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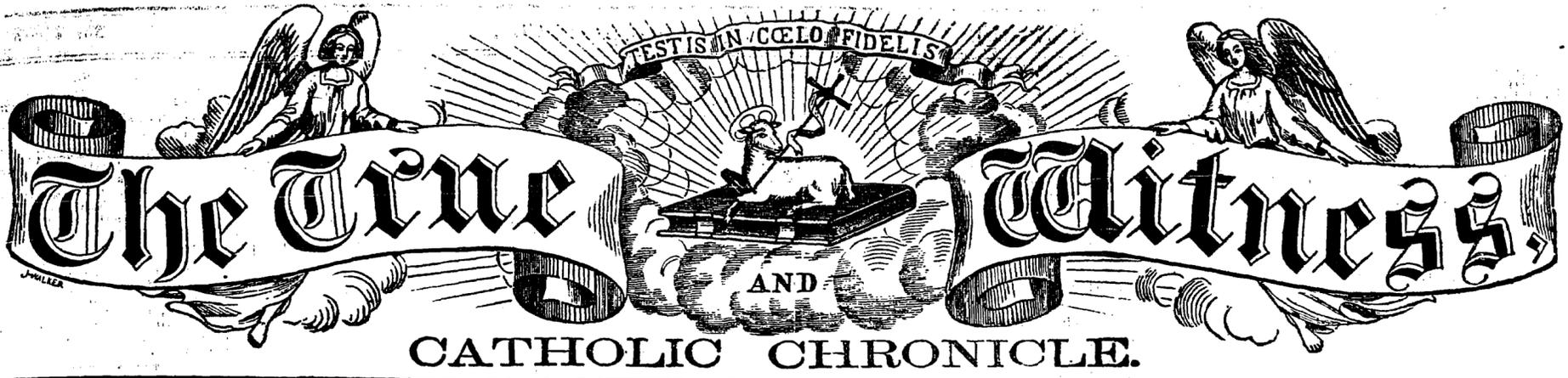
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PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO, ON PURGATORY.

JOSHUA LYNN, by the grace of God and the appointment of the Holy See, Archbishop of Toronto, Assistant to the Pontifical Throne, etc., etc.

To the Venerable Clergy, Religious Communities, and Beloved People of the Lady, Health and Benediction in the Lord.

The infallible Church, the spouse of the Holy Ghost, the Pillar and Ground of truth and the true teacher of the doctrine of Christ, has in the distribution of her feasts and festivals set apart one day in the year, the second of November, in favor of the suffering souls in Purgatory.

These debts were contracted by the commission of mortal sin, whose grievous guilt, though removed by the Sacrament of Penance yet left on the soul a debt which was not sufficiently atoned for, or by the commission of venial sin not sufficiently repented of.

For other foundations no man can lay, but that which is laid which is Christ Jesus. Now if any man build upon this foundation, gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble, every man's work shall be manifest.

The person who performed good works mixed up with imperfections of vanity and the like will be saved so as by fire. And who shall be able to think of the day of his coming? And who shall stand to see Him?

"I will judge justice," said the Lord, that is good actions, to see if they are perfect. "Be ye perfect as your Heavenly Father is perfect."

On how few are perfect, and how few do penance in proportion to their sins. How few in the dealing with their fellow men give measure for measure, goods equal to the money paid for them or services equal to the pay received.

The guilt of mortal sin is so great that the eternal pains of hell are destined for its punishment, and when the awful crime is forgiven the penalty of satisfying for it in some measure is so great that the flames of Purgatory are made use of for a long or short time according to the gravity of the sin.

St. Gregory the Great mentions that having ordered thirty masses to be said for the Monk Justus, he appeared to his abbot after the last mass and said to him: "I was in pain, but now I am well. But the limits of a letter will not permit us to cite other examples, even in our own day."

The Council of Trent, under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, has made decrees on the subject which bind the consciences of the faithful. In the thirteenth Canon of the sixth Session, it decrees "that if any one should say that a repentant sinner, after having received the grace of justification, the punishment of eternal pains being remitted, has no temporary punishment to be suffered either in this life or in the next in Purgatory, before he can enter into the kingdom of God, let him be anathema."

Some worldly people will even permit themselves to say that applied for the souls in Purgatory are only intended for the benefit of the Priests, and the Priests, unwilling to hear of such unseemly remarks, will, through human respect, be silent or through delicacy be slow to urge on the people the performance of so charitable and sacred a duty towards their deceased friends.

But the bishops must from time to time remind the people of their duty towards God a servants suffering in Purgatory. In often times, when faith, love and affection were stronger than now, devotion towards the souls in Purgatory showed itself in the numerous foundations in favor of the souls in Purgatory: Churches and Convents where masses were celebrated by canons and monks, benefices for the education of poor students, hospitals for the care of the sick, periodical distribution of alms to the poor, to have rosaries, prayers and pilgrimages made for the souls in Purgatory.

All these have been swept away by the ruthless hand of the Civil Power wishing to reform the Church; and even to the present day, when the Christian soul is about to appear before his Sovereign Judge, there are legal impediments in the way of his making by will donations for prayers or Masses.

Therefore, my dear people, whilst you are well, make provisions for your own soul; do not entrust it to the care of others that cannot love you more than you love yourselves. One must be exceedingly pure to enter into the presence and company of the God of all purity and sanctity, to be the companion of the Immaculate Mother of God, and of all the saints and angels in Heaven.

The doctrine of Purgatory has been denied by the majority of the so-called Reformers, but nowadays, on account of its reasonableness it is rather accepted, and there are some who dare to deny the right of God to punish eternally, but will admit the existence of Purgatory. To the latter class we have nothing to say. God has sovereign rights, and He does not lose them by the whims and fancies of poor corrupted human nature.

The existence of a third state or Purgatory is proved from many texts of Sacred Scriptures, both in the New and Old Testaments. (II. Mach. xii, 4, 13, 14) "And making a gathering, he sent twelve thousand drachmas of silver to Jerusalem for sacrifice to be offered for the sins of the dead thinking well and religiously concerning the resurrection. And because he considered that they had fallen asleep in godliness, had great grace laid up for them. It is, therefore, a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they may be loosed from sins. In the New Testament we read in Epistles of St. Peter, iii, 18, 20, that Christ visited Limbo, a place in which just souls were detained in account of their incredulity died once for our sins, the just for the unjust, that He might offer us to God, being put to death in the flesh but quickened to the spirit. In which also coming He preached to those spirits that were in prison, which had been some time in the underworld, when they waited for the patience of God in the days of Noah, when the ark was a building, wherein a few, that is, eight souls were saved by water." (I. Peter, iii, 18, 20) It is unnecessary to quote the texts of St. Paul in his Epistle to the Corinthians. They amply prove the doctrine of Purgatory. The doctrine of Purgatory has always been taught in the Church, and handed down from bishops and priests to their successors in the sacred ministry, an inviolable voice of the people. Stand fast, and hold the traditions you have learned, whether by word or by our Epistle. (II. Thess., ii, 14) Now prayers and masses for the dead are to be found in every ancient liturgy of the Church. There is no Oriental liturgy without prayer for those who have departed in peace. The Apostolic Constitutions—the most ancient and genuine work—speak largely of prayers for the dead.

Tertullian, the oldest of the Latin Fathers, who lived about the year 200, says: "We make yearly offerings for our dead. For our deceased husband, and begs repose for him, and to have his company in the first resurrection, and offers sacrifices on the anniversary days of his death, for if she do not do these things, she has, as much as in her lies, divorced him."

St. Cyriac speaks of the usual custom of celebrating sacrifices for every deceased Christian. St. Clement, of Alexandria, who lived in the year 200, says that by punishment after death men must expiate even the least sin before they can enter heaven.

St. Augustine mentions the visions that St. Perpetua had the night before her martyrdom—of her little brother who was suffering in Purgatory for some small fault, but the holy martyr prayed for him, and afterwards saw him quite cheerful and happy.

St. Ephrem extorts this favor in his last will to offer prayers and sacrifices for him after his death, especially on the 30th day. St. Gregory the Great mentions that having ordered thirty masses to be said for the Monk Justus, he appeared to his abbot after the last mass and said to him: "I was in pain, but now I am well. But the limits of a letter will not permit us to cite other examples, even in our own day."

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Though King David was assured, after his sincere repentance, that his sin was forgiven, yet the Prophet told him that he had still to suffer by the death of his child.

In the 24th Session and 3rd Canon the Holy Council defines that the Sacrifice of the Mass is propitiatory both for the living and dead, for sins, punishments, satisfactions, and for other necessities, according to Apostolic Traditions, and the Bishop who ordains places the paten and chalice with the bread and wine in the hands of the young priest

and says to him: "Receive the power to offer to God the sacrifice of the Mass as well for the living as for the dead, in the name of the Lord Amen."

The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass is therefore the most powerful means of relieving the souls in Purgatory; next is the fervent performance of the Stations of the Cross, to which so many indulgences are attached; then other indulgenced prayers, for example the Rosary. Aims to the poor is another powerful means. "Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy."

There is another means which our ancestors loved—to educate a student for the priesthood. St. Monica rejoiced at her deathbed that she had a son to remember her every day at the altar. If you have not a son you can adopt one or subscribe according to your means towards the Students' Fund.

It is the custom in many places—and we wish that it should be introduced where it is not—to receive the offerings of the people on All Soul's day, or the Sunday previous or subsequent, and the proceeds to be computed and Masses offered up accordingly.

We attach the indulgences of the Way of the Cross on certain crucifixes and thus enable persons who cannot conveniently visit the Church to make the Stations there to gain the indulgences of the Stations by reciting fourteen Our Fathers and Hail Marys; with Glory to the Father, etc., for each Station and five Our Father's and Hail Mary's in honor of the five Adorable Wounds, with one for the intentions of the Pope for the conversion of sinners.

There are religious congregations and pious associations especially devoted to the relief of the souls in Purgatory. St. Vincent de Paul ordered the priests of his congregation never to go to meals without saying the De profundis for the souls in Purgatory. The Church ends all the prayers of the divine office with "May the souls of the faithful departed through the mercy of God rest in peace." One may turn away with a sad thought from a tomb on which is not engraved "May he rest in peace," or on which a cross—the emblem of our hope in God and of a happy resurrection—does not figure.

We exhort you, beloved children in Christ, to entertain an earnest charity towards the souls in Purgatory. You loved them during life, do not let it be said "out of sight out of mind." Love them in death or living and earnestly wishing to go to God. This charity will greatly help yourselves. If a cup of cold water given to a servant of God will not get you without its reward, how much more a cup of eternal grace, that will shorten the time in the flames of Purgatory of a soul that most devoutly wishes to go to God, who desires it "inasmuch with great love and will reward them who hasten the exile of his dear servants. Those, says St. Alphonsus, who suffer the souls in Purgatory, will be secured in turn by the gratitude of those whom they have relieved, and who enjoy sooner by their prayers the blissful vision of God.

This pastoral will be read in all the Churches of the Diocese and Religious Communities, whole or in part, the 2nd Sunday after its reception.

J. JOSEPH, Archbishop of Toronto. Given at St. Michael's Palace, 25th day of October, 1885. By order of His Grace the Archbishop.

BLOCKADING THE IRISH PORTS. A NEW PHASE OF THE LAND WAR.

THE DEMONSTRATION AT CORK AND QUEENSTOWN—NO MORE EMERGENCY CATTLE TO TAKE THE PLACE OF EVICTED TENANTS ON IRISH FARMS.

DELRIN, Nov. 2.—At Queenstown yesterday afternoon 10,000 Nationalists and their sympathizers went to the dock where lies the steamer Constantine, just arrived from Copenhagen under charter by the League cattle dealers to convey the Home Rule oxen and sheep to England. The League forms this an opposition line to the City of Cork Steam Packet Co. which, acting under legal advice, declined to refuse to convey cattle shipped by non-nationalists. The refusal was based on the ground that the regular line is a common carrier company and would forfeit its franchise if it consented to the demands of the league. It was an immense concourse, tended by five bands of music and well provided with Irish flags and Home Rule banners. Several Danish sailors on board the steamer hid themselves in the hold, thinking the mob was a hostile one. An impromptu meeting was organized with the chairman on the bridge and distinguished guests on the deck of the steamer. John O'Connor, M.P., for Tipperary addressed the multitude, most of whom hailed the event as the first blow for Irish independence. All parts of the vessel were dressed with bunting. Theaters and stripes were conspicuous. O'Connor said a conspiracy existed among the landlords to take up these farms from which tenants had been evicted for non-payment of unjust rents and attack them with cattle. He asked the Irish people to assist the cattle dealers association in making it impossible for cattle raised on emergency farms to be shipped to England from any Irish port. O'Connor promised, on the part of the National League to close every Irish port against the landlords. The meeting hailed this and kindred sentiments with wild enthusiasm. Similar sentiments were expressed by other speakers.

ST. PAUL TO HAVE A CARNIVAL. St. Paul, Minn., November 2.—Articles of incorporation of the St. Paul Ice Palace and Winter Carnival association were filed to-day with a capital of \$15,000. Plans for the festival will be submitted at a meeting of stockholders to be held to-night and work commenced at the earliest moment practicable.

AN IRISH PARLIAMENT. PARNELL AT WORK CONSTRUCTING AN IRISH CONSTITUTION.

IRELAND TO MANAGE IRISH AFFAIRS—POLITICAL MEETING AT GLASGOW—GLADSTONE ON DIS-ESTABLISHMENT—THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS DRAVONCE SECULAR EDUCATION.

