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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1884.

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THE CHINESE FORCES.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY-CORRUPT OFFICERS AND UNDISCIPLINED MEN.

The Chinese, of late, have given much attention, in their own way, to military organ-ization. They have endeavored to imitate, though rather unsuccessfully, it appears, the though rather unsuccessfully, it appears, the hest models furnished by France, Germany Russia and England. The government has frequently admitted foreign officers into the frequently admitted foreign officers into the imperial service. This was especially the case when General Gordon, at present blockaded in Khartoum, at the head of an "ever victorious army," gave powerful assistance in putting down the Taiping rebellion. He was awarded the yellow jacket as the highest military honor which could be conferred upon

any mortal. any mortat.
The Chinese War Office may be considered as a civil tribunal. It is called the Ping-Pu, and is presided over by a superintendent, who and is president over a superintendent, who usually enjoys the exalted privilege of a seat in the Emperor's Cabinet. To this Board of War all reports and communications must be addressed by officers in command of either land or sea forces. The board is divided into four bureaus, which are:—First, the Wu-sinen, which has charge of the lists for promotion. This bureau has thirteen secretaries. Second, the Chih-fang, or Adjutant-General's Department, with nine secretaries; third, the Chay-ma, or department for the distribution of cavalry horses and remounts, having nine secretaries attached to it; fourth, the Wu-hu, or ordnance and Quartermaster's departments united. This Board has seven secretaries serving in it. The Red Book, which is kept at Pekin, shows on the rosters of the War Office a force of 197 employés, of whom not more than one-third are Chinamen. The board has no authority over the bannermen.

TROOPS OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD.

At Pekin a short time ago there were in garrison four battalions of infantry, each one consisting of 875 officers and men. These were armed with Russian muzzle loading rifles. These troops understand something about European tactics. During the past few years 400 officers and men in each battalion have gone regularly to Tientain for the purpose of getting instruction from Western officers, so that what they learned in this way might be taught in turn to other portions of the Chinese troops. Another species of infantry is to be found in the cadet corps, of infantry is to be found in the cadet corps, which serves directly under the eye of the Nui-wu-Fu, or Court of the Household. It is composed of 500 youths, who carry spears, bows and arrows and other weapons of Chinese design. There is also a battalion armed with small match-locks. Another temporary rest takes a stooping attitude and places his hands upon his knees, so as to be able to raise or lower the elevation. Sword and shield battalions are made up of corps numbering 1,200 men, armed with these weapons. A wing of a battalion, consisting of some two hundred rank and file. forms the body guard of Prince Chun, the Seventh Prince. Those guardsmen are armed with several sorts of cutting and thrusting weapons peculiar to China.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY TROOPS.

Of the cavalry arm there are around Peking what they call two divisions, of 1,000 men each. Next come two battalions of 500 men each, who carry matchlocks. About five years ago the artillery in garrison at the capital consisted of twenty four-pounder guns, made in Russia. These pieces are drawn by two horses and served by six men to each gun. All are smooth bore brass pieces excepting two that are rifled. What is called the artillery brigade serves with the four infantry battalions that carry the muzzle loading rifles. A very peculiar sort of force is made up of 1,000 so-called artillerymen who are supplied with a small iron swivel gun, which is fired from a tripod or other convenient rest. The calibre of this gun varies from one ounce to one pound. The troops in and around Peking usually come up to about 18,000 men; that is, 10,500 infantry, 5,500 cavalry, and 2,000 artillery. This is the nucleus of the permanent army garrisoned in or near the capital.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY. At Peking, the auxiliary troops, if this phrase may be employed, are made up of enolled Chinese, Mongols and Manchus. The first named class are the descendants of those Chinese who in the year 1643 took service among the invading Manchus. These auxiliaries are organized according to their respective races under pa-ki, or eight banners. The troops are divided into divisions and wings, and those of onch banner are known by the colors of it. The bannermen of all classes and arms around the capital, including the vangrard and the flank divisions, which are corps die, number at least seventy-five thousand Men. When the brigands become too numerfor or insurrection threatens a volunteer force called the Chwang Yung, or Braves, a mustered into service and disbanded after the danger has passed. Inquiries that have been made into the effective strength of the Chinese army show its forces to lave been within the last few years approxifarrison infantry, 320,000. Total of these two arms, 602,000. The so-called artillery force is subject to no rule of calculation, but is may safely be put down at 20,000, giving a steamers and evade suspicion. ware it.

In May last took the bunk of Burk according to the in May last took the bunk of Burk according to the International John Casey were functional for the Burk according to the International John Casey were the State according to the International John Casey were functional John Casey were the State according to the International John Casey were the State according to the International John Casey were functional John Casey were the State according to the International John Casey were the State according to the International John Casey were the According t

and the ranks have to be filled up, men are laid hold of wherever they can be caught, arms are put into their hands, and without the slightest benefit of previous training they are thrust to the front like so many sheep.

TACTICS AND DISCIPLINE.

In these vital matters the military men of

the Flowery Land are as deficient as in other

respects. The profession of arms is without honor in China, where the people have a proverb which says that "As you would not use good iron to make a nail, so you would not take a good man to make a soldier. Although since 1860 portions of Chinese troops have been, from time to time, drilled in the treaty ports by Europeans, the instructions imparted in this way have only been partially communicated to troops in the interior. Chinese officers know nothing at all of the variety of knowledge required by the expert soldier of our day, nor have they the remotest idea of how troops ought to be brought into action or taken out of it. Drills have not long ago been car-ried on at the Chiuese capital which looked like a burlesque upon military institutions. The commanding officers had seats in tents along one part of the line. There was neither step nor distance preserved. The men came up in pairs, threes or fours, talking and dis charging their pieces, and the utmost confusion prevailed everywhere. The cavalry are mounted on horses resembling the small mustang, and are for the most part armed with bows and spears. The calibres of the weapons, as made in America, have been changed from .45 inch or .50 inch to 1.00 inch or 1.25 inch and the barrels have been lengthened to six feet. The Chinese superintendent thinks that

tion of Krupp and of Armstrong cannon into China has been extensive. THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

this makes them look more formidable. Dur-

ing the last three or four years the imports-

Arctic Explorations.

The most interesting paper read at the scientists' meeting was that by Lieutenant J. H. Ray, U.S.A., as it gives our people some geographical information. He said that "the part of the American coast lying between Behring Straits and Point Barrow is too well known from the remove of English explaners to require further deports of English explorers to require further description from me, but that region lying between the Yarhan and the Arctic Sea has never before been explored till visited by my party. In 1883, accompanied by two natives, I made an exploration 160 miles due north from Point Barty and Prince Point Barty and Prince Point Barty and Prince Point Barty and Prince Point Barty exploration too miles due notth from Foint Barrow, striking Meade River above its mouth, and followed up its course until I came in sight of a low range of mountains N.W. and S.S.E. dividing the N.E. Waterfall from that of Kotzebune Sound. From this point I was obliged to turn is composed of 500 youths, who carry spears, bows and arrows and other weapons are design. There is also a battalion armed with small match-locks. Another class of infantry battalions carries large match-locks or gingals. It requires two men match-locks or gingals. It requires two men is match-locks or gingals. It requires two men match-locks or gingals. It requires two men is their hatred from Germany to the bank's money to them as well as on them is their hatred from Germany to the bank's money to them as well as on them is their hatred from Germany to the bank's money to them as part which is not covered with water becomes like a wet marsh when thawed by the summer sun, into which the traveller sinks down to the frozen earth at every step. This region is unin-habitable, and is only visited by a few natives from Norwook and Ooglame in the winter in pursuit of reindeer along Meade River; but I saw several ruins of winter huts very old, and the natives have a legend that this region was in habited, but they all perished from famine. All streams of this northern waterside are broad shallow channels, owing to the fact that the earth is perpetually frozen, and the summer traveller who sees them full with the water from the melting snow, is apt to go away with the impression that they are large rivers but they are large rivers. to go away with the impression that they are large rivers, but they soon decrease when the frost seals up their sources, and in the winter they freeze solid on the bars and cease to flow. The region is destitute of timber. A few Arctic willows were found along Meade River. On the dry humocks along the sea shore was found a coam salt grass, but otherwise the land is covered with A dense growth of moss affording pasturage to the few herds of reindeer found in the region. There is no soil to support vegetation, and the earth was found to be strongly impregnated with salt down as far as we excavated, a depth of 3S feet. After two years careful observation I am well satisfied that there is no open polar sca from the fact that the temperature of the sea water is unvarying from the time the sea closes in October till it opens in July, which could not well be the case if there was a large body of warm water lying around the pole; and the atmospheric conditions were found to be such as would not exist near a large body of open water, as the winter clouds were rarely seen except to the south and west, and there is no precipitation except the frozen mists which drift in from over the ocean, what is simply the condensed vapor arising from the cracks opened by the gales and tides. The coustant crowding down of ancient ice as so often noticed by explorers I think can be fully ex-plained. We found that 7 feet was the maximum thickness of ice formed over still water, or sea, or inlet. The Arctic Ocean proper is filled with pack varying from 7 to 100 feet in thickness, its rough, broken surface being acted upon by violeut gales, during the winter open creeks from a few feet to one mile in width. These freeze over with great rapidity, as the temperature of the winter stands at 20° F, and this expansion forbes against the great masses, and as pansion forces against the great masses, and as the depth to which the lead will freeze is limited to 64 to 7 feet, we have the phenomenon of heavy ice replaced by light ice. This process is going on every day and hour, and the old ice must yield towards the side of the least resis-

tance, which is on the south latitude.

THE DYNAMITERS AGAIN. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6.—The Courier asserts that the authorities in Dublin Castle continue mately these:—Permanent cavalry, 87,000; to receive alarming information relative to infantry in active service in the field; 195,000; the operations of American dynamiters. It is alleged that bombs are being continually brought to the United Kingdom by agents of Rossa, who obtain employment on ocean

"PERFIDIOUS ALBION."

Europe turning against England—Germany, France. Austria and Russia moving together against the Colonial omnipotence of the common enemy.

LONDON, Sept. 2 .- There is no doubt whatever of the serious nature of England's pre-dicament in the great field of European politics. A gentleman who has just returned from Berlin, and who is an intimate friend of Mr. Hatzfelt, Dr. Busch, and others, who understand matters from the inside, says the feeling in official circles there is intensely bitter against England. The sharp criticism of London papers on the French operations in China, finds no echoes elsewhere in Europe. The cue at all the capitals seems to be, "Egg on the French," in order to dispute England's colonial policy, and the French, under the stimulus of flattery, are willing to carry on the part of aggression to its utmost limits. There is small doubt that the Berlin cabal, of which France is now part, is holding the question of the Alexandria indemnities over England's head, ready to make new trouble for her whenever the state of Egyptian complications seems opportune.

The Meeting at Varzin.

Count de Courcel's visit to Varzin is interpreted by some English papers to be part of a plot between Bismarck and M. Ferry to break down the colonial omnipotence of England, and the announcement that some Austrian ships are to accompany the German vessels to the African coast suggests that Austria is also in the scheme of the general land grab at the expense of England. The general unsettlement is intensified by the press of the different countries. The London journals are engaged in almost a fierce controversy over the bombardment at Foo Chow. The report that the three Emperors are about to meet, suggests the abandonment by Russia of her designs against Constantinople, and a reciprocal obligation on the part of Austria and Germany to let her go ahead in her ag-gressions against England in Central Asia. The sum total of the whole thing is to produce a general chorus of frightened admiration for the diabolical skill of Prince Bismarck as a diplomatist. It is admitted that he has alienated France and England, and has altogether got the world into such a position that whatever happens, Germany is sure

French Hostility.

Never since the battle of Waterloo has public opinion in France been more savagely high moral tone adopted by the entire Eng-lish press, has fairly exasperated France and rankles in the breast of every Frenchman. A prominent French statesman remarked to your correspondent last night. "Even supposing that the slanderous comments of the Times and Standard were true concerning our victory at Foo Chow, yet it does not lie in the mouth of any Englishman to utter one word of disparagement after the bombardment of Copenhagen years ago, and especially after that of Alexandria, where the logical consequence of Admiral Seymour's action was the wanton destruction of a city, the third in commercial importance in the Mediterrauean, and handing over an entire civilized community to pillage and fire." The Republique Française scoffs at the jeremiads of the London press, and compares them to crocodile's tears. There is no doubt but that Egypt is at the bottom of all this hatred and venom towards England, that now is fanned into something akin to frenzy by the comments of the English papers on the French victory at Foo Choo.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK BANK FAILURE.

THE PRESIDENT CUTS HIS THROAT-A COMPLETE WRECK-TOO MANY POLI-TICIANS-RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATIONS.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., Sept. 8.—President Mahlon Runyon, of the National Bank of New Jersey, cut his throat in a water closet at the bank this morning. He used a small knife. The excitement is great. The National Bank is in chaos. Over a million was stolen by Hill. Runyon was implicated in Hill's theft. He expected to be arrested when he took his life. The city is wild. Crowds blockade Church street, where the bank stands. It is expected Acting-Cashier Campbell will be arrested for complicity in the conspiracy. Millionaires are trembling. More than two suicides are predicted. The mob threatens to break open the bank, but is kept in subjection by the police. Walter Carroll, a depositor, has cut his throat on account of his losses. Bank examiner Shelly

has discovered A DEFICIT OF OVER A MILLION

in the surplus cash and securities. Ira Voorhees' estate is practically ruined. Hill was custodian of the estate and made away with securities valued at \$19,000. Over thirty thousand worth of securities belonging to G B. Adrian's estate are missing. Runyon had \$60,000 in government honds. Hill had negotiated for the sale of these and consummated the same three days before his death. Runyon knew nothing of Hill's doings, trust-ing him implicitly. The crash in Wall street in May last took the bulk of Hill's stealings.

