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

JOS. JOSEPH LYNCH, 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.

"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.

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.

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."

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 Tradition, and the Bishop who ordains places the paten and chalice with the bread and wine in the hands of the young priest

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 and 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.

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.

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 Fathers and Hail Marys 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 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 into heaven, how much more a cup of celestial 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." says St. Alphonsus, who succor the souls in Purgatory, will be accorded 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.

JOHN JOSEPH, Archbishop of Toronto, Given at St. Michael's Palace, 25th day of October, 1885.

By order of His Grace the Archbishop.

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 by voting to be a safeguard against crime. 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. It is a subtle and insidious system of education which subvert religious and secular schools alike." The manifesto is considered to mean that the Catholics should vote for the Tory candidates in the coming general elections.

GLADSTONE ON 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 Salisbury 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 at other places, outside the meetings for which he is announced. The Queen's determination to remain at Balmoral until two days 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 WOULD, 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 Sheilman in opposition to Whig, Tory, or Radical, to Sheilman 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 "Sheilman" is the Arabic for Sarai, 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 dredge No. 4, of the Atlantic Dredging Company, of Brooklyn, N.Y. The dredge 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 dredge 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 dredge and heard a voice, but could not distinguish the words. A minute later he heard an explosion on the dredge and saw fire and smoke and steam. The dredge 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 dredge, her crew, or the water tank could be found. After searching in the vicinity for half an hour the tug needed for the dredge, 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 dredge, but nothing could be found, not even a floating piece of the dredge. The tug returned to port this evening. The names of the men on the ill-fated craft are not fully known. When the dredge left Providence a large Newfoundland dog was on board. To-night two young men at Race Point, 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 dredge went down to where the dog landed is twelve miles.

REMOVING AN OFFENSIVE PARTISAN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Postmaster Parker of Berlin, Maryland county, Md., is a real old-fashioned stalwart Black Republican. He is the most zealous, rancorous, and noisy 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 Republicanism, 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 SOALS.

The Pope has two kinds of soals. The first, used in apostolic briefs, private letters, etc., is called the fisherman's flag. 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.

A young clothing clerk of Springfield, Mrs., 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.

PROVING GLADSTONE A LIAR.

AT THE THEATRE WHEN GENERAL GORDON WAS KILLED.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Sir Frederick George Minter 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 KALNOVY'S VIEWS THEREON—FAILURE OF THE CONFERENCE EXPECTED—PRINCE ALEXANDER'S OPINION.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.—Count Kalnovy, 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 recognized the Bulgarian union made its position a negative one. Therefore no official steps had been taken to territorially compromise other states. Count Kalnovy 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 its 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 Serbian 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 approve 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 Kalnovy 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.

APPOINTING AN UNCOMPROMISING ORATOR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Postmaster Parker of Berlin, Maryland county, Md., is a real old-fashioned stalwart Black Republican. He is the most zealous, rancorous, and noisy 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 Republicanism, 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.

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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.

DUBLIN, 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 carnival will be submitted at a meeting of stockholders to be held to-night and work commenced at the earliest moment practicable.

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. Rack-renting and evictions flourished, and for a time it seemed as if the landlord party were to have it all their own way, and as if the national aspirations had been flung back for a generation. Just, however, when things were looking their blackest there came a gleam of hope. A movement was inaugurated which was destined to develop into something very much more powerful than its early founders ever dreamed of or desired; which was destined after fifteen years of varying and stormy fortunes to cause the overthrow of an English Ministry, and to bring the Irish demand for National Independence very definitely into what English statesmen are fond of terming the field of practical politics. In the May of 1870 a meeting was held in an hotel in Dublin, which was attended by representatives of almost all classes of society, and of almost all phases of political and religious opinion. The majority, however, was composed of Protestant Conservatives. The meeting was summoned to consider the political condition of Ireland and to debate the question as to what ought to be done to advance her interests.

The presence at that meeting of so large a body of Protestant Conservatives is not difficult of explanation. The Irish Protestants were inspired at that time with mingled feelings of alarm, and hatred, of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Gladstone's recent policy. The disestablishment of what was called the Irish Church had that fierce irritation which men always feel when they have been suddenly deprived of rights and privileges over a foreign population. Some of the Irish Protestants, therefore, who attend that meeting in Dublin in the May of 1870 were animated chiefly by a dislike and dread of Mr. Gladstone, and by the gradually dawning conviction that, on the whole, they might do a little better at the hands of the Irish people themselves than at the hands of their oppressors across St. George's Channel. Others were, however, men not in one sense of the term Nationalists, who saw more clearly the English statesmen could or would give them one of the deepest, truest, and most efficient political foresight to perceive that no measures of disestablishment, no small concessions here and small ameliorations there would in any degree satisfy the aspirations of the Irish people. It was not all these reasons that the Irish people were acting for, but the just demand to be allowed to have their own affairs administered by their own people.

Some, therefore, of those who attended the meeting were prepared to meet the Irish demand half way. They saw there were only two alternatives before the English Government—either to concede to Ireland some measure of self-administration, or to keep on forever struggling at greater or less intervals with active or intermittent rebellion. Of the two alternatives they preferred for their own peace, and for the peace of the country, that the principle of self government should be conceded. There were others at the meeting of more advanced views—Fenians and friends of Fenians—who recognized the need for the time any requirement of their rights by a strong hand was out of the question, and who were, therefore, prepared to go in with a constitutional movement, and strive to attain some measure of national independence. There was a man present at the meeting—a man of distinction and of a rare ability, that at times seemed almost akin to genius—who was fated to be for a season the leader of the new movement. Mr. Isaac Butt was at that time a man of fifty-five years of age, whose life had been devoted to law and politics, and occasionally to literature. He had been his political career as a strong opponent of Nationalism, and had been chosen by the Irish Protestant Conservatives to fight their fight and plead their cause for them against O'Connell himself, in days when O'Connell was the watchword of the National party. O'Connell at the end of a debate had prophesied that the time would come when his eloquent young opponent would be found "in the ranks of the Irish people," and the prophecy of O'Connell had come to pass. Mr. Butt, in course of time, found himself the legal and political champion of Irish Nationalism. He was a lawyer of the greatest skill and subtlety—a skill and subtlety worthy of Daniel O'Connell himself; and at the time of the meeting at Dublin, and for many years previously, he was practically without a rival at the Irish bar. In 1849 he had played a prominent part in the defence of Smith O'Brien and Thomas Francis Meagher at Coleraine; and at the time of the Fenian rising he defended many of the most conspicuous of the political prisoners.

He became as years went on more and more of a Nationalist, and less and less of an adherent of the Conservative party. The Conservatives, with that unwisdom which at times characterizes them in their dealings with their adherents, had somewhat neglected Isaac Butt. The Conservative party had always an innate distrust of brilliant men—even when the brilliant men belong to their own country, and rise from their own ranks. All the successes that the Conservative party have achieved in modern times have been due to the cat's paw and genius of one or two brilliant men whom the Conservative party as a whole has at first warmly mistrusted and disliked, and only acquired in the end with reluctant resignation to the inevitable. The steady-going Conservative chiefs, as a rule, like steady-going followers. They have a vague dread of abilities of the kind which they characterize as showy; and when they avail themselves of such abilities they are seldom grateful for the services that have been

rendered them. The Conservative leaders somewhat unwisely neglected Mr. Butt. One Conservative leader, however than his fellow, in, at least, appreciating the services of Mr. Butt, recommended the party, in a letter to a colleague, "to buy Butt." This cynical piece of advice showed that the writer understood the value of Mr. Butt's talents; but it quite showed also that the writer did not quite understand Mr. Butt's character. Mr. Butt was by no means the Englishman's ideal of a hard-headed man of business. He was not always very wise in the way in which he ordered his own personal affairs. He was often enough in difficulties, which are very embarrassing to a politician, and perhaps still more embarrassing to a politician's friends. But he was emphatically not a man to be bought, and the cynical Conservative counsellor seemed to think he was. His political record is wholly free from such a suspicion. In any case, the Conservative party made no attempt to buy Butt, in which they were wise, and made no attempt to conciliate him, in which they were foolish. He gradually dropped away from his alliance with them; he disappeared from political life altogether for a time, and when he came to the front again he came as the inaugurator of a new departure in Irish politics, as a leader of the Home Rule movement.

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," and the resolution was carried unanimously. 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 of no small importance.

To give a short 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 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 America, and could spare but few regular troops for 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. Criticizing it 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 Rev. Father Guilanelli who had been charged to present to His Majesty the Pontifical letter, 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.

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 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 dominions 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 full 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 involuntarily 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. Sage'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 with King as 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 Greengrub, 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."

None genuine without a bunch of green lips on the white label. Beware all 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.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 12.45 p.m.—Ward was found guilty of larceny in the first degree.

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 rabbit inoculated with the fragment of a brain taken from the spine of a rabid dog. The incubation of the poison occupied fifteen days, as soon as the first rabbit inoculated was dead a portion from its spinal marrow was in turn injected 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.

THE 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 by 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.

THE CASE.

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, 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.

A shepherd boy named Judith, aged sixteen, has now been a week under treatment. Dr. Pasteur is confident of curing him.

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 incubation 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 issued 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.

DISCOMFORT AFTER EATING, a feeling of weight at the stomach—often painful—gawking, 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. Rash. Thousands are annually slaughtered in the streets of New York.

THE ARMSTRONG CASE.

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

A BISHOP'S OPINION.

LONDON, Oct. 30. - Right Rev. George Howard Wilkinson, Bishop of Truro, at a parity conference to day, praised the self-sacrifice of Mr. Strear, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, and said that however his methods might have been mistaken, he had ventured everything for the relief of the poor and oppressed.

PROFITABLE HOP BITTELS

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

Mr. Wilson Soule, Secretary and Treasurer of the Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company, has been spending the last two days here, arranging his advertising matters, and was interviewed by a Union reporter at Mr. H. P. Hubbard's office, as to the results and the worth of newspaper advertising.

A BUDGET FROM CORK.

CORK, Oct. 29. - The cattle dealers, who are boycotting the Cork Packet company, have refused the Packet company's offer of £3,000 to repay them for having special steamers on condition that they resume shipping by the company's steamers.

FATHER LABELLE'S LOTTERY.

THE THIRD DRAWING IN THE FIRST SERIES.