DUBLIN, Nov. 1.—It is stated that Mr. Parnell is at work on the construction of a constitution for the government of Ireland under Home Rule. The lines on which Mr. Parnell's scheme are drawn up are a modification of the democratic progress of the age. The Irish leader will propose to abolish the House of Lords, and that the new parliament shall have a single chamber, having power over all purely Irish affairs, with some kind of veto reserved for England. The Lord lieutenant is to be abolished. Imperial matters, such as the army, navy or national defence, are to be left in charge of the English House of Commons, but the English Parliament is to have no power to make or alter the laws of Ireland.

NEW IRISH CLUB IN LONDON. LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Irish cause is beginning to attract a great deal of respectful attention in England from persons who not long ago utterly ignored it as unworthy of consideration. Prominent Irishmen in London have combined to establish in the metropolis an Irish club on a basis equally sound and respectable with that enjoyed by the rest of the other great political clubs. This enterprise has already made considerable advances.

IRISH MEETING AT GLASGOW. GLASGOW, Oct. 31.—A great meeting of Irishmen was held here to-night. Timothy O'Connor presided. John Redmond made a speech, in the course of which he said he believed Messrs. O'Brien and Biggar, M.P.s, addressed the meeting. All the speakers strongly advocated implicit obedience to Parnell.

THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS DRAVONCE SECULAR EDUCATION. LONDON, Oct. 31.—Cardinal Manning and fourteen British Catholic Bishops have issued a manifesto denouncing mixed education. "It is impossible," the manifesto says, "for Catholics to accept education which is divorced from religion. Free education is tantamount to state monopoly of education. Christianity will be imperilled unless the laws subsidize religious and secular schools equally." The manifesto is considered to mean that the Catholics should vote for the Tory candidates in the coming general elections.

GLADSTONE'S DIS-ESTABLISHMENT. LONDON, Nov. 1.—Mr. Gladstone has written a highly important letter to churches disestablishment. He takes the Tories with throwing the question forward as a political dodge. He repeats that the project belongs to the dim distant future, and that the public mind is not prepared for the scheme. In conclusion, he says: "The subject is too others and not for me to deal with."

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF THE SITUATION. LONDON, Oct. 31.—A slight change is observable in the political sky of England as the time of the elections draws near and the Liberal prospects are brightening considerably. There are indications that the strength of the Radical element of the Liberals has so impressed the Whigs that they are ready to concede something. The Marquis of Hastings expresses more willingness than hitherto to meet the Radical views with regard to Egypt and the question of disestablishment. Mr. Gladstone has published an article on "The Dawn of Creation," which gives strong evidence of his sustained mental vigor. He will not deliver any orations or lectures. He will only deliver a few orations or lectures occasionally at other places, outside meetings for which he is engaged. The Queen's day engagement to remain at Balmoral until two o'clock after parliament is dissolved, thereby compelling the ministers to travel at the way to Scotland to attend the dissolution of parliament, occasions much adverse comment.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Lord Salisbury, replying to a letter from an elector, says that the Conservatives are strongly opposed to re-imposing a duty on corn.

HARTINGTON ON LIBERAL UNITY. LONDON, Nov. 1.—Lord Hartington, addressing a political meeting last evening, said he believed no section of the Liberal party desired to sever itself from the parent body. The time might come when he would be compelled to leave the ranks, but he would not do so unless some of the sections insisted upon forcing proposals which the general sense of the party was unprepared for.

THE BORMAN EXPEDITION. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, in a speech, said he expected the Borman expedition would open up a great channel for trade. He believed that the markets which were now closed to British industry might be re-opened by friendly adjustments of customs tariffs.

ARCHBISHOP'S ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS. LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York have issued an address to the English electors. They say that the men chosen in the coming election will be likely to govern the Empire for a number of years, and they ask the electors to give their support to men of trustful character and work rather than to men of show. They exhort the electors to think for themselves instead of trusting to associations. The Archbishops consider the church question of the highest importance. The address, though compulsory in tone, avoids direct party discussion. It is regarded as a thrust at the Radicals.

SPURGEON ON THE CHURCH QUESTION. LONDON, Nov. 2.—Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has written a letter for publication, in which he refutes the statement of orators who speak in

defense of the Established Church imputed to him, and says that while he wishes the church well, and that it will make the best argument it can, he considers the union of church and state unscriptural, fraught with countless evils, and an injustice to dissenters, and, therefore, it ought to be discontinued. In conclusion he says:—"I am not disposed to handle the question with bitterness, and cannot regret the impending change."

AN IRISH WAR CORRESPONDENT AND MR. PARNELL. The following letter has been sent to Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, the Catholic and Conservative candidate for North Camberwell, by Mr. John Augustus O'Shea:

"Sir,—I have received your card asking my vote and influence. Were I to consult my personal predilections you would have both for four reasons: You are kindly to Ireland, you are a friend of Arabi the Egyptian, you are a member of the same creed as myself, and you are no carpetbagger. But to be frank with you, my support is not mine to give. It belongs to Ireland like myself, and it is the accepted leader of the Irish party told me to vote for Sheilain in opposition to Whig, Tory, or Radical, to Sheilain my vote would go. In so speaking I express the feelings of nine-tenths of the Irish residents in Britain. Idiots or worse you may call us; but trust me we know what we are about. With the froils and pettiness of Little Piddington I have no concern; in the presence of Bumbo I am not awe-stricken, but as you may have already inferred, one cause is dear to me, and for what I conscientiously believe to be the good of that cause I am ready any day to consort with our acquaintance and more orthodox views on lower-class, I remain respectfully but independently yours,

"JOHN AUGUSTUS O'SHEA." It may be as well to add by way of postscript of Mr. O'Shea's letter that "Sheilain" is the Arabic for Satan and that the heterodoxy of Mr. Blunt's views on horseflesh consists in a belief in the unapproachable excellence of the pure Arab steed.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY ON A BROOKLYN STEAM DRIDGE. NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—A terrible calamity, by which a very large loss occurred in the harbor on Sunday night, caused by the explosion of the boiler of steam dridge No. 4, of the Atlantic Dredging Company, of Brooklyn, N.Y. The dridge has been employed in the Providence river for four years, and in company with a water tug, the Providence for New York at 9:15 on Sunday morning, in tow of the tug C. C. Waite, Capt. Tweedy. In order to keep the bilge clear, the steam pumps on the dridge were kept at work. Just before midnight, when nearing Race Rock light, Capt. Tweedy, who was at the stern of the tug, noticed a moving light on the dridge and heard a voice, but could not distinguish the words. A minute later he heard an explosion on the dridge and saw fire and smoke and steam. The dridge sank immediately, and the stern of the tug was drawn under water before the hawsers could be cleared. The Waite was immediately put about, but no trace of the dridge, her crew, or the water tank could be found. After searching in the vicinity for half an hour the tug needed for the dridge, arriving in the teeth of the easterly gale that prevailed. As soon as the crew was rescued the Waite again went out to the Race in the hope of finding the dead bodies of the unfortunate men who went down with the dridge, but nothing could be found, not even a floating piece of the dridge. The tug returned to port this evening. The names of the men on the ill-fated craft are not fully known. When the dridge left Providence a large Newfoundland dog was on board. To-night two young men at Racepoint, seven miles from here, saw the dog swim to the shore and drop exhausted. They took the dog to a house near by and he is gaining strength. It is probably the only living thing that survived the explosion. The distance from the place where the dridge went down to where the dog landed is twelve miles.

THE CORK BOYCOTTERS' NEW VESSEL. CORK, Oct. 31.—The Danish steamer Constantine arrived here to-day for the purpose of carrying to England the cattle dealers who are boycotting the Cork steamer packets. Great enthusiasm was manifested by sympathizers of the cattlemen on the arrival of the steamer. A crowd of people boarded her. One band of men carrying an Irish flag tried to haul down the Danish colors and run up a green flag with a crownless harp, but the crew prevented them. This considerably damped the ardor of the enthusiasts.

THE ARMSTRONG CASE. LONDON, Nov. 2.—Further hearing of evidence in the trial of Mr. Stead and others was resumed to-day. Mr. Stead said that the Pall Mall Gazette had paid £400 as the cost of a secret commission. Mr. Jarrett told him that Mrs. Ann Broughton kept a brothel, and that the mother of Eliza Armstrong was a drunkard and had twice asked her to take Eliza. Mr. Stead confessed that the statement of the Pall Mall Gazette that he could personally vouch for the truth of the "Lily" story was not strictly true, because "Lily" story was not strictly true, because he had relied in a measure on the assertions of Mrs. Jarrett, who had since equivocated in the witness box. Mrs. Jarrett was recalled and confessed that she had lied when she previously testified that she once kept a brothel at Manchester and Bristol, and declared she was driven to lying by Sir Richard E. Webster, the attorney-general. A number of members of the Salvation Army were mobbed as they were leaving court at the close of the proceedings to-day.

The French ambassador to the Vatican has returned to Paris to await for the French Government to declare its religious policy.

PROVING GLADSTONE A LIAR. AT THE THEATRE WHEN GENERAL GORDON WAS KILLED. LONDON, Nov. 20.—Sir Frederick George Miler has a card in the morning papers which is intended to deal a fatal blow at Gladstone as a man of veracity. The former gentleman, in a speech recently charged Gladstone with heartlessness in being present at the theatre on the night when the news arrived of Gen. Gordon's slaughter. Gladstone thereupon authorized his secretary to write and say: "At the time not even rumor of Gen. Gordon's death had reached England before that time. This card is thought likely by Gladstone's opponents to prove a great blow to him in his cause."

THE SITUATION IN BULGARIA. COUNT KALNOKY'S VIEWS THEREON—FAILURE OF THE CONFERENCE EXPECTED—PRINCE ALEXANDER'S OPINION. VIENNA, Oct. 31.—Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, addressing the Delegation to-day, stated that the relations between Austria-Hungary, Germany and Russia were unchanged. The concord between Austria and Germany, he said, could not be broken by casual incidents. There is no special understanding with Russia beyond ordinary international treaties. The fact that the powers had taken a negative one. Therefore no official steps had been taken to territorially compromise other states. Count Kalnoky declined to reply to a question with reference to the Balkan conference, except that it would only discuss Roumelian affairs. Austria's position toward Serbia, he said, was that of a friend and a well disposed neighbor and adviser, claiming no influence over Serbia, but the freedom of Serbia's decisions. No demand had been addressed to Serbia implying an unwillingness to protect her interests in the event of Serbia trying to occupy new territory before the close of the conference. Neither would he admit that Austria would protect Serbia's interests under all circumstances, as the effect of such an admission would be to make Austria dependent on Serbian policy. He, therefore, warned Serbia that if she committed a breach of the peace she would do so at her own peril, and he advised her, as he also did Greece, not to act with moderation and forethought. Russia, Germany and Austria favored a peace on the status quo ante, on the ground that they believed Bulgaria and Roumelia would not oppose such a return. He hoped that the powers would succeed in bringing about this condition. Serbia herself had declared that the re-establishment of the status quo ante would be more acceptable to her than any extension of territory. In conclusion Count Kalnoky urged the necessity of adhering to existing treaties, the violation of which would lead to anarchy, and again referred to the pleasure he felt at the increasing good will with both Serbia and Russia, and said the cementing of this friendship should be the greatest object of every American minister.

REMOVING AN OFFENSIVE PARTISAN. APPOINTING AN UNCOMPROMISING ORATOR, HIS WIFE, IN HIS PLACE. WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Postmaster Parker of Berlin, Prussia, is a real old-fashioned stalwart Black Republican. He is the most zealous, rancorous, of narrow partisan conceivable, and fairly lives to spend his voice and his dollars in the cause. Mrs. Parker, his wife, on the contrary, is a Democrat of the most pronounced sort. She is all Black Republican, except her husband, with a perfect hatred, and during the campaign she keeps even him on short commons, so that she can save money to contribute to the Democratic funds. Complainers have been coming to First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson for some time of Mr. Parker's rabid partisanship, and Col. Stevenson finally decided to remove him. The next question was to select a successor, and on thinking the matter over, Col. Stevenson decided that about the most uncompromising and worthy Democrat in Berlin was Mrs. Parker, and to-day she was duly appointed Postmaster in place of Mr. Parker, removed.

OSCAR'S NEW MISSION. LONDON, Oct. 31.—Oscar Wilde is engaged in working up a reform in ladies' night dresses. He advocates the use of soft silk in shades suitable to the complexion of the wearer, and advises also considerable alteration in the cut and modes of trimming.

The Pope has two kinds of seals. The first, used in apostolic briefs, private letters, etc., is called the fisherman's ring. The other is used in bulls. The impressions of the fisherman's seal are taken in red wax, but those of the others always in lead.

A young clothing clerk of Springfield, Mass., who advertised for pleasant rooms, heated by steam, and suitable for a young man who wants to be near the city, received a letter the other day asking him to call at 240 State street. He sought out the number promptly and found it was the jail.

A ghost, after frightening a number of people almost to death at Dorby, England, was arrested by a policeman and found to be a sixteen-year-old boy. He had been employed by a landlord to personate a spirit in order to drive away an undesirable tenant.

THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY.

BY JAMES HENTLY MCCARTHY, M.P.

[From United Ireland.]

The entire movement has been put down; most of its leaders were in prison or in exile; many were dead. The Government and the Government party in Ireland believed that another ten or twenty years of apathetic acquiescence in their rule was secured to them. Indeed, for the few years that immediately succeeded the collapse of the rising of 1867 there seemed to be every prospect of such hopes finding fulfilment.

The years immediately following upon the Fenian outbreak were years without a history for Ireland. Somebody has said, foolishly enough, Ireland had no history, in the narrow sense, in these years of evil, and yet she could hardly be called happy. Landlordism, that has been frightened out of its wits by the apparition of what it and its kind called the revolutionary spectre in its midst, was taking its revenge for its alarm by fresh and persistent oppression of the peasantry, whom evil chances had delivered into its hands.