THE BANK'S DOWNFALL.

Securing the paper he went to the room occupied by the organizing directors and began to read. A deathly pallor spread over his face and he exclaimed, "My God, what will my children do!" Passing a handkerchief over his brow he threw his paper into the lap of a director named Stoddard, and excusing himself went to the toilet room. A minute later the sound of a fall was heard, the directors rushed to the closet and discovered the body of Runyon on the floor, blood oozing from a gaping wound in his throat. Determined on suicide he had also cut his wrists deeply, the blood spurting against the wall and ceiling.

Thousands of people outside were horrified. "SHALL WE RAID THE BANK ?"

was the question which agitated the depositors. Farmers from the country joined the throng and shouted for their money. The police flanked the street and with difficulty quelled the rising disturbance. At 1.20 one of the directors, Johnson Letson, was reported dead. An investigation revealed the fact that he had become exhausted on account of the strain on his nerves. He was a heavy stockholder, and had deposited trust funds. Charley Davis, clerk of the bank, who had been reported dead, was found alive. "My whole life was bound up in Hill," he said, trembling violently, "and when he went off, I thought I might as well follow him." The scene at the bank beggars description. "My God," exclaimed Director

"THE WHOLE CITY WILL GO UNDER.

The city debt is now nearly \$2,000,000, and the bank holds its paper. The Savings Bank has gone under, and we have their capital." Martin A. Howell, who withdrew as a director eight years ago, said, "I saw it coming; Charley Hill was too liberal. Politicians went to him as to a banker for funds. He doubtless took the bank surplus to aid his friends. Knowing the condition of affairs I quietly withdraw." The effect on the town is crushing. The wildest excitement prevails. The streets are thronged with country depositors; fears of a raid on the bank are increasing, and a hundred special policemen have been sworn in by the mayor, and surround the bank property.
The coroner's jury in the case of Runyon's death, returned a verdict of

"WILFUL SUICIDE"

At 4 p.m., inside the bank Acting Cashier Campbell was seen. He said: "I am amazed and horrified over the affair. I am innocent. Hill was never my confident, although I under-

A STORY OF THE SEA

A BOY KILLED AND DEVOURED BY HIS FAMISHING SHIPMATES.

LONDON, Sept. 6-The barque Montezuma, from Punta Arenas, has arrived at Falmonth with three men belonging to the yacht Mignon-ette, which foundered on the way from Southampton to Sydney. They report that when the vessel went down they and a boy, the only persons on board, took to a small boat without provisions or water. For nineteen days they drifted about, when the boy died; the others fed on his body and were enabled to hold out tive days longer, when the Montezuma rescued them in a horrible condition. The three men have been placed under arrest by order of the Board of Trade, and the death of the boy will

be investigated.

Later reports give the following details:—
The crew of the Mignonette captured a turtle on the fourth day after the sinking of the yacht On the 18th June, having been seven days with out food and five without water, they discussed the question of casting lots which should disthat the lives of the others might be prolonged, but they were unable to agree. Next day it was determined to kill the boy Parker, when Captain Dudley opened his jugular vein with his peuknife and he died instantly. The survivors, the captain and two seamen, drank the murdered boy's blood and survived by enting his flesh until rescued by the Montageme on the flesh until rescued by the Montezuma on the 5th July; the reason assigned for determining upon the boy's death is that he suffered most from thirst and was unmarried. When rescued the men looked like skeletons. They will be charged with murder.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE MEETING-DE-MONSTRATION AT CARRICK-ON-SUIR-CASEY'S STATEMENTS.

Dublin, Sept. 6.—At the convention to-day a motion was made on behalf of the Glasgow branch expressing confidence in Parnell and O'Brien, editor of United Ireland. After the adjournment of the National League conven-tion, Healy, McCarthy and Sullivan, members of Parliament, addressed the meeting. Healy referred to the danger which England was exposed to in having Irish enemies

Sexton and Redmond arrived this evening.

Dublin, Sept. 7.—A national League demo stration was held at Carrick-on-Suir to-day There was a large attendance. A letter was read from Archbishop Croke expressing approval. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, spoke, denouncing Gladstone, Spencer and Trevelyan.

DUBLIN, Sept. 6.—Casey declares that there were seven men who committed the Maam trasno murders, himself, Michael Casey, Pat rick Casey, Patrick Joyce and three others. One of these was a wealthy farmer, who is still liv ing near Maamtrasna, the man who instigated the massacre and held the horses while the family were murdered. It was he who compelled them to return and murder the aged grand-

SCOTCH NEWS.

THE KING OF SWEDEN.-The King of Sweden and Norway, who had been the guest of Lord and Lady Breadalbane since Tuesday, left Taymouth Castle on Saturday and proceeded to Edinburgh.

More Shipsuilding Contracts. - It is gratifying to state that Mesars. Scott & Co., shipbuilders and engineers, Greenock, have secured an order to build and engine two steamers of 2,300 tons each, for the Ocean Steamship Company, of Liverpool, for their

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CHILD AT RUTHER-GLEN.—On Sunday morning a child, the son of James Williamson, laborer, residing at 124 Mill street, was found dead in bed. Dr. Peake was called, and expressed the opinion that the child had been overlain by the mother, with whom it had been sleeping.

CAPTURE OF A GREENLAND SHARK.—The fourth shark that has been landed at Aberdeen within the last two or three weeks was brought ashore at Aberdeen on Monday by the steam trawler North Star. The fish, which is about the same size as the one last caught—14 feet in length—was dragged up in the trawl net while the North Star was fishing off Aberdeen.

RUTHERGLEN PAROCHIAL BOARD.—On Mon day a statutory meeting of this Board was held—Mr. James Anderson, chairman, pre-siding. On the recommendation of the Finance Committee the poor rate for next year was fixed at 10 d per £1, being 1 d less than last year. Instead of dividing the assessment equally between landlord and tenant as formerly, it was resolved that it should be payable 51d by tenants and 5d by the propri etors.

THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH .- Wo understand that the Executive Committee have requested Dr. R. Rowand Anderson, of Edinburgh, to prepare designs for the national memorial to the late Duke of Buccleuch. The duty of execut-ing the statue, which is to be of bronze and of colossal proportions, has been entrusted to Mr Boehm, R. A., of London. The memorial is to be erected on the site in Princes' Street Gardens, opposite Frederick Street, granted by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council,

LIBERALITY OF A PERTUSHIRE LANDOWNER.

On Monday Mr. R. R. S. Menzies, of Hallyburton and Pitcur, near Coupar Angus, entertained his tenants to dinner in the Royal Hotel, Coupar-Angus, after his Lammas collection—Mr. Menzies himself presiding. Mr. etc., etc., by the tenants on their respective terest readers," I ventured.

farms. Mr. R. S. Menzies, who is connected "I see nothing indelicate

John, built by the Marquis of Bute, at Old Cumnock, Ayrshire, has (says the Times) recently been titted throughout with the electric light under the personal superintendence of Mr. William Massey of Twyford, electrical engineer to the Royal Palaces. There are in all about 70 glow lamps of 20 candles each, and the effect is very perfect, the architectural features of the building having been carefully studied and the lamps arranged with due regard to the religious character of the place. The necessary current is supplied by means of a dynamo and steam engine placed in a small house hidden among the trees of the churchyard, where it is also intended to generate electricity for working the organ ellows.

DISCORD IN THE CHURCH.

TRIED FOR HANGING A SAUSAGE TO THE KNOB OF THE FRONT DOOR OF ONE OF HIS FLOCK.

PATERSON, N.J., Sept. 6.—A meeting of the members of the Willis Street Baptist Church was held this evening in the church to take action in regard to the charges made against the paster, Rev. George Gulrey, by Mrs. Bradbury, of slander and hanging a bologna sausage to the door knob of the front door of her residence. The meeting was a most disorderly one, the members being divided into two factions. Both sections became intensely excited, and the noise they made in the church could be heard a block away. The members jumped around on the seats and called each other liars and hypocrites. Great excitement prevailed, and the police had to be sent for to prevent a fight. During the excitement a member fainted and fell to the floor, creating almost a panic. He was carried out and laid on the grass in front of the church. Several reporters were secreted in the church, and on being discovered a howl went up from the angry mob. The scribes were ignominiously ejected without ceremony. reporters then climbed on woodsheds in the rear of the church, but were again discovered and the windows were closed to keep the racket from being heard without. The street in front of the church was crowded with people; while the church doors were guarded by the Police. Mrs. Bradbury's followers. being unable to cope with the friends of the pastor, left the church in disgust, and proceeded to the house of a member, where an indignation meeting was held. The meetings at both the church and the house were prolonged until a late hour. After the windows of the church were closed the heat became so intense that several women fainted.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

DANA ON THE CAMPAIGN.

THE LABOR DEFECTION ALMOST CERTAIN TO DEFEAT THE DEMOCRACY-NEW YORK STATE IN A BAD WAY-OHIO THE BEST BATTLE-GROUND.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—There is probably no other man in the profession of journalism whose political opinions are more universally respected than Mr. Charles A. Dans, editor of the Sun. Since the Chicago Convention Mr. Dana, while treating the political situation with his usual candor and independence in his own columns, has avoided a personal expression of opinion. Two days ago he consented to be interviewed at some length and spoke with the utmost frankness on the political outlook. The in-terview was had by the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, who relates it as follows:--

Twenty years ago, when I left the army, Charles A. Dana did me a service in a public way. Since I have seen him but once. Yesterday I called on him at his office. Time had dealt kindly by him, his figure was full and robust. His eye is keen as when in his immediate prime. The finger of time had more perceptibly shown itself in turning his hair to grayish tints, but not deteriorating, otherwise an abundant capillary growth. I found him in his sanctum, where he 's ever

busy.
Said I: "Mr. Dana, in your judgment will the labor defection, as is alleged against Cleveland, lose to the Democrats the State of New York?"

"The labor defection," said he, "will be large. Whether it will be large enough to balance the Independent Republican bolt against Blaine may be a question, but taken in connection with the Irish defection, the Inde-pendent Democratic defection and the silent vote that is going to be cast against Cleve-land, because of the now notorious scandal, it will certainly suffice to lose the State of New York to the Democracy."
"What figure will Butler cut in the can

vass at large?" I asked,
"Butler," said he, "will be a great figure

in the canvass, certainly. He is a portentous force wherever he appears, but he will be much more portentous in some States than in others. I do not pretend to say what his plans are, but I imagine that his personal efforts will be principally confined to Massa-chusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jer-sey and Penusylvania. I have heard that he is going to speak in Indiana, in Ohio, and possibly in Kansas, but wheether that is really so is more than I can tell."

"If not indelicate, your opinion as to But-ler's vote and its bearing on the result will in-

"I see nothing indelicate in the question. Under ordinary circumstances the vote of a third party, and especially of a new third party, must necessarily be small, but there is no reason to suppose that it will be so in the case of the People's party under the lead of Butler. In the first place, it includes all the scattered elements that made so considerable a showing in the national election of 1876 and 1880, and they are strengthened this time by the consciousness that they are going to amount to something and that a vote cast for their candidate will not be thrown away and hidden among the returns of scattering votes. Then, there is the great body of independent bolting Democrats, men who will not vote for Cleveland, not merely because they do not think him fit in character as in other qualifications, but because they find it necessary to rebel against the manner of his nomination and the purposes for which he was set

I then asked: "Is it true or not that the so-called Tilden machine nominated Cleve-

"No doubt the Tilden machine, so called, nominated Mr. Cleveland," was the response. ' Nothing could have nominated in a Democratic convention a man whose principal support had to be found outside, in the Republican party, but the adroit use of Mr. Tilden's name and prestige."
"What is there about Cleveland's public

services which stamp him as other than a common-place man?" I asked, with some

timidity.
"Nothing at all. He is a common-place person, ignorant, narrow, obstinate, with a few fundamental Democratic ideas that have

made his political fortune."

"Is hela man," said 1, " of force of character, or plastic in the hands of his friends?" "All that I know of the man has been learned from his public acts and character, and, while he is self-willed and determined. he is likewise plastic. He has done a great many things in office that can only be explained on the theory that he was in the hands of some stronger will and sbrewder management than his own. Moreover, he is profoundly selfish, or, as a great Democratic statesman has said, the most selfish man who has ever been in high office in New York. In all that he does he is always carefully consid-

ering the interest of his own advancement." I then asked: "What are Butler's aims and ambitions in entering the Presidential

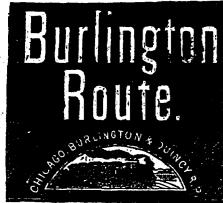
"As far as I can pretend to understand him," said Mr. Dana, "Butler means and desires to maintain certain principles, such as protection to American labor, the advancement of workingmen and the restriction of monopolies, which the Democratic National Convention was not willing to enderse as he desired. He intends to found, I presume, a party that will last, more democratic than the Democracy, more progressive and popular than any party that was ever founded, except the original party of Thomas Jefferson. After all, it looks from this point of observation as if Ohio must be the Cassina of the National Democracy, or otherwise it will again sink. I give my views more in sorrow than in anger, and in the sincere hope that the Democracy may make its fight in Ohio; gware it has the chances to win, and thus leaven up New York, which is now in a bad. way Translated which is it is the a worthy in Sec.

SUAKIM, Sept. 5 - The rebel attacks lately ... have been feeble. Kassala is closely in vested.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—Superior Court. No. 203. Dame Eugenie Perreault, of the City of Montreal, wife of Pierre aux liens Marien, of the same place, trader, duly authorized à ester en justice against her said husband, Detendant. An action for separation as to property has been in-stituted in this cause.

