields, or farms, were used in the old time for grand reviews or sham fights. On those fields, in our young days, we witnessed many a grand military display. We remember a Waterloo sham fight; this was in 1839. There must have been tally 10,000 troops on the field. And the spectators equalled the troops. We got perched high up in the limb of a tree and had a grand view of the whole field. Those days have passed away, and those fields are now no longer fields but form two large suburbs of Montreal. Casting our eyes first to the right hand,

then to the left. What a change has taken place during the past thirty years ? On what were then open commons or grazing fields a long and louesome country road of two miles the whole is now one continuous village.

The old house on the Priest's farm, erclosed by a high stone wall, which stood near by the present St. Gabriel locks has disapneared ! The Nun's buildings on the left, on the river bank, facing the Nun's, or St. Paul's Island, having a large and valuable frontage on Wellington street, with its old roadway of over a century ago, leading up to the home of the good ladies, lined with old Lombardy poplars, the fashionable or popular tree of by gone days in Lower Canada, still stands, a notable landmark of early Canadian davs.

The (ffices and the workshops of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada are on the left hand going out, between Wellington street and the River St. Lawrence, joining with the Victoria Bridge, an i covering a large space of ground.

The rapid growth of Point St. Charles and St. Gabriel was, and is, chiefly owing to the Grand Trunk works giving employment to thousands.

Let us pause here for a short time, to point to the spot where stood the cholera sheds of 1832, near by the Victoria Bridge, where sleep, without shroud and without coffin in their hurriedly made pits, hundreds of Ireland's almost anknown dead ! A writer has said :-- "There is a tear for all who die, a mourner o'er the humblest grave !" Few men now living can recall those days -fifty-four years ago, when the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noon-day, was abroad in our land, cutting down its thousands !

The Irish inimigrant families who arrived here during the cholera of 1832 and the ship, fever of 1847, now scattered over all Canada, will ever point to this spot, beneath whose turf lie buried dear ones belonging to them. Their names are cherished, while the silent sigh arises, and the unseen tear is shed ; not alone in Canada, but in many a corner and cabin in the far-off Green Isle, in memory of these dead ones !

" There came to the beach !" Thus wrote Thomas Campbell, the Scotch poet, on meet-ing with a lone Irish exile in Holland, in

December, after a prolonged political exile, many of the foremost men of Dublin were de sirous of entertaining you at a public banquet to testify the affectionate cordiality with which your fellow citizens were eager to welcome you nome. That intention was laid aside in defer ence to your emphatic intimation that, scourged as Ireland was with coercion, and darkened with hideously familiar shades of famine, the moment was not one in which you could be a party to festivities in your honor. While yielding to your wishes in this respect, it was found impossible to repress the anxiety of your friends to take some method of signalizing the gratitude and esteem which you have earned from your countrymen by lifelong services as modestly given as they were priceless to the Irish cause. Without any public intimation of Irish cause. Without any public int:mation of the object friends from every part of Ireland two villiges have sprung up-Point St. sought participation in the compliment. They Charles and St. Gabriel-and are now large have made us the medium of tendering to you and growing municipalities. And instead of the accompanying service of plate-the more valuable in your eyes because wrought by Irish hands. We beg your acceptance of the gift as a pledge of your countryman's appreciation of your sterling qualities as an Irishman and

as a friend, and also as a pledge of the secrifice by which you forsook a position of ease to take up an onerous and thankless office in a crisis of singular difficulty and dan ger; of the integrity with which you fulfilled that great trust, and of the noble and unblemished reputation which has sustained you through the storm of oblequy and vituperation with which you have been honored by the enemies of Ireland.

In whatever further sacrifices the future may impose upon you, rest assured of the sympathy, confidence, and affection of your fellow-country. men, and of their prayers that your great and devoted services may be rewarded with many years of happiness and prosperity in an enfranchised Ireland.

Webb, W. Meagher, J. E. Kenny, M. D., Treas-urers; J. H. Moloney, John Clancy, Hon. Sec rataries.

retaries. Signed also by Hon. C. S. Parnell, M.P. Justin McCarthy, M.P.; J. G. Biggar, M.P. John Dillon, M.P.; Charles Dawson, M.P. Lord Mayor of Dublin; Michael Davitt, E. I. E. D Gray, M.P.; Hon. Judge Little, William O'Brien, M.P.; Thomas Sexton, M.P.; Rev. Father Sheehy, Rev. P. M. Furlong, Rev. M. Toomey and about two hundred and fifty of her William leading Irishmen.

Following is Mr. Egan's reply :-

TO MICHAEL DAVITT, Esq. :-

MY DEAR FRIEND-It is with feelings o' f prids and pleasure that I receive this very fis ttering address and accept the beautiful service of plate -truly Celtic in design and workmansh ip -with which it is accompanied. I shall ever dearly prize them as souvenirs of the old lar .d and old friends, but more especially as to kens of the esteem and confidence of my fellow workers in the national ranks.

My humble services have indened ever been given as free offerings at the stru he of Ireland's national cause, and it is to me a source of sincere congratulation that while those services have brought down me the hatr ed and vituperation of Ireland's enemies they I ave been deemed worthy the warm approbation of Ireland's friends

I beg you, si, to convey to the numerous signers of the address and donors of the pre-sentation my warmest to anks and my assur-Thomas Campbell, the Scotch poet, on meet-ing with a lone Irish exile in Holland, in 1801 :— "There came to the beach a poor exile of Erin, the dew on his thin robe was

would not reach in vain. We were perfectly frank with them. We told them candidly that to English rule in Ireland we are and will for ever remain irreconcitable, and that un-less they can externinate the last man of our mee they will never have rest or peace until the hopes that have lived through seven on turies shall have blessomed at last over our turies shall have consistent at the our quarrel hand. But we told them also that our quarrel with England was boonded by her ru's within the shores of Ircland. We told them that upon the day when the working millions of England by their votes and of their own free will hauled down the flug of English domination in Ireland (the hatred : and: passions which have raged for ages betwee o the the two countries would subside. We ver tured to promise that for you as well as for our people at home; and standing here in presence of this great representative gathering of Irish-Americans, who would be only too proud to shed their hearts' blood in the cause of Ireland on the battlefield. I am not afraid to repr at that promise in your name. If we are wrong in that we are wrong in everything, for it is the roof and assence of our movement that it is possible to We have promised for you and you have prom-ised for yourselves. The resolutions of the Convention are a message to all the vorld that peace and friendship were within the grasp of England if she had been as wise and 'bold as Mr. Gladstone. Aye, and that peace and friendship are within her grasp even yet upon the day when she once more enthrones Mr. Gladst me in power and commissions him to conclude his treaty of peace with the Irish nation.

But there our moderation must and. We are willing to go any length to recurepeace for our sore y suffering people-any length short of, surrendering aspirations which are woven around the very heart and life of cur race ; but there was draw the line. Beyond that line we shall never. pass, Beyond that line we shall never ask cur fellow countrymen to budge our inch, For long as there is an Irish voice to protest against oppression. We have done out part for con-ciliation. We are proud of it, and we shall do our part again; for the policy of conciliation is We have done out-part for connot dead nor even sleeping. But it will be found that the men who were most moderate in accepting and welcoming Mr. Gladstone's clive branch will not be the most sparing of their own comfort or their liberties so long as the olive branch is replaced by the sword of coercion.

branch is replaced by the sword of coercion. "For the moment the last word has been said for peace. A small majority of English-men decided to try once more the experiment of trampling upon Irish feeling and ruling Irelaud by brute force. They have dismissed Gladatone and actu us Castlereagh. It is a deplorable and disastrous experiment. We do not enter upon the conflict with light hearts. It has has been forced upon the Irish result. upon the Irish people, and the world will hold us free from the responsibility for it But from that conflict the Irish people do not shrink, and if there was anything warting to prove that Mr. Gladatone's policy was not only a policy of wisdom and justice, but a policy of inexorable necessity, I venture to promise that before many months are over, by methods that wil not alienate from us the sympathy or the friends of human freedom, there will not be a sane Englishman who will not be convinced that the day for ruling Ireland by brute force, the day for holding us in an enforced and detested union, is gone, and gone forever.'

#### CLOSING SPEAKERS.

A Soutch member of Pailiament, John Mc-Calloch, of Glasgew, was the next spraker. He vas listened to with marked attention, as were also those who made the closing addresses-Rev.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

MR. PARNELL'S LIEUTENANTS RE. CEIVE A ROUSING WELCOME. At the conclusion of Judge Fitzgerald's address Alexander, Sullivan, from his place in the centre of the convention, rose, and offered The Progress of the Irish Cause-Enthusiastic Opening of the Irish League Convention

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Partie 2

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

-Egan, Davitt and O'Brien Urge

Union, in the Ranks-Pleas

for Irish Liberty.

o clock this afternoon was in many respects

of Michael Davitt and again wild cheering

when the presence of Mrs. Parnell was recog-nized. She was given a seat in the centre of

the stage in the first row. At 3 p.m. 3,000 were in the hall. The entire andience rose to

their feet like one man and cheered them-

ing Irish delegates and other officers of the

PRESIDENT EGAN'S SPEECH.

enthusiastic reference to Michael Davitt. Mr.

Egan said :-- Once more the elected dele-

gates of the Irish National League of Amer-ica have come together in national conven-

tion to comply with the condition of the con-

stitution and to adopt such measures as may

-not even excepting our great leader him-

self-holds the warmest place in the

hearts of Irish exiles, the man who

fearless Michael Davitt ; also the patriotic,

brave and faithful delegation from Ireland-

William O'Brien, John Redmond and John

these gentlemen to our convention with a

THE GLORIOUS PROURESS

our cause has made and upon the splendid

in Ireland. Every man's liberty and life was

30 could be relied upon to follow Mr. Parnell,

while both English parties were solidly com

bined against home rule for Ireland. Such,

however, are the strides our cause has made

25 or 30, a formidable party of 85. COERCION AS A SYSTEM IS DEAD.

upon

that.