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

Table of lottery numbers and prizes. Columns include numbers like 33,291, 44,071, 88,326, 86,492, 58,905, 58,644, 14,945, 75,110, 42,892, 66,215, 59,383, 77,006, 94,914, 78,557, 45,056, 9,461, 32,918, 61,064, 83,721, 14,977, 48,083, 5,907, 61,411, 27,416, 91,922, 39,489, 40,129, 17,994, 61,678, 11,882, 54,736, 67,390, 21,853, 68,424, 94,553, 13,228, 44,741, 44,090, 29,150, 83,254, 53,76, 33,455, 50,463, 83,343, 39,904, 76,201, 16,333, 61,819, 05,010, 60,739, 16,948, 18,467, 32,648, 92,917, 98,175, 61,709, 39,215, 72,931, 73,896, 33,924, 81,483, 52,292, 33,343, 61,985, 25,299, 29,593, 14,188, 72,592, 58,054, 1,777, 9,899, 29,406, 84,233, 67,729, 82,152, 41,429, 16,023, 48,240, 86,530, 73,263, 97,337, 40,813, 27,681, 25,797, 68,349, 69,120, 52,132, 43,452, 12,767, 49,425, 70,627, 57,490, 94,425, 63,173, 5,980, 1,307, 61,213, 90,412, 68,500, 83,363, 86,394, 30,478, 36,219, 33,306, 21,390, 69,993, 59,249, 40,811, 41,612, 21,894, 91,682, 77,510, 38,206, 53,598, 2,963, 42,855, 84,304, 24,662, 2,694, 28,700, 90,012, 15,871, 9,005, 58,916, 14,731, 11,769, 12,252, 9,853, 24,216, 86,660, 76,225, 77,204, 49,569, 49,555, 78,642, 55,525, 16,066, 34,890, 55,821, 93,799, 14,763, 1,65, 25,667, 29,199, 68,645, 21,498, 64,100, 81,263, 46,773, 30,778, 72,383, 36,533, 82,058, 97,843, 72,578, 17,313, 30,247, 28,488, 75,299, 12,744, 45,003, 75,890, 6,844, 56,462, 93,172, 23,807, 59,999, 39,803, 57,690, 59,701, 90,311, 80,071, 25, 94, 81,603, 61,819, 56,751, 31,774, 20,725, 22,855, 32,306, 12,044, 14,167, 75,477, 33,354, 92,550, 33,19, 85,643, 75,553, 25,173, 96,814, 41,093, 66,482, 26,328, 77,877, 83,867, 61,956, 96,314, 20,745, 61,819, 60,273, 31,613, 58,503, 70,235, 27,145, 41,893, 16,489, 35,32, 88,857, 92,057, 14,177, 60,022, 24,108, 73,509, 97,090, 97,735, 32,323, 54,656, 17,240, 22,732, 64,037, 58,243, 20,939, 89,049, 77,774, 78,512, 72,111.

SECOND DAY.

The drawings in connection with Rev. Father Labelle's National Lottery were continued yesterday. The following is a list of winning numbers: - Piece of land, valued at \$1,000 - 89,049; piece of land, valued at \$500 - 89,700; piece of land, valued at \$250 - 50,425; lots of land, valued at \$100 - 3,480, 56,171, 49,885, 54,827, 5,759, 77,734, 30,755, 22,933, 57,698, 23,153, 58,165, 49,408.

GOLD WATCHES.

Table of gold watches and their values. Columns include watch numbers and values like 671, 81,978, 60,172, 1,438, 20,745, 75,017, 2,909, 77,345, 69,194, 18,410, 24,168, 22, 732, 19,097, 91,311, 95,341, 52,279, 82,055, 66,482, 53,031, 97,328, 72,075, 70,613, 39,308, 68,503, 83,293, 1,090, 44,315, 76,311, 1,389, 10,643, 2,352, 31,214, 17,143, 7,342.

SILVER WATCHES.

Table of silver watches and their values. Columns include watch numbers and values like 21,498, 38,123, 22,595, 72,578, 50,969, 29,867, 364, 89,284, 97,092, 45,528, 94,087, 31,159, 664, 80,560, 15,871, 25,094, 33,384, 92,950, 32,220, 48,576, 29,605, 79,172, 23,705, 82,954, 57,246, 16,400, 12,767, 68,645, 17,313, 75,553, 25,173, 96,814, 1,634, 36,263, 81,852, 77,378, 29,373, 25,336, 54,762, 40,307, 63,173, 65,159, 23,807, 50,273, 31,613, 60,013, 71,774, 50,331, 65, 378, 79,293, 9,904, 70,369, 2,773, 76,816, 66,860, 69,093, 12,044, 9,284, 24,147, 99,787, 40,782, 65,488, 71,912, 64,227, 12,415, 57,996, 70,282, 81,779, 69,421, 45,285, 20,328, 2,033, 92,087, 61,570, 17,332, 84,745, 63,119, 42,861, 52,141, 37,502, 58,974, 36,952.

MONEY PRIZES.

Table of money prizes and their values. Columns include prize numbers and values like 28,266, \$10; 24,062, \$20; 75,642, \$10. Includes sub-sections for Silver Watches and Gold Watches.

THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, October 29. - Dr. O'Connell, rector of the American college in Rome, will sail for Liverpool on Saturday for New York to take with him the acts and decrees of the council held in Baltimore some time ago which have not been revised by the Pope. The decrees are substantially unaltered, but some minor details have been modified.

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. The facts are given as follows: - Some years ago a young Baltimorean, of good family, lost his heart to an Irish girl, losing his discretion at the same time. The two were secretly married, and not long after the marriage a child was born, and the relations of the two became public.

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 the responsible advisers. The Colonial Secretary states that the Queen has fully delegated the pardoning power to the Governor-General of Canada, who is enquiring into the matter, and that it is impossible for the home Government to interfere in Riel's behalf.

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 was undoubtedly considered by large classes of the population in Canada to have rendered valuable services to the original half-breed settlers in Manitoba in 1870. He believed that without his aid the people of Manitoba would never have obtained a recognition of their rights at the time of the transfer. The people of the North West, having claims somewhat similar to those of Manitoba, asked Riel's assistance in July, 1884, to help them to secure the same rights as had been granted to Manitoba. When Riel first came to the North-West, the agitation carried on by him was purely political, but after a time, no doubt owing to the excitement and to the mental disease from which he suffered in 1876, 1877 and 1878, when he was incarcerated in a lunatic asylum, Riel was no longer able to keep within legal bounds. It has been reasonably well proved that

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 errand. In England and other countries you do not hear men for political offences. Take the case, for instance, of Anshu and Smith O'Brien. In the United States Jefferson Davis was not hanged. If harmony and peace are to prevail between the different races in Canada nothing must be done to keep alive that sectional animosity which appears to take rise in connection with this case. Riel on the scaffold will probably be a martyr. Riel in prison or in a lunatic asylum would be forgotten in a very short time. At the trial the medical evidence was not unanimous. Therefore I think it would be wise if the Canadian Government appointed a medical commission, so as to ascertain beyond a doubt whether or not Riel is really responsible. It would be a great pity, if the man is not responsible, that he should be hanged.

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. There are now before the Queen several petitions. One is from Lord Clifton, the eldest son of the Earl of Darnley, an Irish peer, and another from the old and influential International Arbitration Society. Among other grounds for mercy this latter petition sets forth "that the jury by whom Riel was found guilty coupled with their verdict a strong recommendation to mercy; that in the Dominion a large section of your majesty's subjects, strongly sympathizing with Louis Riel and his associates in respect to the grievances, will feel a living sorrow and resentment should the death penalty be exacted in this instance; that the exercise of your majesty's clemency would tend to conciliate the population referred to, and enable your majesty's representatives to reassure those people that all races and creeds in the British Empire are equally the object of your imperial care; that it does not appear that Riel was actuated by motives of self-interest or vindictive disposition in the course he took, his defiance being avowedly on behalf of others whom he deemed to have been wronged."

PLEAS OPINIONS.

The Spectator (Liberal) says: "Riel should be hanged or reprieved, according to the justice of his special case. If he fought fairly, on reasonable grounds, he should be reprieved; but if he had no solid grievances, redress for which had been refused, or if he violated the laws of war, he should be executed. The latter is alleged, but the evidence which has reached this side is impecunious." Per contra the Saturday Review (Government) says: "Lenity to Riel would, in fact, be pure injustice to Riel's dupes. Of all laws there is none so clear and just as that which ordains that a man who strikes at the corporate life of a community shall pay for it with his own." The Times follows the Saturday Review. One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. A New York paper says that three clergymen daily, on an average, apply for passes to see Dana S. Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time.

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 the responsible advisers. The Colonial Secretary states that the Queen has fully delegated the pardoning power to the Governor-General of Canada, who is enquiring into the matter, and that it is impossible for the home Government to interfere in Riel's behalf.

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. Most of those who are in favor of Riel are French Canadians. They look upon the trial as one conducted under a system entirely unknown in the provinces; one which was held before a court and jury composed entirely of men alien in race and creed to the accused, and they feel strongly that the extraordinary statute under which Riel was tried was never meant to apply to high treason. High treason is popularly believed to be within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Imperial Parliament. There was no justification for a rebellion, and throughout the trial

THE IRISHMEN OF PENTANGUISHEN.

PENTANGUISHEN, Oct. 26. - A well attended and enthusiastic meeting of the most influential citizens of Pentanguishen and vicinity was held here in Mr. McCrosson's Hall, for the purpose of expressing confidence in the policy adopted by Mr. Parnell in dealing with Irish National affairs and to assist him by constitutional means to secure Home Rule for Ireland.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A BRIDGE.