He was a genuinely eloquent and brilliant speaker, and he made a brilliant speech at the meeting in Dublin at which he urged on his hearers the common union of Irish self-government. It was he who proposed the resolution declaring "that the establishment of an Irish Parliament with full control over our domestic affairs was the only remedy for the evils of Ireland." A committee was immediately formed to draw up a series of resolutions to constitute the platform of the Home Rule party. It is curious and interesting to study now what these resolutions were which then seemed so terrible in their audacity in the eyes of English statesmen:

"I. This association is formed for the purpose of obtaining for Ireland the right of self-government by means of a National Parliament. "II. It is hereby declared, as the essential principle of this association, that the objects, and the only objects, contemplated by its organization are: "To obtain for our country the right and privilege of managing her own affairs, by a Parliament assembled in Ireland, empowered by Her Majesty the Sovereign, and her successors, and the Lords and Commons of Ireland;

"To secure for that Parliament, under a federal arrangement, the right of legislating for and regulating all matters relating to the internal affairs of Ireland, and control over Irish resources and revenues, subject to the obligation of contributing our just proportion of the Imperial expenditure; "To leave to an Imperial Parliament the power of dealing with all questions affecting the Imperial Crown and Government, legislation regarding the colonies and other dependencies of the Crown, and the relations of the United Empire with foreign States, and all matters appertaining to the defence and the stability of the Empire at large.

"To attain such an adjustment of the relations between the two countries, without any interference with the prerogatives of the Crown, or any disturbance of the principles of the constitution. "III. The association invites the co-operation of all Irishmen who are willing to join in seeking for Ireland a federal arrangement based upon these general principles. "IV. The association will endeavor to forward the object it has in view by using all legitimate means of influencing public sentiment, both in Ireland and Great Britain, by taking all opportunities of instructing and informing public opinion and by seeking to unite Irishmen of all creeds and classes in one national movement in support of the great national object hereby contemplated.

"V. It is declared to be an essential principle of the association that, while every member is understood by joining it to concur in its general object and plan of action, no person so joining is committed to any political opinion, except the advisability of seeking for Ireland the amount of self-government contemplated in the objects of the association."

But the movement which was then inaugurated spread rapidly by one of the surest tests which can be applied to any political movement—the test of the elections. It was soon found that Home Rule had a great hold upon the mass of the Irish people. A curious proof of the condition to which Ireland had been reduced is afforded by a study of the names of the men who were then returned to Parliament as leaders in the front rank of the Irish movement. Mr. Mitchell Henry and the late Mr. P. J. Smyth are not exactly politicians of the kind that Irish Nationalism of to-day looks upon with any great favor. The late Mr. P. J. Smyth was a man who had never outgrown the traditions of the 1848 movement, in which he played no conspicuous part. Of late years, shortly before his death, he came to be distinguished chiefly as a bitter and unscrupulous enemy of those who were recognized as the leaders of the Irish people, and he died at last the placeman of an English Government.

(Continued on Eighth Page)

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician having had placed in his hands by a returned Medical Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., after having tested its wonderful curative powers, in hundreds of cases, desires to make it known to such as may need it. The recipe will be sent FREE with full directions for preparing and using, send 2 cent stamp. Address Dr. W. H. Armstrong, 41 North 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Name this paper.

The omnibus drivers of Melbourne struck and made the whole city walk for a week.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

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

A Boston firm has spent \$17,000 in getting out a fine edition of Lalla Rookh.

BILIOUSNESS.

When the liver does not act promptly the bile accumulates to excess in the blood, causing yellow eyes, sallow skin, sick stomach, diarrhoea, etc., and the sufferer is termed Bilious. Burdock-Blood Bitters regulates the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Blood, curing Biliousness.

A VISIT TO THE BATTLEFIELD OF STONEY CREEK.

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL.

No. II.

Forty long years have come and gone since our first visit to Stoney Creek. This place is seven miles distant from Hamilton and is celebrated in Canadian story as being the scene of a night surprise, one of the most gallant affairs during the war of 1812, and of which the men of the Niagara District and the descendants of the Old York Militia naturally pride themselves as having had relatives representing nearly every old family of Lincoln and York then serving in the little British force on the Niagara frontier.

There were two surprises, turning points, at most critical periods of the war, by which the advance of superior American armies was arrested. The first occurred at Stoney Creek in the early morning of Sunday, the 6th June, 1813, and resulted in checking the advance of General Dearborn, then in full pursuit of the British force under General Vincent, in his retreat from Fort George. The second was that of Chateaugay on the 26th of October, 1813, by which DeSalaberry and his small force of Canadian Voltigeurs arrested and turned the advance of General Hampton on Montreal into a disastrous retreat.

The people of Upper Canada claim Stoney Creek, and justly too, as their own. The militia of Lower Canada, DeSalaberry and his little band of Voltigeurs have the undoubted honor of the Chateaugay affair. Supported, however, on the last day, by the timely arrival of Red George, Colonel George Macdonnell—the hero of Ogdensburg, with his six hundred Canadian voyageurs from Kingston. In a future number we shall furnish the readers of THE POST with the march of the 600 Macdonnell men from Kingston to the battle field of Chateaugay.

Stoney Creek in itself was but a small affair, that is in so far as the numbers of the British force engaged, but in its results it proved the most important action of the whole war, by checking the advance of a comparatively powerful army, flushed with recent success, and turning that advance into an almost ignominious retreat, certainly a disaster.

To make a historical account of the positions, relative forces and the various movements of the two armies on the Niagara frontier during the early spring of 1813, previous to the evacuation of Fort George and the retreat of the British force to Burlington Heights, now the city of Hamilton.

General Vincent had in command of the British force on the Niagara frontier, amounting to about 1,800 regulars and 500 militia, scattered over thirty miles, extending from Fort Erie opposite Buffalo down to Lake Ontario, with headquarters at Fort George.

During the winter of 1813 the Americans had made great preparations to strike a decided blow for the reduction of Upper Canada. Their plans were well laid, but they were frustrated by the incompetency of their generals. The reader will bear in mind that at that time (1813) Great Britain was engaged in war all over the world, in Europe, Asia, Africa, and for the defence of Canada. The spring of 1813 found the Americans in full control of Lake Ontario, having, comparatively, a powerful fleet under Commodore Chauncey.

The first move was an attack on York (Toronto) on the 27th of April, 1813. The place being ill-prepared for defence was easily taken. All the public stores, public buildings and shipping were destroyed, besides this, very little respect was paid to private property. The British commander, General Sheaffe, unable to resist the attack, was forced, after a brave defence, to evacuate the town and take up his line of retreat on Kingston, thereby saving his regulars, then few, leaving the Americans master of the place, which they held for five days and then sailed for the reduction of Fort George at the mouth of the Niagara river.

The attack on Fort George was commenced on the morning of the 27th of May, 1813. The Americans, having their shipping, had an army of nearly 8,000 men of all ranks. The British force at Fort George, all told, was about 1,000 men. Criticism is at the present day it would have been wiser in General Vincent to have taken up his line of retreat at once than to have resisted the American attack, by which hundreds of his best soldiers were sacrificed in a useless defence.

After a spirited defence of some four hours, the British men of all ranks having mounted to over four hundred men, between killed, wounded and missing, General Vincent, to prevent being surrounded and cut off, decided on a retreat to the head of the Lake, and fell back across the country in a line parallel to the Niagara River, reaching the position at the "Beaver Dam" that night, at which place he was joined about midnight by Colonel Bisschop's force from Fort Erie and the other outlying posts on the Niagara. The next morning, the 28th, the now retreating British force of about 1,600 men continued its retreat until it reached the entrenched position at Burlington Heights.

The position of Burlington Heights was in the neighborhood of Dundurn Castle, the residence of the late Sir Allan Macnab, and, we believe, the Hamilton Cemetery now covers the ground on which the entrenched works—earthworks—could be seen on the writer's first visit to that place in 1844. It was an important position during the war, being close by the road leading up to Ancaster, by which communication was had and kept up with the army of the west, under General Proctor, then serving on the Detroit frontier. It was distant, midway, about fifty miles from Fort George and the same from York.

On Saturday, the 6th of June, 1813, the advance body of the Americans, consisting of two brigades of foot, amounting to about 3,500 men with eight guns, under Generals Chandler and Winder, and 250 cavalry under Col. Burns, reached Stoney Creek, driving in the rear of the British. The Americans had in all nearly 6,000 men, between Stoney Creek and Fort George, besides their shipping. General Vincent had taken his stand that Saturday night, on Burlington Heights, determined to hold it.

The sun had gone down that Saturday night, closing a week, the darkest for the British arms during the war of 1812. The whole of the Niagara District, extending from Fort Erie to Stoney Creek, was that night in possession of the enemy. A deep gloom pervaded every farm house and hamlet. It was nearly with the "silence of despair" the women and children had witnessed, during the previous week, our country's brave defenders, among whom were their husbands, their fathers, their brothers, pass by, in full retreat before superior numbers. But let us turn our eyes to that determined little band as they stood that night on Burlington Heights. Their resolve was—"To do or die!" And before the dawn of the next morning they played havoc in the enemy's camp, as we shall relate in our next number in THE POST.

Turkey is the only state in Europe that is not Christian!

THE CATHOLICS IN CHINA.

LETTER FROM POPE LEO XIII. TO THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

The Annals of the Propagation of the Faith published the following letter from Pope Leo XIII. to the Emperor of China. It says:— This important document, breathing so much wisdom and moderation, forms another noble page in the glorious history of Leo XIII.—This action of the Holy Father has been crowned, moreover, with signal success. The Emperor of China has sent an extraordinary embassy to the Holy Father, and the same religious has lately come to Rome to offer His Holiness the homage and felicitations of the Son of Heaven.

To the illustrious and most powerful Emperor of the two Tartaries and the Chinese. GREAT EMPEROR.—The war which has recently broken out in certain regions of your empire impels us to use all our efforts to obtain, through your goodness and clemency, that no injury shall be inflicted on the Catholic religion in consequence of these sanguinary contests. In doing so we fulfil a legitimate duty, since we are bound to protect the Catholic religion in every part of the world, and to the utmost of our power. We follow the example of our predecessors, who on more than one occasion have besought your ancestors in favor of the European missionaries and the Christian people.

We are animated with a great hope in considering that you have, even at the present time, given many proofs of your good will with regard to the Christians; and we have learnt in effect that on the breaking out of war it was decreed by your authority that the Christians should be respected, and that no injury should be inflicted even on the missionaries of the French nation.

No one can fail to recognize in this, great prince, your equity and humanity, especially as the priests who take up their abode in your flourishing empire for the purpose of preaching the Gospel are sent by the Roman Pontiff, from whom they receive their charges, their commission and all their authority. They are not recruited from one nation only. At the present moment a great number who are dwelling in ten of the provinces of your vast dominion are from Italy, Belgium, Holland, Spain and Germany. The priests, whether of the Society of Jesus or of the Congregation of the Mission, who labor in other provinces, are natives of many different nations. And this is in accord with the nature of the Christian religion, which is not intended for a single nation, but for all, and which unites the human family in fraternal bonds, without distinction of country or race.

The work of those who labor in the name of the Gospel is useful even from a public point of view. They are obliged to abstain from taking part in political affairs, and to devote themselves entirely to the propagation and the guardianship of the doctrine of Jesus Christ. Now, the principal precepts of the Christian religion are: to fear God, to observe justice entirely and involubly in all things, whence as a consequence they must submit to magistrates and honor the King, not only through dread of his anger, but in obedience to conscience. As a result, nothing can be more fitting than these virtues to relate to the people within the limits of duty and maintain public peace.

And, in turn, the Catholic priests from Europe, who, during several ages, have exercised Apostolic functions in the great Chinese empire, far from causing any disturbance in governmental or civil affairs, have, on the contrary, in the opinion of all, rendered signal service—in the first place by propagating the moral discipline of Christianity, and afterwards by the diffusion of letters and the other arts which constitute civilization. Since the same idea and the same intention animated those who are at present instructing the Chinese in the Christian doctrine, you can have no doubt of finding them always with the same good will and fidelity submissive to your Majesty.

For our own part, most powerful Emperor, we desire to express and manifest to you the sincerest gratitude for the proofs of kindness which you have shown them; and at the same time, in the name of that clemency which distinguishes you, we earnestly entreat you, under the present circumstances, to shield them with your favor, and take them under your powerful protection, so that they may not suffer injury, but may enjoy through your countenance full liberty in the exercise of their ministry.

Meanwhile we beg of God, the Lord of heaven and earth, to grant you continually, most illustrious prince, an abundance of His choicest blessings. Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, the 1st of February, 1885, in the sixth year of our pontificate.

HOW HE DROVE BETTER THAN HE KNEW.

Mr. Geo. E. Jackson drew \$5,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery this month. His ticket was number 26,820. He has been lucky as he has been only in this State about a year and worked on salary for the Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, and is now worth over \$5,000. The full particulars and any information given on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Not every emigrant to this country strikes it so rich in the same length of time.—New Orleans (Kas) Democrat, Sept. 18.

"Bridesmaids let out by the day" is the legend on a Parisian signboard.

YOUR FRIENDS WILL NEVER TELL YOU.

but perhaps somebody, who isn't your friend, will, that your presence is rendered offensive by the foul, fetid smell of your breath. Every word you utter, though it be the very echo of wisdom and poetry, disgusts your hearers, and your laugh is productive of anything but mirth to them. It is a duty you owe, not only to yourself, but to society, to remove this cause of offense. Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy will bring relief to yourself and others. Do not hesitate to employ it.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO NEW YORK JOCKEYS.