Montreal, 23rd August, 1884.
T. & C. C. DELORIMIER,
3-5
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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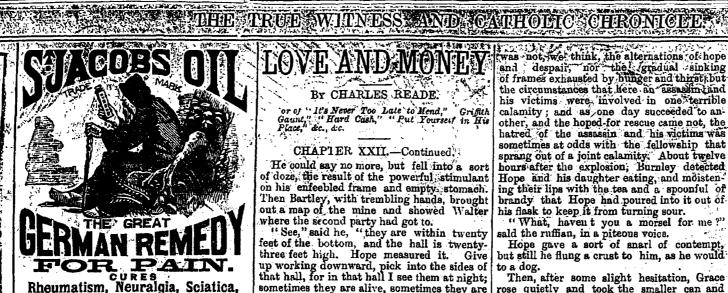
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, Montreal. No. 2732. Dame Vitaline Prévost, wife of Pierre Delorme, of the City and District of Montreal, trader, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

Montreal, 5th July, 1884.

E. N. ST. JEAN,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

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CHAPTER XXII.—Continued.

He could say no more, but fell into a sort of doze, the result of the powerful stimulant Hope and his daughter eating, and moistenon his enfeebled frame and empty.

Then Bartley, with trembling hands, brought out a map of the mine and showed Walter his flask to keep it from turning sour.

"What, haven t you a morsel for me?" on his enfeebled frame and empty stomach.

where the second party had got to.

"See," said he, "they are within twenty feet of the bottom, and the hall is twenty-three feet high. Hope measured it. Give up working downward, pick into the sides of that hall, for in that hall I see them at night;

Then, after some slight hesitation, Grace and the smaller can and sometimes they are alive, sometimes they are rose quietly and took the smaller can and dead, sometimes they are dying. I shall go mad! I shall go mad!"

With this he went raging about, giving the wildest orders, with the looks and tones of a madman. In a minute he had a cage ready for Walter, and twenty fresh-lit lamps, and down went Walter with more men and pickaxes. As soon as he got out of the cage, he cried, wildly:

"Stop that, men, and do as I do." He took a sweep with his pick, and de-livered a horizontal blow at the clay on that side of the shaft Bartley had told him to attack. His pickaxe stuck in it, and he extri-

cated it with difficulty.
"Nay, master," cried a miner who had fallen in love with him, "drive thy pick at t' coal."

Walter hen observed that above the clay there was a narrow seam of coal; he heaved his pick again, but instead of striking it half downward, as he ought to have done, he delivered a tremendous horizontal blow that made the coal ring like a church bell, and jarred his own stout arms so terribly that the pick tell out of his numbed hand,

Then the man who had advised him saw that he was disabled for a time, and stepped into his place.

But in that short interval an incident oc-

curred so strange and thrilling that the stout miners uttered treble cries, like women, and then one mighty "Hah!" burst like a diapson from their manly bosoms.

CHAPTER XXIII.

BURLED ALIVE THE THERE DEADLY PERILS. Seven miners were buried under the ruins of the shaft; but although masses of coal and clay fell into the hall from the side nearest to the explosions, and blocked up some of the passages, nobody was crushed to death there; only the smoke was so stifling that it seemed

impossible to live.

That smoke was lighter than the air; its thick pall lifted by degrees and revealed three

tigures. Grace Hope, by happy instinct, had sunk upon the ground to breathe in that stilling smoke. Hope, who had collared Ben Burnley, had sunk to the ground with him, but still clutched the assassin. These were the three left alive in the hall, and this was their first struggle for life.

As soon as it was possible to speak, Hope took up his lamp, which had fallen, and holding it up high, he cried:
"Grace, my child, where are you?"

She came to him directly; he took her in his arms and thanked God for this great preservation.

Then he gave Burnley a kick and ordered him to the right hand of the hall. "You'll keep to that side," he said, "and think of what you have done; your victims will keep this side, and comfort each other

till honest men unde your work, you villain." Burnley crouched, and wriggled away like whipped hound, and flung himself down in bitter despair. "Oh, papa," said Grace, "we have escaped a great danger, but shall we ever see the

light of day?' "Of course we shall, child; be sure that great efforts will be made to save us. Miners | self-slaughter." have their faults, but leaving other men to This silenced Burnley for the day, and he perish is not one of them : there are no greater heroes in the world than those rough fellows, with all their faults. What you and I must do at once is to search for provisions and lamps and tools; If there are no poisonous gases set free, it is a mere question of time. My poor child has a hard life before her; but

only live, and we shall be rescued." These brave words comforted Grace as they were intended to do, and she accompanied her father down the one passage which was left open after the explosion. Fortunately this led to a new working, and before he had gone many yards Hope found a lamp that had been dropped by some miner who had rushed into the hall as the first warning came. Hope extinguished the light, and gave it to Grace.

"That will be twenty-four hours' light to us," said he; but, oh, what I want to find is food. There must be some left behind." "Papa," said Grace, "I think I saw a

miner throw a bag into an empty truck when the first alarm was given."
"Back! back! my child!" cried Hope,
"before that villain finds it!"

He did not wait for her, but ran back, and he found Ben Burnley in the neighborhood o

that very truck; but Burnley sneaked off a his approach. Hope, looking into the truck, found treasures—a dozen new sacks, a heavy hammer, a small bag of nails, a can of tea, a bag with a loaf in it, and several broken pieces of bread. He put his lamp out direct-ly, for he had lucifer matches in his pocket, and he hid the bag of bread; then he lighted his lamp again and fastened it up by a nail in the centre of the hall.

"There," said he to Burnley, "that's to light us both equally; when it goes out, you must hang up yours in its place."

"That's fair," said Burnley, humbly. There were too trucks on Hope's side of the hall—the empty one in question, and one that was full of coal. Both stood about two yards from Hope's side of the hall. Hope turned the empty truck and brought it parallel to the other; then he nailed two sacks together, and fastened them to the coal truck and the débris; then he laid sacks upon the ground for Grace to lie on, and he kept two sacks for himself, and two in reserve, and he took two

and threw them to Ben Burnley. "I give you two, and I keep two myself," said he. "But my daughter shall have a room to herself even here; and if you molest her I'll brain you with this hammer. "I don't want to molest her," said Burnley.

'It ain't my fault she's here. Then there was a gloomy silence, and well there might be. The one lamp, twinkling faintly against the wall, did but make dark ness visible, and revealed the horror of this dismal scene. The weary hours began to gave a full spoonful to his daughter. crawlaway, marked only by Hope's watch, for

in this living tomb summer was winter, and day was night. The horrors of entombment in the mine suffer most from thirst." Inspired by this subject, novelists have gone beyond themselves, journalists have gone be-yond themselves; and, without any affectation we say we do not think we could go through the dismal scene before us in its general de-

lite -

was not we think, the alternations of hope and despair, nor the gradual sinking of frames exhausted by hunger and thirst but the circumstances that here an assassing and his victims were involved in one terrible

calamity; and as one day succeeded to another, and the hoped-for rescue came not, the hatred of the assassin and his victims was sometimes at odds with the fellowship that sprang out of a joint calamity. About twelve hours after the explosion, Burnley detected ing their lips with the tea and a spoonful of brandy that Hope had poured into it out of

filled it with tea, and took it across the table.
"There," said she, "and may God forgive you !" He took it and stared at her.

"It ain't my fault that you are here," said But she put up her hand, as much as to say:
"No idle words."

Two whole days had now elapsed. The food, though economized, was all gone. Burnley's lamp was flickering, and utter darkness was about to be added to the horrors which were now beginning to chill the hopes with which these poor souls had entered on their dire probation. Hope took the alarm, seized the expiring lamp, trimmed it, and carried it down the one passage that was

This time he did not confine his researches to the part where he could stand upright, but went on his hands and knees down the newest working. At the end of it he gave a shout of triumph, and a few minutes returned to his daughter, exhausted, and blackened all over with coal; but the lamp was now burning brightly in his hand, and round his neck was tied a can of oil.

"Oh, my poor father," said Grace, is that all you have discovered?"
"Thank God for it," said Hope. "You

little know what it would be to pass two more days here without light as well as with-

The next day was terrible. The violent pangs of hunger began to gnaw like vultures, and the thirst was still more intolerable; the pangs of hunger intermitted for hours at a time, and then returned to intermit again; they exhausted but did not infuriate; but the rage of thirst became incessant and maddening.

Ben Burnley suffered the most from this, and the wretch came to Hope for consola-

"Where's the sense of biding here," said he, "to be burned to death wi' drought? Let's flood the mine, and drink or be droon-

"How can I flood the mine?" said Hope. "You know best, maister," said the man.
"Why, how many tons of water did ye draw from yon tank every day?" "We conduct about five tons into a pit

and we send about five tons up to the sur face daily." "Then how much water will there be in

the tank now? Hope looked at his watch and said:—
"There was a great deal of water in the tank when you blew up the mine; there must

"Well, now," said Burnley, "you that knows everything, help me burst the wall o' tank; it's thin enow" Hope reflected.
"If we let in the whole body of water," said

he, "it would shatter us to pieces, and crush us against the wall of our prison, and drown us before it run away through the obstructed passages into the new workings. Fortunately, we have no pickaxe, and cannot be tempted to

remained sullenly apart; still, the idea never left his mind.

The next day, toward evening, he asked Hope to light his own lamp, and come and look at the wall of the tank. "Not without me," whispered Grace.

see him cast looks of hatred at you.' They went together, and Burnley bade Hope observe that the water was trickling through in places, a drop at a time; it could not penetrate the coaly veins, nor the streaks of clay, but it coxed through the porous strata, certain strips of blackish earth in particular,

and it trickled down, a drop at a time. Hone looked at this feature with anxiety, for he was a man of science, and knew by the fate of banked reservoirs, great and small, the strange explosive power of a little water driven through strata by a great body press

ing behind it.
"You'll see, it will burstitsen," said Burnley, exultantly, "and the sooner the better for me; for I'll never get alive out on t'mine; you blowed me to the men, and they'll break every bone in my skin."

Hope did not answer this directly. "There, don't go to meet trouble, my man," said he. "Give me the can, Grace. Now, Burnley, hold this can, and catch every

drop till it is full."
"Why, it will take hauf a day to fill it,"
cbserved Burnley, "and it will be hauf mud when all is done. "I'll filter it," said Hope. "You do as

you are bid." He darted to a part of the mine where he had seen a piece of charred timber; he dragged it in with him, and asked Grace for a pocket handkerchief. She gave him a clean cambric one. He took his pocket-knife and soon scraped off a little heap of charcoal; and

then he sewed the handkerchief into a bagfor the handy man always carried a needle and thread. Slowly, slowly, the muddy water trickled into the little can, and then, the bag being placed over the larger can, slowly, slowly, the muddy water trickled through Hope's filter, and dropped clear and drinkable into a larger

In that dead life of theirs, with no incidents but torments and terrors, the hours passed swiftly in this experiment.

Hope sat upon a great lump of coal, his daughter kneeling in front of him, gazing at him with love, confidence, reverence; and Burnley kneeled in front of him too, but at a greater distance, with wolfish eyes full of thirst and nothing clse. At last the little can was two-thirds full of

clear water. Hope took the large iron spoon which he had found along with the tea, and "My child," said he, "let it trickle very slowly over your tongue and down your throat; it is the throat and the adjacent organs which

He then took a spoonful himself, not to drink after an assassin. He then gave a spoonful to Burnley, with the same instructions, and rose from his seat and gave the can to Grace, and said:

touched for six hours at least." tails without falling below many gifted contemporaries, and adding bulk without the wise advice given him, tossed the their descriptions. The true characteristic reasure of this sad scene then dashing down the spoon, said:

| The dashed back for the dashed back for

"I'll have the rest out if I die for it."

made a furious rush at Grace Hone.

She sorcamed faintly, and Hone met hir full in that incautious rush, and felled him She screamed faintly, and Hopelmet him when and angels cry out against it!" he full in that incautious rush, and felled him screamed, in madness and despair. "Can like a log with a single blow! Burnley lay this thing be? Can Heaven and earth look there with his heels tapping the ground for a calmy on this horror? Are men all ingratilities, while, then he got for his hands and knees, and crawled away to the farthest corner of his own place, and sat brooding.

That night, when Grace retired to rest. Hope lay down at her feet, with his handmer in his hand; and when one slept the other watched, for they leared an attack:

"Men and angels cry out against it!" he screamed, in madness and despair. "Can this thing be? Can Heaven and earth look tale! Is God all APATHY!"

A blow like a hammer striking a church bell tinkled outside the wall, and seemed to come from a great distance.

To him who, like the rugged! Elijah, had expostulated so boldly with his Maker, and his Maker, who is not to be irritated for my and the striking a church bell tinkled outside the wall, and seemed to come from a great distance.

of his own place, and sat brooding.

That night when Grace retired tourest,
Hope lay down at her feet, with his hammer
in his hand and when one slept the other
watched, for they feared an attack!

Toward the morning of the next day Grace's quick senses heard a mysterious roise in Burnley's quarter; she roused her father. Directly he went to the place, and he found Burnley at work on his knees tearing away with his hands and nails at the ruins of the shaft. Apparently fury supplied the place of strength, for he had raised quite a large heap behind him, and he had laid bare the feet up to the knees of a dead miner.

He reported this in a hushed voice to Grace,

and said solemnly:

"Poor wretch, he's going mad, I fear."

"Oh, no," said Grace, "that would be too horrible. What ever should we do?"