EAST SALINAW, 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. A large number of people were congregated on the bridge when a piece of sidewalk on the bridge fell into the water, carrying with it a large number of people, many of whom were badly injured. The river was now being dragged and the body of one boy, named Sidney Fallon, has been brought up. It is thought that several perished, as twelve or thirteen are missing. The injured, as far as known now, are James Twiss, body hurt; John Rottenburg, injured about the legs; George A. Lewin, slightly injured. E. D. Cowles, managing editor of the Courier, was standing on the extreme further point of the bridge when it went down. He could not swim, and was dragged by the struggling people to the bottom of the river twice, but got clear, and drifting down, clung to a spile until rescued, sustaining slight injuries.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE IN PETERBOROUGH.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont., Oct. 28. - A preliminary meeting for the purpose of taking steps for the organization in Peterborough of a branch of the Irish National League was held at the Grand Central on Monday night. A considerable number of gentlemen, sympathizers with the national cause, were present. The Rev. P. Conway was called to the chair, and Mr. J. O'Meara was appointed secretary. Mr. Sutton, organist of the League in Canada, the Rev. Father Conway and other gentlemen made excellent speeches, which were warmly applauded. It was decided to call a public meeting for the purpose of obtaining contributions to the Parliamentary fund. The following resolution was moved by Mr. J. O'Meara, seconded by Mr. John Hackett, and unanimously adopted: - "Whereas, the demand of the Irish people that the laws for the government of their native land should be made on their own soil, and by their own countrymen, for their country's benefit, is only the just and righteous privilege accorded to every nation, and is the right enjoyed by the people of this Dominion; and whereas, the means employed by the Irish people for the recovery of this right of which they have been so long and unjustly deprived are such as are sanctioned by constitutional law and the precepts of Christianity; Therefore be it resolved, that we, the Irishmen of Peterborough, do hereby express our hearty sympathy with the people of Ireland in their struggle to obtain those rights which it is our happiness as citizens of Canada to possess, and that, mindful of our Irish origin, we do hereby pledge ourselves to give the Irish people, for the purposes aforesaid, such financial aid and assistance as our means will permit." Mr. O'Meara was appointed to receive and acknowledge contributions to the fund for the meeting then adjourned.

DECIDED LIBERAL GAINS IN THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, Oct. 29. - In the election to-day for delegates to choose members of the Prussian Diet, Berlin went strongly in favor of the New German Liberal party. Of 4,000 delegates chosen here, 900 were Conservatives, 170 National Liberals, and the remainder New German Liberals. The Tories triumphed in Pomerania, Brandenburg and eastern Prussia, except in the principal towns, which were carried by the German Liberals. Hanover remains National Liberal. The Clericals retain their former strength in Westphalia and the Rhine provinces. The German Liberals have so far carried twenty-five seats. Berlin will be represented in the next parliament by nine outspoken Liberals as hitherto. The elections passed off quietly. Returns from the provinces are not complete, but it is known no great changes are made. It appears the Conservatives have failed to obtain the necessary increase in order to secure a majority in the Diet.

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.

A GLEEK 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. Shortly before that hour, when the employees of the offices and printing establishments of that neighborhood are released from their day's labors, a young man, well dressed, entered the hallway of the building in which the offices of R. G. Dun & Co. are located and leaned against the wall as though waiting for some one. A few minutes later the clerks and printers employed in the building began to stream down the stairs. The young man watched them closely, and catching sight of two young women walking arm in arm straight forward, drew a revolver.

TWO WOMEN LAY INSENSIBLE.

In quick succession and dashed out of the hall and up Monroe street toward Fifth avenue. The street was crowded with people and the sound of the shots attracted others. An officer standing near the corner of Fifth avenue noticed the crowd accumulating, divined the course of the young man and promptly seized him. They walked back to the scene of the shooting.

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. He left the office and was not seen again until arrested. One lady was shot in the neck and her sister received a second shot in the side of her head. Burns refused to make any statement.

THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

PENTANGUISHEN, Oct. 26. - A well attended and enthusiastic meeting of the most influential citizens of Pentanguishen and vicinity was held here in Mr. McCrosson's Hall, for the purpose of expressing confidence in the policy adopted by Mr. Parnell in dealing with Irish National affairs and to assist him by constitutional means to secure Home Rule for Ireland. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. Keating, Mayor of Pentanguishen, who, in a very able and well chosen address, traced the history of the people of the North West, during the present and preceding centuries, showing wherein lie the causes of the dissatisfaction of the people and the legal remedies necessary for its removal.

MOVED BY Wm. Moore Kelly, Esq., seconded by S. Fraser, Reeve of Tay.

That we, Irishmen and men of Irish descent in Pentanguishen and vicinity, hereby put on record our firm conviction that by far the greater part of the evils which have for so many years afflicted Ireland are due to causes which can be traced to the granting of Home Rule to that country.

MOVED BY Wm. Murphy, Esq., seconded by Mr. Ryan, (Free Press, Midland).

That from the fact that many of the representatives of the Irish National Party in the forthcoming Parliament will necessarily be men who will have to contend with the various business and at a great personal loss and expense devote themselves to the nation's service, we hereby offer what material support we reasonably can afford toward the fund being formed for their sustentation. At the close of the meeting a voluntary subscription was received amounting to about eighty shillings. This will in the time be properly disposed of.

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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 of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of the portion of the human stomach involving nearly one-third of the organ - and strange to say, the patient recovered - the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms: - The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indigestion of food in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation; a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky with a cold perspiration. The bowels feel tired at the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels continue to retain any food whatever, as the opening is thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient feels he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes closed, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, sufferers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but are simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed by treatment in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, (Limited), 11, Farringdon-road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

Mr. A. J. White, (Limited), 11, Farringdon-road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

It gives the most pleasant and reliable of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia, but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it, I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly, September 8th, 1885.

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

Faithfully yours, (Signed) Vincent A. Will, Chemist, Dentist, Metherly Tyndal.

To Mr. A. J. White, Esq., (Signed) W. Howker, Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24, 1882.

Dear Sir, - I write to you to thank you for the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. For some years I have suffered from liver complaint, with its many and varied concomitant evils, so that my life was a continual misery. Twelve months ago I was induced to try Seigel's Syrup, and although rather sceptical, having tried so many reputed infallible remedies, I determined to give it at least a fair trial. In two or three days I felt considerably better, and now at the end of twelve months (having continued taking it) I can glad to say that I am a different man altogether. It is said of certain peas that the "cure" as a boon and a blessing, and I have no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a blessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing complaint, and their testimony is quite in accordance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited testimonial.

I am, dear Sir, Yours very gratefully, (Signed) Carey B. Berry, A. J. White, Esq., (Signed) Gaspard Missionary, Hot Springs, White Sulphur, Oct. 16, 1885.

Mr. A. J. White, - Dear Sir, - I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health. I remain, your respectfully, (Signed) John H. Lightfoot, A. J. White, (Limited), 67 St. James-street, Montreal.

For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White (Limited), 67 St. James-street, City.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE IN PETERBOROUGH.

A PRELIMINARY MEETING FOR ORGANIZING A BRANCH - ASSISTANCE FOR MR. PARNELL.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont., Oct. 28. - A preliminary meeting for the purpose of taking steps for the organization in Peterborough of a branch of the Irish National League was held at the Grand Central on Monday night. A considerable number of gentlemen, sympathizers with the national cause, were present. The Rev. P. Conway was called to the chair, and Mr. J. O'Meara was appointed secretary. Mr. Sutton, organist of the League in Canada, the Rev. Father Conway and other gentlemen made excellent speeches, which were warmly applauded. It was decided to call a public meeting for the purpose of obtaining contributions to the Parliamentary fund. The following resolution was moved by Mr. J. O'Meara, seconded by Mr. John Hackett, and unanimously adopted: - "Whereas, the demand of the Irish people that the laws for the government of their native land should be made on their own soil, and by their own countrymen, for their country's benefit,

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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...

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...

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...

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...

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

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...

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 delinquents 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 week, expressed to our statements that "David" is "a man of pure and honest principles." "David" is a man of pure and honest principles, and we are glad to see that the term "disrepresentation" is used by Mr. Parnell in laying down his platform means separation. From the Daily Witness.

Who are the victims of smallpox? The statement which the Witness made, and to which The Post took exception, was that "Michael Davitt stands almost alone among Irish Land Leaguers and Home Rulers as a man of pure and honest principles." There are thousands of Irish Nationalists who are equally pure and honest as Davitt. The reason why the Witness spoke in praise of Davitt was not that it loves him, but that it saw in his opposition to the economic question of protection a welcome sign of a split or division in the Irish ranks; and anybody who hinders the progress of the National movement is a friendly hero in the eyes of the "only religious daily."

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 boycott of English-speaking politicians, may give to regret that they ever suggested or advised such a disreputable and dangerous proposition." Our French enemies 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, the 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-Liberal 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 Nationalist 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 stench 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 unearthing 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 who have not a ramble down rookery, and to be treated in the 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, Neb., 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—who has a true love 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 Okauchery, 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-

terio pair will fall to get the white men of this town, as they got the red man of Oka, to play at incendiarism. Yesterday we asked our esteemed contemporary what consideration prompted it in its reckless and fierce onslaught on the hospital?

Who do not expect an answer in so short a time, but a document, remarkable for its impetuosity, addressed to the Civic Board of Health by the Rev. J. Borland, forced the Witness to let the cat out of the bag. Our contemporary opened its batteries on the hospital because its dear old friend and collaborer in deep designs and dark plots, the minister of Oka notoriety, asked it to do so. Mr. Borland sent for a Witness reporter to square up and round off the revelations that had been hatched in the brain of his daughter-in-law. He, Mr. Borland, had the simplicity to admit that he could not trust himself to write the facts; but he confided them to a reporter, who would be more anxious than himself to polish them up like the handle of the big front door, and give them a tone the echo of which would go rolling down through the ages. They will, no doubt, go rolling down, but as a pack of base and infamous lies. As proof of what we say, we direct public attention to an interview held with a Protestant minister, the Rev. H. J. Evans, who acted as chaplain and visited the hospital almost daily, and who has given his experiences to a Witness reporter that called on him, in the hope of obtaining corroboration of the charges, but failed to go it. That interview we print in another column. It is stamped with fairness. It shows that the Rev. gentleman had no other desire but to tell the truth and nothing but the truth. He is straightforward and honest, and makes no attempt to screen anything, for there is nothing to conceal.

What a difference between the intelligence, coolness and frankness of his statement, and the wild, fiery, irresponsible tirades of impossible-to-be-pleased people, and might venture to insinuate, of non-hating folks; for there are such, and there is no reason why so many of them might not have been smallpox patients in St. Roch's Hospital, but on that we will not insist.

The public are now satisfied that the horrors and outrages against suffering humanity do not exist within the hospital, and that they are but the outcome of malice or a recklessness which is worse than malice.

"WHAT WILL THE WORLD SAY."