Parnell, and the Irish visitors.

the following resolution :-Resolved That delegates from each state and territory, from the district of Columbia and from Canada be, and they are hereby in structed to report to the convention as soon as practicable a representative on each of the CHICAGO, Aug. 18, The scene presented n the Central Music hall shortly after, three following committees : Credentials, resolutions, finances, organization and permanent

organization. Resolved-That the Hon. Wm. O'Brien, o clock this atternoon was in many respects extraordinary. The auditorium was growded, delegates occupying the lobby and seats on the lower floar, while the boxes and galleries had their fall quots of ladies. There was a tremendous outburst of applause on the entry tremendous outburst of applause on the entry appointed members of the committee on reso-lutions as representatives of Ireland. The purpose of the appointment of our brothers from Ireland is twofold, first that their counsel may make it impossible to give ex-pression to a word which would embarrase the Irish leader; second, that the world may behold the perfect unity of Irish and Irish-American sentiment.

selves hoarse when Davitt, leaning on the arm of Patrick Egan and followed by the remain-The resolutions were unanimously adopted. National League entered the hall. The stage was occupied almost exclusively by the offi-cers of the League, the lady friends of Mrs. A motion to adjourn till 8 o'clock, to give the delegates time to talk over the appoint ments on the different committees, created a ripple of excitement which at times developed into an uproar. At length Kelly, of Minne-sots, moved as a substitute the immediate ap-After fully five minutes of welcoming cheers and hand shaking, President Egan arose, amid a wild outburst of cheering, and almost the first words from his lips were an pointment of a committee on credentials, each delegation to at once decide on its own representative, and then the convention to adjourn until 8 p.m.-Adopted. The New York delegation especially had a red hot time. They gathered in rear of the hall, and the noise they made crying "no" against the names suggested for the position of chairman was designing. Finally the delegation with drew from the room and the secretary began seem best for the furtherance of the great and holy cause in which we are engaged. We calling the roll of States for the names of shall be inspired by the presence, and aided by the counsel of a man who, of all others committeemen. Among them were Pairick H. Plant; Untario, John Corkery; Quebec, H. J. Cloran. New York had still failed to agree, and that delegation was allowed to make a report to the meeting before the Charles Stewart Parnell has called the father of the Land League—honest, night session. The convention was then adjourned until 8 p.m.

#### THE EVENING SESSION.

The New York delegation settled at length Deasy. In your name, in the name of the Irish National League of America, I welcome into a compromise upon William J. Reilly, of Syracuse, as representative on the credentials committee and Edward O'Connor, of Bing-hampton, N.Y., on the committee on resoluhearty Irish-American caed mille failthe. It is my privilege and pride to be able to contions. At 8.35 the hall was filled to over gratulate the faithful members of the league flowing, and as Judge Fitzgerald let fall the gavel a hush came over the couvention, and the tall form of Michael Davitt was seen making his way to the stage. Mr. Davitt was called for almost as soon as he entered the work you have helped to accomplish for Irish nationality since we last met in Fanuell hall. Then the infamous Crimes act was in force hall, and the audience cheered wildly. He rose to say that he had been heard often and would simply introduce his friend, Mr. O'Brien, of United Ireland. Mr. Davitt spoke at the mercy of the hired and trained per-jurers of Dublin castle. Out of 103 members of Mr. O'Brien in unstinted terms of praise of Parliament returned from Ireland less than as a patriot.

#### THE SCENE THAT MET THE EYE

when Mr. O'Brien rose was another repetition of that uncontrollable enthusiasm which since then that but a couple of months ago appeared to actuate the convention toward the victory seemed within our very grasp. Par personal representatives from Ireland. When nell can now count, instead of a following of the convention had become in a measure personal representatives from Ireland. When quiet, Mr. O'Brien, after returning thanks for the reception accorded the Irish delegates, Not even the blustering and blundering declared that the battle for Irish freedom Tories will dare to resort to it. Three suc- was not yet ended. There was in his view cessive governments have been overthrown a long and bitter struggle still ahead, within nine months on the Irish question. and never in the history of the From Duclin to Eastern India on the one Irish race was there greater interest side, and California on the other; from Nor- in the outcome than was centered now way to New Zealand, in the centres of diplo-macy in Europe-Berlin, Vienna, Paris, in St. Petersburg, as well as in London-the struggle for Irish liberty is keenly watched, our backs in the fight. If you only knew how they are straining over there for a rift in this tremendous convention to catch a word or a sign that Parnell is no longer a

ler. nank God, yo to-day. You have sent back the denial and shown that you are WITH PARNELL, AND TO THE DEATH. At this declaration there was a wild outburst of cheering, which continued several minutes. There seemed a disposition on the before the force of English prejudice and English ignorance, the banner of home rule for Ireland will in his own words gramme for, and that the representatives of Mr. Parnell should proceed to the public reception of the Irish-American club. This disposition was discouraged as much as possible by Chairman Fitzgerald, who finally stated that such a course was contrary to the wishes of the men from Ireland. After a motion for the roll of states to be called for the various delegations to present the names of their representatives, the motion prevailed, and after the roll call proceeded for half an hour, a motion to adjourn was made ; but before it was voted on, Father O'Brien, of Ohio, rese to ask if, at this stage of the proceedings, it would be proper to send a cablegram of

a tion, and denied there was any truth in the rumor of disaffection in the ranks. At the conclusion of Judge Fitzgerald's ad-The committee on permanent organization submitted a report recommending that the temporary organization be made permanent. temporary organization be made permanent, slaves we can be formidable foes. So long The motion was put to the convention by as we are true to the great principle of Irish Michael Davits, apparently in expectation of nationality, resolutely refusing either to be complete harmony, and the motion was car bought or coerced from a rigid adherence to complete harmony, and the motion was car-ried unanimously. Jüdge Fitzgerald rose and thanked the convention for the honor. know no ring; I know no clique," said he, "and: Inamithers for united Ireland." He closed with a; caution that the delegates should have only one sentiment, and that was to prepare to fight the common enemy and to engender no fouds among themselves." "We hate her," said he, "because she has hated and despoiled us. When she declares peace, then may we, and not till then, will we cease hating her."

FINERTY ON THE WARPATH. John F. Finerty arose, and his appearance was the signal of tremendous cheering. He said he only rose to read a cablegram. It was as follows :---

Finerty, Chicago:

The manhood of Ireland is with you, and trusts the convention will by resolution endorse Ireland's right and resolve to be free. (Signed)

#### CHARLES MCCABTHY TEELING. Dablin.

#### DAVITT PROTESTS.

Mr. Davitt desired to say a word in explanation, He did not question the right of anyone in Ireland to send a despatch from Ireland, but Mr. Teeling had no right to speak for the people of Ireland. He was not a member of any league, and "I say Mr. Redmond, Mr. Deasy and myself have the right to speak for the people of Ireland." (Loud applause.)

### A LIVELY SCENE.

Finerty arose to speak and there were loud cheers and tokens of dissent. He was finally given the floor amid considerable confusion. The delegates from New York interrupted repeatedly.

Hynes said Eincrty should not speak on personal questions. Cries were raised for Finerty to take the platform. The chair-Mr. Finerty is no spring

chicken; he can be heard anywhere in the hall.

Mr. Hynes-I protest against Mr. Finerty speaking. Mr. Finerty-I will speak.

The chair then admonished Mr. Finerty not

to make another such remark. Mr. Finerty then said: "I am surprised to see the father of the Land League rise in his place and question that telegram." (Here there was another scene of confusion.) In the midst of the uproar Mr. Finerty was heard to say : "It is what we have believed for twenty years, and I shall hold to my views for the freedom of Ireland to the day of my death. If Mr. Teeling is not in the league, and if he holds to that sentiment, he is certainly entitled to belong to it." As another scene of confusion followed, Mr. Finerty declined to say anything further. He was cheered by the main body of the convention.

Mr. Davitt said he could not dispute the right of Mr. Finerty to desire the freedom of Ireland, and would not do so. The uproar then subsided. The committee on credentials reported the list of regular delegates.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEL ON BESOLUTIONS The committee on resolutions reported through Rev. Mr. Betts as follows :

Your committee on resolutions respectfully submit the following report :-- We, the dele-gates of the Irish National League of America, in convention assembled, firmly believing in the principle of human freedom and in the right of a people to frame their own laws-a right which lies at the foundation of the prosperity and greatness of this republic, and colonial possessions of Great Britain-do hereby resolve :

First-That we express our heartlest and most unqualified approval of national self-

to prove for the thousandth time that as the foll measure of national right, and as long as we are able to point. to our policy us hone i and successful, we say, that we and no others are entitled to decide for ourselves upon Irish soil and upon our own responsibility what our policy for the future is to be." The convention adjourned at one o'clock till three.

### THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

It was 3.45 when the evening session was called to order. The report of the committee on the constitution was read. It bears the endorsement of Messrs. Davitt, Redmond and Deasy. At the outset the report defines the employed to attain those objects. Sections providing for the organization of the League and the transaction of its business constituted remainder of the report. A delegate from Rochester, N. Y., objected to a clause virtually advising the League to

BOYCOTT ARTICLES OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE He moved that the clause be excised. Mr. Brennan, of Iowa, said : Let the delegates go back to Ireland and say to the English people, "Not a nail of your nails, nor an inch of your cotton shall be used until the relations of Ireland and England be changed." Mr. Lynch, from Quebec, seconded the gentleman from Iowa. He approved of the section, though living under the British flag. "We in Canada," said he, "have done the same-we in Canada have raised a protective tariff for that purpose."

After some more discussion the question was put and the section remained in. The scene of enthusiasm that ensued surpassed any that had before occurred in the convention. The delegates rose en masse and cheered, shouled and waved their arms till it seemed as if the excitement was never to cease.

#### THE BOYCOTT SECTION.

The section which had caused so much enthusiaam was as follows :

Section 5.-To hurt the enemy where he will feel it most, by refusing to purchase any article of English manufacture, and by using all legitimate influence to discourage tradesmen from keeping English manufactures on sale.

Following the adoption of the boycott clause, the constitution was adopted in its

invited to address the convention. Dr. Pepper said he bad tested the feeling of his coreligionists, and could say that they were in thorough sympathy with Parnell and Gladstone. When finally, if they failed after trying every method, Parnell should send a mes sage-"Come and help us"-then, said the reverend speaker, "I swear by the throne of God there will be at least one vacant pulpit in the United States." The cheering at this point was terrific. When it somewhat abated the report of the Committee on Finance was read. It highly complimented Rev. Dr O'Reilly on his more than faithful and satisfactory discharge of his duties as treasurer of

the League. The report showed that \$320,-282.57 had been collected in the last two years. Only \$5,000 of the entire sum was still in the hands of the treasurer. Father O'lleilly was thanked by a vote of the convention. The chairman announced the next

THE ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT

for the league in America, and there were which has been advantageously extended the many serious passages at arms, all showing, colonial possessions of Great Britain-do however, that although the thunder was present it was kept well under. Judge Fitzgerald, of Nebraska, and Hugh McCaffrey, of Philadelphia, were nominated. After several

the suggestion of Rev. Dr. O'Railly, the was given a place on the national committee. This left only O'Di uncl', of Lows, and Gen. Martin before the convention. The latter, who had been nominated by Alex. Sullivan, was elected with tramendous cheering. Rev. Father O'Rielly was nominated by the convention en masse for tressurer ...