"Keep him to his own side, that is all,"

said Hope.
"But," objected Grace, in dismay, "if he "But," objected Grace, in dismay, "if he will come here is mad, he won't listen, and he will come here and attack me." "If he does," said Hope, simply, "I must

kill him, that's all." Burnley, however, in point of fact, kept more and more aloof for many hours; he never left his work till he laid bare the whole body of that miner, and found a pickaxe in his dead hand. This he hid, and reserved it for deadly uses; he was not clear in his mind whether to brain Hope with it, and so be revenged on him for having shut him up in that mine, or whether to peck a hole in the tank and destroy all three by a quicker death than

thirst or starvation. The savage had another and more horrible reason for keeping out of sight; maddened by thirst he had recourse to that last extremity better men have been driven to; he made a cut with his clasp knife in the breast of the deadminer, and tried to swallow ellied blood.

This horrible relief never lasts long, and the penalty follows in a few hours; but in the meantime the savage obtained relief, and even vigor, from this ghastly source, and seeing Hope and his daughter lying com-paratively weak and exhausted, he came and sat down at a little distance in front of them, that was partly done to divert Hope from examining his shambles and his unnatural work.

"Maister," said he," "how long have we een here ?"

"Six days and more," said Hope. "Six days," said Grace, faintly, for her powers were now quite exhausted—"and no igns of help, no hope of rescue?"

"Do not say so, Grace. Rescue in time is certain, and, therefore, while we live there is hone. "Ay," said Burnley, "for you tew, but not for me. Yow telt the men that I fired t'

mine, and if one of those men gets free, they'll all tear me limb from jacket. Why should I leave one grave to walk into another? But for yow I should have been away six days agone. "Man," said Hope, "cannot you see that my hand was but the instrument? It was the hand of Heaven that kept you back.

you escape, could the white faces over fade from your sight, or the dying shricks ever leave your ear, of the brave men you so foully murdered? Repent, monster, repent!" Burnley was not touched, but he was scared by Hope's solemnity, and went to his own corner muttering, and as he crouched there there came over his dull brain what in due

course follows the horrible meal he had made -a feverish fronzy. In the meantime Grace, who had been lying half-insensible, raised her head slowly, and

said, in a low voice: "Water, water!" "Oh, my girl," said Hope, in despair, "I'll go and get enough to moisten your 'ips; but class. the last scrap of food has gone, the last drop of oil is burning away, and in an hour we shall made

be in darkness and despair." "No, no, father," said Grace, "not while there is water there, beautiful water." "But you cannot drink that unfiltered; it

is foul, it is poisonous." "Not that, papa," said Grace, "far beyond that—look! See that clear river sparkling in the sunlight; how bright and beautiful it shines! Look at the waving trees upon the other side, the green meadows and the bright blue sky, and there-there-there-are the great white swans. No, no; I forgot; they are not swans; they are ships sailing to the bright land you told me of, where there is no suffering and no sorrow."

Then Hope, to his horror, began to see that this must be the very hallucination of which he had read, a sweet illusion of green fields and crystal water, which often precedes actual death by thirst and starvation. He trembled, he prayed secretly to God to spare her, and not to kill his new-found child, his

darling, in his arms. By-and-by Grace spoke again, but this time her senses were clear.

"How dark it's grown!" she said, "Ah, we are back again in that awful mine."

Then, with the patient fortitude of a woman when once she thinks the will of the Almighty is declared, she laid her hand upon shoulders, and said, soothingly:

"Dear father, bow to Heaven's will;" then she held up both her feeble arms to him—
"Kiss me, father--for we Are to DIE!"

her sweet head upon the ground, and hopod and feared no more. But the man could not bow like the woman. He kissed her as she bade him, and laid her gently down; but after that he sprang wildly to his feet in a frenzy, and raged aloud, as his

With these firm and patient words, she laid

"No, no," he cried; "this thing cannot be; they have had seven days to get to us. "Ah, but there are mountains and rocks of earth and coal piled up between us. We are buried alive in the bowels of the earth. "Well, and shouldn't I have blasted a

daughter could no longer hear him.

hundred rocks, and picked through mountains, to save a hundred lives, or to save one such life as this, no matter whose child she was?

"Alı! you poor scum, you came to me whenever you wanted me, and you never came in vain. But now that I want you, you smoke your pipes, and walk calmly over this living tomb I lie in.

"Well, call yourselves men, and let your friends perish; I am a man and I can die." Then he throw himself wildly on his knees over his insensible daughter.

She has but just found her father. She is spring break and mattresses, and an able ul to Burnley, with the same instructions, and rose from his seat and gave the can to did rose from his seat and gave the can to did rose from his pittance must not be is the right of pious children; it's promised ouched for six hours at least."

She has but just found her father. She is spring break and mattresses, and an able physician. Bartley was there, pale and old, and trembling and crying. He fell on his kness before Hope and Grace. She drew is the right of pious children; it's promised ouched for six hours at least."

Burnley, instead of complying with earth, not to be cut off like criminals."

The has but just found her father. She is spring break and mattresses, and an able physician. Bartley was there, pale and old, and trembling and crying. He fell on his kness before Hope and Grace. She drew back from him with repulsion; but he cried out:

Burnley, instead of complying with earth, not to be cut off like criminals."

cowered away from the fury of a stronger

"Men and angels cry out against it!" he

his Maker, who is not to be irritated, forgave him, that blow seemed at first to ring from Heaven. He stood still, and trembled like a leaf; he listened; the sound was not repeated.

"Ah," said he, "it was an illusion, like hers.

But for all that he seized his hammer, and darted to the back of the ball, and mounting on a huge fragment of coal, struck the seam high above his head. He gave two blows in quick succession. Grace heard, and began to raise herself on her hands in wonder.

Outside the wall came two leisurely blows

that seemed a mile off, though they were not ten feet, and then three blows in quick succession.

"My signal echoed," yelled Hope. "Do you hear, child, my signal answered? Thank God! thank God!"

He fell on his knees and cried like a child. The next minute, burning with hope and joy, he was by Grace's side, with his arms round

"You can't give way now. Fight on a few minutes more. Death, 1 defy you, I am a father; I tear my child from your clutches."

With this he raised her in his arms with surprising vigor. It was Grace's turn to shake off all weakness, under the great excitement of the brain.

"Yes, I'll live," she cried, "I'll live for you. Oh, the gallant men! Hear, hear the pickaxes at work; an army is coming to our rescue, father; the God you doubted sends

them, and some hero leads them."

The words had scarcely left her lips when Hope set her down in fresh alarm. An enemy's pickaxe was at work to destroy

them; Burnley was picking furiously at the weak part of the tank, shricking:

"They will tear me to pieces; there is no hope in this world nor the next for ma."
"Madman," cried Hope; "he'll let the

water in before they can save us." He rushed at Burnley and seized him; but his frenzy was gone, and Burnley's was upon him; after a short struggle Burnley flung him off with prodigious power. Hope flew at him again, but incautiously, and lowering his head, drove it with such fury into Hope's chest that he sent him to a distance, and laid him flat on his back, utterly breathless. Grace flew to him and raise

him. He was not a man to lose his wits. "To the truck," he gasped, " or we are lost."

"I'll flood the mine? I'll flood the mine?" yelled Burnley.

Hope made his daughter mount a large fragment of coal we have already mentioned. and from that she sprang to the truck, and with her excitement and her athletic power she raised herself into the full truck, and even helped her father in after her. But just as she got on to the truck, and while he was only on his knees, that section of the Cease to blame your victims, and begin to see wall we have called the tank rent and gaped things as they are, and to repent. Even if under Burnley's pickaxe, and presently exunder Burnley's pickaxe, and presently exploded about six feet from the ground, and a huge volume of water drove masses of earth and coal before it, and came roaring like a solid body straight at the coal truck, and drove it against the opposite wall, smashed the nearest side in, and would have thrown Grace off it like a feather, but Hope, kneel-

ing and clinging to the side, held her like a Grace screamed violently. Immediately there was a roar of exultation outside from the hitherto silent workers; for that scream told that the woman was alive too; the wife of the brave fellow who had won all their nearts and melted away the jey barrier of

Three gigantic waves struck the truck and made it quiver. The first came half-way up; the second came full two-thirds; the third dashed the senseless body of Bon Burnley, with bleeding head and broken bones, against the very edge of the truck, then surged back with him into

a whirling vortex.

Grace screamed continuously; she gave herself up now for lost; and the louder she screamed, the louder and the nearer the sav-

ing party shouted and hurrahed. "No, do not fear," cried Hope; "you shall not die. Love is stronger than death." The words were scarce out of his mouth when the point of a steel pick came clean through the stuff: another followed above it: then another, then another, and then another. Holes were made, then gaps, then larger gaps; then a mass of coal fell in; furious picks—a portion of the mine knocked awayand there stood, in a red blaze of lamps held up, the gallant hand, roaring, shouting, working, led by a bleeding, face smoked, hair and eyebrows black with coal-dust, and eyes flaming like red coals. He sprang with one fearless bound down to the coal-truck, and caught up his wife in his arms, and held her to his panting bosom. Ropes, ladder, everything—and they were saved; while the corpse of the assassin whirled round and round in the subsiding eddies of the black water, and as that water ran away into the mine, lay, coated with mud, at the feet of those who had saved

CHAPTER XXIV .- STRANGE COMPLICA-

his innocent victims.

TIONS. Exert all the powers of your mind, and conceive if you can, what that mother felt whose only son sickened, and, after racking her heart with hopes and fears, died before her eyes, and was placed in his coffin and carried to his rest. Yet one in the likeness of a man bade the bearers stand still, then, with a touch, made the coffin open, the dead come back, blooming with youth and health, and handed him to his mother. That picture no mortal mind can realise;

but the effort will take you so far as this: you may imagine what Walter Clifford felt when, almost at the climax of despair, he received from that living tomb the good and beautiful creature who was the light of his eyes and the darling of his heart.

How he gloated on her! How he murmured words of comfort and joy over her as the

cage carried her and Hope and him up again into the blessed sunshine! And there, what a burst of exultation and honest rapture received them! Everybody was there. The news of Hope's

signal had been wired to the surface. An old "But my child! Oh. God! look down original telegraph had been set up by Colonei upon my child! Do, pray, see the horror of Clifford and its arms set flying to tell him it. The horror and the hellish injustice! That old campaigner was there, with his

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Hope, who did not move, and found him on his kness insensible. A piece of coal, driven by one of the men's picks, had struck him on the tample. The gallant fellow had fried to hide his hurt with his handkerchief, but the had his hard was soaked with blood, and the man, exhausted by hunger, violent emotions, and this last blow, felt neither his trouble and this joy. He was lifted with tender pity into the break, and the blood stanched, and stimulants applied by the doctor. But Grace would have his head on her bosom, But

and her hand in Walter's. Fortunately, doctor was no other than that sician who had attended Colonel Clifford in his dangerous attack of internal gout. We say fortunately, for patients who have endured extremities of hunger have to be treated with great skill and caution. Gentle stimulants and mucilages must precede solid food, and but a little of anything be taken at a time. Doctor Garner began his treatment in the very break. The first spoonful of egg and brandy told upon Grace Hope. Her de-portment had been strange. She had seemed confused at times, and now and then she would cast a look of infinite tenderness upon Walter, and then again she would knit her brow and seem utterly puzzled. But now she gave Walter a look that

brought him nearer to her, and she said, with a heavenly smile : .

"You love me best; better than the other." Then she began to cry over her father.

"Better than the other!" said Walter, aloud. "What other?" "Be quiet," said the doctor. "Do you really think her stomach can be empty for six

days, and her head be none the worse? Come, my dear, another spoonful. Good girl! Now let me look at you, Mr. Walter."
"Why, what is the matter with him?" said the Colonel. "I never saw him look better

in all my life." "Indeed! Red spots on his cheek-bones. ditto on his temples, and his eyes glaring "
"Excitement and happiness," said Walter. The doctor took no notice of him.

"He has been outraging nature," said he, "and she will have her revenge. We are not out of the wood yet, Colonel Clifford, and you had better put them all three under my command."

"I do, my good friend ; I do," said Colonel Clifford, eagerly. "It is your department, and I don't believe in two commanders." They drew up at the great door of Clifford It seemed to open of itself, and

there were all the servants drawn up in two They all showed eager sympathy, but only John Baker and Mrs. Milton ventured to ex-

press it.
"God bless you all!" said Colonel Clifford. "But it is our turn now. They are all in the doctor's hands. My whole household, obey him to the letter. It is my order. Doctor Garner, this is Mrs. Milton, my housekeeper. You will find her a good lieutenant."

"Mrs. Milton," said the doctor, sharply, "warm baths in three rooms, and to bed with this lot. Carry Mr. Hope up; he is my first patient, bring me eggs, milk, brandy, new port-wine. Cook!"

"Hammer three chickens to pieces with your rolling-pin, then mince them; then chuck them into a big pot with cold water, stew them an hour, and then boil them to a jelly, strain, and serve. Meantime, send up three slices of mutton half raw; we will do a

little chewing, not much." The patients submitted like lambs, only Walter grumbled a little, but at last confessed to a headache and sudden weariness.

Julia Clifford took special charge of Grace Hope, the doctor of William Hope, and Colonel Clifford sat by Walter, congratulating, southing, and encouraging him, until he be-

Doctor Garner's estimate of the patients proved correct. The next day Walter was in anging fever; Hope remained in a pitiable weakness; and Grace, who in theory was the weaker vessel, began to assist Julia in marsing them both. To be sure, she was all whip-cord and steel beneath her delicate skin, and had always been active and temperate. And then she was much the youngest, and the constitutions of such women are anything but weak. Still, it was a most elastic recovery from a great shock.

But the more her body recovered its strength, and her brain its clearness, the more was her mind agitated and distressed.

Her first horrible anxiety was for Walter's life. The doctor showed no fear, but that might be his way.