This is the title of the new story which will appear in THE TRU WITNESS of next week. It is fresh from the pen of the author, and comes to us with commendations from the highest and most distinguished sources. The work is based on events in the extraordinary life of a representative family of the South. Its romance, dramatic interest and tragic features make it read more like a work of fiction than a tale of real life. The Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, who is well known to the readers of THE POST and THE WITNESS, through his admirable letters from Ireland to the N. Y. Sun, speaks in terms of the highest praise of the book. He writes: "What Will the World Say?" is not one of those sensational stories created by the over-heated fancy of the writer, and sent forth to gratify the morbid craving for novelty and intellectual excitement fostered by the light literature of our day. Sensational enough it is in the startling surprises afforded in the extraordinary events in the life of father, mother and daughter—a life over whose tragic sorrows and heroic struggles the grave has closed with this last year. But the author has had a nobler purpose in giving for the first time to the public the secret of an existence so full of dramatic interest and deep moral instruction as that of him who is called in these pages Daniel Courtney.

Louisiana is not likely to forget for many a year to come the brilliant, fascinating, and most unhappy Irish-American who first represented her as a Sovereign State in the Federal Congress at Washington. The reader, when assured that the facts related in the following narrative are substantially true, in so far as Daniel Courtney, his young wife and daughter are concerned, will be forced to say more than once, before laying down the volume, that truth is indeed stronger than fiction.

In the United States, the "Pura" heretofore mentioned has been before the public for more than half a century, filling the highest circles in New Orleans and St. Louis, in Washington, Philadelphia and New York, with the interest attaching to her romantic history, and to her pursuit of a gigantic fortune, rightfully her own, but denied to her and her children, in consequence of the one fatal weakness in her father's character. Even as the tragedy of her life had ended, the press of the United States gave a most untruthful and misleading account of her early years and her subsequent career. For the first time the writer of "What Will the World Say" gives the truth about one closely connected with herself by family ties.

The publication of this story will be commenced in the columns of Monday's Post.

A MISCHIEVOUS CRUSADE CONDEMNED.

The outrageous charges which the Daily Witness saw fit to make and publish against the management of the St. Roch's Hospital have fallen flat. The chamber of horrors which it had depicted in such flaming colors has twin led into "wards" where there was family ventilation, a small of smallpox, and where old women were refused sugar for their gin. Our esteemed contemporary naturally feels sore over the utter collapse of its mischievous crusade against the Sisters of Charity, as the impotency of the culminating only serves to bring out more forcibly the injustice and baseness of the calumny. One would imagine that when the

ground is so completely out from under it that it would gracefully retire; but no, the Witness refuses to remain silent in its humiliation. It is still endeavoring to keep up the cry against the management of the hospital, but its efforts will amount to nothing. The public know the Sisters of Charity too well to believe for a moment that they could exercise or tolerate the practice of such inhuman and cruel treatment of patients as alleged by the Witness. The Board of Health expressed the public sentiment when it resolved that "it is the opinion of this Board, especially in view of the conflicting testimony for and against the management of St. Roch's hospital recently published, that the motives of these contributors to the work of exposing much of what is alleged to have been the state of affairs now long past are open to grave suspicion. If the patients now discharged and who are so eager to horrify the public had been moved by human impulses it appears to the board inexplicable that those people who profess to have been cognizant of outrages against their fellow sufferers did not at the time lay complaint through some of the many free channels of communication with their friends and this Board. The men who are now resorting to measures calculated to prejudice the public mind against hospitals and indirectly against all the plans of the Board have been specifically asked to take a share in the practical work without eliciting a solitary response, and this Board while renewing their invitation by respectfully intimating to them that the work of intensifying the prejudices existent in the community is much to be regretted by every right thinking citizen. Finally it is the opinion of the Board that the citizens should unite their individual efforts in the common cause, reserving the individual privilege of bringing before the Board in a prudent way any defects or imperfections in the measures employed, which will be entitled to every consideration at its hands."

The people of Westport, Oct., are to be congratulated in having in their midst such a zealous and energetic pastor as the Rev. Father Stanton. He is at present engaged in the meritorious work of advancing the educational interests of the place by erecting large and handsome buildings for convent and school purposes. These deserving of a demand not only his time, labor and zeal, for their accomplishment; they also require the active and substantial support of all his people and of the friends of education. We have no doubt the Rev. Father's efforts will be fully seconded in this respect.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Rev. Abbé Regis Bonin has been appointed curate at St. Bridget's.

The Rev. Father J. Cornille Rochon has been appointed by Mgr. Fabre assistant priest of Joliette.

Pope Leo XIII. has just promulgated an extraordinary jubilee for the year 1887. It is the third jubilee granted by the present Pope.

The new church at St. Anne de Beauport is almost complete. The cost of the sacred edifice will amount to about \$200,000.

The number of pilgrims held to St. Anne up to October 1st is 110, and 100,000 persons are said to have visited the shrine during the summer season.

A new church in New Boston, which cost \$50,000, was consecrated on Sunday last. His Lordship Archbishop Williams, of Boston, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Abbe Byrne. The ceremony was very grand.

A NEW CURATE.

The Rev. Father Walsh, who has lately arrived in this city from the diocese of Hartford, Conn., and who is originally from Kilkenny, Ireland, is now a resident priest of St. Patrick's, where he will exercise the duties of curate, conjointly with the other vicar of the parish.

VISITING THE TOMB.

As announced in Saturday's issue of THE POST, a number of citizens had organized a pilgrimage to the tomb of His Lordship Bishop Bourget, who is considered a saint and through whom they would intercede that God should stay the epidemic in our city. On account of the inclemency of the weather the pilgrims were not so numerous as expected. However, yesterday and to-day crowds of the faithful visited the tomb where His Lordship's remains are deposited, and during the day prayers were offered up for the above motives. This morning quite a number of citizens attended Mass at the Cathedral, and subsequently proceeded to the tomb.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP FABRE AT BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P. Q.

Last Saturday Bourget college was honored by a visit from His Lordship Dr. Fabre. The occasion was taken advantage of by the professors and students to give the Rt. Rev. Prelate a hearty reception. At three o'clock His Lordship, who was accompanied on the occasion by the Rev. Father Donnelly, entered the spacious recreation hall, where the students awaited to render him their welcome. After the warm manifestations of joy with which His Lordship was greeted by the students on entering the hall had ceased, addresses were presented, both in English and French. His Lordship replied to both addresses and complimented the students on the success of the college, and thanked them for the kind reception accorded him. On Sunday morning the Bishop said Mass and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation on twenty-two of the students. He also conferred Holy Orders on ten of the college professors. The handsome manner in which the college was decorated, interiorly and exteriorly, attracted the attention of an admiring congregation. It only remains to say that the recollection of such an event as that witnessed in Bourget College on last Sunday will be long cherished by its professors and students. FIDELIS.

The new winter overcoats for the Philadelphia police have stripes on the sleeves, indicating in all cases where such is the fact that the wearer has served in the United States army, and also the length of service on the police force. A single strip of narrow red braid circling the sleeve above the wrist designates the veteran soldier, and a light blue braid stripe is conferred for each three years of police service. One member of the Reserve Corps, who has been a patrolman for twenty-seven years, has quite a row of stripes. The police of Boston and New York are receiving similar decorations.

FATHER HOGAN'S DEPARTURE.

The farewell or parting scene is one that is sad and painful. The loss of a dear old friend of more than a quarter of a century is an irremediable one which years cannot redress. The Rev. Father leaves the scene of his past labors, enjoying the best of health, and with but little signs of 57 years in his frank and winning countenance. He is endowed with an energy far exceeding his days and is yet able to do a vast amount of useful labor for society and the church. At St. Patrick's house, where the rev. gentleman has been a guest of Father Dowd, an affectionate farewell was taken of many of his old friends and colleagues. He left for New York by this afternoon's train from the Bona-venture depot, where large crowds of his former parishioners had assembled to wish him God speed on his journey and prosperity in his new field of labor. Father Hogan will fill the position of chaplain in the celebrated Manhattan College in the American metropolis.

THE NOTRE DAME HOSPITAL.

The annual report of the Notre Dame hospital for the year ending June 30th has just been published. On June 30th, 1884, there were 57 patients in the institution, 30 men and 27 women, and during the year there had been admitted 1,177 new patients, 637 men and 540 women, making a total of 1,234 patients treated during the year. Of this number 617 were cured, 405 improved, 109 incurable, 54 died and 52 remain in hospital. The patients were divided as follows:—Ordinary, 581; paying patients, 133; private pay patients, 168. Religion—Catholics, 1,053; Protestants, 99. Nationality—French-Canadians, 871; Irish, 184; English, 53; Scotch, 20; French, 25; unclassified, 20. There were treated at the general dispensary and received medicines, 5,009 patients—2,681 men and 2,318 women; at the eye and ear dispensary, 4,096 patients—2,052 men and 2,044 women; 124 sick poor came, besides, for surgical, and 150 for medical advice. Thus the total number of persons received by the hospital during the year was 10,419.

The total revenue for the year, including a cash balance of \$433 65, was \$14,555 65, and the expenditure \$14,733 92, leaving a balance on hand of \$121 76.

WEDDING BELLS.

SARAH ANN McLENNY, of BROOKVILLE, TO MISS M. McLENNY, of ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

Wedding bells pealed joyously for a young lady in the parish of St. Ann's church, on the occasion being the marriage of Mr. W. J. McLevery, wholesale and retail grocer, of Brookville, Ont., to Miss Maggie McLevery, daughter of Michael McLevery, Esq., of Point St. Charles. The Rev. Father Cuddy, assisted by a deacon and sub-deacon, officiated at the ceremony and celebrated High Mass. The sacred edifice was well filled with the relations and friends of the contracting couple. Miss Nellie Ryan, daughter of Mr. John Ryan, the wealthy contractor of Brookville, acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. R. C. McLevery, brother of the groom, as best man. The bride looked charming, and was dressed in a well fitting traveling costume of dark blue material elegantly trimmed with fur and carried in her hand a magnificent bouquet of choice flowers. Miss Ryan was also becomingly and handsomely attired and looked exceedingly pretty. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the happy couple, attended by numerous friends, drove to the residence of the bride's father, where a sumptuous wedding breakfast was partaken of, and where Mr. and Mrs. McLevery received the hearty congratulations of their friends. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Ryan, Mr. P. Doyle, Mr. P. Doherty, and several other well known gentlemen. The happy pair will spend their honeymoon up West.

FATHER STANTON'S LABORS.