Mr. Sutton, then present secretary, was unanimously re-elected.

DEASY SPEAKS.

Mr. Deasy, one of the delegates from Ireland, was then given the platform. He said he had no doubt that when the electorate was next appealed to Mr. Gladatone would be returned to power by an overwhelming majority and with a mandate to give Ireland those rights and privileges which Canada and Australia and many other coll nies of Great Britain already enjoyed. He denounced Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Churchill in scatbing objects of the League and the methods to be terms, and said these men may try to postpone a satisfactory adjustment of the relations between the two peoples by swallowing their most solemn declarations; they may give Sir Garnet Wolseley carte blanche in Ireland; place the country under martial law and renew the horrors of castle rule. Let them do so, we are ready for them.

O'BRIEN'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Mr. O'Brien congratulated the Convention on the splendid way they disappointed the enemies of Ireland. They had answered the assertions of the English papers that the Irish in America were trying to drive Mr. Parnell from the wise and firm lines he was pursuing. Mr. O'Brien paid a glowing trib-ute to Mr Parnell and begged that all Ireland's friend in America would trust in nim and suport and love him as they did at home.

FINERTY AGAIN.

John Finerty, after repeated calls, was in duced to take the platform. He did so with evident reluctance. The chairman introduced him as the "tall sycamore from Illinois." Finerty said he really did not wish to be placed in the position of making the English nervous, but he never had hated an Englishman except in Ireland. He had only to say to the great Irish leader that he (the speaker) as the son of thirty generations of Irish rebels protested that the scant instalment of justice offered by Mr. Glad-stone should be accepted as a final settlement. He disclaimed being a "military idiot," but all he had to say on that point was that if Parnell's and Davitt's programme was carried out it may never be necessary to employ an ounce of force. Policy and truth were two totally different things. (Cheers.) It was policy to follow in the lead of Parnell and Davitt as far as they went, but if then at entirety amid tremendous applause. Rev. Dr. George W. Pepper, a Methodist clergyman, who is one of the delegates, was (last the English nation said Ireland could not obtain the right to govern themselves it was then truth and policy and manhoud to be ready when the opportunity came to put themselves behind the implements of force and win their rights and their freedom. Finerty was cheered to the echo.

#### DAVITT AANSWERS FINERTY.

Michael Davitt at once took the platform and said he could not allow the speech of Mr. Finerty to pass without a word from him. Those who were first to oppose moral force were always the first to come forward with speeches. (Finerty here advanced excitedly and said he should not be insulted.) Davit: replied calmly that he had not insulted Mr. Finerty and he was not going to be intimi-dated by any one. He had never questioned the honesty of Mr. Finerty's purpose nor had he had ever boasted of what he would be willing to suffer for Ireland, but he would ask Mr. Finerty it they in Ireland had not, with a movement resting solely on moral force, raised the Irish race to a dignity it had never attained before.

Mr. Finerty rose and conceded they had. The convention then emphatically signified its wish that Finerty should resume his seat, after so те регвиа





AUGUST 25, 1886

amongst nations will be in proportion to the peace that reigns in Ireland, and that there can be no peace with Ireland or with the Irish race until Ireland obtains home rule. The greatest of English statesman has made home rule a cabinet question, and while Mr. Gladstone has for the moment gone down " be borne with the firm hands of a united people, perhaps not to an easy but to certain and not far off victory." Since the Boston convention National Treasurer Father O'Rielly has forwarded to the National league at home and to the trustees of the Parliamentary fund a sum of over \$320,000. Of that \$75,000 reached the hands of Mr. Parnell on the eve of the elections last fall. Our action at this convention will be watched from across the Atlantic with the very closest interest ; from Ireland with hope and pride and joy; from England, or a large section of its people, with prejudice most blind, with hatred most intense, and with a better hope that our deliberations may end in dissension and disaster.

and English statesmen have come to learn

THE MEASURE OF ENGLAND'S INFLUENCE

UNITY, CAUTION, PERSEVERANCE AND DETER-MINATION

are a necessity of the hour. Unity between all the honest, manly elements of Irish Nationalists on this continent under the banner of the Irish National League of America, and unity of purpose and of action between the league in America and the league at home. Caution-that no word or act of ours will compromise our friends beyond the water, but at the same time caution that must never degenerate into cowardice. Perseverance-cool steady perseverance, on the lines and under the leadership of Charles Stewart Parnell. 1 see emblazoned on these walls the motto. "We are for Irish liberty—peacefully if we can, otherwise if we must." This is the true national position. This is the position which every true-born American can appreciate, the only position which England can respect, and I maintain it is the position and spirit which has placed the cause of Irish nationality where it stands address was so frequent that it seemed to break forth almost at the end of every sentence. Mentions of Mr. Gladstone were en thusiastically received, but when near the close of the address came the phrase, " Peaceably if we can, otherwise if we must," the very galleries and roof seemed to shake. Three cheers for Washington, Gladstone and Parnell were given at the close of Mr. Eagan's address.

#### ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Then Secretary Sutton, formerly of Quebec read the call for the convention. On the call for the ayes and nays for the election of Fitzgerald and Sutton as chairman and secretary respectively, one or two delegates made a motion of dissent, but failed to voice it and they were declared unanimously elected. Judge Fitzgerald then arose and spoke at length. During his speech he said : You have telegraph instruments here in your hall. From them let the electric flash let every word that goes from this hall be words of disappointment to the enemies of to the people that for seven centuries have waited for freedom." The speaker concluded [ CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The delegates in at-with an curnest plea for harmony and united tendance upon the convention of the Irish

## CONGRATULATION TO MR. GLADSTONE.

Father O'Brien proposed the following draft of the cablegram :---

CHICAGO, August 18.

To the Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, House of Commons, London, England :

The Irish National League of America in convention assembled send you greeting and wish you God speed in your noble and statesmanlike effort to grant long deferred justice to Ireland.

#### To Charles Stewart Parnell :

The Irish National League of America in conventionsend you greeting and promise you united support in your noble effort for home rule.

(Loud cheers.) Mr. Sullivan claimed that under the rules to-day all matter of that sharacter should go to the committee on resolu-tions, that every word may be weighed by that committee, assisted by the gentlemen who have been sent to represent Mr. Parnell. He objected to matter of this kind being sent to-day. The applause during Mr. Egan's under the apparent sanction of the convention and asked for a ruling from the chair. The chair sustained Mr. Sullivan's point of order. After considerable discussion Father O'Brien withdrew his resolution, saying he had no idea his motion would create any such differences. The convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

#### FINERTY BADLY SNUBBED.

At the Palmer house, on a large paste-board placard is posted r. P. O'Connor's cablegram, in which that gentleman says that Mr. Finerty's speech and the address adopted at Ogden's grove have done incalculable injury to the cause of home rule both in the English and Scotch constituencies.

#### THE DELEGATES ENTERTAINED.

As soon as the convention adjourned tonight, about 500 of the delegates, including Messrs. Egan, Davitt, Sullivan, Redmond, O'Brien and Deasy, walked over to the your hall. From them let the electric flash Irish-American club rooms, where a recep-pass from here to the Atlantic and across and tion was tendered to them by the club. They let every word that goes from this hall be were met by probably 200 of the members and about one-half that number of ladies. Ireland. (Cheers.) On the other hand let Informal speeches were made by each of those words be words of cheer and consolation | the delegates from Ireland, after which they retired.

government for Ireland.

Second-That we heartily approve of the course pursued by Charles Stewart Parnell and his parliamentary associates in the English House of Commons, and we renew the acclamation. expression of our entire confidence in their wisdom and in their ability to achieve home rule in Ireland.

Third-Thatwe extend our heartfelt thanks to Mr. Gladstone for his great efforts in behalf of 1rish self-government, and we express our gratitude to the English. Scotch and Welsh Democracy for the supply given to the great Liberal leader and his Irish policy dur-

Fourth-Resolved, that this convention hereby returns its thanks to the American people and press for the generous support which they have given to the cause of selfgovernment in Ireland.

Fifth-That we record our sense of the remarkable forbearance and self-restraint exercised by our people in Ireland in the face of the cruel and dishonest system of extortion to which they are being subjected by rackrepting landlords, and in view of the license scandalously extended to organized lawlessness in the North of Ireland by partisan officials : and we commend the laudable desire of the people of Ireland to manage their own affairs in their own way.

Sixth-That we hereby thank the president, treasurer and secretary of the Irish National League for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have discharged the arduous duties of their respective stations. Seventh-That the following cablegram be forwarded in the name of the chairman of the committee to the Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell :-

"Delegates to the Irish National League Convention of America send greeting from our body, which embraces representative citizens from every state and territory in the union and also from Canada, and assure you of a cordial endorsement of your policy by a united and harmonious convention.

All of which is respectfully submitted. The reading of the resolutions was followed

by hearty cheering. A LIVELY DISCUSSION.

Mr. Finerty moved that the resolutions be adopted section by section. (Cries of "No.

Mr. Armstrong, of Georgia, seconded this motion.

Mr. Ginnon desired them adopted by sections. If there was anything between the lines, with all due respect to their visitors from Ireland, which would bind the league to forever pursue its present course, despite any exigency of the future which might arise for a different course of action, then he desired to vote against it. (Cheers.)