New York, Oct. 29.—At Jerome park, in the first race after the start the thirteen horses engaged in the contest ran to the turn round the club house, when Maggie J., with young Potter on, slipped and fell; Broke-youth, with Mead on, fell over him, the latter horse breaking his neck and dying instantly. Sam Brown, a lad on by Arnold, next went over, and W. H. W. on Stonebuck, topped the head and with his jockey. There was a terrible scene for a few minutes, all the horses and riders were extricated. Then it was found that Potter had his jaw broken in two places and is not likely to recover. He was taken away unconscious.

A young wife at Greengurg, Ind., sure for divorce because her husband sealed her lips with court plaster to make her quit talking.

A plate has been invented on which a pie can be baked without burning while the cook reads the latest novel.

Advertising Clients!

"It has become so common to begin an article in an elegant, interesting style, "Then run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such. "And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters" as a plain, honest term as possible. "To induce people "To give them one trial, which so prove their value that they will never use anything else."

"This Remedy so favorably noticed in all the papers Religious and secular, is Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines. "There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability "In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"No! "She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years. "The doctors doing her no good;" "And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about." "Indeed! Indeed!" "How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery. "From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility, "Under the care of the best physicians, "Who gave her disease various names, "But no relief, "And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it." THE PARENTS.

Non genuine without a bunch of green lips on the white label. Beware the vile poisonous stuff with Hop or Hops in their name.

A DEAD HERO.

SUDDEN DEATH YESTERDAY OF GENERAL GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—General George B. McClellan died at his residence, St. Cloud, Orange Mountain, N. J., about 3 o'clock this morning, of neuralgia of the heart. He came home about six weeks ago from a trip in the West with his family, and had been under a physician's care about two weeks. Nothing serious was expected until the 10th inst. night. Invitations were sent for a reception at the General's residence this evening.

THE NATION MOURNS ITS LOSS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The following executive order was issued to-day: "The death of George B. McClellan, at one time major-general commanding the armies of the United States, took place at an early hour this morning. As a mark of public respect to this morning. As a mark of public respect to this morning. As a mark of public respect to the memory of this distinguished soldier and citizen, whose military ability and civic virtues have shed a lustre upon the history of his country, it is ordered by the President that the national flag be displayed at half mast upon all buildings of the executive department in this city until after his funeral shall have taken place. "The Secretary of War has also issued an order extolling the virtues of the deceased and commanding tokens of respect to his memory.

THE PRESIDENT'S SYMPATHY.

The President sent the following telegram of condolence to Mrs. McClellan to-day:—"I am shocked by the news of your husband's death, and while I know how futile are all human efforts to console, I must assure you of my deep sympathy in your great grief and express to you my own sense of affliction at the loss of so good a friend."

WELLING IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—As soon as the news of Gen. McClellan's death spread throughout the city, a general feeling of sorrow was manifested. Most of the flags upon public buildings were placed at half mast. At the City Hall, the flag, by order of Mayor Grace, were placed at half-mast.

THE PRESIDENT'S FRIENDLINESS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—It was definitely learned to-day that Major-General McClellan came very near being made a member of President Cleveland's cabinet, that he was tendered the Russian mission and declined it because of business engagements, and that within the past twenty-four hours the President had concluded to offer him an appointment as a member of the Civil Service commission.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, October 29.—The Standard says: "The death of Gen. McClellan removes another prominent figure of the civil war. He, however, was not fortunate; he had the ill-luck to be politically opposed to President Lincoln, and, therefore, did not receive the necessary support. Gen. McClellan's glory was short lived. Grant was certainly not such a master of the seizure of war. Long before the civil war McClellan was an experienced soldier. His soldiers liked him; and time has softened the hard things said against him." The article taken as a whole is most eulogistic. "The Daily News says:—"Gen. McClellan was a capable soldier, but he was scarcely equal to his opportunities. He might have left a great reputation if he had been called to second place. He never aspired to first place.

Trial proves that honesty is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a genuine preparation, an unequalled blood purifier, decidedly superior to all others.

WARD FOUND GUILTY OF LARCENY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The Ward case was continued to-day. After examining one witness the prosecution rested their case and the defence opened. A number of witnesses were sworn and testified. General Tracey for the defence moved for the acquittal of Ward, as the evidence did not show the indictment. The court denied the motion. Arguments of counsel followed and the case was given to the jury, who up to this hour (10 p.m.) have not yet returned a verdict.

KILLED BY A CIGARETTE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—An unknown person passing through King street to-day threw away a lighted cigarette. The cigarette lit through the basement window of a house occupied by a woman named Mrs. Silk, and ignited the clothing of an infant which was lying on the lounge. The mother was out at the time, and the child was burned to death.

MAD DOGS.

DR. LOUIS PASTERUR'S CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA—BILLED AS A NEW EVANGELISM TO THE HUMAN RACE.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—No more hydrophobia! No more mad dogs! Dr. Louis Pasteur's experiments have resulted in a most brilliant success. At perhaps the most important sitting held by the Academy of Sciences Dr. Pasteur described the process of the cure by means of a rabid inoculated with the fragment of a brain taken from the spine of a rabid dog. The inoculation of the person occupied fifteen days as soon as the first rabid inoculation was made a portion from its spinal marrow was in turn inoculated into a second rabbit, and so until sixty rabbits had been inoculated. At each successive inoculation the virus incubation did not occupy more than seven days.

WHEN OPERATION.

Having ascertained that exposure to dried air diminished the virus, and consequently reduced its force, Dr. Pasteur supplied himself with a series of bottles of dried air. In these bottles he placed portions of inoculated spinal marrow at successive dates, the oldest being the least virulent and the latest the most so. For an operation Dr. Pasteur begins by inoculating his subject with the oldest tissue, and follows with the injection of a piece of tissue whose boiling dates back only two days, and whose period of incubation would not exceed one week. The subject is then found to be absolutely proof against the disease.

BOYS.

A boy, twelve years of age, named Meister, who had been bitten fourteen times, came from Alsace with his mother to Dr. Pasteur. The autopsy of the dog which had bitten the boy left no doubt as to its having suffered from hydrophobia. Dr. Pasteur took the celebrated Dr. Vulpian, and a professor of the School of Medicine to see the boy Meister. These two doctors came to the conclusion that the boy was doomed to a painful death and that he experimented upon. In thirteen days inoculations were made upon Meister with pieces of spinal marrow containing virus of constantly increasing strength, the last being from the spine of a rabbit that died only the day before. Now a hundred days have passed since Meister underwent the last inoculation. The treatment has been thoroughly successful and the boy is in perfect health. He had been but six hours and had travelled from Alsace to Paris before the first inoculation was performed.

AN OVATION.

Dr. Pasteur said that it was now necessary to provide an establishment where rabbits might always be kept inoculated with the disease. In this way a constant supply of spinal tissues of old and recent inoculation would always be ready. Before the sitting was adjourned Dr. Pasteur received an enthusiastic ovation, from both the Academy itself and the public who were present. Among those present I noticed the Grand Duke Alexis, who is a great dog fancier, and M. de Lesseps, who went to hear Dr. Pasteur's report incited by Dr. Vulpian.

One of the leading doctors present remarked that the question was whether a man cured of hydrophobia could suffer from a second bite. In other words, whether the inoculation of virus was a guarantee against hydrophobia. In answer Dr. Pasteur states that the malady is transmissible only by bite. If, therefore, by a general compulsory inoculation of dogs for several generations dogs had been made incapable of hydrophobia, the malady would have disappeared and there would be no occasion to ask whether inoculation had a permanent effect or not. As to the origin of hydrophobia, Dr. Pasteur says nobody in the world can explain its primal cause. As he remarked—perhaps out of politeness—his theory will require study by the profession in order to make it practical, but he emphatically stated that the cure for hydrophobia had been found.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Every morning paper devotes a leader to hydrophobia and Dr. Pasteur. The Telegraph compliments the Doctor for "writing another chapter in the gospel of humanity."

A GIRL VICTIM.

The Paris incidents were last evening emphasized by the inquest on a little girl, the daughter of a coachman in London, who died of hydrophobia. The coroner said a like case was awaiting another jury; that two women had died last week in London of the same disease, and that while during each of the ten previous years the average number of deaths in London from that disease was only six, there had been nineteen since last New Year's Day, twelve of which had occurred since the middle of July. The coroner, himself a physician and a candidate for Parliament, referred feelingly in his address to the afternoon papers' account of Dr. Pasteur's great doctrine.

DISTRESS AFTER EATING, a feeling of weight at the stomach—often painful—gawing, burning sensations, belching of wind, sour eructations of food, variable appetite, etc., indicate Dyspepsia, which Burdock Blood Bitters, taken in time, will relieve and cure.

Sixty millions people speak the German language, 45,000,000 the French, and 160,000,000 the English.

SORE THROAT.

To cure this oft-occurring trouble use Haggard's Yellow Oil internally and externally. Yellow Oil cures Croup, Asthma, Pain in the Side, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Ear Ache, Deafness and all sore and painful complaints.

There has been very little wife-beating in Maryland since the whipping-post law went into effect.

Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap is highly recommended for all humors and skin diseases.

Forest culture in Dakota has led to the appearance of birds that were never before seen there.

Freeman's Worm Powders are agreeable to take, and expel all kinds of worms from children or adults.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Post's correspondent at Rome states on the best authority that the Popo has decided entirely in favor of Spain in the Caroline's question.

The Marquis of Hartington has issued a cloutural address, in which he says it is imperative that the union of Great Britain and Ireland be maintained at any price. He says, however, that he is prepared to support measures looking to the extension of local government, and shall still vote with the Liberal party. He favors an enquiry into subjects of taxation and education, and says explicitly that he is prepared to grant local self-government to Ireland.

SOME FRANK COMPRESSIONS!

"Our remedies are unreliable." - Dr. Valentine Mott. "We have multiplied diseases." - Dr. Nash. Thousands are annually slaughtered in the sick room." - Dr. Frank.

FATHER LABELLE'S LOTTERY.

THE THIRD DRAWING IN THE FIRST SERIES OF FATHER LABELLE'S NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY. The following are the prize winning numbers drawn yesterday:

THE ARMSTRONG CASE.

A BISHOP DEFENDS MR. STAAD - MRS. JARRETT CONTRADICTS HERSELF. LONDON, Oct. 30 - The trial of Mr. Stead and the other defendants in the Armstrong abduction case was resumed today.

PROFITABLE HOP BITTELS

INTERVIEW WITH MR. WILSON SOULE ON THE BENEFITS OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. From the New Haven, Ct., Sunday Union, Oct. 18th, 1885.

THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE DECREASES.

LONDON, October 29. - Dr. O'Connell, rector of the American college in Rome, will sail for Liverpool on Saturday for New York.

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AN EXTRAORDINARY PLOT.

A BALTIMORE MAN SOHOMES TO MURDER HIS SON'S WIFE. Boston, Oct. 26 - A startling story has been made public to-day of a conspiracy, implicating persons in Baltimore and two of the lowest class in this city.

Boston, Oct. 27. - The woman who has been under arrest since Saturday night in connection with the Baltimore conspiracy, Mrs. Emma Coolidge, wife of Oliver James Coolidge of the Boston police, has been released.

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LOUIS RIEL'S CASE.

THE QUEEN'S REPLY TO THE PETITION FOR A COMMUTATION.

SEE HAS SO CONSULT RESPONSIBLE ADVISERS - OPINION OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY - THE EFFORTS IN ENGLAND TO SECURE A COMMUTATION - MR. FITZPATRICK'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 30 - The Queen, replying to the memorial of the Peace Society praying for the commutation of the death sentence passed on Riel, says she is unable to interfere in the case without first consulting her responsible advisers.

MEETINGS IN ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30. - A special cablegram from London to the Herald this morning says: - The decision of the Colonial office here not to interfere in a parol way, as it were, in the case without first consulting her responsible advisers.

MR. FITZPATRICK'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, who was Riel's counsel in Canada, came to London on the subject of the appeal, and when spoken to on the matter, said: "Riel's case is causing the greatest interest throughout the whole of Canada among the members of both parties."

THE GOVERNMENT TRIED THE CASE FAIRLY.

but it was never believed by the people that the statute meant to give the government power to deal with high treason in a summary manner. Riel is undoubtedly considered by large classes of the population in Canada to have received a fair trial.

THE IRISHMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA, Oct. 26. - A well attended and enthusiastic meeting of the most influential citizens of Erie county and vicinity was held here in Mr. McCrosson's Hall, for the purpose of expressing confidence in the policy adopted by Mr. Parrell in dealing with Irish National affairs.

THE BUSINESS OF THE REBELLION.

Riel was not of perfectly sound mind. If, therefore, he executed now a certain section of the people will look upon him as a martyr, and a larger number will probably consider that the people of Canada executed a patriotic deed.

PETITIONS FOR REPRIEVE.

Mr. Fitzpatrick believes that the Government here is in communication with Lord Lansdowne with a view to his not advising, but at any rate tolerating clemency.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A BRIDGE.

EAST SALINA, Mich., October 28. - At 6.30 this evening a fire broke out on the tug McDonald lying at the dock about one hundred feet south of Geneva avenue bridge.

DECIDED LIBERAL GAINS IN THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, Oct. 29. - In the election today for delegates to choose members of the Prussian Diet, Berlin went strongly in favor of the New German Liberal party.

HORSFOED'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

DRANK WITH SODA WATER. It is delicious. All druggists have it. It is refreshing and cooling. Try it often!

A CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

CHICAGO SHOTS TWO WOMEN IN THE OPEN STREET BECAUSE THEY CAUSED HIS DISMISSAL.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28. - Five thousand people completely blocked Monroe street from LaSalle to Clark at six this afternoon, and but for the dexterity of a couple of policemen would have hanged A. J. Burns to the nearest lamppost.

TWO WOMEN LAY INSENSIBLE.