It was a raging fever, with all the varieties that make fever terrible to behold. He was never left without two attendants; and as Hope was in no langer now, though pitiably weak and slowly onvalescent, Grace was often one of Walter's mrses. So was Julia Clifford. He some times recognized them for a little while, and filled their loving hearts with hope. But the ext moment he was off into the world of ilusions, and sometimes could not see them Often he asked for Grace most piteously when the was looking at him through her tears, and trying hard to win him to her with her voice. On these occasions he always called her Mary. One unlacky day that Grace and Julia were

and wild, said he had committed a great crime, and the scaffold was better prepared "Hark " said he; "don't you hear the workmen! Curse their hammers; their eternal tip-tapping goes through my brain. The scrifold! What would the old man say?

is only attendants he became very restless

A Clifford hung! Never! I'll save him and myself from that."

Then he sprang out of bed and made a rush the window. It was open, unluckily, and the bad actually got his knee through when race darted to him and seized him, screamg to Julia to help her. Julia did her best. specially in the way of screaming. Grace's auscle and resolution impeded the attempt, more; slowly, gradually, he got both knees pon the window-sill. But the delay was rerything. In came a professional nurse. the flung her arms round Walter's waist and hat hung back with all her weight. As she heavy, though not corpulent, his more white strength became quite valueless; reight and position defeated him hopelessly, ad at last he sank exhausted into the nurse's

ims, and she and Grace carried him to bed ke a child. Of course, when it was all over, half a dozen de came to the rescue. The woman told that had happened, the doctor administered a tothing draught, the patient became very liet, then perspired a little, then went to

rould be all the better for what he called ij little outbreak. but Grace sat there quivering for hours, ad Colonel Clifford installed two new nurses dat very evening. They were pensioners of soldiers who had been invalided from founds, but had long recovered, and were

been, overpowered but never suppressed in poor Grace's mind; and these now became gold ring on the little finger of his right greater as Walter's danger grew less and less.

What would be the end of all this? Here

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down some day.

Some days before the event last described. Hope had said to her: "My child, this is no place for you and

"No more it is, papa," said Grace. "I know that too well."
"Then, Grace, why did you let them bring

us here ? "Papa," said Grace, "I forgot all about that."
"Forgot it!"

"It seems incredible, does it not? But what I saw and felt thrust what I had only heard out of my mind. Oh, papa! you were insensible, poor dear; but if you had only seen Walter Clifford when he saved us! I took him for some giant miner. He seemed ever so much bigger than the gentleman I loved—ay, and I shall love him to my dying day, whether or not he has- But when he sprang to my side, and took me with his bare, bleeding arms to his heart, that panted so, I thought his heart would burst and mine too, could I feel another woman between us. All that might be true, but it was unreal. That he loved me, and had saved me, that was real. And when we sat together in the carriage, your poor bleeding head upon my bosom, and his hand grasping mine, and his sweet eyes beaming with love and joy, what could I realize except my fathers's danger and my husband's mighty love? I was and my alarms seemed hundreds of miles off, and doubtful. And even since I have been here, see how greater and nearer things have overpowered me. Your deadly weaknessyou, who were strong, poor dear-oh, let me kiss you, dear darling-till you had saved your child; Walter's terrible danger. Oh, my dear father, spare me. How can a poor, weak woman think of such different woes, and realize and suffer them all at once? Spare me, dear father, spare me! Let me see you stronger; let me see him safe; and then let us think of that other cruel thing, and what we ought to say to Colonel Clifford, and what we ought to do, and where we are to

"My poor child," said Hope, faintly, with tears in his eyes, "I'll say no more. Take your own time."

Grace did not abuse this respite. So soon as the doctor declared Walter out of immediate danger, and indeed safe, if cautiously treated, she returned of her own accord to the miserable subject that had been thrust

aside. After some discussion, they both agreed that they must now confine their grief to Colonel Clifford, and must quit his home, and make him master of the situation, and sole depositary of the terrible secret for a

Hope wished to make the revelation, and spare his daughter that pain. She assented readily and thankfully. This was a woman's first impulse—to put a

man forward. But by and by she had one of her fits of hard thinking, and saw that such a revelation ought not to be made by one straightforward to that villain and Mr. Bartley planning my man to another, but with all a woman's father's destruction. Certainly every word man to another, but with all a woman's father's destruction. Certainly every word soothing ways. Besides, she had already Mr. Bartley said was against it. He spoke discovered that the Colonel had a great of it with horror. Yet, somehow or other, esteem and growing affection for her; and, in that wretched men obtained from him an or short, she felt that if the blow could be softened by anybody, it was hy her.

Her father objected that she would encount that he assisted the villain to hinder me from ter a terrible trial, from which he could save going into the mine?" her; but she entreated him, and he yielded to her entreaty, though against his judgment. When this was settled, nothing remained

but to execute it. Then the woman came uppermost, and Grace prograstinated for one insufficient reason and another.

However, at last she resolved that the very next day she would ask John Baker to get her private interview with Colonel Clifford in his study.

This resolution had not been long formed when that very John Baker tapped at Mr. Hope's door, and brought her a note from Colonel Clifford asking her if she could favor him with a visit in his study.

Grace said: "Yes, Mr. Baker, I will come directly." As soon as Baker was gone she began to bemoan her weak prograstination, and begged her father's pardon for her presumption in

taking the matter out of his hands. "You would not have to put it off a day. Now, see what I have done by my cowar-

Hope did not see what she had done, and the quick-witted young lady, jumping at once at a conclusion, opened her eyes and said:

"Why, don't you see! Some other person has old him what it was so important he should hear first from me. Ah! it is the same gentleman that came and warned me. He has heard that we are actually married. for it is the talk of the place, and he told me she would punish him if he neglected her warning. Oh, what shall I do?"

"You go too fast, Grace, dear. Don't run before trouble like that. Come, go to Colonel Clifford, and you will find it nothing of the

Grace shook her head grandly. Experience had given her faith in her own instincts, as people call them-though they are subtle reasonings the steps of which are not put forward-and she went down to the study.

"Grace, my dear," said the Colonel, "I think I shall have a fit of the gout.' "Oh, no," replied Grace, "We have trouble enough."

"It gets less every day, my dear; that is one comfort. But what I meant was that our poor invalids eclipse me entirely in your good graces. That is because you are a true woman, and an honor to your sex. But I should like to see a little more of you. Well, all in good time. I didn't send for you to tell you that. Sit down, my girl; it is a matter of

Grace sat down, keenly on her guard, though she did not show it in the least. Colonel Clifford resumed :

"You may be sure that nothing has been near my heart for some time but your danger and my dear son's. Still, I owe something to other sufferers, and the poor widows whose husbands have perished in that mine have cried to me for vengeance on the person who ep, and the cheerful doctor declared that bribed that Burnley. I am a magistrate, too, and duty must never be neglected. I have got detectives about, and I have offered five hundred guineas reward for the detection of the villain. One Jem Davies described him to me, and I put the description on the placard and in the papers. But now I learn that Davies' description is all second hand. He wither of them much above forty. They had had it from you. Now, I must tell you, that the experience and sproved admirable a description at second hand always misses the experience of the expe That burst of delirium was the olimax.

Some part or other. As a magistrate, I never encourage Jack to tell what Jill says when I salter began to get better after that: But a canget hold of Jill. You are Jill, my dear, Is period of convalence was before him; so now you will please verify Jack a description that contains the good doctor warned them that contains the good doctor warned them that contains the good doctor warned them that contains me your description before I

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she was installed, to her amazement, in Clif. most crimson. He had a face like a corpse ford Hall, as Walters wife, and treated, all of and very thin lips. But the most remarkable a sudden, with marked affection and respect things were his eyes and his eyebrows. His by Colonel Clifford, who had hitherto seemed eyes were never still, and his brows were to abhor her. But it was all an illusion; the very black, and not shaped like other people's; whole house of cards must come tumbling they were neither straight, like Julia Clifford's, for instance, nor arched like Walter's; that is to say, they were arched, but all on one side. Each brow began quite high up on the temple, and then came down in a slanting

drop to the bridge of the nose, and lower than the bridge. There if you will give me a pencil, I will draw you one of his eyebrows in a minute. She drew the eyebrow with masterly ease

and rapidity.
"Why, that is the eyebrow of Mephistopheles." "And so it is," said Grace, naively.

wonder it did not seem human to me."
"I am sorry to say it is human. You can see it in every convict jail. But," said he, musingly, "how came this villain to sit to you for his portrait.

"He did not, sir. But when he was struggling with me to keep me from rescuing my father..."
"What! did the ruffian lay hands on you?" "That he did, and so did Mr. Bartley

But the villain was the leader of it all; and

while he was struggling with me-" "You were taking stock of him. Well, they talk of a Jew's eye; give me a woman's My dear, the second-hand description is not worth a button. I must write fresh notices from yours, and, above all, instruct the detectives. You have given me information that will lead to that man's capture. As for the gold ring and the tweed suit, they disapall present anxiety and present bill. His sin | peared into space when my placard went up, you may be sure of that, and a felon can paint his face. But his eyes and eyebrows will do him. They are the mark of a jail-bird. I am a visiting justice, and have often noticed the peculiarity. Draw me his eyebrows and we will photograph them in Derby; and my detectives shall send copies to Scotland yard and all the convict prisons.

We'll surely have him." The Colonel paused suddenly in his triumphant prediction, and said : "But what was that you let fall about

Bartley? He was no party to this foul crime. Why, he has worked night and day to save you and Hope. Indeed, you both owe your lives to him."
"Indeed!"

"Yes. He set the men on to save you within ten minutes of the explosion. bought rope by the mile, and great iron buckets to carry up the debris that was heaped up between you and the working par-ty. He raved about the pit day and night, lamenting his daughter and his friend; and why I say he saved you, 'twas he who advised Walter, I heard this from Walter himself before his fever came on. He advised and implored him not to attempt to clear the whole shaft, but to pick sideways into the mine twenty feet from the ground. He told Walter that he never really slept at night, and in his dreams saw you in a part of the mine ne calls the hall. Now, Walter says that but for this advice they would have been two days more getting to you."

"We should have been lead," said Grace. gravely. Then she reflected.
"Colonel Clifford," she said, "I listened der to send the man Burnley down the mine, and what will you think when I tell you

Then she told him the whole scene, and how they shut her up in the house, and she had to go down a curtain and burst through a quickset hedge. But all the time she was thinking of Walter's bigamy and how she was to reveal it; and she related her exploits in such a cold, indifferent, and languid manner that it was hardly possible to believe

Colonel Clifford could not help saying "My dear, you have had a great shock

and you have dreamt all this. Certainly you are a fine girl, and broad shouldered. I admire that in man or woman-but you are so delicate, so refined, so gentle."

Grace blushed and said languidly:

"For all that, I am an athlete."
"An athlete, child?" "Yes, sir. Mr. Bartley took care of that. He would never let me wear a corset, and for years he made me do calisthenics under a master.

"Calisthenies?" "That is a word for gymnastics. Then, with a double dose of languor, she continued:

"I can go up a loose rope forty feet, so it was nothing to me to come down one. The hedge was the worst thing; but my father was in danger, and my blood was up.

She turned suddenly on the Colonel with a flash of animation. "You used to keep race horses? Walter

told me. The Colonel stared at this sudden turn. "That I did," said he, "and a pretty

penny they cost me."
"Well, sir, is not a race horse a poor mineing thing until her blood gets up gallop-

ing?"
"By Jove! you are right," said he: "she steps like a cat upon hot bricks. But the comparison is not needed. Whatever statement Mrs. Walter Clifford makes to me seriously is gospel to me, who already know enough of her to respect her lightest word. Pray grant me this much, that Bartley is a true penitent. for I have proof of it in this drawer. I'll show

it you."
"No, no, please not," said Grace, in a lit-"Let me take your word for tle agitation. that, as you have taken mine. Oh, sir, he is nothing to me compared with what I thought you wished to say to me. But it is I who must find the courage to say things that will wound you, -and me still more. Colonel Clifford, pray do not be angry with me till you know all, but indeed your house is not the place for my father or me."

"Why not, madam," said the Colonel, stiffly, law?" She did not reply.

"Ah!" said he, coloring high and rising from chair. He began to walk the room in some agita-

"You are right," said he; "I once affronted you cruelly, unpardonably. Still, pray, consider that you passed for Bartley's daughter; that was my objection to you, and then I did not know your character. when I saw you come out pale and resolute to sacrifice yourself to justice and another woman, that converted me at once. Ask Julia what I said about you."

(To be continued.)

A SAD NEGLECT.

Neglecting a constipated condition of the bowels is sure to bring ill-health and great suffering. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate the bowels in a natural manner, purifying the will be to give me your description before I suffering. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate will be to give me your description before I suffering. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate will be very careful and, above read you his."

The bowels in a natural manner, purifying the the blood and promote a healthy action of the blood and

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis. Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Publishy and all and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with the distributions for preparing or using. Sent by mail by mail by manifer this paper, W addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10-19 eow

Cleveland rides a tricycle.

Livery stable keepers should always keep Arnica & Oil Liniment in the stable, nothing like it for horses.

Arnica and Oil Liniment is equally good for man and beast. 25 and 50 cents per bot-

Thousands walk the earth to-day who would be sleeping in its bosom but for the timely use of Downs' Elixir.

For a mild cathartic and efficient tonic, use Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. Every bottle

Michigan ships celery to California.