LECTION OF A CONVENT AT WESTPORT—CHRISTIAN EDUCATION TO BE COMMENCED.

The pastor, Rev. M. J. Stanton, of Westport, Ont., and his flock propose holding aazaar in January, to enable them, at least in part, to pay off the debt incurred by the erection of a convent and accompanying school. These buildings, now almost complete, are handsome and commodious. Occupying a pleasant situation on the gentle slope, upon which the cathedral church is built, the site facing the mountain that well high reaches the pretty village of Westport, these far structures already reek full of hope and promise, the harbinger of lasting good and blessing to the people. Besides the moral benefits, even in a secular sense, of promoting, by contributions or otherwise, the work of Christian education—a work so precious of good to society—there is an assurance of the Divine Master that the commendation of actions of life, when performed in accordance with the dictates of religion, earn an eternal reward. When, therefore, people give of their means to build up institutions of religious education far greater must be the reward for it is not pointed that "Those who instruct others into justice shall shine as stars in the firmament of Heaven." It is hoped that the response to the appeal, made on such grounds by Father Stanton and his devoted people, in connection with the coming year, will be worthy of the object in view, and of those in whom an appeal has been addressed. Several prominent Protestant gentlemen have through handsome prizes and otherwise, given the project cordial and practical support, showing that its end and aim can fairly enlist the sympathy and generous efforts of all classes.

FORGING AHEAD.

President Cleveland appears to be winning high favor among the Irish element in the United States, by his recognition of the claims of that people to important public positions. At least, we should judge so by the utterances of the Boston Pilot. A Rhode Island correspondent of that journal notices with great approval the appointments from that State of the following:—John McWilliams, as collector of the port of Providence, said to be the most important Federal office in the State; James Charles Monaghan, Consul to Meinhelm, in Germany; Patrick F. Kinnion, to the Postmastership of Valley Falls; Capt. John Waters, "another well-known Irish American," Inspector of lighthouses. On the other hand, "Colonel James Moran" has been dismissed from the U. S. Staff for insubordination in Providence. Our own Mr. Flynn, has been appointed in other places express similar satisfaction with appointments of President Cleveland.

HOW IT WAS A FAILURE.

An effort was recently made in Montreal to close all the churches and public halls there till the smallpox epidemic was all over. The Post of that city stoutly fought against the proposal, and mainly through its influence the closing up movement was a failure.—Catholic.

OBITUARY.

His numerous friends in Montreal will regret to learn of the death of Rev. Patrick McGivern, C.S.S.R., which occurred in Philadelphia last week. The deceased gentleman was one of the youngest clergy who conducted the mission in St. Ann's Church last March and who also delivered the address at the annual concert of the Young Irishmen's society. He was a pleasing, fluent and effective speaker, of a very amiable disposition, and was much beloved by all those who came in contact with him. In the Orange riots, which occurred in Newfoundland not long ago, he was also one of the persons attacked. The reverend gentleman was only 36 years of age, a native of Ireland, and the disease to which he succumbed was congestion of the lungs. To-morrow morning a solemn requiem Mass will be chanted in St. Ann's church for the repose of the soul of the deceased priest.

THE LATE MR. J. W. KENNEDY.

Mr. J. Walter Kennedy, the only and beloved son of Mr. J. G. Kennedy, the well-known clothier of St. Lawrence street, died at his father's residence, 96 Berri street, Saturday evening last, after a long and painful illness, at the early age of 21 years. The deceased was highly respected for his great amiability and high intellectual attainments, and was considered to have a brilliant future before him. About eight months ago, however, he was stricken down with that terrible disease, consumption, which on Saturday caused his death. He spent five years in the Jesuit College, Bleury street, as well as two years at the Montreal Business College, where he graduated with high honors. For over a year he was also a professor in this latter institution. His death at such an early age is greatly regretted by his relatives and numerous friends, and we extend to them our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At the last regular meeting of St. Mary's Branch, No. 34, Catholic Mutual Beneficial Association, Montreal, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

Moved by Bro. M. Galvin, seconded by Bro. P. Sletty, that whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite mercy, to call James Dowd, our beloved brother and President, to our midst;

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to visit the family of the deceased, to convey to them the sympathy of the members of the Association, and to see that they are properly cared for.

Resolved also, that a copy of the above resolution be sent to the following newspapers, viz: Catholic Record, Montreal Gazette, Montreal Times, Montreal Post and THE WITNESS, Toronto Tribune and Irish Canadian, Carlo ton Place Central Canadian and Herald.

P. J. Doherty, Recording Secretary, Branch 34, C.M.B.A.

TWO CONVICTS ESCAPE.

FROM THE KINGSTON PENITENTIARY—A WELL-PLANNED MOVEMENT.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 29.—Two convicts escaped from the penitentiary yesterday afternoon. Charles Andrews, who was convicted of manslaughter at Toronto, and sentenced to five years, two of which he served, had charge of the coal house; for an assistant he had Matt Kennedy, an Essex Burgher, who had served eighteen months of his seven years' sentence, and it was not thought necessary to place a keeper over them. The wall of the penitentiary formed one side of the coal house and this they operated on, removing the stones and covering the openings with coal when they left their work. They succeeded in getting through the wall and burrowing through the earth to the surface on the outside, a distance of ten or twelve feet. The hole in the ground they built up with some to prevent its caving in, and the dirt excavated was covered with coal so that the circumstances were most favorable for them. In the hole was found a board on which cleats were nailed, and up to this they scrambled and through the hole into the open air. They must have been working in order to effect their escape, for fully a month, as the job was very neatly done. Andrews is fifty years of age, has sore eyes, wears spectacles, is slightly lame and is 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high. Kennedy is 23 years old, fair, 5 feet 9 inches high and minus the front upper teeth.

TORONTO, Oct. 27.—The Detective department has been notified that Charles Andrews and Matthew Kennedy, two convicts, escaped from Kingston penitentiary this morning. Andrews is the man who shot Moroney dead in York street here in the fall of 1883. Kennedy was implicated in the murder of Gabber Leach at Sandwich. Both are desperate characters.

HOW THE PRESIDENT WANTED TO TERMINATE THE WAR, BUT WAS OVERRULED.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—The Globe Democrat has a communication from John P. Usher, who was Lincoln's secretary of the interior, now a resident of Lawrence, Kan., in reply to an enquiry, in which he says: Soon after Mr. Lincoln's return from James river the cabinet was convened and he submitted for their approval a message which he had prepared to be submitted to Congress, in which he recommended Congress to appropriate \$300,000,000 to be apportioned among the several States in proportion to the slave population, to be distributed to the holders of slaves in those states upon the condition that they would consent to the abolition of slavery and the disbanding of the cotton army, and would acknowledge and admit to the laws of the United States. The members of the Cabinet were all opposed. He seemed somewhat surprised at that, and asked "How long will the war last?" No one answered, but he soon said: "A hundred days? Well, we are spending now in carrying on the war \$3,000,000 a day, which will amount to all this money, besides all the lives." With a deep sigh he added, "But you are all opposed to me, and I will not send the message."

INTERESTING HISTORIC RELIC.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Genoa papers declare that with a view of stimulating interest in the celebration of the 400th centenary of the discovery of America by Columbus the Chevalier Beldic has published a secret he has kept for twenty years, viz, his possession of the identical chains with which Bobadilla loaded the wrists of Columbus when the latter was sent back a prisoner to Spain in the year 1500. The chevalier says he secured these relics after a long and expensive journey made in Spain and America for the purpose.

THOSE among us who are suffering with Bronchitis, or weakness of the throat or lungs should not delay, but take ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION regularly, according to the advice of their Physician, or the directions on the bottle. Always ask for ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION, and be sure you get it.

ST. ROCH'S HOSPITAL.

A Fair and Straightforward Statement by a Protestant Minister.

Interviewed by a "Witness" Reporter, the Rev. H. J. Evans, the Pastor—He Makes no Charges of Misdemeanors—Treatment of the Suffering or of Unusual Conduct Towards the Dead.

As events develop and more light is thrown upon the situation, the conduct of the Witness, in manufacturing "horrors" and appealing to excited and excitable imaginations for evidence against the management of the St. Roch's Hospital, resolves itself into a display of reckless animosity which simply disgusts the community.

In last evening's issue the Daily Witness published an interview with the visiting Protestant minister of the hospital, which shatters and takes the stuffing out of all its horrible charges. We give the interview, which runs as follows:—

"This morning our representative called upon the Rev. H. J. Evans, and asked concerning St. Roch's Hospital.

"For how long, sir, have you been visiting the hospital?"

"I first went to St. Roch's in the month of 20th and 23rd of April to visit Miss Bessy Peuford, and from that time until the 13th of September I visited it once or twice a week, as occasion required. From the latter date until the present time I have found it necessary to visit it every other day."

"Did you yourself see any signs of uncleanliness?"

"When the nurse took charge of affairs, it must be remembered, it was at a critical time. They told me that they were trying to get help and they could not. Men would come, stay a day or two, and then leave, and I sympathized with them in their trouble. The floors in the new building have not been scrubbed as often as they should have been, but during the last few weeks things have been much better in that respect. There appeared to have been plenty of clean linen of late, but there may have been a lack at first. I may say that the day after the publication of Mr. Campbell's statement, when I went up to the hospital I found a man with a pail of water in one of the wards and a man with water on his knees scrubbing the floor."

"Were the sanitary arrangements as bad as described?"

"The new buildings at St. Roch's were not at all suitable for the purpose to which they were put. It was almost impossible to have them properly ventilated. From the nature of the disease, the atmosphere of the ward called the black pox was so vitiated that it was almost impossible to stay in it, and was very trying to those in health. In all the wards the state of the atmosphere depicted almost entirely on the state of the patient. In the wards where there were persons who were only slightly affected the air was almost pure. In those in which there were very bad cases, the air was very impure."

"It was said that the black pox ward was merely a place where patients were sent to die?"

"Properly it was an incurable ward, and I considered it a very wise arrangement, as it was much better that the patients should not see the death of those who were particularly afflicted. Both Mr. Borland and Mrs. Hopkins (two of the Witness's informers) were women of an excitable nature, and never having been in the place, the cries and moans of those who were in it naturally excited their imaginations. From the nature of the disease it was sometimes impossible for dying persons to get rest, even if there was some one with them to move them. I visited this ward as often as there was a Protestant in it, and I knew of one person who came out of it this way."