Alex. Sullivan made an eloquent address and evoked wild cheering. He declared that in the suppression of views dear to their souls they did so that the men in the gap might be untrammelled. The personal representatives of Ireland present had given proof of their fealty to their native coun ry. Mr. Davitt suggested in spirit of harmony

that the resolutions should once again be read and be adopted unanimously,

Mr. Finerty said he would withdraw his motion. The resolutions were then adopted by a

rising vote.

speeches, Mr. McCaffrey arose and, in a stentorian tone, said : " This convention has been

business was

a great success and harmonious so far. move that Mr. Fitzgerald be nominated by

A delegate from Canada shouted : "We are outside the United States. We know no parties in this grand organization. The four all forms of Summer Complaints that gentleman (Wallace, N.Y.) had no right to first and all dealers in patent medicing insinuate that there were any barriers. Let the convention show there has been no bar-

riers." (Great cheering.) The scene at this point was an extraordinary one The great jets of gas had been lighted and the floor, stage and galleries seemed one mass of faces from pit to dome. Hynes, of Illinois, said : As McCaffrey declined the presidency, therefore make Fitzgerald president and make Mc Caffrey vice president. Let Mr. Fitzgerald arise before the convention and state that he would give his entire time and Mr. Hynes would support him.

A SCENE OF CONFUSION THEN ENSUED

and lasted fully half an hour, it being claimed that the requiring of such a statement was an insult. Hynes continued speaking, and was replied to by Mr. Sullivan. Other speakers interjected remarks with great rapidity. Finally, Finerty arose and said he was not delighted with the proceedings. In the interest of harmony he seconded nomination of Fitzgerald, the moved the previous question. A ballot by states was about to be taken when a delegate proposed the name of M. V. Gannon, of Iowa, but the confusion was so great that the nomination[could not be heard by the main body of the delegates. Nearly every man in the hall was on his feet, and impromptu meetings of state delegations were begun on all sides. The chairman, seeing the desire of

the convention, declared a recess. THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

After the recess, which occupied but a short time, the convention reassembled and began balloting, with the following result : Fitzgerald, 703 ; McCaffrey, 214. On McCaffrey's motion, the election was made unanimous. Loud ories for Fitzgerald were made, and Mc-Caffrey was appointed by the chair to escort the new president of the league to the platform. A short, study little gentleman, with an iron grey beard, came torward and was an iron grey beard, danke forward and was in prosented by Mr. McCaffrey. It was the new president; John Fitzgerald, of Nebraska. He spoke briefly. Mr. Egan then nominated Hugh McCaffrey, of Phila-delphia, for vice-president. McCaffrey was uparimensity elected and given a storm of unanimously elected and given a storm of cheers McCaffrey said he was forced to decline. The convention emphatically declined to take McCaffrey's views, and proceeded to elect once more unanimously Rev. Father

McKenna as second vice-president. Armstrong, of Georgia, was pressed for third vicepresident, but a delegate speaking for him de clined to allow his name to be used. Alex. Sullivan named Martin, of Baltimore, for the position. Father Kenna, of Canada, asked thet the

DOMINION BE GIVEN THE OFFICE of third vice-president. O Neill Byan, of St. Louis, moved that as McCaffrey had declined the first vice-presdency, his resignation be accepted and Father Kenns be made first DO NOT DELAY.

Do not delay, if suffering any form of Bowe Complaint however mild apparently may be the attack, but use Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is the old, reliable onre for all forms of Summer Complaints that gist and all dealers in patent medicines.

DIED.

DWYER.-At Carillon, August 18th, the vife of M. Dwyer, of a son.

REDMOND .- On the 15th instant, Thomas Redmond, aged 61 years.

MITCHELL .- In this city, August 11, 1886. Joseph Mitchell, aged 56 years. SWALWELL.—On Saturday, the 7th inst., Robert Swalwell, aged 61 years 4 months, a

native of Quebec.

POLAN .- In this city, on the 13th instant, Witliam Joseph, aged 2 years, 5 months and 19 days, second youngest s n of Patrick Polan. MURPHY.—In this city, on the 18th inst. Isabella Sheeran, aged 43 years, beloved wife of Phomas Murphy.

McCANN.—In this ci'y, on the 17th instant, Frances Gal'egan, aged 39 years, beloved wife of Hugh McCann.

CALLAGHEN.-In this city, August 11th, James Callaghen, aged 47 years, native of the County Wicklow, Ireland.

KELI.Y — At Quebec, on the 4th inst., at the age of 98 years, Cath rine Kelly, widow of the late William Welsh of Valcartier.

ELLIS.—In this city, Friday, the 6th inst., Bridget Frances Alfonces Ellis, aged 5 months, infant daughter of William Ellis, painter.

SMALLSHIRE .- In this city, on the 10th inst., Lillian Agnes, aged 5 months and 15 days, infant daughter of Thomas Smallshire, 81 St. Constant street. 35-1

DONOHUE.-In this city, on the 18th inst. Helen Madigan, aged 50 years and 3 months, native of County Limerick, Ireland, and b Limerick, Ireland, and beloved wife of John Donohue.

COURSOL .-- At Montmagny, on Sunday 5th inst., Dame Emelie Henriette Helene Tache fourth daughter of the late Sir E. P. Tache, and wife of C. J. Coursol, Esq., Q.C., M.P. for Montreal East.

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The resolutions were then adopted by a vice-president; Canada to be given a vice-ising vote. MR. REDMOND SPEAKS. The chairman then introduced Mr. Red. until a delegate from Pennsylvania authorita-The chairman then introduced Mr. Red. until a delegate from Pennsylvania authorita-

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### AUGLET 25, 1886.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

As Enunciated by Lords Salisbury and Churchill. LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE KINCDOM-

Gladstone's Irish Opinions the Same as Ever - The Parnellites Dissatisfied - They; Will Oppose a Cartailment of Irish Discussion-The Government's Foreign Policy.

LONDON, August 19.-A meeting of Parnellite members was held in the Commons before the meeting of that body. Mr. Paraell presided and seventy members were present. The meeting decided to discuss Irish affairs and especially the Belfast riots during the debate in the Commons in reply to the Queen's speech, and also to endeavor to learn the intentions of the Government in regard to Ireland.

INTERFERENCE OF PEERS AT ELECTIONS.

Charles Bradlaugh (Radical) moved in the House of Commons this evening that the sesaional order, declaring the interference of peers in elections for members of the House of Commons a high infringement of the liberties and privileges of the Commons, ba not renewed this year. He said the order was constantly treated with contempt and war, therefore, practically obsolete and might us well be abantoned if it was not to be enforced. He pointed out the very active interferenza in behall of the Tory and Unionist candidates and against the Gladstonians by the Duke of Westminster, Lords Leicester and Montague, and the Dukes of Norfolk and Argyll in the counties of Chester, Norfolk and Bucks and Argylishira during the recent elections, and contended that if the peers were to be permitted thus to defy the ancient and much boasted rights of the Commons the latter might as well expunge the sessional order and save themselves from occupying a ridiculous position. Mr. Bradlaugh during the past campaign. Lord Kandolph Churchill, speaking for the Government, asked if he was correct in stating that Mr. asked if he was correct in intention to ob-Bradlaugh had intimated an intention to ob-laugh had intimated an intention to ob-bradlaugh had intimated an intention to ob-laugh had intention to ob-laugh had intimated an struct the business of the house every night till his motion was disposed of. Many mem- take every step to maintain social order and till his motion was dispersively by cries of protect individual rights. It was necessary here responded to the enquiry by cries of protect individual rights. It was necessary is No." No." Mr. Bradlaugh denied that to have a time for enquiry before ention. Lord Randolph Churchill suggested of the Government office with respect to tions everywhere declare that Home Rule is that the house allow the order complained of education and local government for Ireland, the question of the day, the question of the the committee early next session to inquire into the Government proposals. There would settled before anything due is begun. Cork and the whole matter. Mr. Gladatone spoke in the special enquiry as to the means for Tipperary locks on this as a triumph already apparent approval of the Tory leader's suggested. There would also be an enquire into the instant approval of the the would support. There would also be an enquire into the means for the means for the means for the the would be very odd if they did not. For gestion and intimated that he would support taken and the order was sustained by a vote of 204 to 129.

PRECEDENCE FOR SUPLPY.

Lord Randolph Churchill gave notice that on the conclusion of the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech he would move that supply and the appropriation bills have recedence.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

Sir Michael Hicks Baach, Chief Secretary Ireland, replying to Thomas Sexton (Parcellite), said the Government would require notice before stating whether or not they in-tended to withdraw the extra police from Belfast. . He would say that the Government intended to increase the number of commismers appointed to enquire into the Belfast riots, and also intended to extend the scope of the enquiry. The Government had no pre-

ter by procuring the best information obtain-able regarding Irish industries. They proposed to appoint a small commission of three gentlemen of position and experience who would be able to give conclusive information

to the Government on such points as the creation of deep sea fisheries on the west coast and harbors of refuge, extension of railways, arterial drainage, etc. Con-tinuing he said the Government intended to devote the recess to a careful consideration of the question of local government for all three kingdoms. They boped that when Parliament reassembled in February they would be prepared to submit definite pro-posals on that most important of all questions. In conclusion he said the Government took the verdict of the country in favor of maintaining the union as final and irrepar-able. Upon that verdict they based their policy and by that policy they both, as a Government and as a party, would stand or

[all. (Cheers.) Lord Churchill was followed by several

Parnellites, who declared that they were not satisfied with the policy of delay. Mr. Claucy said the Nationalists were determined not to allow the debate to close until the opinions of Mr. Matthews and others were revealed. The debate was then adjourned.

SALISBURY'S DECLARATION OF FOREIGN AND

## DOMESTIC POLICY.

Earl Granville (Liberal) asked in the House of Lords this afternoon that the new Government make a clear statement of its contemplated Irish policy. The Duke of Argyll (Unionist), in reply, denied that a member of the late Government was just fied in making such a demand. He made a long speech, "dissecting," as he called it, Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, which the Dake described as " the most miserable fissco of running up to the masthead the flag of Per nell and the Irish National party." Biron St. Uawald moved and Baron Deros seconded Baron the address in reply to the Queen's speech. Lord Salisbury admitted that the situation in Burmah wasunsatisfactory, but thought there was no reason for alarm or apprehension. The Afghan boundary commission, he said, had not been withdrawn. Although a difference had arisen in regard to the bounderies, it could be settled as easily in London and St. cupying a ridiculous position. And bis interface of section as carry in London and and in for ever. Represented by a distinct and con-contended that the earls and dukes he had Petersburgh as on the spot. There was a siderable majority of Nationaliata as they are, mentioned had violated the order wilfully reasonable prospect of accord between Eng. the Orangemen's ascendancy is doomed to land and Russia with regard to the Afghan death. Therefore, the lower classes. boundary. The policy of the Government toward Turkey would be to continue the he had in any way indicated such an inten-tering into details. Regarding the reform Eaglish Radical party. The Radical associa-tion. Lord Randolph Churchill suggested of the Government office with respect to tions everywhere declare that Home Rule is Ireland. There would also be an enquiry inhe Government on it. A division was then to the Belfast rioting. There was no prima facie ground for impugning the conduct of the police of Belfast.