THE LATEST DYNAMITE HOAX. It was known that a certain smart U. S. young man had studied chemistry for six months; had ordered a sectioned hand-bag and sailed for England. It was subsequently and saled for Engand. It was seed a visits to a clock and watch maker before leaving. The cable was used to cause his arrest on arrival, and a trio of metaphysicians were summoned to open the bag, which, in view of probabilities, were regarded as patriotic heroism of the highest order. The official verdict reported 23 samples of Johnston's Fluid Beef, 10,000 circular thirt which were resulted to the samples of Johnston's Fluid Beef, 10,000 circular thirt which the samples of Johnston's Fluid Beef, 10,000 circular thirt which the samples of Johnston's Fluid Beef, 10,000 circular thirt which the samples of Johnston's Fluid Beef, 10,000 circular thirt which the samples of Johnston's Fluid Beef, 10,000 circular thirt was a sample of the samples of Johnston's Fluid Beef, 10,000 circular thirt was a sample of the sample culars, 4 shirt collars, and a box of tooth-picks. -Hull Budget,

Gladstone expects soon to make his final exit from public life.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pills will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale everywhere. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal.

It was so hot in Troy, N.Y., one day last week that apples were baked in the sun.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. Dr. Jos. Holt, New Orleans, La., says, "I have frequently found it of excellent service in cases of debility and loss of appetite, and in convalescence from exhaustive illness, and particularly of service in treatment of women and children."

There are Postmasters in the Southern States who cannot write their own names. The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap is

highly recommended for all humors and skin diseases. "Our Carter" is the name of a post-office in Kansas. A Chicago man is the postmaster. Ayer's Ague Cure acts directly on the liver and biliary apparatus, and drives out the malarial poison which induces liver com-plaints and bilious disorders. Warranted to

cure, or money refunded. Out in California when a man has kicked his wife out of bed three times she is entitled

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

A charming girl in a Passaie, N. J. boarding house, who won the hearts of both male and female boarders, turns out to be a man. ---- American women are said to be the

most elever, active, and energetic to be found; and well they need to be, considering the enormous demands made upon them by mod ern schools, housekeeping and society, Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, in preparing her celebrat-ed Vegetable Compound, had in mind all these countless demands on woman sstrength, and her well known remedy proves every day its perfect adaptation to woman's special needs.

The frankest lawyer in the profession is one who advertises at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, that he "gets time to attend to a limited amount of professional business, to wit-all he can get.

NATIONAL PILL a reamild purgative, acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstruc-

tions. The London Standard has discovered that "diverce is now so common in the United States that married people begin to look at the matter very much as servants regard a change of place."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- In all outward complaints a desperate effort should be made to at once remove these annoying infirmities, and of establishing a cure. The remarkable remedies discovered by Professor The re-Holloway will satisfactorily accomplish this desirable result, without any of those dangers or drawbacks which attend the old method of treating ulcerative inflammations, scrofulous affections, and scorbutic annoyances. The most timid invalids may use both the Ointment and Pills with the utmost safety with certain success, provided a moderate attention be bestowed on thefr accompanying Directions." Both the preparations soothe, heal, and purify. The one assists the other most materially in effecting cures and renewing strength by helping exhausted nature just when she needs such succour.

A young man in Ohio wanted some ammunition for his shotgun. So he put some giant powder in a coffee-mill and began to turn the crank. He will never repeat the rash experiment.

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

The fire of London exterminated the plague of London. Paris, in June, 1849, was killing 800 people a day with cholera. A great storm washed all the filth out of the city and the cholera subsided.

A CURE FOR CHOLERA MORBUS. A positive cure for this dangerous complaint, and for all acute or chronic forms of Bowel Complaint incident to Summer and Fall, is found in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry; to be procured from any .. | druggist.

CONNECTICUT'S LEATHER MAN.

SINGULAR OUTCAST WHO IS SAID TO BE A FRENCHMAN WITH A ROMANTIC HIS-

Woodbury, Sept. 2 .- In the Sun of Nov.

12, 1883, an account was printed of the peregrinations of the famous "Leather Man" of Connecticut. Since that time a Sun reporter has been on the lookout for the man, and has carefully examined all his haunts, interviewed the people who knew him, and succeeded in clearing up the mystery concerning this singular person which for many years has per plexed the good people of this part of country. The strange pilgrim still wears his old suit of leather, and his general appearance has changed very little of late. Mrs. John R. Comstock of Wilton, Conn., says that he used to stop at her house once in two or three menths, but of late he has increased his calls to once a montin. Never but once was he in the house, and he was then driven in by the cold, in January, 1880. Mr. Hale of Nangatuck Junction has kept an accurate rethere, finding that for years the time has varied but little from 2 o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Comstock says he appears at great offense to the Nationalist memnoon. Mrs. Comstock says he appears at Wilton invariably four days later than at the Junction. His last visit was yesterday. He always comes to Wilton from a northeasterly direction from the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, and goes thence to his cave about a mile west of Wilton, beside the South Norwalk reservoir. When the reservoir was built his cave, which is only one of many, was disturbed, and he had to reconstruct it Mrs. Comstock's is the only place in Wilton where he stops, but he has regular places along his long route. He is readily recognized by his peculiar knock on the threshold, instead of the door. One house at which he used to stop regularly he new passes by without a look, because the house has been altered and repainted. At the places where he stops he obtains food, part of which he takes away in a leather bag. If asked any questions he gives only an unintelligible grunt. So well-known has he now become that even the school children no longer shrink from him. Still there remains an air of mystery about him which causes many to avoid him.

As the resuli of many expeditions and nu merous interviews the reporter has obtained the following story of the Leather Man:

Some 15 years ago the New York police re-ceived information from France of the disappearance of a Frenchman who was believed i have come to this country. After careful search he was found wandering through Litchfield county, Connecticut, where he was already known as the Leather Man. Detective Walsh interviewed him in North Canaan, and found that he was averse to returning to France, and was gaining his living as an itinerant plumber. His relatives in France were informed of his condition, and nothing was ever after heard them. His name is Jules from them. Bour. glay and he was born in Lyons. His father was a wool merchant and gave his son an education, which was completed in Paris. In that city he fell in love with the daughter of a wealthy leather merchant named Larou, and she returned the attachment. Mr. Larou was | bread. greatly displeased when he learned of this, but young Bourglay pleaded so impressively, seconded by the daughter, that the leather merchant offered to take him into his business on one year's probation, the reward of his success to be the hand of the girl. With this understanding Jules went to work with a will, and within a short time he had become the confidential business agent of the firm. It was the year 1857. Leather sud-denly fell forty per cenq. The young man had speculated extensively, thinking to help his employer by his operations, and down went the house. M. Larou commanded Jules to quit his sight forever. The young man, After about two years he escaped and disappeared. Several years clapsed before his relatives could find any trace of him. Then hey learned that he had gone to America,

and they wrote to the New York police, as related above. When the detectives found him in Con necticut he was already well known in Litch field county for his eccentric behavior. He had the same letther suit, which he still wears. In his wanderings as a plumber he would take no pay for his labor except food or tobacco. When his family were informed that he streamously objected returning home they seem to have given up all attempts to communicate with him. After a time he for this place, as I am confident there would be a large safe for it in this vicinity when its has been his vary of the formula the same and the formula there would be a large safe for it in this vicinity when its has been his vary of the formula the same and the s has been his way of life for many years.

Among the passengers on an emigrant train that passed through Sacramento a week or two ago was a family of twenty-nine persons the father and mother, with their five girls and six boys and sixteen grandchildren.

AN EX-ALDERMAN TRIED IT. Ex-Alderman Taylor, of Toronto, tried Hagyard's Yellow Oil for Rheumatism. It

failed. Seven hundred bushels of clams are conunied at West Brighton, N.Y., daily.

cured him after all other remedies

RESPECT AGE.

Age should always command respect; in the case of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry it certainly does, for 25 years that has been the standard remedy with the people, for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhoa, Colic and all Bowel Complaints.

Samuel Munn, who died last fall, occupied one seat on the piazza of the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga for twenty-five years.

A STRONG ENDORSEMENT. The Clergy, the Medical Faculty, the Press and the People all endorse Burdock Blood Bitters as the best system renovating blood purifying tonic known. Its work bears out heir best recommend.

The hearing of a woman who was made deaf by a shock from lightning a few weeks ago at Broadalbin, Fulton County, N.Y., was restored by another shock that struck a tree near her house last weck.

A RARE PLANT.

The Wild Strawberry Plant possesses rare virtue as a cleansing, cooling, astringent, anteseptic, and healing medicine, and when combined with other valuable vegetable extracts, as in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, it is an unfailing remedy in all Bowell complaints.

WORDS.

Words are keener shafts than arrows When they touch the loving heart, And it takes a skilful surgeon To extract the poisoned dart.

Often, while the eyes are beaming, And the lips, half parted, smile, Underneath that gay demeanor, Words are stinging all the while.

Though they were not meant to wound it, Yet that proud young heart is chilled, And through all life's future glory One wild throb can ne'er be stilled.

Years may pass and, with their changes, Bring revenge for injured pride; But once wound the heart's affection, And some pain will e'er abide.

M. B. THE NATIONALISTS AND THE DUKE

DUBLIN, Sept 3 .-- During the present visit of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Channel Squadron to Ireland, an official invitation was extended by the Mayor of Cork to the Duke bers of the Cork Council, and they arranged to make an attack upon the mayor, at a meeting of the board to be held to-day, on the ground that he had exceeded his powers in giving the invitation without consulting the council. The Conservative and Liberal members of the board, however, got wind of this programme and defeated it by staying away from the meeting, thus leaving the dissatisfied Nationalists without a

THE ORANGE OUTRAGE.

quorum.

Se. John's, N. F., Aug. 28.-The Crown officers are now investigating the case of the Roman Catholic missionary yacht, the "St. Augustine," which was attacked by eight boats manned by armed Orangemen in Henley harbor, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on Sunday, the 17th inst. Evidence has been laid before the Crown Solicitor that the attacking party ordered down the yacht's ensign, a red flag with a white cross, and on the refusal of Father Lynch to lower it they tore it down, afterwards obliterating the name of the yacht on the stern with tar and threatening with death the priest, who was only making his regular visit to his parishioners.

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure, and effectual.

On Friday last, 30 miles off Catalina, Trinity Bay, H.M.S. Mallard encountered the British brig Resolven, damaged on both sides. The side lights were burning and there was a fire in the galley stove.

Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Maud S. was sold for enough money to

buy over three miles of barreled flour, Isid end to end, or enough to fill a space 700 feet square and ten feet high with loaves of A. D. Noves, Newark, Michigan, writes:--"I have enquired at the drug stores for Dr.

Thomas' Eclectric Oil, but have failed to find

it. We brought a bottle with us from Que-

bee, but it is nearly gone, and we do not want to be without it, as my wife is troubled with a pain in the shoulder, and nothing else gives relief. Can you send us some?' A young Piute, dressed in a suit made from

a cast-away American flag, caused a sensation in Bedie, Cal., the other day. Jacob H, Bloomer, of Virgil, N.V., writes : -" Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured a badly swelled neck and sore throat on my son in overwhelmed by his misfortune, fell sick, lost his reason, and was sent to a madhouse. forty-eight hours; one application also removed the pain from a sore too; my wife's foot was also much inflamed -so much so that she could not walk about the house; she applied the Oil, and in twenty-four hours was

entirely cured. American campaign style seems to have followed republican ideas to England. "Premier Gladstone," says the St. James Charette, ' is breaking his shins in his progress to ever-

lasting smash. Alexis Cyr, of Grant Isle, Aroostook Co., Maine, writes: "Having used Northrop & Lyman's Euudsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and de-rived great benefit from it, I take the liberty of asking you for quotations, and also whether you would be willing to give me the agency

A Newport belle wears fifty two bangles on one of her bracelets. They are made of gold

coin, and are worth from \$1 to \$20 each. The true philosophy of medication is not to dose for symptoms, but to root out disease. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the Great Blood Purifier, has proved itself equal to this task. It is a most earching without being a violent remedy for Constipation, Biliousness and Indigestion. It is as well adapted to the needs and physical temperaments of delicate females as to the more robust sex, and is a fine preventive of

disease as well as remedy for it. A shambling gait, according to Dr. Maclean Hamilton, the medical expert examiner in the Rhinelander case, is a marked symptom

of insanity. To lessen mortality and stop the inroads of disease, use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. For all diseases arising from Impure Blood, such as Pimples, Blotches, Biliousuess, Indigestion, etc., etc., it has no equal. Mrs. Thomas Smith, Elm, writes: "I am using this medi-cine for Dyspepsia. I have tried many reme-dies. but this is the only one that has done

me any good." Thirty thousand two horse trucks are employed in the business of New York City. Upward of \$20,000,000 is invested in this

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTINGS -"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water ormilk. Sold only in packets and tins, (1th and lib) by grocers, labelled, "James Errs & Co., Homesopathic Chamists, London: Englan

Chemists, London, Englan Naval Observatory, for Astronomical work; and by Locomotive Engineers, Conductors and Rallway men

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co. AT THEIR OFFICES:

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A limited number of advertisements of approved tharacter will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" for 15c per line (agate), first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices 20c per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion.

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through any responsible news agent, when there is pone of our local agents in their locality. Address all

The Post Printing & Publishing Co. MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER "10, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

SEPTEMBER. THURSDAY, 11.-Of the Octave. and Hyacinthus, Martyrs. FRIDAY, 12.—Of the Octave. Bp. Barron died, 1854.

SATURDAY, 13 .- Of the Octave. Cons. Bp. Hogan, Kansas City, 1868. Sunday, 14.—Fifteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Exaltation of the Holy Cross. Epist. Phil. ii. 5-11; Gosp. John xii. 31-

36; Last Gosp. Luke vii. 11-16. Cons. Bp. Vertin, Marquette, 1879. Monday, 15.—Octave of the Nativity. St. Nicomedes, Martyr.
Tursday, 16.—SS. Cornelius and Cyprian,

Martyrs. SS. Euphemia and Companions, Martyrs.
Wednesday, 17.—Stigmata of St. Francis of Assisi. Ember Day. Fast.