On the sidewalk. At the sight of the man who had attempted their murder the crowd became furious and attempted to tear from the officer's hands his prisoner's danger, the officer hustled him through an alley in the direction of the nearest police station.

THE SHOOTING WAS A COVETOUS REVENGE.

taken by a former employe in R. G. Dun's office on two women who, claiming he had insulted them, caused his discharge, a day or two ago. The young man called at the office to-day and was told that if he would apologize to the women, who were sisters, he would be reinstated.

MR. A. J. WHITE.

Dear Sir, - I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues.

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SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth.

At the third drawing in the first series of Father Labelle's National Colonization Lottery yesterday 243 prizes were drawn.

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THE TRUE WITNESS... PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Co. 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription, per annum... \$1.00... TO ADVERTISERS... A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in 'THE TRUE WITNESS' at 15c per line (single) first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

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WEDNESDAY... NOVEMBER 4, 1885

The retirement of Sir Leonard Tilley will necessitate the infusion of new blood into, and perhaps a reconstruction of, the Dominion Cabinet. Only that the Hon. Thomas White is the position of Minister of the Interior so well, and that the requirements of the situation are such as to necessitate his presence in that department for the time being, it is more than likely that he would be selected at once to succeed Sir Leonard.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY'S resignation as Minister of Finance was accepted at the Cabinet Council held yesterday. He was at the same time nominated Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, his native province. Sir Leonard retires from his federal office with a high and honorable record. He has enjoyed universal esteem and respect, and now brings with him into his new sphere of life the good will of all parties.

We regret that the contribution of the Hon. L. O. Taillon, Attorney-General of Quebec, to the Irish Parliamentary Fund was omitted in the list which we published yesterday. Besides the warm expression of sympathy and encouragement for the Irish people in their struggle for legislative independence, which the Attorney General telegraphed to the mass meeting on Monday night, he forwarded a letter containing his subscription to the fund, which he wished to be considered as a modest mark of his sympathy and an earnest of his good will for the success of the Irish cause.

Our esteemed contemporary La Presse, protesting just the mention of Peter Mitchell's name for a place in the Dominion Cabinet. It says that for some time past the Montreal Herald, now the organ of Mr. Mitchell, has acted towards the majority of this Province in such a manner as to call for vigorous condemnation by the entire Conservative and Liberal press. The entry of Mr. Mitchell into the Cabinet would be taken as an approbation of his conduct, and would be considered as an act of defiance levelled at the French-Canadian people. If Peter wants to rise again to the dignity of chief fish monger he should learn to keep a civil tongue in his head and his pen out of gill.

Lord JOHN MANNERS, the English Postmaster-General met with pretty much the same treatment at the hands of the free and intelligent electors of Leicester as was accorded the Marquis of Lorne when he attempted to address his constituents on the political questions of the hour. The Leicester electors refused the Postmaster-General a hearing, and wound up the proceeding, by breaking benches and chairs alike. As the thing did not happen in Ireland, the despatching of the Press make no mention of "Kilkeany cats" or "Donnybrook fairs," or any kind of abusing and scurrilous comments. In fact there is no demand for extra police and bayonets, or even a coercion act, so that the free and intelligent electors all through Great Britain can go on smashing heads and chairs without any fear of interference.

This state of trade in Great Britain is going from bad to worse. Where there is not a total stoppage of mills, factories and mines, there is a large decrease in the employment of hands and in the amount of wages paid. The latest trade to cry out against the fearful condition of distress is that of the silk operatives. They complain that work is virtually at a standstill, owing to the competition of foreigners, especially of Germans. Their complaint is sustained by official statistics, which show that within the past twenty-five years the number of operatives has decreased from 9,000 to 3,000. It is represented that it is only a question of a few years to find this trade entirely wiped out unless the Government comes to the rescue by taxing means and imports.

THE G. T. R. REPORT ADOPTED. At the half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, held in London, England, the report of the Directors and the

several resolutions moved in regard thereto were unanimously adopted by the representatives of some eighteen or twenty thousand shareholders. This must be very gratifying to the General Manager, and officers of the Company, who have, as our Canadian public know, made the strongest possible efforts to secure the largest and best paying share of business obtainable under the depressing circumstances in which the road was operated during the half-year ending the 30th June. This is, perhaps, a matter for regret by Mr. Mitchell, the proprietor of the organ which is not controlled by any company, and it may be that he will, perforce of circumstances, have to view the Grand Trunk Manager, for another six months at least, with "that sweet aspect of princes and their ruin," but he cannot certainly be blamed if twenty thousand shareholders are so kind to their own interests as not to accept a portion of the advice which has been dished out to them daily with the same whole-souled generosity and in the same self-sacrificing spirit as the advertisements of the City Corporation.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY. It now seems definitely settled that Sir Leonard Tilley, who has so ably filled the position of Finance Minister in Sir John Macdonald's administration, will retire from the field of active politics. It is stated that his resignation is already in the hands of the Governor General. The immediate cause of Sir Leonard's retirement is the delicate state of his health. His physicians consider that he would be physically unable to cope with the labor, excitement and worry which attach to a thorough and conscientious discharge of the important duties of Finance Minister. And the present condition of the Dominion finances is such that it will require more than the usual labor and vigor to meet the exigencies of the department. Sir Leonard Tilley has been a noted and honorable figure in Canadian politics and commanded powerful influences at the government of the country, especially in the management of its fiscal affairs. It is understood that the recent and Governorship of New Brunswick will be tendered to him. His services will be to the honor and to the reward, and the country can but warmly approve of the appointment.

WHO ARE THE VICTIMS OF SMALL POX?

The city paper that so persistently wallows in smallpox details does not seem to be of a critical statistical turn of mind. It gives the names, addresses, and ages of the dead for a week past, and omits to call attention to the remarkable fact that the list referred to, which shows a total amount of 256 deaths, contains the names of only nine persons who were over twenty years, and only six above ten years. The majority of the dead are children of tender years. The fact may be saddening, but it is a noteworthy one and seems to indicate that adults have a certain amount of immunity from the disease. At the same time it is a peculiar circumstance that of the seven persons who died of the disease and were buried in the Protestant cemetery five were adults of twenty, one year and upwards. It is right in the publication of statistics of this character that they should be given in a plain and fair manner, and not in a way to suggest falsehood by suppressing or glossing over what is really a singular truth in connection with the matter.

THE WITNESS AND THE ST. ROCH'S HOSPITAL.

The Daily Witness has brought some terrible charges against the management of the St. Roch's Hospital and against the treatment of the patients. The story of the cruelties alleged to have been practised in the hospital against the living, the dying and the dead is so revolting that it is almost incredible. It is hard to find any one who can believe the tale of misery, suffering and barbarity of which the Daily Witness has assumed the responsibility to publish and to give as undeniable facts. In some cases the charges against the management amount to cruel and heartless murder of the victims of smallpox. For our part, we decline, in the name of humanity, to put faith in the astounding revelations until they are fully and publicly corroborated by unimpeachable evidence. If such horrors as the Witness depicts exist, and are practised against human beings in a public hospital, then we want to know it, not on mere hearsay but on sworn evidence. The serious and horrifying nature of the charges demands a public and formal investigation. If the charges are well founded, the hospital cannot be burned down too soon; if the charges are exaggerated or false, public reprobation of the accuser cannot be too heavy nor too strong.

THE WARD SENTENCE.

There was only one possible termination to the end of the trial of Ward, the "financier" in New York, namely, a verdict of guilty. That was the inevitable end, and had it not been brought in and a suitable sentence passed, a gross injustice would have been done to Mr. Fish. The term of the sentence may be a matter for criticism, but then they do not treat these kind of offenders with the same severity in the neighboring republic as they do in some European countries. Sir John Dean Paul was sentenced to a life servitude in the penitentiary for some operations not unlike those of Mr. Ward. The Glasgow directors were sentenced very severely, and in France not long ago some bank swindlers were treated with sweeping justice. But whatever may be said, there is no doubt that the Fish and Ward sentences are an innovation and reform, so far as the practice of many States of the Republic is concerned. The treatment of the particular kind of offence in question has been far too lenient, and the continued miscarriages of justice have tended to encourage crimes. The press has continually pointed this out, and not without good results, which have been evidenced

in the late trials. As a matter of fact, there has in the majority of cases been no punishment inflicted, and bank robbers and other defrauders have merely been put to the inconvenience of forming a colony in this country and expropriating themselves. If the courts of the United States work the reform of punishing the offenders and preventing them settling in Canada, we at least shall have cause for gratitude.

SMALLPOX ELSEWHERE.

MONTREAL has ceased to hold a monopoly of the smallpox business. Toronto, Quebec, and other neighboring towns which have had so much fun in hounding our city to death, are coming under the blistering influence of the loathsome disease. It is a rather solemn case of the Biter bitten and the Boycotter boycotted. Quebec has had its unseemly squabbles over the formation of a competent Board of Health. Toronto is crying out for protection against the epidemic, and wants to know why the authorities have not constituted a local board of health before now, as there is complete proof of the presence of smallpox in the city. The Toronto World, which more than other Canadian journal heartily took advantage of the existence of the disease in Montreal to cry down the city and to bring about a reversion of all business relations between our manufacturers and the merchants of the West, is now the first paper to demand a board of health to prevent the spread of the disease in the Queen city. The World says: "Such a board could do a great deal; it would look after many cases in the city, furnish statistics as to the extent of vaccination, supply vaccine, and warn the citizens when necessary. Such a board ought to work in connection with the municipal health officer, and have a sanitary police under its control, if necessary." Toronto will have all our sympathy in its desire to get rid of the scourge.

DISREPRESENTATIONS.

The Montreal Daily Post, in an article published last evening, to our statements in the Daily Witness, is "a man of pure and honest principles." It is a man of pure and honest principles, and it is a man of pure and honest principles, and it is a man of pure and honest principles.

SMALL-POX RESPECTS AGE.

Last week we drew attention to the fact that adults of both sexes had little or nothing to fear from smallpox. In the total death rate for the third week of October the number of persons over 21 years who succumbed to the epidemic was small. For the fourth week the statistics show that the smallpox has not increased its hold on the adult population. According to the returns furnished by the Fabrique to the Board of Health we find that on the 23rd of October there were 49 deaths from the disease, and of this number four were over 21 years of age. On the following day there were 28 deaths and not one was an adult. For October 25th there were 49 deaths, all infants or small children, with the exception of two at 24 years and 21 years. Among 30 deaths on the 26th two were adults. But what is surprising is that out of the large number of 66 deaths given for the 27th there was just one of 21 years. Out of a total of 44 given for the last days three were adults. Thus out of a total of 287 deaths only 11 were persons of 21 years or over.

NO HONORS FOR RACE HATERS.

The Montreal Herald develops much irritation and excitement in answering our French contemporaries who protested against the name of Hon. Peter Mitchell being used in connection with a cabinet position. It says that "these French-Canadian journals who are so ill-advised as to institute the boycotting of English-speaking politicians, may give to regret that they ever suggested or advised such a disreputable and dangerous proposition." Our French contemporaries never recommended the boycotting of English-speaking politicians. They would be very silly to do so, for their recommendations could never be carried out. What they did do was simply to protest against high official honors being paid to any man who is striving to earn notoriety and profit by insulting their nationality. And it is only right that such a protest should be heeded. The English-speaking people of this Dominion would make the same demand against any French-Canadian who proved himself an enemy of their interests. And who will say that under such circumstances their demand should remain unheeded? Canada cannot afford to patronize and honor race haters and disturbers, no matter from what quarter they may come.

ONTARIO STATISTICS.

The annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries is full of valuable and interesting information concerning the agricultural and industrial condition of the Province. The statistics of farm values given by the farmers themselves show a decrease in the value of the lands in the Province from \$654,793,025, to \$624,114,706 in the previous year. This diminution of the value of the farm land is very largely wiped out by an increase in the value of building, implements and live stock. The statistics of the wage earning classes are very satisfactory. The general results are that the average wages in 504 occupations named is \$7.90 per week; that of the workmen with dependents a little less than half are able to make small savings, a little more than half can just make both ends meet, and about ten per cent. of the whole earn less than their cost of living. Farm wages, without board, show, in particular, an average decrease throughout the province of from \$264 in 1883 to \$257 in 1884.

The tables concerning assessment and taxation show that the average assessment of the Province per acre has grown from \$10.02 in 1872, when values were high, to \$19.19 in 1883, when they were low and on the decline. The average rate of taxation throughout the Province has dropped from 15.9 mills in 1873 to 12 mills in 1883. A less satisfactory item for the city dwellers is that in the same period the city taxation has risen from 16.1 mills to 17.9 mills. The rate of taxation in country districts has fallen in the ten years from 15.7 mills to 9.1 mills.

The report contains mining statistics, for the first time, and they reveal the fact that Ontario is possessed of a large share of mineral wealth. The volume is altogether a useful and instructive work, and proves the necessity of such a bureau as the Bureau of Industries.

THE EGYPTIANS AND ISRAEL.

With reference to the English and French only religious daily solemnly informs its readers that "There has been no such difference between the two sections of a population since the days of Moses, when 'the Angel of the Lord went out and smote all the first-born of all the Egyptians until they went forth a great cry throughout all the land; but against the Children of Israel not a dog moved his tongue, because, according to the historian, 'The Lord had put a difference between the Egyptians and Israel.'" This is startling, but the "o. r. d." seems to have some doubt as to whether or not its friends in Egypt acted with correctness, for it proceeds: "We do not know whether any of the Egyptians would have been protected if they had put blood on their lintels, as the Hebrews did." This is proper modesty which is changed into very modest assurance in the next paragraph, for the "o. r. d." proceeds: "We are certain that God has put no difference between the people of Montreal that they are not themselves responsible for." The "o. r. d." seems to be on such intimate terms with the Almighty that it might savor of impiety, or at least impertinence, if we ventured to approach its utterances in a critical tone. Its calling in Biblical history in support of its peculiar views, however, suggests an exegesis of a problem of Holy Writ offered by an old woman, who pointed out that France was clearly outside the pale of these nations favored from on high. Asked why, she triumphantly pointed to a passage in the prophecy of Isaiah, which clearly enough says: "I have set My face against Mount Seir." The "o. r. d." may not approve of the old lady's pronunciation, but the text is so convincing that we commend it to the attention of the writers in the columns of that paper as a "missing link" in its chain of "argument."