#### A NEEDLESS SCARE.

During the recess of the House this afternoon, and when the chamber was nearly de-serted, the clerk noticed upon one of the Parnellite benches a mysterious-looking brown paper parcel. The officials of the House and paper parcet. The officience were hastily sum-a number of policemen were hastily sum-moned, and they immediately held solemn question, Lord Spencer's question, John Mor-ccuncil to devise a plan of action. One of ley's question, the Radical party's question, he could detect any ticking in the interior. ists, the great majority voted not against The rest of the party stood by in a state of Home Rule, but against Gladstone's particuscene. Finally one of the officials carried the

deal with the land question by making any reduction in rants—that was contrary to their palloy. The Government, he continued, also proposed to util us the autumn and win-ter by producting the best information obtain-iter by producting the best information obtainwas large. Many m mb:rs arrived before they had had breakfast in order to secure good seats. Gladatone will speak in the Commons to-night, following the member who seconds the address in reply to the Queen's speech. After the speech has been read the Parnellites will meet to conaider what course to pursue.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LETTER.

Causes and Effects of the Riots at Belfast.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Justin McCasthy writes as follows:—What is the measuring of the riots in Belfast? What will be the effect of the riots on the poli-tical question? Such is the substance of an enoning mode of me he an American formula enquiry made of me by an American friend. "Riots in Cork and Tipperary," he writes, "the average American would have under-stood as the result perhaps of disappointment; but in Belfast, where the great majority consider they have won, it seems strange they should themselves begin the disturbances." I am glad he asked the question and should like to make my answer clear, so far as an answer from me is worth anything to American readers. The fact is Cork and Tipperary are not disappointed, but well satisfied-I slmost might say triumphant. Oh the other hand, in Belfast

THE ORANGE PARTY IS NOT SATISFIED

and not triumphant. It is very much disap pointed and inforiated. What they think of is not so much that they have carried so many seats in Belfast, but that they have lost West Belfast to a leading member of the Irish National party. Whoever else may under-rate the meaning of Mr. Sexton's victory, the Orangemen of Belfast do not underrate it. They look to the neighboring city of Derry, nc long the stronghold of Orangemen, and see how the Orange majority has dwindled of late. Only a 29 majority last winter; only a majority of three this summer. The great chances are that the majority will be converted into a minority as the result of an election petition, and in any case after next registra tion the city of Derry will have

#### GONE OVER TO THE NATIONALIST PARTY

for ever. Represented by a distinct and conroughs and corner by a are furious, and break into savagery when they come within sight of a group of Catholic Nationalists. Cork and Tipperary are quiet and content because they see the triumph of the cause is quite near. They see that they have now bihind them the whole of the great years and years the Home Rule movement has been almost exclusively an Irish move ment, with the whole English public of all parties dead against it. Only a few of the most advanced Radicals in the House of Commons, such as Cowen, Labouchere, Story, Sir Wilfred Laws:n, and Jacob Bright, ever voted for it or took the slightest interest in

NOW IT IS AN ENGLISH QUESTION

them picked up the supposed infernal machine and applied it to his ear to ascertain whether fall. Remember that, even of the Secessionists, the great majority voted not against suspense. The whole formed's very dramatic lar scheme of Home Rule. All this is in the scene. Finally one of the officials carried the minds of the Irish people, and they cannot parcel to an cuthouse and examined it. It but regard the struggle of the last election as contained some iron bolts that were used as an evidence of the subardia and superising an evidence of the sulendid and surprising progress made by the cause of Home Rule. They know that every great movement conducted by the Radical party in England has won its way in the end. They are well assured that it will be the same with this.

clusion of similar treaties in future difficult, if not impossible, and cast doubt upon those already concluded. The other powers must judge how far they will acquiesce in this breach of international engagement. M. De Giers, the Bussion former minister in much averaged The second secon



and guaranteed its basis would themselves respect them. M. De Giers displays through-out much initation and his tone is decidedly

menucing.

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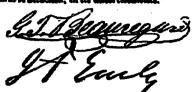
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- 4	LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
- 30	PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
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1,000	••	50	50,000

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service are intended to sail from Montreal for Glasgow
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Elipernian alugation of the second
The stepment of the London, Queber and Montreal line
LIG UNERGED to be despatched from Montreal for Lon-
don as follows :
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The stephers of the Liverpoot, Queenstown, St. Johns, Halfax and Baltimore mail service are in-
tended to be despatched as follows From Halifax :
Caspian
Carthaginian
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Caspian
Rates of passage between Hallfax and St. Johns
Cabin, \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage, \$6.00
The stcamers of the Glasgow, I ondonderry, Galway, and Boston service are intended to be despatched as
follows frum Boston for Glasgow direct :
Austrian
Prussian
Waldensian,
Canadianabcut Aug. 28
The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Phila-
delphis service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphis for Glasgow :
Fruidospain for trangew :

lit.

ent intention, however, to appoint a royal mmission to investigate the disorders, although they would consider the advisability of enabling the commission to take testimony under outh. J. O'Kelly (Parnellite), gave potice of his intention to introduce a bill for he better government of Belfast, and of another to suspend evictions in certain cases.

#### GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Parnell took the oath of office and his seat for Cark city. Right Hon. E. R. King-Harman moved and Mr. J. M. McLean seconded the address in answer to the speech rom the Throne. Mr. Gladstone said he hought the conduct of the Irish policy hould remain in the hands of the Govern. ment and under their primary responsibility. Continuing, he said that if it has been sup-posed that anything that had happ ned had roduced the slightest change in his convicions regarding the late Government's Irish policy, he was afraid he was unable to afford he elightest encouragement on that point. Cheers.) What had happened, he continued, had rather confirmed his strong belief that they had not erred in the main principles of his scheme. Mr. Gladstone said he thought the late Opposition had dealt hardly with the late Government in pressing them for their Irish policy, but he would not rc-pliate. "Ireland," he said, "is the question the day, and the sooner this question is ettled the sooner will the house he able to ispose of the arrears of legislation before it." neers.)

#### THE GOVERNMENT'S FOLICY,

Lord Randolph Churchill, upon rising, aid he hoped the statement he was about to nake would satisfy the house. After tauntng Mr. Gladatone on the readiness to resort coercion which he said the ex-Fremier had a former times displayed, he stated that the overnment had come to the conclusion that he adoption of coercive measures for Ireland rould be unwise. Continuing, he said the ninistry wished the question of local govrnment to be treated as a question affecting he United Kingdom. In regard to Belfast the Government would take care that crime should not become chronic there, as was the case in some other parts of Ireland, nor would the Government tolerate any attack apon the Royal Irish Constabulary whose ervices were deserving of praise. The Min stry were determined to restore order in Belfast, and would shrink from no responsibility n order to obtain that end without delay. With reference to Kerry, he said the Ministry ad resolved to send there a special military fficer of high rank, invested with uch powers as would enable him to restore rder. The moment the Government became onscious that further powers were necessary bey would summon Parliament to their assisnce. Regarding the last question he said he Government were not prepared to adopt e judicial rents fixed by the land commisoners as they were considered too high. For present purposes the ministry would take ir stand on the land act of 1881 as the final ettlement. At the same time the Governent had decided to appoint a royal commison (derisive laughter on the Pernellite nches) to

### MARE A CAREFUL INQUIRY

missiles during the recent riots in Belfast. Lord Salisbury said the Government hoped

stop outrages in the south and west of Ireland without a large extension of power. The most difficult problem was that of dealing with the organized system of intimidation which the Government would do their utmost to diminish. It was their duty to grapple with illegal combinations to prevent payment of rent. The Government must holders into free holiers, the multiplication of country. Legislatively it would be their du y tain law on lorder. Their policy was strictly limited by the decision of the constituencies. The address in reply to the Queen's speech was agreed to.

#### WAR TO THE KNIFE.

LONDON, Aug. 19.-United Ireland reit. erates the declaration that there will be war to the knife against Lord Salisbury. The people of Ireland, it says, will resist him with a desperation and skill that has never before Ireland is perfectly orderly and quiet, while been displayed

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#### PARLIAMENT OPENED.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH—GLADSTONE TO SPEAK TO NIGHT-OTHER NOTES.

LONDON, Aug. 19.-Parliament reassembled o-day. The Queen's speech is as follows :--My Lords and Gentlemen :

I have summoned you to meet at this unusual season for the transaction of indispensable busi ness. The session of last Parliament was inter rupted before the ordinary work of the House had been completed in order that the sense of had been completed in order that the sense of my people might be taken on certain important proposals with regard to the government of Ireland. The result of that appeal has been to contrm the conclusion to which the late Par-liament had come. The provisional nature of the arrangement made by the last Parliament for the public charges of the year renders it increation to not provide the the taken the taken the taken the public charges of the year renders it inexpedient to postpone any further consideration of necessary, financial legislation. Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

The estimates which were submitted to the last Parliament, and only partially voted, will be laid before you.

My Lords and Gentlemen ;

At the period of the year usually assigned for ecess, and after the proloaged and exceptional abors to which many of you have been subected, I abstain from recommending now your consideration any measures except these which are essential to the conduct of public service. During the remaining portion of the financial year I an confident that they will receive your prompt and careful attention.