"Did you see Miss Norris (this is the girl alleged to have been inhumanly treated) in this ward?"

"I visited her both the day before and the day she died. She suffered greatly from a pain in her chest—the beginning of the death agony—but I think she had everything she wanted. She was not crying for anything, and was very happy, expressing strong faith, and sending a message to her friends and the congregation to which she belonged. There was another who died in this ward, a little girl only thirteen or fifteen years of age. The last I saw of the poor child she was munching a soft pear, although at the time she was very far gone. Her end was a very triumphant one indeed."

A PERFECT CHAOS.

"With regard to the commodes, sir?"

"When the nurse took charge of the hospital everything was a perfect chaos and the commodes were placed in the wards or passages, and I was much shocked to see them so entirely unclean. After some order had been restored, the women were assigned to the stone building and the building nearest to it, and the men to the other building.

The water was then put in and bath rooms provided for these two divisions. Complaints were made to me about the commodes not being regularly emptied, and I complained to the Superior, who stated that they were emptied twice every day and I believe this was the case."

"Did you ever see any of the food, sir?"

Mrs. Hopkins and Miss Norris I found there was a terrible lack of water in the room. Three of them were actually crying so great was their need of it. I got them a jug of water and they drank it as if they were in a very great state of thirst. One girl would not raise her head, and I had to put the tin to her mouth and give her the water. On every occasion that I visited the ward afterwards, I asked them if they had plenty of water and their meals were regularly served, and the answer was invariably, "Yes."

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S HUMILITY.

THE HOMAGE PAID HIM BY LAYS AT THE THRONE OF THE HIGHEST—PRUSSIA'S ELEVATION—RELIGION THE BASIS OF SOCIETY.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The Emperor William yesterday visited the cathedral chapel to inspect the new altar picture of the adoration of the Magi. Court chaplain Kogel related to the Emperor the history of the picture, and Count Von Arnim, president of the Spandau, thanked His Majesty for his continued favors. The Emperor, in reply, congratulated Chaplain Kogel upon his devotion to well doing, and said: "As for what you have said about me personally, I accept with all modesty as a man whose days are now numbered. In my lifetime Heaven has covered me with blessings and mercies, especially in my old age; but homage paid me lay at the throne of the Highest, from whom we derive strength to execute all the best things that can be done on earth. Within the last few years, before the eyes of all of you, things have happened by which Prussia has been raised higher than ever we expected. You have all been witness of the great work accomplished which will continue to endure if its foundations remain in the purity of religion and progress in every good deed. In my old days I call Heaven to witness that I have ever looked upon religion as the sole foundation on which every thing repose and as the highest good of my people."

BOOMING CANADIAN PACIFIC.

REPORT THAT IT WILL PASS THE OTHER HANDS—AMERICAN COMPETITION.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 26.—All sorts of rumors regarding the future of the Canadian Pacific Railroad are current here. The latest is to the effect that a syndicate, now owning a controlling interest, will soon sell out their interest and let some other syndicate capitalists provide the means of operating the great transcontinental line. A gentleman from Winnipeg says: "It will not be many days before there will be a radical change in the management of the road. The syndicate is now engaged in booming the stock. When it has reached respectable figures they will sell out and allow the reins of government to pass into the hands of some other Englishmen of means who are anxious to prove as rational managers. The boom in Canadian Pacific stock was started some time ago, and is now progressing satisfactorily. The recent Mani-toba Canadian Pacific deal was a part of the program. I have learned from reliable persons that the Canadian first approached Mr. Hill. American competition is what the Canadian Pacific has all along feared. To check it has been the company's one object. Late last summer the happy idea struck some of the Canadian Pacific folks to subsidize the Manitoba Company, hoping thereby to make competition from the American line impossible. Accordingly, President Hill was waited upon. He was asked how much his people made out of Manitoba business by selling themselves with the other American lines. Mr. Hill in reply mentioned a certain figure. To this the Canadians replied: "We will give you as much more if you will advance your rates so as to make competition by the American lines impossible."

THE HOUSE OF ORLEANS.

A REMARKABLE FRENCH STORY.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—A curious story has just been published by La France, a conservative journal of this city, which has created a great sensation and caused much uneasiness in Orleans circles. The author of this story or revelation is M. de Saint Felix, doctor of laws, and an eminent member of the Paris bar. The story in question was shown by M. de Saint Felix to Gambetta previous to the latter's death, and received no indorsement of the great tribune. M. de Saint Felix, however, deferred the publication of the story till he should receive the documents and proofs pertaining to it. These he claims to have now, and he announces that he will publish them in their entirety. M. de Saint Felix will undertake to prove from the documents in his possession that the present Orleansian princes do not in reality belong to the House of Orleans at all. In 1773, so the story runs, Philippe Egalite, then only Earl of Joinville, was travelling in Italy with his wife, who, during their tour, gave birth in Florence to a daughter, who was named Maria Stella. The Earl of Joinville, fearing lest no more children would be born to him, as he was suffering from the effects of a shattered constitution and a dissolute life, gave his daughter to a seaman of the name of Chiappini, receiving in exchange a new born son of the latter. Chiappini received for his share in the transaction a large sum of money. His male child was registered as the son of Philippe Egalite, and afterwards became Duke of Orleans, and in 1830 King Louis Philippe of France, from whom the present Orleansian family are descended. The poor girl Maria Stella, so cruelly sacrificed to the exigencies of royalty, subsequently married an English peer, Lord Northburgh, and afterwards an actor. She has left many descendants, one of whom is a well known cantatrice. M. de St. Felix promises to reveal the latter's name when he will publish all his documents in detail. It is needless to add that the publication of this bit of family history is eagerly awaited by the scandal-loving Parisian public.

READ THIS.

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

THE NEW REVOLUTION.

AN HISTORIC CONVENTION—IRELAND'S CANDIDATES—ONE-THIRD OF THE NEW PARLIAMENTARY PARTY CHOSEN.

DUBLIN, Oct. 27.—Conventions have now been held in thirteen counties where Parnell's success is regarded as certain. Thirty candidates—that is, rather more than one-third of the strength of the future Irish party—have been chosen. Sixteen are new men, and they promise to be a valuable acquisition to Mr. Parnell's strength in the new Parliament. Not a hitch has occurred, but several knotty points must be got through before the Irish leaders can feel certain of reaching a smooth end.

THE CANDIDATES.

The following is a complete list of the candidates so far selected:— Wicklow—Mr William J Corbett, M.P., and Mr Garrett M Byrne, ex-M.P. for Wexford. Queen's County—Mr Arthur O'Connor, M.P., and Mr Richard Lyle, M.P. Meath—Mr Edward Sheil, M.P., and Dr Kevin O'Doherty. Cork—Mr W J Lane and Dr Tanner. Longford—Mr Justin M Carthy, M.P. Dublin County—Mr J J Clancy and Sir Thomas Henry Gratton Esmonde, Bart. Westmeath—Mr T D Sullivan, M.P. Waterford—Mr Richard Power, M.P. Galway—Mr Joseph Gills Biggar, M.P. Fermanagh—Mr William Kedmond, M.P., and Mr Henry Campbell. Kings County—Mr Bernard Charles Molloy, M.P., and Dr Joseph Fox, of Trye, N.Y. Monaghan—Mr Timothy Healy, M.P., and Sir Joseph McKenna. Carlow—Mr Edward Dwyer Gray, M.P. The Nationalists expect to carry seventy seats without opposition. The contests will take place in twenty divisions where the majority on either side is small.

A SILENT CONVENTION.

In the hope of witnessing a successful protest on the part of local feeling I attended the two first conventions just held in Ulster. Both in Cavan and Fermanagh there were local candidates who talked of trying their strength against the men selected by Mr. Parnell. Cavan was already politically enfranchised, but the Bonkilian Convention, which was held in the cellar of a schoolhouse, seemed to sound the death knell of the landlord and Orange rule in Fermanagh. True to intolerant traditions the town local authorities refused to the Nationalists the use of the Town Hall, and they were driven to take refuge in the cellar.

The Convention presented a really dramatic scene, vividly recalling the days when the persecuted Catholics assembled in caves and in secret places to worship or plot for the overthrow of English rule. In face of this atmosphere the Fermanagh Convention has taught a lesson on religious intolerance.

THE NEW REVOLUTION.

The convention marks the close of a historical epoch and demonstrates the revolution accomplished by the extension of suffrage. No nationalist or liberal has represented Fermanagh for centuries past. Members of Parliament were elected in 1840 by a few families. During 150 years the Archbishops, father and son, succeeding in unbroken line, have held one seat as part of the family property. The Archbishops, the Coles, the Crichens and the Wolseleys have for centuries held undivided sway over Fermanagh's Celtic population, their day of domination is passing away, and in the incoming Parliament Orange Fermanagh will probably be represented by two nationalists—Redmond, the great Westford rebel, and Campbell, the son of a tenant farmer from the Mourne Mountains, who for five years has been Mr. Parnell's private secretary.

THE DOMINION FRANCHISE.

THE REVISING BARRISTERS FOR QUEBEC PROVINCE.