CAMPAIGN CALCULATIONS.

The campaign prophets are hard at work in Great Britain. They seem to think that when the last ballot will be counted the country will find itself almost equally divided between the Tory and the Liberal. The Liberals do not count upon a majority in the next House, that is, they do not expect to control a vote large enough to overcome Conservatives and Parnellites together when joined in opposition. They, nevertheless, have every hope of outnumbering the Tories when left with their own forces. The greatest danger the Liberals have to fear comes from within themselves. The Whig-Radical combination, which forms the Liberal party, is not over strong, and may be broken at any moment, either before or after the election. A large number of the Whigs are more inclined to conservatism than to radicalism, and it would require but little aggressiveness on the part of the Radical leaders to force them into the Tory camp for good. Even at the present moment the Liberal engineers of the campaign admit that success is endangered in not less than 62 constituencies owing to internal dissensions. Then in some twenty English and Scotch divisions the Irish electors are sufficiently numerous to exercise a controlling influence and to turn the scale which ever way Mr. Parnell may indicate.

As far as Ireland is concerned it is already admitted that the Nationalists candidates will meet with no opposition, and will have a clear "walk over" in at least seventy electoral divisions. They will, besides, contest some twenty-five of the remaining seats, and of these they may carry from fifteen to eighteen, making a solid party of about eighty-five members and giving them the balance of power, which will be the strongest argument ever used in the British Parliament for the recovery of Ireland's independence.

THE ORANGEMEN AND PUBLIC OFFICES.

Our attention has been called to a recent fulmination of the Orange boys at Kippure against the authorities for appointing Catholics to public office. Those dear yellow lumps complain bitterly that their patronage is being taken away from them for the benefit of Catholics. They want to know what is to become of "civil and religious liberty" of Protestants if Catholics are to be allowed to approach and fill the public offices. The Orangemen of Kippure need not get excited nor scared. The situation would not justify any excitement or fear on their part. The Catholics, although composing a very respectable, large and influential class of the population, are not, by any means, overburdened with official patronage. Our esteemed contemporary, the Kingston Freeman, has forcibly demonstrated this to be the fact by contrasting the number of positions filled by Protestants with those that are held by Catholics in the Kingston district. Our contemporary showed that of the seven representatives in Parliament, Senators and members for that district, only one was a Catholic, the Hon. Dr. Sullivan, and he was only appointed a short time ago. Then in the City Council there are only four Catholics out of twenty-two members. Of the hundred officials in the employ of the city and of the county, ninety-eight are Orangemen and Protestants, and only two are Catholics. As the Orangemen control the city and county councils, this may be considered a specimen of the fair play of which they prate so much. Where they have the power of direct control, the Orangemen almost completely ignore the rights of the Catholic population. Attention is also drawn to the fact that of 14 Superior Court Judges only one, Mr. O'Connor, is a Catholic; that of forty County Court Judges not one is a Catholic, and that of twelve Junior and Deputy Court Judges only two are Catholics.

Of five stipendiary magistrates four are Protestants. In the Justice House twelve out of the sixteen officials are Protestants. In the Post Office the Catholics are no better, as they have five out of eleven, but in the Royal Asylum they only number two out of seventeen officials. These figures should suffice to quiet the Orangemen and to prove to them that "civil and religious liberty" is all right, at least for a time to come. We would also remark that all the chief offices, without a single exception, are held by Protestants, so that Catholics are not only few in office, but are also minus the prestige and influence of high position. If any body has a right to "kick" against this state of affairs it is surely not the Orangemen; the grievances are altogether on the other side, and we would not be averse to seeing them remedied at the earliest convenience of the powers that be, whether civic, county, Provincial or Federal.

AN ELEVENTH HOUR REVEALER.

The Montreal Daily Witness so timed the publication of its sensational charges against the St. Roch's Hospital and its management, that all the discredit and infamy thereof could be made to attach to the Sisters of Charity. It was a noticeable trait of its horrible revelations that they all wound up with highly flavored recommendations and praise of the new St. Saviour's Hospital, which is under Protestant management. We were not aware that the cunning of the only religious daily was equal to its animosity.

The vast bulk of the stuff that the Witness has seen fit to throw in the nostrils of the public, and which is creative of a greater stretch than the loathsome disease itself, refers to a period when the hospital was in other hands than those of the Sisters of Charity. There is every reason to believe that the Witness knew about as much of the then state of affairs as it pretends to reveal of the present.

Why did it not herry the world then instead of now? There were no Sisters of Charity to defame and insult, and our pious contemporary kept perfectly mum? The rickety old building was then what it is now—its ventilation and its other sanitary provisions were, if anything, worse than they are now; the blankets, the linen, the water, the food, were no better than they are now; the men that carried away the corpses or kept watch at night were no gentler nor more vigilant and attentive than they are now.

And still the Daily Witness opened its mouth to pour out fiery blasts and throw the world into a state of utter consternation. But after the Sisters of Charity had taken charge of the hospital and were getting things into working order, exhibiting cleanliness for filth, kindness for harshness, our esteemed contemporary opens wide the floodgates of vitriol abuse and denunciation.

What was the consideration, what was the motive, that prompted the witness at this particular moment to rend the veil that concealed this dungeon of horrors? Why did not that consideration, or that motive, exercise its influence over our pious contemporary months ago and force it to speak out when matters were much worse? These are rather delicate questions to put. We know it; but they call for answers that would be deeply interesting to the community, which is so inclined to take much stock in the good faith of an eleventh hour revealer.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY AND THE ST. ROCH'S HOSPITAL.

The Herald and the Witness are engaged in a very ungrateful work in mearthing the cruelties and barbarities of two, three, four and five months ago, alleged to have been committed in the old smallpox hospital, and in palming them off as daily occurrences in St. Roch's Hospital. An ex-nurse of this hospital, for instance, is made to say in this morning's Herald that the patients "have been for days without getting anything except a drop of water, and that more people die from want of food than from the smallpox." This is an outrageous lie on the face of it. But it is told as if such inhumanity was being actually practised under the management of the Sisters of Charity. The revisers of the hospital are trying to extract approval and

endorsement of their pretended revelations from the report of the visiting physicians on St. Roch's Hospital, which reads as follows:—

"We found it much overcrowded, deficient in ventilation and other essential sanitary provisions, and, in fact, quite unsuited for the purpose for which it is used. We think that the efforts of the city should be concentrated on the Exhibition Grounds, and that further admissions into St. Roch's should cease as soon as other provisions can be made."

All that is perfectly true, but it is far from constituting charges of murderous treatment of the living and of brutal conduct towards the dead, as our unprincipled contemporaries are endeavoring to make out.

In the first place, if the hospital is "much overcrowded," whose fault is it? Is it that of the Sisters or of the health authorities who have crowded the patients into the hospital? Intelligent people are not going to charge the Sisters with overcrowding or with the evils that necessarily result therefrom.

If the hospital is deficient in ventilation, surely to the Lord, the Sisters or anybody else who are entrusted with the management are not to be blamed for the fact or its attendant inconveniences. The errors of the architect and the defects of the building are not generally attributable to the people that have to live in it and suffer the consequences. And then as to "the deficiency of other essential sanitary provisions," we hope that the Witness and Herald do not expect the Sisters to take pick and shovel and build cabinets d'aisances and "other sanitary provisions."

If the hospital is, in fact, "quite unsuited for the purpose for which it is used," and is fitter to serve as a pig sty, why should the Sisters be made to bear the blame and disgrace of lodging human creatures in it? We say, and we have no doubt, that the great mass of the citizens will say with us, that it was cowardly and unbecoming, on the part of the alleged sanitary authorities and strike a treacherous blow at the good and noble Sisters of Charity ever to be named in a ramble down rookery, and to connect their name with charges of barbarity towards suffering and dying humanity.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION OF 1886.

It has been definitely settled that the third annual convention of the Irish National League of America will be held in Chicago, beginning on Wednesday morning, the 20th of January next. Mr. Parnell has sent assurances to Mr. Patrick Egan, the President of the League, that the Irish Parliamentary party would send a strong delegation to represent the people of Ireland at the gathering. It is also more than probable that the Irish leader himself will be in attendance at the convention, as earnest representations have been made to him that his presence in America would result in incalculable benefit to the Irish cause. The last presidential election in the United States created some serious differences, if not enmities, among certain classes of Irish Americans, and it is confidently expected that Mr. Parnell's personal influence would lead to a general reconciliation. We give below the call issued from the headquarters of the Executive of the League for the Chicago Convention of 1886:—

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY, LINCOLN, NELL, Oct. 24.

To the officers and members of branches. Pursuant to the resolution of the National committee of the league passed at a meeting held in Chicago in August last, the Executive has been in communication with Mr. Parnell with a view to fixing a date for our national convention that would suit Mr. Parnell's convenience, and that of such other delegates as may be sent over to represent the home organization.

We have now the pleasure to inform you that the third annual convention of the Irish National League of America, to be held in Central Music Hall, Chicago, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 20 and 21, 1886, will be attended by Mr. Parnell and a strong delegation of his colleagues. We earnestly trust that every branch of the league will be fully represented thereat.

We are approaching a most momentous crisis in the long struggle for Ireland's national rights, and no man or woman of Irish birth or Irish blood—no true lover of liberty—who feels sympathy for oppressed kindred or love for the dear old motherland should fail to lend a helping hand to secure that victory which seems now on the very eve of accomplishment. Our people at home are manfully doing their part despite every kind of coercion and terrorism. Let us do ours and show England that the bold and manly, yet wise and prudent, policy of Mr. Parnell commands the universal and hearty approval and support of the Irish race at home and abroad.

All branches of societies affiliated with the league that have subscribed regular dues for the current term or have contributed to the Parliamentary fund a sum equivalent to the amount of dues, shall be entitled to representation, and the basis of representation shall be as follows: One delegate for every fifteen members in good standing, provided, however, that in the country districts where the number of fifty members cannot be easily reached any number from twenty-five to fifty shall be entitled to one delegate. As the time is short let our action be prompt and effective. Let us make this convention a credit to our race and a message of fresh hope, courage and support to our kindred in Ireland in their desperate struggle against oppression. PATRICK EGAN, President, CHAS. O'REILLY, Treasurer, ROGER WALSH, Secretary.

THE SO-CALLED REVELATIONS.

So the Rev. John Borland, of Okauchic, is at the bottom of the so-called revelations concerning the management of the St. Roch's Hospital. It was on his earnest and interested solicitations that the Daily Witness undertook to dish up a stinking mess of "horrors" to its readers. It was quite in keeping with the record of both the Rev. J. Borland and the Witness, who worked so harmoniously together in stirring up the bad blood and inflaming the passions of the red man, to try and create a similar state of feeling in this community of white men. But we imagine that this his-

THE FARM.

Bowls, during moulting, require more attention than during this time of drain upon the system.

There are few fowls more prolific than geese, and where there is a good water supply of any kind no fowls will prove more prolific.

Put four pounds of veal or two chickens in a pot, cover with water, stew slowly until the meat drops from the bones, then take out and chop it.

CHICKEN AND DUCHESSE. Prepare and roast a pair of chickens. Mean time boil one quart of potatoes for mashing.

CHICKEN SALAD. Take some tender pullets, fry them in the sweeten or roast them. When cold cut them up, skinning and trimming them neatly.

MAKING CHEDDAR CHEESE. The process employed by Mr. Harris, an American, in making Cheddar cheese, at the Highland and Agricultural Society's show at Aberdeen, Scotland, is thus described.

CHICKEN FONDUE. Some cold chicken, veal or turkey minced fine; one cupful bread crumbs, bakers' toast is best; one cupful boiling milk, one table spoonful butter, one slice cold boiled ham.

ATTACK ON DE FREYNET. Paris, Oct. 29.—Considerable excitement was caused to-day by an attempt to assassinate M. de Freynet, French minister of foreign affairs.

AGRICULTURE. A VICTORY SCORED.—Every time when Hagar's Yellow Oil is used for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Aches and Pains, Sore Throat or Deadness, Frost Bites or Burns, a certain victory is the result.

CONSTITUTION. This evil habit neglected, brings a multitude of miseries, and is the source of much illness. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Constipation by toning and regulating the Bowels to a natural action.

NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgative, acting on the stomach, liver and bowels, removing all obstructions.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, was afflicted with Tape Worm, 8 feet of which was removed by one bottle of Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

MAGIC LANTERNS. For all eye troubles, all grades. Views illustrated by magic lanterns. Also for the purpose of giving lectures on the various subjects of the Bible, and the life of Christ.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY.

The value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in the protection it affords from the dangers of pulmonary disorders, cannot be over-estimated. Mr. C. K. Phillips, Pittsburg, Pa., writes: "About three years ago I had severe Laryngitis, which resulted in chronic hoarseness."

E. M. Sargent, 41 Andover st., Lowell, Mass., says: "I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral about the year 1842, as a family medicine, for Coughs and Colds, and have always kept it in my house since that time."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has cured a Cough in a few doses. It always relieves irritation of the lungs or throat, and arrests the tendency to inflammation. It strikes at the foundation of all Pulmonary diseases, is without a rival as an expectorant, and is a sure cure for the most obstinate Coughs and Colds.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., (Analytical Chemists), Lowell, Mass. For sale by all Druggists.