#### POLITICAL RESULTS OF THE RIOTS.

What effect will the B. liast riots have on the prlitical question? They will have at least the effect of showing what sort of minorcontinue the conversion of judicial lease it is that in which the English Tories and Secessionists have been glotifying. We say to which was a blessing and security to the them :-- Tais is the work of your loyal and nate fut in monity. There are the men for whose to institute an enquiry into the cause of dis-content in frei n i rul executively to maia the whole wople. These are the man, these murder as roffians in the slums of Belfast, for whose sake the Irish people are to be den'ed national rights and kept in perpetual enmity with England." Of course I don't say that there are not numbers of intelligent and respectable Orangemen in Belfast who condemn and detest tiese riotous goings on Still, the general offset is the same. What the cool Euglishm in sees is that Nationalist

#### LOYAL AND PIOUS ORANGE BELFAST

furnishes rowdies and ruflians, who wreck houses, murder women and fire revolvers on the police and the soldiers. The House of Commons meets for business next Thureday, and no doubt we shall have this subject of the Belfast riots made the occasion for a long debate. Mr. Sexton, as member for West Belfast, will, I presume, put the anti-Orange case. No man could do it better. It is not yet settled what course the Radicals and Home Rulers will take with regard to the address generally and the policy of the Government. In fact we do not yet know whether the Government will announce its intentions to prepare any Irish policy, or will boldly say they have no policy, or what they will do. No one takes much account of Lord Salisbury's declaration against flome Rule in his speech the other night. Salisbury is in the habit of saying one thing and doing another. With all his great gifts and high personal character he has often exhibited himself as

#### A SORT OF CAPTAIN BOABDIL

in politics. Before Parliament meets, Salisbury will perhaps have been bound over to keep the peace and will not und rtake to bastinado Gladatone or Parnell. Lord Randelph Churchill says he personally would rather see a prolonged sitting of the House. Just now he has no country place. does not care for country amusements and would rather remain in London and in the House of Commons, he declarer, until Christ mas. Well, if Salisbury is not bound over to keep the peace, Churchill may perhaps have this desire extinfied. JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

## THE CLOSING OF BATOUM.

LORD ROSEBERY'S VIGOLOUS PROTESTS THERE. AT AND M. DE GIERS' INDIGNANT REPLY.

LONDON, August 20.—Lord Rosebery's des-patch of July 18th to the Russian government relating to the closing of the port of Batoum is published. The despatch says in substance : There is one direct supreme and perpetual inter. est at stake in this transaction, namely, the the ensuing antumn and winter into be working of the existing and system in met a heavy rain was falling. The crowd that this principle and will not palter there-teland. The Government did not intend to gathered about Westminster building was small, with in the present instance. Therefore



# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

A PRINCE'S FALL

Bern the second second

GLADSTONE DETRRMINED TO FIGHT STORY OF PRINCE ALEXANDER'S SUDDEN DEPOSITION.

STILL FAITHFUL TO ALEXANEER.

caused a circular to be distributed among the

names of prominent men and parties who, the

document declared, were in the new move-ment, the purpose being to cause a belief that

different views as to render coalition impos-

sible. The garrison at Shumla remains faith-

ful to Prince Alexander and refuse to recog-

nize the provisional government. Numbers

WHY HE WAS DEPOSED.

bouchere Taunts the Whigs and Chamberlainites and Urges Irishmen to Persevere-A Plain and Sober Policy for Ireland.

IRELAND'S FRIENDS.

FOR IRISH HOME RULL

LONDON, Aug. 23.-Mr. Gladstone, in Tan LONDON, Aug. 22. And a Constant find an address at Chiselburst on Saturday, said, "The enthusiasm of the British friends of the home rule idea is an incentive to me to never be beaten in it, but to centimes the struggle for the happiness of Ireland. Although there may have been prejudices be-tween Great Britain and Ireland the fact that in the recent electoral contest 1,400,000 Englishmen and Soutchmen polled votes in behalf of Ireland, shows that prejudice is. fast disappearing. Let men consult any book or nation in the world and they will not find one which does not say that the relations be-tween England and Ireland under union have been miserable for Ireland and dishonorable to England. 'If the country desired to redeem, her honor and enable her Parliament to at-tend to the pressing business of Imperial legislation, the Irish question must be bursting of the plot upon him. M. Karave-loff has managed the whole affair with such secrecy that the only indication of the coming settled."

#### THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Labouchere, resuming the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, said Lord Randolph Churchill's recent electo ral manifesto was an insult to the Radical party. He (Labouchere) was surprised that Hartingtonians had never repudiated the language applied by Lord Churchill to Mr. Gladstone. He taunted the Whigs with being disguised Tories. Besides the Whigs. he continued, there was the Birmingham gang under the leadership of Mr. Chamber-lain. The family of the latter had, doubtless, done efficient municipal service, and Bir-mingham, therefore, out of a show of grati-tude, had subordinated Imperial interests to municipal gratitude. Outside of Birming-ham the Chamberlainites had no influence whatever. Mr. Chamberlain thought that no scheme could be a good one unless he him-selt was the author of it. (Laughter.) Mr. Chamberlain would continue in his downward career until he should be gazetted as lord chamberlain. (Laughter.) The speaker

#### URGED IRISHMEN TO CONTINUE THEIR EFFORTS

by legitimate means to obtain their rights as a nation, struggling to be frac. (Cheers.) The followers of Mr. Parnell had a right to be proud of their leader. The accusation that they were mercenary in receiving aid from America came with ill grace from the English members, who were not above receivof Bulgarians and prominent Russophobists have already fled to Roumania. The fugitives ing pecuniary aid from ducal houses in the last election. Continuing, he said that the winter was approaching, and the military include many Russian Nibilists who were serving as officers on the Bulgarian flotilla. were assisting in the evictions of the people, It is now believed that Prince Alexander is many of whom were cast out upon the road-aldc. Irishmen could not be blamed if they refuse to submit tamely to such treatment. placed under arrest. Only certain telegrams for Russia are permitted to leave Bulgaria but he warned them that disorders would only serve as an excuse for refusing home territory. rule and would ensure coercion.

#### THE CHIRF SECRETARY REPLIES.

Sorra, Aug. 23.-The Government's pro-clamation announcing the deposition of Prince Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said it was the Alexander and the reasons therefor declared duty of the Government to restore order and that " he rendered great services on the field administer the government in Ireland with the law as they found it. Why, he asked, did not Sir William Harcourt move an amendand the maintenance of relations with Russia. ment to the address instead of attempting His deposition on this account was a necesto stab the Government behind its back. If it was true that the Government had encouraged and promoted disorder in Ireland they ought to be impeached. The policy of the Government was a plain and sober one. It was to promote the social and material Ireland and to assist the Irish obtaining rest from ceaseless political agitation, to which they had so long been sub-jected. (Laughter and cheers.) The Government, therefore, proposed to institute an enoniry into the development of the material resources of Ireland. Sir William Harcourt's theory that social disorders could not be treated with success unless the causes were treated was of modern invention. He (the speaker) remembered when Sir William Harcourt denounced the Land League doctrine as a doctrine of assassination and took an active part in the adoption of measures for repression of the League without considering remedial measures. (Cheers.) He (the speaker) believed that the troubles in Belfast were due to the unfortunate proposals of the late Government, (Cheers.) Were THE DISORDERS IN BELFAST AND KERRY to be allowed to continue until the electorate to be allowed to continue until the electorate Czar's influence in the Balkans. Ministerial-changed their minds and returned a parlia-ists admit that the deposition of Prince Alexment pledged to Mr. Gladstone's policy? If ander is a matter of extreme gravity, but not, why did Sir Wm. Harcourt meer at the they say that even if it be proved that Russia present Government for trying to do their duty-to suppress crime? Wherever the for England to interfere, because it is gen-Government should find the laws harsh or erally assumed that Austria and Germany unjust they might remedy them. (Cheers.) acquiesced in Prince Alexander's overthrow. Sir Wm. Harcourt was alraid to attack the It is considered improbable by Conserva-Government openly and move an amendment tives that the Government will enter a to the address, but he chalked the wall with protest in the matter. The Government the motto "No rent" and then ran away. has been reliably informed that Prince (Loud cheers.)

London, August 23 .-- A deepatch from Vienna to the Times contains the following c Prince Alexander was deposed by conspiracy. He was eccorted to Widden to embark thence on Sunday for Severene, Roumanis. A de-spatch from Bucharest states all the news HARLEY. It is feared that a good deal of barloy will be stained in this vicinity owing to the late heavy rainstorm. Prices are nom-inally unobanged at 45c for feed and 50c to from Balgaris comes at present through offi-56c for malting.

BUCKWHIAT. - Farmers speak of a poor crop of buckwheat in some sections. Prices here are steady at 500 per bashel per 48 lbs. There is still some enquiry from the United dial couriers, and that no private persons are dial couriers, and that no private persons are 'allowed to enter or leave Bulgaria. The telegraph lines have all been stopped. The States

I telegraph lines have all been stopped. The itory of the deposition is as follows: Kareyreleff, the prime minister, entered the palace at Sofia, and emplained to Prince Alexander that the public opinion of Hulgaria was dissatisfied with his policy and demanded His deposition. Prince Alexander said, "I see no friends I cannot resist." Pub-SEEDS .- The market has undergone no change since this day wesk, and prices are still of a nominal character. Clover seed \$7 to \$7.25, Aleike \$7.50, and timothy \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bushel. lic meetings have been held in Sofia and Knst-

OATMENAL, &C. - There is not much actual trading in catment, only a few lots of ordinary being reported cold at \$4.00 up to \$4.25 as to quality, chang grades having been sold at \$3.80 to \$3.90 per abl. Sales of bags have also taken place at \$2.00 to \$2.10 per 100 lbs. Mcallie is steady at \$22.60 to \$23 00 per ton. Pearl barley \$5.60 per abl. and split peas \$3.65 per abl. -Comment remains quiet at \$1.50 to \$1.70. chuk, and in all of them the preclamation of the change of government was received with favor. The people rejsice over the coup, which they say, ended an intolerable situation. The Bulgarians are persuaded that Russis will now assist to consummate the union which they think it is Turkey's design to frustrate. Prince Alexander was taken completely by surprise. He was accounded at the sudden \$1.50 to \$1.70.

MILL FRED. -Bran meets with good enquiry with sales of car lots at \$12 50 to \$13.00 on track, smaller quantities being reported at \$13.50 to \$14.00. Shorts, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per storm was a marmuring spirit noticeable among the troops. Prince Alexander had ordered the non-circulation of papers among them which openly declared that he alone ton more,

WHEAT. -- A fair export enquiry has been experienced for wheat, and sales of red win-ter have been effected at from 85 to 84c, was the only obstacle to the union, but his orders in this regard were not obeyed. The affection of the common people for Prince Alexander personally remains undiminished. affoat. We quote as follows on this market affoat: Canada red winter, 85 oto 85c; Canada white do., 81c to 85c, and Canada spring, 81c to 84c. Toledo No. 2 red winter, 84 c to BUCHAREST, August 23.--Advices from Sofia say that Karaveloff's provisional gov-85<u>1</u>c. ernment, realizing that the public sentiment remained favorable to Prince Alexander,

CORN.-The market here is dull, the only cusiness reported being on through shipments from the West, on the basis of about 50c to people, called a ministerial list containing the 51c in bond here.