OTTAWA, Oct. 31.—To day's Canada Gazette contains the names of the revising barristers under the Dominion Franchise Act of last session for Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia and the Maritime provinces. The gentlemen appointed in Quebec are as follows:—

- Argenteuil, George E. Bampton, advocate; Bagot, Hubert Lepp, notary; Beauce, A. Pasand, advocate; Beauharnois, Louis G. Vaia, notary; Bellechasse, Ed. M. Mackenzie, notary; Berthier, Pierre T. Lier, notary; Bonaventure, Gordon F. Maguire, advocate; Brome, J. M. Lefebvre, notary; Chambly, Pierre Brin, notary; Champlain, D. Tancresse Trudel, notary; Charlevoix, Morille Bouchard, advocate; Chateauguy, L. J. Derome, notary; Chicoutimi, A. R. Hucot, advocate; Saguenay, Fra H. O'Brien, advocate; Compton, J. J. Mackay, notary; Dorchester, J. B. Fortier, notary; Drummond, E. J. Hemming, advocate; Arthabaska, L. N. P. Desrosiers, Duroy, notary; Gaspé, J. H. L. Levesque, advocate; Hochelaga, Jean J. Beauchamp, advocate; Hudson, John K. Elliott, advocate; Iberville, Charles S. Johnson, advocate; Jacques Cartier, Leon Forest, notary; Joliette, Ernest Simon, Judge Superior Court; Kamouraska, Paschal N. Taché, advocate; Laprairie, L. A. Laberge, notary; L'Assomption, Pierre Blouin, notary; Laval, Adolphe Edouard Leonard, notary; Bevis, F. J. Oudillard, notary; L'Islet, J. T. Lavoie, advocate; Lotbinière, Louis Lemay, notary; Maskinonge, Louis Edouard Gallepeault, notary; Mégantic, A. Schambier, notary; Missisquoi, George G. V. Buchanan, Judge Superior Court; Montcalm, Joseph Laporte, notary; Montmagny, Hubert Hebert, notary; Montserrat, J. A. Charlebois, notary; Montreal West, John S. Archibald, advocate; Montreal East, Michel Mathieu, Judge Superior Court; Montreal Centre, Henry J. Kovarski, advocate; Naperville, Charles Bédard, notary; Nicolet, Honoré Longmy, notary; Ottawa, G. L. Dumouchel, notary; Pontiac, J. T. St. Julien, advocate; Port Neuf, J. E. Lacour, notary; Quebec, Est, H. A. Jobert, notary; Quebec, Ouest, Quebe Centre, J. Vincennes Laine, notary; Quebec West, Laurence St. Pierre, advocate; Quebec County, Jules Larue, advocate; Richmond, Hoa W. H. Webb, advocate; Wolfe, F. A. Brien, notary; Richelieu, O. Gill, Judge Superior Court; Roussillon, J. A. Monseigneur, Judge Superior Court; Rivière, Casimir Pepin, notary; St. Hyacinthe, A. O. Beauchamp, notary; St. Johns, A. N. Charland, advocate; St. Maurice, Jules Millet, notary; Sherbrooke, Edward T. Brooks, Judge Superior Court; Soulange, A. M. P. Paré, notary; Ste. Anne, J. G. Gendreau, notary; Terrebonne, Ben. Dume, advocate; Thérèse, B. G. Gendreau, notary; Trois Rivières, L. G. Gendreau, notary; Two Mountains, Antoine Fortier, notary; Val-d'Audouin, Fr. Louis Desrosiers, notary; Verchères, Adolphe Bernard, notary; Yamaska, L. O. Lavoie, Judge Superior Court.

All cases of weak or lame back, lumbago, rheumatism, &c., will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Small Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents.

THE LABRADOR STORM.

A FISHING FLEET TOTALLY DESTROYED—SOME ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST—THE BODIES WASHED ASHORE—MANY PEOPLE LEFT HOMELESS AND WITHOUT FRIENDS BY THE TERRIBLE STORM.

HALIFAX, N.S., October 28.—Advice from the coast of Labrador states that on October 10th the wind was high. During the night it increased rapidly, and by 10 o'clock the following day it was blowing a hurricane. The fishing fleet in the neighborhood had no warning of the storm's approach and was almost entirely destroyed. The vessels sought such shelter as its inhospitable coast afforded, but vessel after vessel was blown from its moorings and driven ashore on the rocky reefs, there to be dashed to pieces. The wreckage is strewn along the coast for miles, and more of it is coming ashore every hour. The full extent of the damage cannot yet be estimated for want of constant observation, but from what has been learned so far, from 70 to 90 vessels have gone to pieces, and only a few of their crews had any chance to escape. As far as estimated, some 100 fishermen have lost their lives. The people on the shore (mostly women and children) are thus bereft of their sole support at a time when the entire coast is suffering from a dire famine. Many of the lost vessels are from other localities, and this adds to the difficulty in getting a list of the vessels destroyed. The fisheries up to the time named were a complete failure, and every able bodied man and boy had been tempted to take advantage of large schools of mackerel which had suddenly appeared in those waters. For some reason the vessels had remained on the grounds somewhat later in the season to make up for their past hard luck. The damage done, according to reports, is not confined to the sea, but numbers of dwellings, many of them little better than huts, but still the only home and shelter these unfortunate persons possessed, were levelled to the ground or washed away by the tide, which is reported to have risen to an unprecedented height within a few hours. In many instances the people were away from home, being down on the beach assisting the unfortunate craft ashore, and so when the flood came they were not there to remove their effects, and consequently lost their all. Many thus left homeless are subsisting the best way they can in the houses of friends, in oil factories, or in temporary shelters made up of old boats, pieces of canvas, etc., in sheltered nooks. This is having fatal effects on many victims of scurvy, which made its appearance some time ago. A number of bodies have been washed ashore, some fifty being recovered so far, but so disfigured are they from the action of the water, or from having been beaten out of all human resemblance on the rocks, it was impossible to identify only few. They were buried in hastily-made graves as soon as recovered. The vessels were mostly small, and the loss in money will hardly reach over \$30,000. The news of the storm creates much uneasiness here, for a number of vessels from this region were in the neighborhood of the Labrador coast at the time, and have not been heard of since.

LATER.—ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Oct. 28.—Latest intelligence from Labrador shows that over 70 vessels, and probably three hundred lives were lost. The following is a list of vessels completely wrecked: Thomas Ridley, Sherbrooke; Adam A. Wall, Perles, Gleanor, surprise, Cabot Corkran, Excel, Ruby, Winifred, Scott, Twin Sisters, Mary Capin, M. Rea, Elizabeth McLea, Fanny Gray, Amelia, Emma, Atlanta, Brisk, E. Elizabeth, Isabella, M. J. Joseph, Mary B. H. Syring, Verbera, Alice M., Snowdrop, Rising Dawn, Voyage Lark, Harriet, Stars and Stripes, Barbara, H. M. Carter, Flora Price, Sarah C., Village Belle, Fred G. Guiding Star, Sunshine Broadish, Rose, Roseale, Hope, Justice, Kover's Brink, Phoebe, J. Mariette, British Pride, Elizabeth Kenmore and Augusta. The barque Nellie has just arrived with 260 shipwrecked men, women and children, rescued from the disaster. Several women died from exposure and others were drowned. Over 2,000 persons are destitute and stranded on the coast. Five steamers have been dispatched to their assistance. The worst is not yet known.

QUEBEC, Oct. 28.—Commander Wakeham of the government steamship Canadian, which has just returned from her season's cruise in the Gulf, reports considerable distress on the Labrador coast owing to the failure in the fisheries. At Esquimaux Point, out of a population of 170 families, twenty have supplies for the winter, about fifty more hope to get enough from the merchants who usually advance them to pull them through, and the remaining hundred families have nothing whatever to face the winter with. It will be necessary either to bring them off the coast or send supplies to them. The commander is of the opinion that these people should be taken off the coast as it is useless to be sending them supplies season after season, the fact being that there are too many people on the Labrador coast. The failure of the Labrador fisheries was due to the action of the ice in the spring. The fall fishing has been poor all over the Gulf, owing to rough weather and prices for all kinds of fish are low. The crops on the south side in the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure are abundant. Four destitute families were brought from Labrador by La Canadienne. These have been cared for and sent on west by the Rev. Messrs Fothergill and Williams. They were all vaccinated in Gaspé by Dr. Smilie before coming up. There have been no very heavy gales in the Gulf this season, but the weather is a rule very rough and foggy. A number of American vessels have been in the Gulf for mackerel. The La Canadienne will now be handed over to the Marine Department and will proceed on lighthouse and buoy service.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Counsel for the delicate.—Those to whom the changeable temperature is a protracted period of trial should seek the earliest opportunity of removing all obstacles to good health. This cooling Ointment, perseveringly rubbed upon the skin, is the most reliable remedy for overcoming all diseases of the throat and chest. Quinsey, relaxed tonics, sore throat, swollen glands, ordinary catarrh, and bronchitis, usually prevailing at this season, may be arrested as soon as discovered, and every symptom banished by Holloway's simple and effective treatment. This Ointment and Pills are highly commended for the facility with which they successfully contend with influenza; they allay in an incredibly short time the distressing fever and heaving cough.

The Shah of Persia studies geography from a globe covered with jewels. The seas are made of the finest emeralds, and the different countries are represented by diamonds, rubies, sapphires and other precious stones.

At Goldboro, S. C., a new deputy marshal, anxious to keep his place, served a writ on a dead man by leaving the copy on his grave. He made a return as follows:—"Served by leaving copy at defendant's last residence."

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THAT INSTITUTION POSEIBLY REFUTED.

Cranks is a nuisance well known in newspaper circles, and well managed papers by this time know how to deal with them. But there are cranks inside as well as outside newspaper offices, who do more mischief than those from the exterior. It is clear that at times there are persons who desire to make themselves responsible for irresponsible utterances. Whether this is due to malice or party feeling is not perhaps very clear, but certain sections of the press have certainly shown a culpable negligence in taking the statements of the alleged Father Cushing with reference to the students at St. Laurent Smallpox, starvation and confusion generally were the planks of the papers' sensationalism. Any one who reads that the alleged grievances amounted to nothing. The complaints do not appear to have come into court "with clear heads." The whole story, in the first instance, shows signs of a lack of internal evidence and to need the strongest kind of investigation. But without attempting to make this investigation—without so much as making an enquiry—the papers to which reference has been made print and publish libellous stories and sensational paragraphs concerning an institution which ranks high, and the reputation of which is sufficiently well known at least to have caused the papers to hesitate before printing the stories in question. When these stories are investigated what is it that is found? That "Father" Cushing is no priest, nor even a professor at the college. This person seems to have had two grievances—smallpox, and the fact that the alleged grievances amounted to nothing. The story is told in that city the food grievances vanishes and the alleged father states that the food given at St. Laurent was not the cause of their sudden departure. The smallpox also sinks into very small proportions and disappears. No smallpox and good food is the Toronto version of the latest "horror" drawn up by the Montreal press. Yet Mr. Cushing is still the informant. It is clear that he is unworthy of credence, and that he contradicts himself almost in the same breath, and yet that is the man to whom newspaper critics in search of the sensational lend their ears and pens. What is the result? The story is found false. A Catholic institution of the highest class is calumniated. The parents of the pupils are agitated and fearful, and all because culpably negligent journalists accept the story told by a man who palms himself off as "Father" Cushing. The investigation, however, turns the smallpox story false, now turns the alleged father states that the food given at St. Laurent was not the cause of their sudden departure. The smallpox also sinks into very small proportions and disappears. No smallpox and good food is the Toronto version of the latest "horror" drawn up by the Montreal press. Yet Mr. Cushing is still the informant. 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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 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 some embarrassment 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 must 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.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The hearing of the case of Wm. S. Warner, charged with conspiring with Ferdinand Ward to defraud the depositors of the Marine bank, was resumed to-day.