THE HOME.

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MAGIC LANTERNS. For all eye troubles, all grades. Views illustrated by magic lanterns. Also for the purpose of giving lectures on the various subjects of the Bible, and the life of Christ.

A LONG IMPRISONMENT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—A report was heard today by Judge O'Brien of the Superior Court upon the question as to whether A. R. Macdonald, a subject of Great Britain, who has been nearly seven years in Ludlow street jail, should be released and allowed to defend the suit upon which he was incarcerated.

The humane Mr. Brown has commenced a crusade against putting red hot iron on brass feet.



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carries off gradually without weakening the system all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluctuating of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

WAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Cureative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Active they would be almost useless to those who suffer from indigestion and constipation, but those who take them find relief, and those who do not try them will find these little pills relieve all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure the headache.

AT THE ONLY TRAVELING DEPOT IN CHICAGO TO DENVER, ELDER by way of Omaha, Pacific Junction, St. Joseph, Atchison or Kansas City.

THE LINES SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOVT TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL. BANGOR AND DENVER. THE ONLY LINE WITH ITS OWN TRACK FROM CHICAGO TO DENVER.

CHICAGO AND DENVER. CHICAGO AND ST. JOSEPH. CHICAGO AND ATCHISON. CHICAGO AND KANSAS CITY. CHICAGO AND OMAHA. CHICAGO AND PACIFIC JUNCTION. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

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ALLAN LINE.



1885—Summer Arrangements—1885. This Company's Lines are composed of the following: double-ended, clipper-built iron steamships. They are fitted with the latest machinery, and are unsurpassed for speed and comfort.

Table listing ship names, destinations, and departure dates for the Allan Line. Includes ships like the 'Parliament', 'Caledonia', 'Scythia', etc., with routes to London, Liverpool, and other ports.

THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE being only five days between London and New York.

FROM QUEBEC. The Steamers of the Liverpool, London and Western Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool every Wednesday, and from Quebec every Saturday.

FROM HALIFAX. The Steamers of the Liverpool, London and Western Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool every Wednesday, and from Halifax every Saturday.

FROM BOSTON. The Steamers of the Liverpool, London and Western Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool every Wednesday, and from Boston every Saturday.

NOTICE. Gilbert Colburn, Rice Merchant, of Montreal, has this day been sued by the wife of Philip Dore, for separation of property, before the Superior Court at Montreal.

THE BEST AKIE BOOT AND COLLAR PADS made of zinc and leather. Try them. [11-7-cow]

WANTED. A man wanted in his locality. Responsible. References. Exchange. GAY & BROS., 112 Barclay St., N.Y.

BUCKETE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast Iron and Brass Goods. Catalogue sent free.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast Iron and Brass Goods. Catalogue sent free.

NEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS" by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evidence of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll.

WITH \$5 YOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE Ducal Brunswick Government Bond.

These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums three times yearly. Every bond is entitled to THREE DRAWINGS ANNUALLY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO. 160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Marie Ann Simpkins, wife of David Philip Ferguson, vs. James Gower, heir of the Parish of St. Joseph of the Pointe Claire, District of Montreal.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Remedy is the only one that cures all the diseases of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. The Sovereign and Healing Properties Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.

FARM FOR SALE. 300 acres (90 of which are under cultivation), 5 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Grit Mills.

A Beautiful Present for a Lady. We will send a BEAUTIFUL CASKET containing 110 Needles and our MONTHLY CATALOGUE FREE FOR 25 CENTS.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast Iron and Brass Goods. Catalogue sent free.

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CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

Tickets only 55. Shares in proportion. L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

It is our duty to certify that we supervise the drawings for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly. A FORTUNE OF \$75,000 DRAWN EVERY CLASS IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1885.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each, Prizes in Proportion. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

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THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

Continued from Second Page.

At the time when the Home Rule movement was in its dawn, this election and the election of Mr. Mitchell-Henry were hailed with jubilation as proof of the amount of vitality in the country. The election of Mr. J. M. Martin for Meath and of Mr. Butt as a member for Limerick, gave fresh impetus to the Home Rule movement which now began to be regarded with equal enthusiasm in Ireland and indignation in England. The demand of the Home Rule party was not a very appalling one. It was clear and simple enough. It did not, indeed, plead for the restoration of the Parliament, for the restoration of a Parliament which practically ignored the rights of Catholics in a Catholic country was hardly likely to appeal even to the moderate politicians who first began the Home Rule agitation. What they asked was a separate Government for Ireland, on the principle which regulated the alliance between the United States of America. The proposed Irish Parliament in College Green would have borne the same relation to the Parliament at Westminster that the Legislature and Senate of every American State bear to the head authority of the Congress in the Capitol at Washington. All that related to local business it was proposed to delegate to the Irish Assembly; all questions of imperial policy were still to be left to the Imperial Government. There was nothing very startling, very daringly innovating in this scheme. In most of the dependencies of Great Britain, Home Rule systems of some kind were already established. In Canada, in the Australian colonies, the principle might be seen at work upon a large scale; upon a small scale it was to be studied nearer home in the neighboring Isle of Man. One of the chief objections raised to the new proposal by those who thought it worth while to raise any objections at all was that it would be practically impossible to decide the border line between local affairs and Imperial affairs. The answer to this is, of course, that what has not been found impossible, or indeed exceedingly difficult, in the case of the American Republic and its component States, or in the case of England and her American and Australasian Colonies, need not be found to present insuperable difficulties in the case of Great Britain and Ireland. Yet this demand, modest as it was, aroused the wildest indignation and the most vigorous opposition in England. English journalists and politicians alike misook the importance of the movement. They cried out almost unanimously that England would never listen to such a demand. That it was no use making it, as it would never be entertained or even investigated. This attitude of uncompromising refusal only served to give further strength to the Home Rule party. "If the Home Rule theory," says Mr. Lecky, "brings with it the most embarrassing to English statesmen, it is at least a theory which is within the limits of the constitution, which is supported by means that are perfectly loyal, legitimate, and which, like every other theory, must be discussed and judged upon its merits." This was exactly what English statesmen and politicians sternly refused to do in the early years of the decade of 1870. They would have none of the Home Rule theory. They would not admit that it could possibly come within the limits of a constitutional question. "Home Rule never could and never shall be granted, so what is the use of asking it?" they said. This was the temper in which Home Rule was at first received in and out of Parliament. Even much later politicians, who piqued themselves on being practical, and who had been gradually forced to consider the possibility, if not the necessity of some scheme of Local Government for Ireland, still strove to fight off the consideration of the question by saying, "What is the use of discussing the question of Home Rule until you have supported it, present us with clear and definite plans for our consideration?" This form of argument was hardly less unreasonable than the other form of uncompromising antagonism. The supporters of Home Rule very fairly answered, "We maintain the necessity for establishing a system of local government in Ireland that cannot be done without the Government; till, therefore, the Government is willing to admit that Home Rule is a question to be entertained at all, it is no use bringing forward any particular plans; when it was once admitted that some system of Home Rule must be established in Ireland, then will be the time for bringing forward legislative schemes and plans, and out of the multiplicity of ideas and suggestions creating a complete and cohesive whole." The principle of Home Rule obtains in every State in the American Union, though the plan of Home Rule in each particular State is widely different. The principle of Home Rule obtains in every great colony of the Crown, but the plan pursued by each colony is of a very different kind. When the people of the two countries have agreed together to allow Ireland to manage for herself her own local affairs, it will be very easy to bring forward some scheme exactly deciding the form which the conceded Home Rule is to take. But to bring forward the completed scheme before a common basis of negotiation is established, would be more the duty of a new Adam Sieves, with a new "theory of irregular verbs" than of a practical and serious politician.

FERDINAND WARD SENTENCED TO TEN YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Ferdinand Ward, smiling and perfectly self-possessed, came into the crowded court room this morning to receive the sentence of the law for one of the many crimes which he had committed in the world of finance. The sheriff and warden of the Ludlow street jail accompanied him. Throwing off his coat, he bowed and shook hands with his counsel. After the court had assembled Ward's counsel moved that judgment be arrested. When he had finished the district attorney moved that Ward be sentenced. Ward rose and stood in front of the bar by the side of his counsel. His face was pale but firm. "Ward, you have been convicted by an intelligent and conscientious jury of a crime of which you have been charged," began the judge, directing his gaze on the prisoner. "You have certainly had a fair and impartial trial. The jurors were most carefully selected and came to the trial of your case with unprejudiced minds. The court guarded all your rights and privileges from infringement to the best of his ability. You were convicted because you had no defence. You offered no defence to the facts. It is only a matter of conjecture why so intelligent a jury should have taken so long a time to decide your case. If your case had been that of a person wholly unknown, the jury needed not to have left their seats. On the contrary your case had the benefit of more than the usual careful consideration. You have been most ably defended by your counsel, and an address as brilliant and scholarly as any ever heard in this court was made in your defence. You were not convicted on popularity. The jury probably delayed its verdict because they were afraid that in some way they might be accused of being influenced by popular clamor, which tended to make that conviction doubtful. I have nothing to say to you in the way of a homily, because I think it would be wholly useless. You have shown yourself to be wholly in different throughout the trial of the charge brought against you. You seem to experience no remorse whatever over the ruin and sorrow which you have brought to hundreds of people in this country. You have done more to unsettle public confidence in moneyed institutions than any other man of this generation, and yet through the entire trial you have shown yourself to be wholly unrepentant for the sins you have committed. This being the fact, I most simply content myself with pronouncing the sentence of the court, which is that you shall be confined in the State prison at hard labor for the period of ten years." Not a muscle of the prisoner's face changed while these scathing remarks were made. He bowed his head but did not tremble or show any evidence of feeling. Ward was quietly surrounded by his friends. He put on his overcoat, took his hat and left the court room accompanied by his keepers. Ward was taken to Sing Sing on the half past two o'clock train.

AN IRISH LOPELANT.

DUBLIN, Nov. 2.—A brilliant barrister of Munster has dropped with the weight of a wealthy member of the House of Commons. She is the daughter of a Tory Peer, and the mother of four children. It is believed the couple were satisfied for America.

WAR ON THE CHINESE.

A MOVEMENT TO DRIVE THEM OUT OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

TACOMA, W.T., Oct. 28.—The Tacoma Chamber of Commerce has called the attention of the government to the fact that Chinese are entering the country from British Columbia, and asks that the frontier be better guarded. It is certain that the boundary is very inefficiently protected. The Whatcom Reveille says 200 Chinamen have crossed within six weeks near Blaine, and it is believed that considerable opium came with them. British Columbia is even more strongly opposed to the Chinese than we are. The uneasy feeling here is intensified by the fact that there are thousands of Chinese in British Columbia who will soon be out of work because of the completion of the Canadian Pacific railroad. Three fourths of them, it is believed, will be on this side of the line in violation of law within two months.

A schooner load of twenty Chinese who were being smuggled across from Victoria found themselves in a strange dilemma the other day. The master of the vessel landed the Chinamen in the night on an island in the Sound instead of on the American shore, as he had been paid to do. Two days later their signals attracted a steamer, which took off the half-starved crowd to Victoria. Here the British officers demanded the colonial head tax of \$50 each. The Chinamen didn't have it, and so were taken back to the United States, where they were of course forbidden to land. The captain who had mercifully picked them up seemed doomed to have them as permanent passengers, but our authorities finally took the whole crowd in the penitentiary to await the action of the courts. The Labor Congress at Seattle on Sept. 25 adopted some remarkable resolution, of which the following is a part: It is our firm resolution to rid our Territory, and, if possible, the United States, of the presence of Chinese slave labor. To accomplish this end we ask all citizens to immediately discharge all Chinese in their employ. Resolved, That on the return of the delegates to their respective localities, they call mass meetings to be held on October 3rd for the purpose of appointing committees to notify the Chinese to leave on or before November 1. At Seattle, threats of burning buildings in which Chinese are employed, and of destroying the Chinese quarter, have caused the formation of a committee of safety which numbers 700 members. The press of the territory almost unanimously in support of the movement to get rid of the Chinese. The Oregonian of Portland stands alone in opposition. It asks: What do the organs of the movement propose? To drive the Chinese out of the country? How are you going to do it? They will not go either upon your request or command. What then? There is but one further logical result, namely, violence and massacre. The Chinese are leaving all the smaller towns and mines "by request," and are congregating in Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. No Chinese have been killed since the public meetings began, but the threats, together with the news from Wyoming, which is known to the smallest detail at every Chinese camp on the coast, have created something like a panic. One railroad, three large saw mills, three coal mines, and a number of smaller companies have discharged their Chinese help, and other companies are following their example.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

Previously acknowledged \$569 25 COLLECTED BY E. SLATTERY, GREEN, CO. PONTIAC. Lawrence Slattery \$1 00 Edward Caslin 1 00 William Jennings 1 00 Patrick Masterson 1 00 George Morris 1 00 Michael Downey 1 00 John Shea 1 00 Patrick Gavin 1 00 Right McCool 1 00 John Donnelly 1 00 James O'Sullivan 1 00 Michael Hayes 1 00 Christopher McCool 1 00 Pierce Coppello 1 00 Mathias Keen 1 00 Martin Borjia 1 00 Patrick Davis 3 00

FROM THE IRISHMEN OF GREEN.

Walter Burke \$2 00 Mrs. Crankshaw 1 00 B. Tansey 5 00

FOR THE SAME LIBERTIES WE ENJOY.