ME NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-LAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE.

OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF

A REPORT comes from Newfoundland that famine is raging on the northeast coast of the himself from the public that it is reported Island. The codfish catch, on which the population depend for their maintenance, is to ascertain his whereabouts. From the first short half a million quintals. About 800 we condemned the whole proceedings as a families are said to be fast falling the victims farce, and as only intended to humbug the of starvation and are only sustaining life on people of Canada." The question with the

THE Dublin Freeman's Journal avers that the Government is well aware of the truth of Casey's confession regarding the Maamtrasna murders and the hanging of innocent "suspects" for the crime. It, in consequence, would do well to take a good stock of proviquiry be made into the facts.

squids.

\$100.000. Ten years ago the landlord refused property. English as well as Irish landlords must be getting down to hard-pan at that rate.

According to the Dublin correspondent of the London Daily News, a significant step has been taken by the government in the withdrawal of police protection from a large number of people in the West and South of Ireland. Police protection will be afforded to any one who may desire it, but it must be at their own cost and not at that of the taxpayers. During the past ten weeks eight gentlemen, land agents and others, who have for years never stirred abroad without their special body-guard, like the Emperor of Russia, are now moving about in the old-fashioned style,

THE convention of the Irish National League met in Dublin on Saturday. The proceedings were exceedingly harmonious and the fullest confidence was expressed as to the ultimate success of the movement for the amelioration of the country and the selfgovernment of the people. The organization throughout Ireland and Great Britain was found to be in an extremely satisfactory condition. The election of Patrick Egan to the presidency of the American League was regarded and accepted as an indication that the full sympathy of the Irish in America was with the national party at home.

THE town councillors of Limerick are bricks. For over a year they have steadily refused to levy an unjust tax upon their constituents for the payment of the tra police with which Dublin Castle thought fit to saddle the city of the violated treaty. There was no use for them, and the town council said there would be no the affairs of India. pay for them. It has for twelve months defied Earl Spencer and the English Government to collect the tax: but the red Earl has got mad in earnest and has just sent in his ultimatum, stating that if this extra police tax is not levied within thirty days the law would be rigorously enforced. which amounts to saying that the plucky councillors will be given a cell each in Kilmainham or some other British Bastile in Ireland. As soon as Spencer's notification was received the Council passed a resolution to leave it untouched.

and the second of the second o

enlisting for the Egyptian service, which would end in their certain death. Experts declare it will be simply murder to take these men into the Nile region, accustomed as the latter are to a cool climate and a meat diet. The heat will kill them as frost kills flies. These are fair enough warnings from Englishmen to our Indians and lumbermen not to undertake the inglorious and perilous journey. We see it stated that the Government at Ottawa has given orders for several hundred outfits for those who will make up this Canadian contingent. Does the Government intend to foot the bill and defray the expenses of this expedition out of

MR. NICHOLAS FLOOD DAVIN, who acted as Secretary of the Chinese Commission to British Columbia, has, like his chief the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, given expression to his views on the question; but unlike the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Commission does not profess much admiration for the heathen. Mr. Davin states that there was found to be a very strong feeling among certain sections of the community against the Chinese. The Commission visited the Chinese dens in daylight and after dark, and the sights on the latteroccasion were disgusting in the extreme. Beautiful white women, adds Mr. Davin, were to be seen in these opium dens. It is this detestable vice which some of our Canadian statesmen would willingly introduce into the country and tolerate to secure cheap labor for wealthy corporations. A thousand immigrant paupers from Europe, against whom there is such an outery, would not be half as bad an importation as one Chinese opium of personal discomfort and sacrifice. It is

THE commission appointed by the Federal

Government to visit British Columbia and study the Chinese question on the spot, seems to have made a very unfavorable impression upon the Columbians. The Victoria, B.C., Times says :- " At a heavy expense and outlay to the country, the wily Premier sent one of his colleagues to this Province for his summer vacation, accompanied by an eminent legal gentleman from the neighborhood of Ottawa. and an attaché in the shape of a secretary, with whom the liquids of this Province did not agree, completely incapacitating him for business for many days at a stretch, rendering it necessary for him at times to so secrete official aid had to be called into requisition ing trip around the Irish coast. The people Columbians will soon be whether the commission is any better than the Chinese them-

THOSE Indians and Canadians who intend going on that wild-goose chase to the Soudan again demands that an official and public in- sions with them. They probably don't know that one of the loudest complaints of the soldier in the British army, at the present Fine estates are now offered for sale in day, is that he is often made to feel what Great Britain, but no purchasers can be hunger is like. The present daily found; land appears to have become adrug in ration of three-quarters of a pound the market. The Lincolnshire estate is up of meat, including bone and fat, and a small for sale but the highest bid made is only pound of bread, is quite insufficient for the growing and hungry lads now in the ranks. to consider an offer of \$300,000 for the same Even this moiety of meat is subject to curtailment in various ways (well-known in the army) before it reaches the barrack-room as a cooked ration. In fact matters have come to such a pass that the military authorities have it in contemplation to increase the soldier's daily bread and meat ration, but the great expense attending such a step appears to make it a very ugly and serious question at the War Office, which wants all the money it can get hold of for other purposes. If the youthful defenders of a wealthy nation are thus often compelled to go hungry to bed during times of peace, What will it be with simple colonists who are away down in Africa, far from bullocks and wheat?

> India is another important possession of Great Britain that wants Home Rule. At a banquet recently given in London by several Hindoos to a number of members of Parliament and other gentlemen interested in Indian affairs, the subject was seriously discussed, and India's wishes made fully known to the gathering. Mr. Lalmohum Gose, speaking for the Hindoo element, said important legislative measures were hurried through their sham legislative councils, even against the protest of the Indian people; and he claimed the free and impartial admission of his countrymen into the public services of their country. He contended that no country could hope to retain sway over millions of people daily advancing in knowledge and patriotism without giving them some voice in the management of their own affairs, and some representation in the councils of their country. These views were confirmed and endorsed by several other speakers. Sir Wilfred Lawson, who presided, said it would be necessary for English statesmen to make greater inquiry into

THE reports of the Vienna International Seed Market, where delegates from all parts of the old world meet annually, to establish a fixed basis of crop statistics, say that throughout Europe the wheat crop is excellent, and India has a large exportable surplus. The English crop is ten above a hundred average; that of Ireland will be reaped from a largely decreased acreage. The prices are lowest within the century, so that the English farmers are despondent over their big crop. The French prices have dropped 5 cents a bushel within a fortnight. The same Mr. Bill. a Conservative member of the tendency exists throughout Europe. Wheat British Parliament, has written a letter to the from the fields of Northern Russia is offered London papers in which he expresses the on the Baltic at 92 cents a bushel. The drinking is bad but we also know that even Wyoming one hundred large catfervent hope that he will be able to reach European crops of hay and rye are very short, moderate opium smoking or eating is very the companies have fenced all

maize an enormous yieldz is reported, there being 1,800,000,000 bushels. It is evident from these figures that grain cannot be exported, to Europe without sacrificing it in the old world markets. If the latter can be stocked with domestic products at unprecedentedly low prices, it will be out of as a judge in the matter of Chinese immigrathe question for the United States or Canada to try and unload their surplus wheat on European markets with any chance of receiving remunerative returns. This superabundance will force the surplus crops to remain at home, a condition of things which will bring prices down. This, of course, will give our farmers more cause for complaint. Last the Federal treasury? They certainly have year the crop was short and prices fell. This no right to put the public funds to any such | year the crops are abundant and prices will be lower still.

WE had occasion the other day to criticise the views of the Rev. Dr. Potts, an eminent Methodist divine of this city, on Irish affairs and public men. They were uncommonly prejudiced and unjust, and we did not hesitate to condemn them as such. We see that the Toron o World is of the same mind, and also brings the reverend gentleman to task in plain terms. It says :- "With strange inconsistency he (Dr. Potts) rejoices in the improved condition of the Irish farmers under the operation of the reformed land law, but denounces Parnell and his lieutenants, to whom is due the very improvement in which he rejoices. The Parnellites have their faults and weaknesses, like all politicians, but there is no equal number of politicians upon earth who can boast of having accomplished as much with such slender resources, in the face of such tremendous hostilty, or at greater cost surely time that this fact was recognized by liberal men throughout the English speaking world, at least. The Rev. Dr. Potts of course believes that "by their fruits shall ve know them." On his own showing the Parnellites have brought forth good fruits, and are consequently entitled to the popular confidence which they enjoy."

The World, like THE Post, takes a square and honest view of things and is not afraid to express its sentiments. It is much the better way in the end.

WE have been hearing a good deal lately bout the "enthusiastic demonstrations" and the "warm expressions of loyalty" to the Duke of Edinburgh and officers of the channel fleet which is at present engaged in a junketwere depicted by the cable correspondents as going absolutely wild in the presence of royalty, and as swearing eternal allegiance to the throne and the British Government. It is needless to say that all this loyalty, enthusiasm, etc., said to be manifested by the people, is pure fabrication. The municipal authorities of Dublin and Kingstown have politely refrained from offering to the Duke and the officers of the fleet any hospitality on the occasion of their visit to Dublin Harbor. It is by incidents of this nature that the true feelings of the people and of the country are made manifest. The loyalty dodge in Ireland is played out as much as it is in England or | the schools in Canada and the United States Canada. The Castle and Government officials have been greatly nonplussed by the side of education. The first class boys learn to the Duke, and they are making silly endeavors to counteract the effect it is calculated to produce, They have got the English correspondents to attribute the ignoring of His Royal Highness to the fact that no official intimation of the Duke's visit was received by the municipal councils, and not to the fact that the majority of the aldermen in both cities are members of the Nationalist party, This is too transparent. If there was no official notice of the Duke's presence sent to the councils, it was for a very good reason—to avoid receiving a more marked snub by having the notice tabled sans

HON. MR. CHAPLEAU ON THE CHI-

The commission appointed by the Federal Government to visit British Columbia and investigate the Chinese question, which causes that Province so much irritation, has returned home. Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, who was chief of the investigating body, has neither hesitated nor delayed in unbosoming himself and giving his views on the results of the inquiry. The charms of the the facts before the public in their re-Chinese were singularly potent, and their usefulness was made so manifest that Mr. Chapleau could not resist falling in love with the

In answer to a question by a reporter if he had been favorably impressed with what he saw of the Chinese, he said: "I am of the same opinion as Mr. Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific, that up to the present time they public sentiment was awakened, and in have been an absolute necessity for develop. ing the industries of the country. They make exceptional domestic servants, and indeed into the complaints of the humble but for them this luxury could not be indulged in. They are extensively employed in the fish canning industries upon the Canadian Pacific Railway and elsewhere."

Being of the same opinion as an employer of cheap labor will not help to increase the in by the cartle companies and rich ranch. confidence in the impartiality of a Report on the very element which supplies that cheap more were fraudulently entered. Among the forgive the Chinese for that most inspectors and agents of the Land Office. abominable vice, opium smoking and equivalent to whisky drinking amongst other Mr. J. W. Torrens, who each nationalities, in fact that the only difference stole 200,000 acres, the Lenessy between them was, that one was a Christian | Brothers who grabbed 150,000 acres, habit and the other was a heathen vice. We and numerous others. In Nebraska 125,000 are afraid that Hon. Mr. Chapleau will get | acres were fenced in by the Brighton Ranche; pretty well roasted for such flippant utter- in fact whole counties constitute parts of the ances. We all know that excessive whisky plunder. In Nevada, Kansas and

the heathen and to make the latter's entry into the country easy and smooth, undertakes to conceal the hideousness of a vice by comparison with another, he leaves himself open to serious objection and gives ground upon which to impugn his fitness and impartiality

"COMMON SENSE IN EDUCATION."

We reprint in another column a remarkable article from one of the leading organs of public opinion in England, the Pall Mall Gazette, on the Institute of the Christian Brothers. The article is worthy of a careful perusal by all fathers and mothers, and especially by all those who are actively interested in the spread of useful and practical education. The system of the Brothers is simply common sense applied to education, and, says the Gazette, however unflattering it may be to the English nation to acknowledge it, every one who is anxious to make the educational methods of the country efficient, may accept the assurance that until its principles and ramifica. tions have been fully mastered they have no small amount yet to learn. Now what would be good for England in the line of education, would certainly be a source of benefit elsewhere. Most Catholics are already acquainted with the origin and working of the Christian Brothers, but there are many in all countries to whom the name of La Salle is unknown and who will marvel to be told by an authority who is equally competent and impartial, that a Catholic educational society should be democratic as well as religious in its constitution, and should be in possession of the best mode of educating the youth of a nation. It is commonly supposed by those who do not know that the principal or sole object of the schools is religious propigands, and that the schools are nothing better than proselytizing institutions. But he Pall Mall Gazette rises to testify that "as a matter of fact such is not the case. In the European schools the pupils are chiefly Catholics. In schools elsewhere, however, a considerable proportion of non-Catholics attend; for instance, at a college in St. Louis, Missouri, there were 85 young men non-Catholics out of 250." On this head the Gazette quotes the experience of two of the most eminent Brothers of the Institute: Dr. O'Reilly declares, "I have been teaching for twenty years, and have never made a convert yet;" and Brother Noah exclaims. "I can only offer full corroboration of that state ment." The subject is rendered the more complex by the information volunteered by Brother Noah: "Some of us teachers in the American schools are converts; I was educat-

ed in the public schools of New York." But what specially wins the admiration and approval of our London contemporary is the spirit of common sense which pervades the administration of these Christian Brothers' schools. It is this which at once constitutes their charm and accounts for their success. Utility is the end of teaching: practical demonstration, wherever possible, is the means employed. The industries and pursuits characteristic of the districts in which the schools stand are always kept in view; the teaching is made to suit the wants of the people. In special attention is given to the commercial shorthand, the Morse alphabet, the use of the type writer, Bookkeeping is carefully taught, and in some of the schools attempts are made to realise the actual conditions of commercial life, a "bank" being conducted at which cheques are presented and cashed and bills negotiated, the pupils filling the various positions in counting-house and bank in turn. These and other methods of teaching followed, says the Pall Mall Gazette, once understood must in most instances impel imitation where the spirit of imitation has not already been at work. All this is undoubtedly strong and valuable testimony to the efficiency of the educational code of the Christian Brothers.