ONE NAIL DRIVES OUT ANOTHER.

is a French saying that finds exemplification in the way one disease will substitute itself for another and grow more, in very many cases. Liver disease for instance will soon induce blood disorders, throat ailments, skin affections, and eventually, because of its impoverished blood, consumption itself, unless, indeed, it be treated in its incipency and early progress by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which acts as a specific in these ailments, accomplishing a rapid cure by its powerful alternative action upon the great organs of the body.

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

FOR THE SAME LIBERTIES WE ENJOY.

Dear Sir,—I herewith enclose sixteen (\$16.00) dollars as a subscription to 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 beseech and 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.

PEACEFUL DAKOTA.

MANDAN, Dak., Oct. 27.—A despatch from (Glenn) forty miles west of this point, says:—News is just received that James Gray, living four miles north of Glennville, was attacked on Tuesday night by two Indians, who came to the house and asked for food. Having eaten all they desired, one of the Indians, large and powerful, took down Gray's repeating Winchester rifle, placed the muzzle to Gray's breast and pulled the trigger. Fortunately there was no cartridge in the barrel. The Indian then put a cartridge in, whereupon Gray seized a white blouse, and before the gun could be brought to bear upon him struck the Indian on the head and the gun was discharged into the side of the house. The rifle was dropped in the scuffle. Then commenced a rough and tumble fight, both Indians taking part. Gray lost his hold of the rifle, caught up a carpenter's hatchet and struck the Indian nearest him on the head, which felled him to the floor. The other Indian, the Indians seized the fallen Indian by the heels and dragged him out and fastened the door. Whether the Indian was dead or not Gray was unable to say. Friday morning a settler happened to go to Gray's house and found him in bed badly bruised and scratched, scarcely able to stand.

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 this 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.

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

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.

BREVITIES.

The German Reichstag 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 Kenton, 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.

Zimmerman & 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."

A Birmingham (England) paper says:—"Not long ago the wife of a prominent gentleman in this town called at a leading shop and noticed a beautiful camel's hair shawl. She inquired the price and was told \$40. She admired the shawl very much, and, upon being solicited to buy it, said that her husband would never consent to pay \$40 for it, but," she continued, a bright idea striking her, "I will pay you \$20 on it, and the next time you see my husband passing show him the shawl and tell him it is only \$20, and I am sure he will buy it." The proprietor readily assented, and a few days afterward the husband, on passing the shop, was called in, saw the shawl, and in a little while consented to give \$20. A few days later, while walking in the street, his wife observed the identical shawl upon the shoulders of a woman for whom she long suspected her husband entertained more than a neighborly regard."

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

The present week does not show any improvement on last as regards the condition of general trade. Metals, hardware, leather and groceries, &c., are rather quiet, but in shoes there is a very fair trade maintained.

PROVISIONS—The butter market is in no way improved, and there is little export demand. We quote creamery 19 1/2 to 21 1/2; good to choice Townships, 14 to 18; Morrisburg, 12 to 16; Western, 10 to 14 for new; old, 5 to 8. Cheese is quiet and easier; we quote September 9 to 9 1/2; fine August 8 to 9; July 6 to 7 1/2. Eggs sell well at 19 to 20c for strictly fresh. In pork, &c., there is a fair trade doing.

WOOL—Dealers express themselves well content with the business doing, the demand being well sustained. We quote—Canadian A super 27c to 28c; B 26c to 27c; C 25c to 26c; 16c to 18c; no Australian in the market; fleece 21c to 22c.

LEATHER AND SHOES—Leather is again quieter. In all lines of leather, except slaughter sole, stocks are ample, and there is little doubt quotations would be shaded to induce sales. We quote—Spanish sole, B A No. 1, 24 to 27c; do No. 2, B, A, 21 to 24c; do No. 1, ordinary Spanish, 24 to 25c; do No. 2, do, 22 to 23c; No. 1 China, 23 to 24c; No. 2, 22 to 23c; do, buffalo sole, No. 1, 21 to 23c; do, No. 2, 19 1/2 to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No. 1, 25 to 27c; oak sole, 45 to 50c; waxed upper, light and medium, 33 to 39c; do, heavy, 32 to 36c; grained, 34 to 37c; split, large, 22 to 28c; do, small, 16 to 24c; calf split, 28 to 32c; calfskin (35 to 46 lb), 70 to 80c; imitation French calfskin 80 to 85c; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c; harness, 24 to 33c; buffed cow, 12c to 16c; pebbled cow, 11 to 15c; rough, 23 to 28c; russet and bridle, 45 to 55c.

GRAIN—Business in this line is being fairly maintained. Molasses is firmer at 28 1/2 to 29 1/2 in large lots; lowest grades of sugar-house molasses are about exhausted. Syrups, active and not too plentiful. Both currants and raisins show firm values. Elmer raisins, 8c to 8 1/2; choice Sultanas, 7 1/2c. In canned goods the offerings of tomatoes are very light, \$1 20 is asked.

METALS AND HARDWARE—In iron and heavy metals generally the movement is very light. The American market is reported very dull. In the plates, coils are a little better locally. Canada plates are moving only slowly; bar iron no stronger. Tin plates firm; lead and copper unchanged. We quote—Gartshore and Sumner's \$16 50 to \$17; Langlois and Colness, \$17 to \$17 50; Shot, \$17 to \$20 00; Eginton and Dalmeidgton, \$16; Calder, \$16 50 to \$17; Hematite, \$17 to \$20; Siemens, No. 1, \$17 50 to \$20; bar iron, \$16 00 to \$1 65; best refined, \$1 90; Siemens bar, \$2 10; Canada plates, Blaine, \$2 40; Penn &c., \$2 50 to \$3 00. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$5 75 to \$6; Charcoal I. C., \$4 35 to \$4 75; do I. X., \$8 to \$8 25; C. K. I. C., \$3 75 to \$4; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, \$4 to 24, according to brand; Tinned Sheets, coke, No. 7, 4c; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs, \$1 90 to 2c; boiler plate, per 100 lbs, Staffordshire, \$2 25; common sheet iron, \$2 to \$2 10; steel boiler plate \$2 50 to \$2 75; heads, \$4; Russian sheet iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.—Pig, \$3 50 to \$4; sheet, \$4 to \$4 25; shot, \$6 to \$8 50; cast steel, 11 to 13; firm spring, \$8 75 to \$9; tire, \$2 50 to \$2 75; sleigh shoe, \$2 to \$2 25; round machinery steel, \$4 3 1/2; per lb; nut iron, 23c to 24c; bar, \$4 50; lug copper, 12c to 14c; sheet zinc, \$4 50 to \$5; spelter, \$4 to \$4 50; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2 75 per 100 lbs.

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 9 1/2 to 10c; fine to fine August 9c to 9 1/2; and lower grades 5c to 7 1/2. At this date last year quotations were September and October 1 1/2 to 1 1 1/2.

AMERICAN CHEESE MARKETS. UTTICA, N. Y.—The sales of cheese are 400 boxes at 9; 330 at 9 1/2; 180 at 9 3/4; 1,800 at 9 1/2; 140 at 9 3/4; 250 at 9 1/2; 200 at 9 1/2; 600 consigned. The market was dull on 2 1/2 lower. The sales of cheese at Little Falls are 1,500 boxes at 9 1/2; 1,200 at 9 1/2; 200 at 9 1/2; 30 at 10c; and 138 at private terms; 430 consigned and 340 farm dairy at 8 1/2 to 10 1/2; also 50 packages creamery butter at 23c to 24c, and 75 packages dairy at 20c to 22c.

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 1/2 Townships, first, 19 @ 20 Townships, fair to good, 15 @ 18 1/2 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.

GROCERIES—This market has undergone no important changes. Fruits seem to monopolize the attention of the trade. Some dealers predict a fruit famine before Christmas. All Malaga fruits have advanced 5 cents, or 25c per box.

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, 20 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. Palled 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 done. Not a single dealer in these wards takes in the principal wholesale trade of the city, and a constant flow of goods for shipping purposes with perfect safety.

TORONTO vs MONTREAL.

The following two price lists of Wm. S. Carsley, which are printed and published to suit retail trade, speak for themselves. They discriminate the Montreal market from Toronto. The Montreal market is said to be about one per cent, just the same as in Montreal, but in Toronto, where the same goods are sold from the Toronto list.

THE LISTS.

Ontario Montreal Price Price
1 1/2 x 24 inches, 5.00 4.00
1 1/2 x 24 inches, 5.00 4.00
2 1/2 x 36 inches, 4.00 3.00
2 1/2 x 36 inches, 4.00 3.00
3 1/2 x 48 inches, 6.00 5.00
3 1/2 x 48 inches, 6.00 5.00
Count to parties buying more than our usual share.

NEX WEEK.

Special sale of Best Comfortors next week at S. CARLSLEY'S. SIXTY-FIVE CENTS.

Good, large, heavy Bed Comfortors, only 50c. Common qualities still lower.

BLANKETS. Come for good and cheap Blankets to S. CARLSLEY'S.

S. CARLSLEY'S PRICES. Good quality Canadian Grey Flannel, 27 inches wide, suitable for Men's Shirts, Children's Underwear, or Ladies' Underwear; price 15c per yard. Warranted equal to what is sold elsewhere, only 15c; in price only 13c. Common Crochets, only 8c, 15c.

A CRETONNE BAGGING. To be offered to-morrow: A large bag of Cretonne, 60x90 and contents in good trim. 70x90, 80x90, wide widths, all at only 12c, warranted equal to what is sold elsewhere, only 12c; in price only 10c. Common Crochets, only 8c, 15c.

S. CARLSLEY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775 and 1777.

NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL.

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S NATIONAL LOTTERY OF COLONIZATION.

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE PARLIAMENTARY 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-winners 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. (5 cents United States.)

To obtain tickets, apply personally, or by letter (registered) addressed to the Secretary, S. E. LEFEBVRE, No. 11 St. James Street, Montreal.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

(N. 1121) D. M. Marie V. J. Haller, of Montreal, wife of Clement P. G. Haller, of the same place, vs. No. 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 3