OATS. --Some new cats were brought in by farmers which showed excellent quality. The market is quiet at 31c to 32c per 32 lbs., as to quality.

ment, the purpose being to cause a belief that the government was receiving general sup-port. In addition to the names published this morning as belonging to the new government the circular includes such names as M. Stambuloff, M. Manoff, M. Matyaroff, M. Stoiloff, M. Greeoff, M. Iconomoff and M. Groneff. Such a combination is not considered possible, as FISH. - New Cape Breton herrings are scarce, receipts having been small so far and; pretty well sold out, which we quote at \$5 to; 5.25; dry cod rather easier at \$2.75 to \$3 Lebrador herrings not expected for a month yet, and no receipts of salmon yet to hand. Business is of a light character. a combination is not considered possible, as many of those named are known to hold such

GROCERIES .- A moderate movement is going on. Tess are beginning to move more freely, and fair sales of new crop Japan are reported, principally grades at about 28c. the market in Japan is reported steady. Green teas are looking up, and prices here are said to be 30 per cent. lower than new importation could be laid down for now. A fair movement exists in blacks, ranging from confined in a monastery near Sofia. It is 18 to 30c. Coffee quist, with a scarcity of rumored that Premier Karaveloff has been good Kio. Sugara about as before reported, granulated 6 3-16 to 62c. at refinery; yellows, 5 to 530., with still a great scarcity of brights. Barbadoes molasses 31. in fair lots, one large lot sold recently at 80c. Syrups dull, Rice unchanged. New Valencias will cost about 74c. laid down. Currants, 54 to 59c. Old Sultanas are selling pretty freely at 74c. j good Elemer, 7 to 74c. In spices, pepper still remains high, and it would cost 25c. to lay of battle, but politically he had too little remains high, and it would cost 250. to lay regard for Bulgaria's position as a Slav state down a fair sample of cloves. Canned goods are high as a rule; mackerel, \$2.80 to \$3 salmon, \$1.35.

73c. With easter Glasgow insights, however, holders appear to be more confident. Brz.-There has been some enquiry, but we learn of little or no business. Holders ask 67c and bayers offer 55c. Marz.-The sale is reported of a good sized lot of No. 1 Montreel at 88c per 36 lbs. in hond, and quotations range from 85c to 90c. Ontario malt is quoted at 70c to 80c as to quality. HARLEY.-It is feared that a good deal of barley will be stained in this vicinity owing to the jate mark offer 5.5c. MARLEY.-It is feared that a good deal of barley will be stained in this vicinity owing to the inte heavy rainsform. Prices are some.

CHERNE-The market Lat-ly has evinced fresh speculative strength, and prices in the country have advanced to to jo per lb Hol-ders in this market complain that they can not realize anything approaching to that rise. Sales of fine July obsees have been made on this market at 810 to 810, and goods brught

### COUNTRY MARKETS.

Ecos —Owing to liberal receipts and a slight falling off in demand the market has not been quite as firm, and prices have ranged between 131 to 14ja. Hay AND STRAW .- The market is steady

the receipts of loose hay being still light, which have been takes up at from \$7.50 to \$10 per 100 bundles for new as to quality, old selling at \$12 to \$13. Pressed hay has also been in fair request at \$12 to \$12 50 per ton, three car lots of choice hay having been n placed at those figures. Pressed straw is in large supply and lower prices have had to be taken with sales at \$6.50 to \$7 per ton. Loose is steady at \$3.50 to \$6 per 100 bundles.

Hors. - The market is quiet but firm owing to the limited quantity held on apot. Prices are 'nominally quoted all the way from 20 to 32c as to quality. POTATORS-We grote 45c to 55c per bag. Near Montreal.

A few complaints still come in from the South side of the river concerning the appear ance of rot and blight.

CABBAGES-The supply is large and of good quality and prices are very theap, the sale being reported of some very fine stock at 75c to \$1 per 100 heads. SPANISH UNIONS-A fair enquiry is noted

at steady prices, which are quot sd at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per case. HONEY-Receipts have increased during the week, and sake have been made at lower prices, several lots of 60 lb. tins of strained

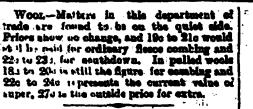
white clover honey having been made at 9c, and of 10 lb. time at 10c. BEANS-There has been a little more de

mand at better prices, sales having been made of good sized lots at \$1.00, whilst choice hand-picked have brought as high as \$1,50 to \$1.55 per bushel.

ASHES-There has been a drop in the price of ashes of 1 to to 150 per 100 los, selas of first pots being reported as low as \$3 45, and we | \$3.45 to \$3.60. FRUIT.

APPLES .- Receipts have been light during the past few days, and under a good enquiry prices have roled steady, Astracans selling at \$2 25 to \$2.75, Duchess at \$2 75 to \$3 25, and other varieties at \$2 50 to \$3. The crop in Canada is reported on the whole to be a good

BLUEBERRIES, -A fair business is reported



\$3 50 to \$3.75 delivered. Scotch \$3.00 to \$4 00.

For ooke we quote \$2 50 per chaldron, \$1.25 per half, and 65c per quarter. Crushed oske, \$3.00 per chaldron.

### BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, PQ.

Sales of fine July openes much goods break's this market at Sio 19 Sio, and goods break's in the country will go out by this weak's steamers costing So to Sio, whilst as high as So to Sic has been paid in Ingereal, which is the headquarters of the Liverpool ober have as ''ring'' in Canada. We quote prices have as i follows :--Finest, Sic to Sic; fine, Sic to Sic; madium, 7c to S: '' medium, 7c to S: Doyle Bellsville, Oat.; Mr. D. J. Hurley, Venkleek Hill, Oat.; Mr. Geo. Smith, Templetos, P. Q.; Mr. A. Bourke, St. Marthe : Mr. Z. Moisan, Montreal, and Mr. G. Desjardins, Carlinu. These honorchie mentions will be presented to the above-mentioned at the re-opening of classes on Sep-tember let and mailed on receipt of same to the graduates who are not to return to the college. Nothing superior to honorable men-tions are granted at this expesition. The examinating jury congratulated the profes-sors of Bourget College for their modern system and cultured methods of tuition, and highly praised the students' accuracy, nestness and order in their work.

APPILIATED TO LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC.

FATHERS OF THE HOLY CROSS. Course - Classical and Commercial Terms: Board and Tubon, per year, \$130; Bed, Bodding and Wash-ing, \$30; Dostors Fee, \$3. The only complete classical course in Lower Canada tanght through the medium of the English language. The Commercial course is also thoronote.

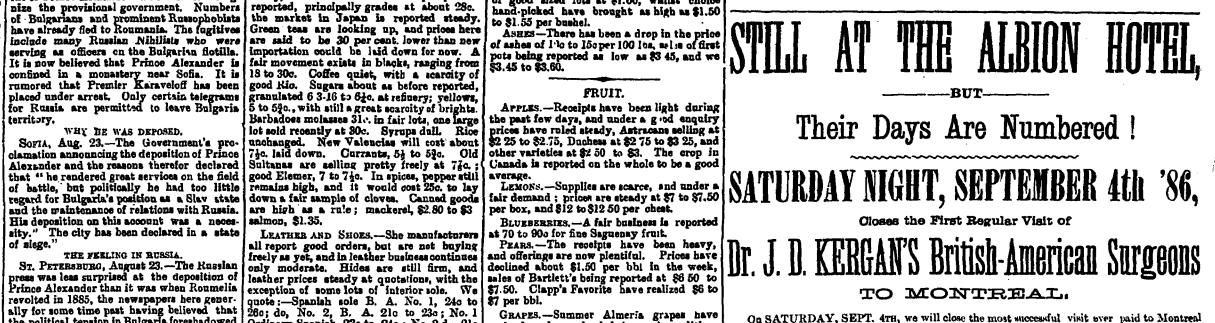
REV L. GBOPPBION, CS.C., President. St. Laurent College,

3-2

NEAR MONTREAL

The Re-opening of the Classes will take place on the 2ND SEPTEMBER NEXT.

> L. GEOFFRION, C.S.C. President.



Auguar 95. 1886

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Immense variety of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns,

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JONAS BROOKS & BROS.

Parties requiring the very best Sewing Cotton, for Hand or Machine use, should ask for Brooks' Spool Cotton, It is the popular sewing cotton in England for manu-facturing purposes and private use, and has been for generations past. Ever since

Messra. Brooks Bros. have reduced the price to the same as ordinary spool cotton the demand has kept steadily increasing.

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#### THE COVERNMENT PROPOSED TWO THINGS,

to administer the law and to consider carefully a scheme of decentralization in the direction of local self-government framed apon a popular basis. (Parnellite laughter.) The latter scheme would be tramed as far as possible to meet the exigencies of Ireland-(cheers)-but in accordance with the verdict of the last elections. (Cheers.) That was their whole policy. The Government hope that when their tenure of office closes they would leave Ireland more peaceful, orderly and prosperous than they had found it. Cheers.)

#### A BIG GLADSTONIAN VICTORY.

THE ELECTION IN LETTH OVERWHELMINGLY IN FAVOR OF THE HOME RULE CANDIDATE.

EDINEURGH, Aug. 21.-In the new election which has just taken place in Leith to fill the vacancy caused by Gladstone choosing to sit for Midlothian, Ferguson, the Gladstonian candidate, has been overwhelmingly suc-.cessful. He polled 4,204 votes against il,528 for MacGregor, and 1,499 for Jacks. Macgregor and Jacks ran as Unionists. Jacks was returned as a Liberal to the last Parliament by a majority of 3,870 in a total poll of 8,640. He abandoned the contest permitting Gladstone to be elected unopposed. When Gladstone, being also elected for Midlothian, chose to sit for the latter place, Jacks had the temer-ity to again enter the field despits the pro-tests of his friends, who predicted his politi-cal ruin, arguing that the Scotchmen of Leith would simply bury him out of sight if he again attempted to go back to narliament to

the political tension in Bulgaria foreshadowed a catastrophe. The Viedomorti says : Russia must now speak her weighty word if she does not wish to lose control of Bulgarian destinies. The Novosti says : It is highly probable that Russia will intervene directly and establish a new order of things in Bulgaria. With Alex-ander deposed Bulgarian sympathy with Rusaia will revive.