B. McGurran \$1 00 W. Burns 1 00 John Lunny 2 00 Templemore 5 00 Irish Boy 1 00 Owen McGarvey 1 00 P. Slaven, Napanee 5 00 Martin O'Loughman 5 00 T. Logan 25 00 J. C. Conroy 5 00

J. E. Lane, Esq., Secretary Irish National League, Montreal.

Dear Sir,—I herewith enclose sixteen (\$16.00) dollars as a subscrip't from the Irishmen of Sheen to the Irish Parliamentary Fund. We, as Irishmen, wish the cause in which our countrymen are engaged all manner of success, and fervently pray that the hour is close at hand when so much wronged country shall again frame her own laws in her own parliament.

THE NUDE IN DRAMATIC ART.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—William J. Gilmore, proprietor of the new Central Theatre, was this morning arraigned before Judge Biddell on a charge of obscene libel preferred by Josiah Leeds. The charge was based upon the exhibition of a picture representing characters in the spectacular production of "The Seven Ravens," which it advertised to be performed at the theatre some time ago. It was hung up on the outside of the theatre. The question was left by the Court to the jury to determine from the picture itself whether it was charged an indecent publication. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty. Counsel for Mr. Gilmore said that the picture was no worse than similar ones exhibited in front of other theatres where there was a ballet. The Judge said it was time to put a stop to this sort of thing. The whole object was to get people into the place to see nude women. He did not, however, think that Mr. Gilmore, as a single exception, ought to be made, as an example of the application of counsel for the defendant sentence was postponed for a day or two and Mr. Gilmore was permitted to renew his bail. Subsequently it was agreed that the defendant should receive his sentence to day, and the Judge fined him \$100.

FLAX SPINNERS COMING TO AMERICA.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The depression in the flax spinning trade in England is very great. The great mills engaged in this industry in Leeds, which employ 2,000 operatives, are threatened with closure on account of the depression, which has also decided a great number of the English capitalists engaged in that line in Great Britain and transfer them to the United States. The capitalists state that their reason for doing this is to secure the benefits of the protection afforded their business by the American tariff laws.

SMALLPOX SCARE IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 2.—The continued existence of smallpox in the city causes the health department and physicians grave alarm. Cases are isolated, but medical authorities agree that there is great danger of the disease becoming epidemic.

HORSE MARKET.

There has been no particular change in the local horse market during the past week. Animals of a first class kind are rare and it is almost impossible to purchase them at any price. There are a few good working horses offered, but as yet they have met with no demand. Mr. Maguire, of College street, sold a few since Saturday last, but his sales were insufficient to put any live into the market.

THE GERMAN REJOHATAG WILL MEET ON NOVEMBER 19.

The German Rejohtag will meet on November 19. Great snowstorms have occurred in Galicia, blocking up the railways. One ton of dumbbells has just been ordered for the Ann Arbor students. The French Chamber of Deputies has been summoned to meet November 10. Entire families are fleeing from Salt Lake City, being driven out by diphtheria. Count Von Munster, the new German ambassador to France, has arrived at Paris. The latest suggestion to prevent hair falling out after sickness is sage tea applied to the scalp. An eagle in Central Park, New York, picks up a log of wood weighing 90 pounds and flies round with it. All the fortresses of Havana have been connected by telegraph with the palace of the Government. A dying man in Massachusetts directs that his body is to be burned and used as a fertilizer on his farm. Dr. Estachy has been sentenced to eight years' servitude for sending poisoned poultry to a rival doctor. A number of colored men at Annapolis have organized an oyster packing company—the first in the state. Terrapin soup, as concocted in Washington, consists of real and cold duck, with a deft use of spices that deceives even epicures. A deputation from Kentrow yesterday waited on the Minister of Customs to recommend the establishment of a customs office at that place. In Paris gas is produced from water by passing a stream over glowing coals. Gas thus produced is said to be better than ordinary coal gas. A Philadelphia hatter says that the trade mark showing that the hat has been manufactured by union labor is doing its work thoroughly. A mystery as to the cause of the death of a Frenchman was solved at the autopsy by the finding of a lemon seed lodged in his intestines. Icelandic women have for ages voted in church affairs. The custom is kept up by the Icelanders who have come to this country and settled in Dakota. In the recent Prussian elections the Liberals gained six seats from the Radicals, and the Poles lost two seats in Posen. The Democrats were defeated in Frankfurt. The score of winning mounts for English jockeys for this year now stands: Archer, 205; C. Wood, 125; G. Barrett, 87; Watts, 68; Giles, 67; F. Barrett, 66. Zimmersman & Wels, bankers, of Liban, have liquidated. Benjamin Redlich, of Brunns, has stopped payment. The Anglo-Austrian bank is a large loser of the failure. James Adams, of Annot, Pa., last week played six games of checkers at one time, blindfolded, with six good players, at Elmira, N. Y., winning four and two drawn. The number of co-operative societies registered in Great Britain is 1,044, with a membership of 677,910 and a capital of about \$32,000,000. In Germany there are 3,688 societies and 267,000 members. Two young men of Confluence, Pa., one day last week made a wager as to which of them could "suck" the most eggs. One of them disposed of forty and the other forty-one. This breaks the record. In a pack of cards with which two Chinamen had been playing poker at Stockton, recently, were found five aces, eight kings, six sixes, and so on, showing that the Mongolians understand the intricacies of the game. A French physician has found means of restoring the life-like expression of the eyes of persons killed by violence. It applies a few drops of glycerine and water to the corner. This is a great discovery of great importance in medical jurisprudence. This is the way in which milking is done on the Island of Jersey: Tall buckets, narrowed near the top, with wided mouths, are used. A linen cloth is tied over the top, then a smooth sea shell is pushed down in the depression to receive the milk. The shell prevents the wearing of the cloth by the streams of milk, and at the same time serves as a strainer. Lillian Light, of Hayneville, Miss., a child of eight years, has displayed a remarkable talent for modeling. When only five or six years old she began to make figures of clay, and now she has a large collection of mud oats, hogs, dogs, cows, horses, and men. The figures are declared to be not childish imitations, but remarkably accurate likenesses. Her great piece represents a negro praying, and is said to be very clever. A man who believes in and strictly adheres to the adage, "Mind your own business," is employed in the New York Custom House. During the long illness of his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, he carefully refrained from letting any of his fellow employees know that anything was wrong at home, and when she died he had to lay off a day to attend the funeral, he announced the fact by leaving a note to this effect on his desk: "Gone to Auburn on business."

THE CHEESE MARKET.

The cheese market has opened the week in a dull and inactive state, and there is hardly any disposition to do business, which naturally leaves values nominally as before. Appearance favor a quiet week, and no radical change is anticipated. We quote:—Finest September 9c to 10c; fine to fine 8c to 9c; and lower grades 5c to 7c. At this date last year quotations were September and October 1 1/2 to 1 1/4.

THE BUTTER MARKET.

The market remains dull and inactive in consequence of the bad weather, which restricted the local trade. For jobbing selections our quotations are exceeded:—Creamery, choice.....22 @ 23 Creamery, fair to good.....20 — 21 Township, first.....19 — 20 Townships, fair to good.....15 — 18 Morrisburg.....14 — 19 Brockville.....14 — 19 Western.....12 — 15

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

There has been a large demand for general goods, more so than ever, on account of the slackness of business in Montreal, the result of the smallpox. This will last for no length of time, however. Payments are reported fair. ROOTS AND SHOES.—Since the season for country fairs has come to a close country boot and shoe men report a marked improvement in business. November is expected to turn out well for the wholesalers. Remittances are not as good as desired. GRAIN, Wheat.—Prices of wheat are just about a cent higher all round than a week ago. Sales continue to be made mainly on local milling account. We quote No 1 fall, 87c to 88c; No 2, 85c to 86c; No 3, 83c to 84c. No 1 spring, 89c to 90c; No 2, 87c to 88c; No 3, 84c to 85c. Barley is moving in considerable quantities, but the price of lower grades is declining. We quote No 1, 81c to 82c; No 2, 73c to 74c; No 3 extra, 66c to 67c; and No 3, 56c to 57c. New oats have sold on track at 32c; old at 34c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts of dressed hogs have increased somewhat and the market is perceptibly lower. New long clear is changing hands at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Ham 12c, rolls 9 1/2 to 10c. Eggs are hard to get and are in demand, 20c to 21c is the figure. Job lots of cheese command 9 to 9 1/2.

WOOL.—American buyers have been purchasing large quantities of Canadian fleece lately, this has had a marked effect on the price, which has advanced fully 10c. Felled wools, in sympathy with the advance in fleece, are firmer, and 18c to 19c for combing is now the range.

TO DISTANT FRIENDS.

It is important that parties outside of Montreal should know that the two central wards of the city are the only ones in which the principal wholesale trade of the city is carried on. The principal wholesale trade of the city is carried on in the central wards, as the city of Health Officers prove. These wards take in the largest retail houses, so that parties can visit Montreal for shopping purposes with perfect safety. S. CARSLLEY.

TORONTO vs MONTREAL.

The following two price lists of Wm. & John Malt, which are printed and published to suit retail trade, speak for themselves. They discriminate the Montreal market from Toronto. This discrimination is made about one per cent, just the same as to Montreal is made in the Toronto list, where the same goods are sold from the Toronto list.

THE LISTS.

Ontario Montreal Price Price
1 1/2 x 24 inches.....5.00 5.00
1 1/2 x 24 inches.....5.00 5.00
2 1/2 x 36 inches.....4.00 4.00
2 1/2 x 36 inches.....4.00 4.00
3 1/2 x 48 inches.....5.00 5.00
3 1/2 x 48 inches.....5.00 5.00
We sell at the Ontario prices with a special discount to parties buying more than our usual share. S. CARSLLEY.

NEX WEEK.

Special sale of Best Comfortors next week at S. CARSLLEY. SIXTY-FIVE CENTS. Good, large, heavy Bed Comfortors, only 65c. Common qualities still lower. S. CARSLLEY.

BLANKETS.

Come for good and cheap Blankets to S. CARSLLEY. S. CARSLLEY'S PRICES. Good quality Canadian Grey Flannel, 27 inches wide, suitable for Men's shirts, Children's Underwear, or Ladies' Undershirts; price 15c per yard. Warranted equal to regular goods usually sold at 15c to 20c, or the money returned. One price only, 15c. A CRETONNE BAGGING. To be offered to-morrow: A large bag of Cretonne, 60 inches wide and 100 inches long, warranted equal to what is to be had elsewhere, only 15c; price only 13c. Common Cretonne, only 12c. S. CARSLLEY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775 and 1777. NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL.

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S NATIONAL LOTTERY OF COLONIZATION.

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE PROVISIONAL ACT, QUEBEC 22 VICT. CAP. 36. VALUE OF LOTS: First Series - - - \$50,000.00 HIGHEST LOT - - - \$10,000.00 Second Series - - - \$10,000.00 HIGHEST LOT - - - \$2,500.00 THE FOURTH DRAWING Will take place at the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial, (Opposite the Montreal Seminary.) Wednesday, 10 & 11 February, 1886, at 2 p.m. SECURE TICKETS AT ONCE! PRICES: First Series.....\$1.00 Second Series......25 The official list of prize-winning numbers will be forwarded after the 16th February to all applicants on receipt of a 30c stamp. Send 5 cent stamps for mailing and forwarding the tickets asked for. (50 cents United States.) To obtain tickets, apply personally, or by letter (registered) addressed to the Secretary, S. E. LEPREVRE, No. 11 St. James Street, Montreal. Oct. 30.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

(N. 1121) D. M. Marie V. J. Haller, of Montreal, vs. Joseph P. G. Martin, of the same place. His Honor, the Chief Justice, has this day, in the said action for separation, ordered that the said Plaintiff's Attorney, Messrs. 407, 409, 411 & 413 St. James Street, Montreal, be appointed Receiver of the said Plaintiff's property, and that he do forthwith take possession of the same. 24th October, 1885. 13-2

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts of livestock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk Railway:—Cattle. Sheep. Calves. Hogs. Week ended Oct. 31.....2 080 783 12 714 Prev. week.....1 722 1 693 14 445 Since May 1.....62 417 45 860 4 577 10 370 The cattle trade has been quiet although receipts have been larger. Export cattle sold at 4c to 4 1/2c per lb. Live weight, against 4 1/2c to 5c at this date last year. Sheep remain dull but steady at 3c, while 3 1/2c to 4c was paid at this time last year. Butchers' cattle were in light supply and firmer under a fair demand at 3c to 3 1/2c. Live hogs were more plentiful and lower at 4c to 4 1/2c per lb.

MARRIED.

MULLARKY—DANABER.—In this city, on October 27th, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Simon Loneragan, Thos. F. Mullarky, 1st Annie, eldest daughter of Michael Danaber.

DIED.

McGARRITY.—In this city, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., Patrick McGarrity, aged 49 years, MORNING.—On the 31st instant, Amelia Morning, aged 14 years. RYAN.—At the Hotel Ryan, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., Patrick Ryan, aged 68 years. RUSSEL.—At Levis, on the 23rd instant, Catherine Morrison, aged 72 years, widow of the late W. G. Russel, ship builder, Levis. CRAIG.—In this city, on the 31st, of inflammation of the brain, John Thomas, aged 2 years 4 months and 26 days, son of Henry Craig. KINSELLA.—In this city, on the 29th inst., William, aged 18 years, son of Michael KinSELLA, formerly of St. Columba, N. B.

WARREN.

WARREN.—In this city, Oct. 29th, at her late residence, No. 57 St. John street, Mary Kennedy, aged 88 years, widow of the late John Warren, County Westford, Ireland.

WRENOLD.

WRENOLD.—In Three Rivers, on the 30th October, John Horton, aged four years, son of Thomas A. Reynolds, Esq., of the Hudson Bay Company, St. Maurice, Que.

LONG.

LONG.—In Quebec, on the 23rd instant, Elizabeth Alberta (Miss) Long, the oldest daughter of the late Captain Wm. Long, of Bristol, Eng., and widow of W. S. Simpson, of Quebec.