#### ENGLISH POLITICAL VIEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The events in Bulgaria formed the principal theme of conversation in the lobby of the House of Commons to night. The Parnellites and advanced Radicals hold that diplomatic complications must inevitably ensue, arguing that it will be impossible for the Government to submit to a coup d'etat which so greatly increases the ing to do their intigated the movement it will be difficult Wherever the for England to interfere, because it is gen-Alexander is safe and well in Roumania. The Paris Temps considers that England has re-ceived a rebuff, and it fears that the events in Sofia will arouse rival sentiment which have been lying dormant for two years. F. C. Lascelles, the British diplomatic agent at Sofia, is at present in London on furlough. He had a long conference to day with the Marquis of Salisbury and the Marquis of Iddesleigh. He will return to Sofia imme-

# COMMERCE.

distely.

### Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Little of a novel character can be said as regards the trade situation. A good healthy movement in wholesale circles is anticipated when harvesting operations in the country are over. Collections have been fair during the month. There is a good movement in dry goods.

#### FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.-Although there has been no activity in the market, a fairly steady business has been in progress during the past week at steady prices, especially for fresh ground flour, which is scarce and wanted. We quote :---Patents, Hungarian per brl, \$5.50 to \$0.60; of 3,870 in a total poll of 8,840.  $\exists \mathbf{e}$  ateady prices, especially for fresh ground flour, opposed Gladstonc's Home Rule Bill and entered the canvass for election him in the district until just before balloting day, when the Premier himself entered the field as a Home Rule candidate. This caused such a stampede from Jacks' ranks that he obundened the contast permitting Gladstone

266; do, No. 2, B. A. 21c to 23c; No. 1 Ordinary Spaniah, 23c to 24c; No. 2 du, 21c to 22c; No. 1 China, 22c to 23c; No. 2, 21c to 22c ; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c ; do, No. 2, 191c to 21c; Hemlock Slaughter, No. No. 2, 193c to 21c; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 26c to 27c; oak sole, 45c to 50c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33c to 39c; ditto, heavy, 32c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 37c; Scotch grained, 36c to 42c; Splits, large, 22c to 28c; ditto, small, 16c to 24c; Calf-splits, 25c to 32c; Calfskins, (35 to 46 lbs.), 70c to 80c; Imitation French Calfskins, 80c to 85c Russet Sheepskin Lininings, 300 to 40c Harness, 24c to 33c ; Buffed Cow, 13c to 16c Pebbled Cow, 12c to 15½c; Rough, 13c to 28c; Russet and Bridle, 54c to 55c.sort

METALS AND HARDWARE .-- Matters in these lines are not in any way improved, and there is an absence of any new or stimulating features cither here or in Britain. We quote :-- Summerlee, \$17 to Britain. Britain. We quote:-Summerlee, \$17 to \$17.50; Gartsherrie, \$16,50; Langloan and Coltness, \$17.00; Shotts, \$16.50 to \$17; Eglinton and Dalmellington, \$15 to \$15.50; Calder, \$16.50 to \$17; Carnbroe, \$16; Hematite, \$18 to \$19; Siemens, No. 1, \$16.50 to \$17; Bar Iron, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Beat \$16.50 to \$17; Bar Iron, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Best Refined, \$1.85; Siemens Bar, \$2.10; Canada Plates, Blaina, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Penn, &c., \$2.35 to \$2.40. Tin Plates, Bradlev Char-coal, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Charcoal I C., \$4.25 to \$4.75; do I.X., \$5.50 to \$6.00; Coke I.C., \$3.75 to \$4.00; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, \$16 to \$16 percenting to the sheet shee 51c to 7c, according to brand ; Tinned sheets, ooke, No. 24, 6<sub>3</sub>c; No. 26, 7c, the usual ex-tra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs, \$2.00; Boile: plate, per 100 lbs, ——Staffordshire, \$2.25 to \$2 50; Common sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2 10; Steel boiler plate, \$2 50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.:-Pig, \$4 to \$4.25; sheet, \$4 25 to \$4 50; shot, \$6 to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 13c firm; spring, \$2 75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.50 to \$2 75; sleigh shoe, \$2 00 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, 3 to 34c per lb.; Ingot tin. 25 to 27c; bar tin, 28c; ingot copper, 12 to 13c; sheet zinc, \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2 40 per 100

#### PROVISIONS.

PORK. LARD, &C.- In a jobbing way further sales of Montreal short cut mess pork have been made at \$15 per bbl, and sales of Western short cut clear at \$14.50 per bbl, and of Western mess at \$14. In lard there is not much stir and business in a jobbing way is reported of Fairbanks at 91c to 92c per lb in pails. Canadian selling at 9c to 92c. We quote :-- Montreal short cut pork per brl, \$15 50 to 15 00 ; Chicago short cut clear per brl, \$14 00 to 14 50; Mess pork, Western, per hrl, \$13 50 to 14 00; India mesa beef, per tes, \$00 00 to 00 00; Mess beef, per brl, \$00 00 to 0000; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 121c; Hams, canvassed, 12c to 13c; Hams & flanks, green, per lb, \$00 00 to 00 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per 1b, 91c tr 93c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb. 95 to 94c; Bacon, per lb, 104c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb., 0 00 to 0.00; Tal-low, common refined, per lb, 44c to 5c.

74c, although buyers do not want to pay over foundhand orders crop up are immediately city trade at 14s. コリン代け

arrived, and were landed in good condition, realizing \$6 to \$6.50 per keg. Southern blue grapes in baskets have sold at 10c to 12c per

WATERMELONS-Further sales of Southern melons are reported from 25s to 40s each as to size and quality.

COCOANUTS-Latest sales at \$5 25 to \$5 50, which show a slightly easier market. TOMATORS-Receipts have been large and rices have declined further, with sales at 40s to 60s per basket.

ORANGES-The market is quiet and steady at \$7 to \$7 50 per box.

BANANAS-Receipts are excessive. The demand is good, but sales have been made at low figures, as the fruit ripens fast. Sales have been made of reds at \$1 to \$1 50 per bunch, and of yellows at \$1 25 to \$2

PLUMS - Blue and green plums are selling at \$1 50 per bushel, and in small barkets at 75c each. EVAPORATED APPLES, etc -- There is no

change to report, the market being quiet at So to She for new and 7e for old. Dried apples 3fc to 5c.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. In wholesale circles business is considered good. Payments are fair. There is nothing new to report except a fair movement in the

dry goods line. HARDWARE.-We note that Manilla rope has advanced ½ cent per pound. Old stocks of Canada plates are being pretty well re-duced, and it is not unlikely that prices for new will be advanced. Ingot tin is firmer, but our figures still hold good. Corper is without change and tin plates are as pre-viously quoted. Wholesalers are busy getting out orders for 1st September. Travellers have just started on their fall trip and expect to do well, as country merchants have hitherto been buying lightly. UAY AND STRAW.-Very little hay and straw is coming to market these days, the

farmers being busy harvesting. Old loose straw is cheaper, say \$12 to \$14, while new has advanced to \$10 to \$12.50. Clover hay has made its appearance for the first time this season. The price paid was \$7 to \$9. Straw remains as at last quoted. First class baled hay is worth \$10 to \$11 on track here. Second class is not to be had.

HIDRS AND SKINS .- Stocks of hides are light and a good demand exists for all offerings. Prices continue to be for 60 to 90 lb. steers 840; green cows, 840; oured and in-spected, 94c. Calfskins are dull at 11 to 130 tor green, and 12 to 14c for oured. Pelts and lambskins still rale at 45c. Tallow continues dull both for rough and rendered, the tormer at 2c and the latter at 41 to 42c.

PETROLEUM—Single barrel lots of Canadian refined oil sell for 184c per gallon, and 18c is paid for 5 to 10 barrel lots. For carbon safety 20. is still the figure and American prime white and water ditto are unchanged at 240 and 27c respectively.

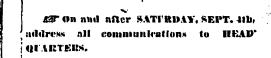
PROVISIONS-In hog products the market being also elected for Midlothian, chose to sit for the latter place, Jacks had the temer-ity to again enter the field despits the pro-tests of his friends, who predicted his politi. b.i., \$1.60 to \$1.65; 0 (sperfine), \$1.40 to \$1.60; City would simply bury him out of sight if he again attempted to go back to parliament to oppose Gladstone, Jacks' vote is 4,556 less than he received last fall.

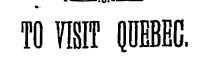
On SATURDAY, SEPT. 47H, we will close the most successful visit ever paid to Montreal by any Medical and Surgical Specialists. We have long promised the invalid of Montreal and vicinity a visit, and now we can positively assure them that they will have an opportunity to con-sult regularly members of the Staff direct from DR. KERGAN'S BRITISH-AMERICAN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE



No time to waist if you wish to secure our opin-ion or treatment. Call on or write us if you suffer from any Chronic Disease, Deformity or disease peculiar to your age or s x. By our Method of Treatment we speedily and permanen'ly cure Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Kidney Disease, Liver Disease, Piles, Rhuematism, Deafness, Nervous Debility, Disease peculiar to young and old Ladies Diseases of the Male, Etc., Etc.

FREE CONSULTING HOURS; -8 A.M. UNTIL 9 P.M.



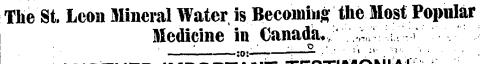


BEGINNING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER &

#### CR. KERGAN'S

### British-American Surgeons

Will open their first regular visit to the City of To which place address all communications for Quebec. At present we are unable to say at which hotel they will remain, but their visit And the British-American Surgeons. Ins's until MONDAY, SEPT. 2014.



# ANOTHER IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

HEADQUARTERS

Woodward and Gratiot Avenues

Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.

DR. J. D. KERGAN,

GENTLEMEN, -For some time past I suffered from Mumps, Chills and Liver Complaint. After considerable thought I adopted ST. LEON MINERAL WATER with a view to cure, and I must can-didly say I was surprised, but agreeably so, at the great change for the better it has worked in me. DR. S. GEO. PAQUIN. ••

# HOW TO USE THE ST. LEON MINERAL WATER.

As a purgative take two or three warm glasses before breakfast. One or two glasses at meals

- Take this WATER, which is one of the best alleratives, drink it daily, one glass every two or three hours, in chronic diseases you will change and purify your blood. We recommend the use of ST. LEON WATER as a preservative against the diseases originated
- y strong liquors. Circulars containing important certificates sent free on application.

This invaluable WATER is for Sale by all leading Druggists and Grocers at only TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per gallon, and Wholesale and Retail by