STEALING LAND BY THE MILLION

ACRES. The people of the United States are deeply indebted to the vigilant and wide-awake newspaper man. During the past year sharp reporters and correspondents have made as. tounding discoveries in regard to the wholesale pillage and robberv the national territory by wealthy porations and individuals. They laid spective newspapers. Honest settlers on the public lands had been outraged and driven away from their rightful holdings. Immense tracts of land were taken without the sanction of the State and illegally fenced-in. Al1 this has been taking place under the eyes of as the revelations progressed, a threatening obedience to it a survey was ordered by the Land Commissioner, as also an investigation that between five and six million acres of the most fertile lands, which are supposed to have been illegally appropriated and fenced men in the West, while several million acres are the Prairie Cattle Company and the

were resorted to. The annual report of the of fraudulent entries that have been investigated during the past year, and apacres in the various States and territoriesto be as follows :- Arkansas, 70 entries, Dakota, 460% entries; H Colorado, 80 entries and 2,800,000 lacres illegally fenced; California, 139 entries; New Mexico, 827 entries and 1,500,000 acres illegally fenced; Minnesota, 311 entries; Washington Territory, 109 entries; Idaho, 92 entries; Nebraska, 170 entries and 300,000 acres illegally fenced: Montana, 24 entries; Wyom; ing, 10 entries, 350,000 acres illegally fenced; Alabama, 153 entries; Wisconsin, 10 entries; Florida, 71 entries; Oregon, 83 entries; Kansis, 182 entries and 200,000 acres illegally fenced; Nevada, 60,000 acres illegally fenced.

These are amazing and tremendous frauds to practise against a people. The rascality of the thieves is only equalled by the audacity of their operations and the shameful neglect of the officials that would permit such unlawful quartering up of the national domain.

THE PAPACY AND DIVORCE. DIVORCE is the one great crime which modern legislation sanctions, and even facilitates and encourages. The divorce law is nothing but the acknowledgment and legalization of the inconstancy and the infidelity of the individual by the State. By divorce the most sacred family ties are loosened and desecrated, the keystone of society is broken, and the whole social fabric is threatened with ruin. In the present, as in the past, the unerring voice of the Pope of Rome and the strong arm of the Holy See have been put out to force lustful men and women, if not into the path-ways of purity, at least into those of public decency and morality. The news from Rome that Leo XIII. is said to be engaged in preparing a protest against divorce, on the occasion of its re-establishment in France, has given some of our esteemed contemporaries an opportunity to attack the record of the Catholic Church and her Supreme Head in asserting and maintaining the inviolability marriage. Among others the Toronto Telegram goes wildly astray and falls into lamentable errors. We have fre. quently cautioned our Western confrère to exercise more care when it desires to attack Catholic doctrine or practice, and not to depend on chance to have its assertions borne ut by facts; but admonition has seemingly no more effect upon it than upon Peck's bad boy. After acknowledging, with an air of displeasure, that the influence of the Roman Catholic Church has, until recently, been felt in the direction of preventing the adoption of laws providing for the complete and permanent dissolution of the marriage tie, the Telegram makes a most stupid and reckless charge against the Church, which reads :---

tory was that of the Emperor Napoleon from Church. It has been said that never was a greater blow given to the sanctity of marriage than that divorce, or never was Imorality more openly prostrated before policy and There was an ecclesiastical pretext or the divorce, of course, but nobody, looking to its history, doubts that it was a pretext and nothing more, so that falsehood and cessful attempts have been made to influence hypocrisy were added to the breach of the moral law—that moral law of which the afternoon sitting vertex on the this she Papacy wishes to present itself as the special guardian. The fact is that the time never was when the Papacy could not be kind to the vices of its faithful liegemen and compromise for the purposes of its policy." We don't know what history the Telegram

information; but we do know that it is about as brazen a specimen of historical falsification as we have ever seen presented to the public. for digestion. At the same time we cannot suppress the suspicion that the writer was more in league with his imagination than in communion with any historian when he penned that most slanderous accusation against the Papacy. That the divorce of the Emperor Napoleon from his lawful wife, Josephine, is one of the most famous in history, there is no question; but that it was the work of the Catholic Church, as the Telegram asserts, there is every question and a plump denial must be given to the wholly unsupported statement. It is exaggeration to say that there never was a greater blow given to the sanctity of marriage than that divorce. Where does our contemporary leave Henry VIII? The bigamous inclinations of that monarch, which the Pope refused to gratify, led to the foundation and consolidation of Protestantism, which yielded up the sanctity charge, one of the English-speaking jure and inviolability of marriage to human passion and opened up the road to unlimited divorce. Now, as to the history and to deny all undue preference on the the easy-going officials of the Land Office; but of the Napoleon divorce. What are the facts? In 1809 Napoleon had resolved on separating from the good and amiable Josephine who had been crowned Empress with him in 1804 by Pius VII. His eyes and ambition had fastened on a royal settlers. The result of the survey shows princess of Austria, Marie Louise. How to effect the scharation was the next question. The haughty conqueror did not dare to apbe still the common property of the people, | proach the Pope for an annulment of his first marriage. Pius VII. was a prisoner of Napoleon's at the time, and was held captive at Savona. Rome had passed into the hands of France because the Holy Father refused to labor. Mr. Chapleau is even ready to cases of robbery in Colorado, reported by the join the Emperor in his crusade against Protestant England. The Cardinals were largely present in Paris. So that if Napoleon wanted opium eating. He says that the use Arkansas Valley Company, which each stole the Holy See to sanction his divorce, the disinfectants, but never caustics. In 18 of that terribly debasing drug is probably a million acres; a Mr. H. H. Metcalfe and a Holy See was quite handy and sufficiently in six cases so treated all recovered, the discs his power to make it yield to his desires, if such were possible.

But Napoleon had recourse to another tribunal besides the Catholic Church to obtain the divorce. He gathered around him a few complaisant and obsequious Parisian clerical officials, and laid his case before them. It was what we would call to-day "a hole and The latest fancy of Parisian ladies corner meeting," where evil things are gen have landscapes and miniature portraits pain America in time to dissuade the Canadians | Hops are a little below the average. Of bad, and when a federal minister, to protect land they could find stakes and wire for erally planned and carried out by dark and ed on their finger nails by talented artists.

When fencing was impracticable, false entries, dubious ways. From that irresponsible by bunal Napoleon obtained an annulment of his Land Commissioner shows that the number mairiage with Josephine. On the 2nd of April, 1810, the emperor married Marie Louis in the grand hall of the Louvre amid impos proximately the number of illegally fenced ing ceremonies. A place had been reserved for the Cardinals. Napoleon remarked the absence of the Cardinals, who did not attend He grew furious, for their absence was nothing less than a protest against his second marriage and the mauner in which he obtained the divorce Napoleon, three days after the ceremony, proceeded to wreak vengeance on the car dinals. The doors of the palace were closed to them. He next declared and ordered that the thirteen cardinals who opposed his will be stripped of their purple robes, and that they should henceforth only dress in black. This is the reason of the distinction between black and red cardinals. They were next deprived of their income, and eventually were all exiled from Paris,

These are all historical facts, and if the Telegram wants to learn about them more fully, we would refer it to the 12th vol. ume from page 420 to 423 of the General History of the Church, by Henrion, a French historian of good standing, and an acknowl. edged authority. Certainly if Napoleon's divorce was the work of the Catholic Church. the emperor took a mighty queer way of showing his gratitude. The Telegram's assertion is entirely false, and our contemporary ought to have manliness enough to correct its error, With the Telegram's infamous slander that the time never was when the Papacy could not be kind to the vices of its faithful liege. men and compromise for the purposes of its policy," we will not trouble ourselves. It is totally unwarranted, and, in fact, is beneath notice. When a man falls into error, either through ignorance of a misapplication of knowledge, we are always ready and willing to help him to correct it but when he takes to deliberate and vil slander, why we part company with him.

BRIBERY IN OUR COURTS OF JUSTICE

Some of our citizens, who are men of pos

tion, intelligence and of supposed respect ability, do not seem to realize the enormity of the crime of corrupting the source of justice. They approach our judges for the purpose of influencing judicial decisions and of getting the dispenser of the law to view their side of the case in a favorable light and this is done with singular effrontery and without any sense of shame. It is but a short time ago that two of our judges of the criminal court had to war bank directors or their friends n to further approach them in reference to their decisions. Instead of diminishing, this ter rible evil seems to be spreading. The Court of Queen's Bench has been in session since the 1st of the month, and during this time the Grand Jury, which is the fountain head "One of the most famous divorces of his. | justice in all criminal cases, has been the object of persistent onslaughts from respectable and intelligent citizens who have friends; shield from the law. In plain terms, th charge is publicly made that the mem bers of the Grand Jury, in the discharg of their duties, have been unlawfullapproached by outside parties, and that suc afternoon sitting yesterday that this charge was made. The foreman of the grand jur startled the court by making the announce ment that " some of the jurors had been ap proached by a certain lawyer with a view t influence them in their deciston, asking the writer consulted in getting up that piece of to find no billagainst certain persons indicted more especially as the English-speaking jury men had managed to have some of the Eng lish-speaking prisoners acquitted." The foreman concluded his statement by saving that the grand jury thought it the duty to mention this extraordinary fact the Court. It was undoubtedly the duty of the jury to mention the fact, and it was equally without a doubt the imperative du of the Court to have taken immediate action as soon as the crime was revealed. But the Court strangely remarked that although th charge was a serious one, it could take no at tion in the matter. Well, if the Court, who dignity and justice are thus offended, cannot take action on such a revelation, who can To bribe the officers of the Cour or to interfere with its dispensation of the law, is an act which comes direct and immediately under the jurisdiction of the presiding judge. It is but right t add that after the foreman had made the rose to repudiate the foreman's statement far as his English confrères were concerned part. There is evidently something wron somewhere, and it is the duty of the Court open an investigation at once and place th wrong where it belongs and then root out the evil. It was on account of similar crim that the outraged people of Cincinnati loose their angry passions and destroyed much life and property. That Cincinna

> An Italian doctor has adopted a new successful method of treating diphtheria. H or four times a day, according to the height of the fever. Cold compresses are kept co tinually at the throat. He uses gargles the alkaline sulphites, carbolic acid, etc. This tree lasting on an average ten days. ment is well borne and much liked by patient. Stimulants at the same time freely administered.

lesson should not be so easily forgotten.

Crime is increasing so rapidly in India u der English rule that the head-line "Ever man a robber" is not a great exaggeration.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Mr. Tremblay, of Quebec, has received the contract for building a new Catholic Church at Les Eboulements.

Bishop Brondel, of Montana, on Sunday last personally excommunicated John Magentheatrical: manager, from the Roman Catholic Church for the sin of bringing Robert G. Ingersall into Montana to lecture.

The Rev. Father Sansfacon, Cure of St. Phillippe de Neri, has been obliged through ill-health to retire from the active duties of the ministry. He is replaced by the Rev. Father Demers, Cure of Notre Dame du Mont Carmel.

The Rev. Father Chalifoux, who filled for some time the position of secretary to His Lordship the Bishop of Sherbrooke, has been appointed pastor of the parish of St. John Baptiste of the same city, and the Rev. Father Seguin, of the Sherbrooke Seminary. has been appointed Secretary of the Diocese and Vicar of the Cathedral.

The Rev. Father Desrochers has severed his connection with the choir of Notre Dame Church. At the request of the Rev Father himself, whose arduous task for many years has been very trying to his health, he has been transferred to the Montreal College. where he will discharge the duties of professor of English and musical director. Mr. Chas. Labelle, the popular maitre de chapelle of St. James Church, has been appointed director of the choir of Notre Dame, in lieu of Mr. Desrochers, and Mr. Emery Lavigne is to take Mr. Labelle's place at St. James'.

The Right Rev. Peter Marie Osouf, Vicar-Apostolic of Northern Japan, is at present in the United States collecting alms for his interesting but destitute missions. The mission presided over by Bishop Osouf since 1867 already contains some thousands of recent converts and sixteen millions of pagans, many of whom are favorably disposed to listen to the missionaries. To effect the conversion of these, the missionaries, besides relying on the promised grace of God, are obliged to travel long distances, to maintain a number of native assistants or catechists, to erect chapels, to build and support schools and asylums, to gether with an ecclesiastical seminary.

The work of the propagation of the Faith is at the present time being carried on by no less than 6,700 missionaries, scattered far and wide over the habitable globe, many in countries where the name of the Redeemer is unknown. In the Islands of the Indian Ocean there are 1,000 members of the Capuchin Order: in Morocco, China and America 2,500 Franciscans; in Jaffa, Natal and Ceylon, 300 Oblate Fathers; in the Malay Archipelago, Corea and Tonkin 700 Fathers of the Society of Foreign Missions; in New Guinea, Armenia, and Madagascar 1,500 Jesuits; in Persia, Abyssinia and China 200 Lazarists, and in the Phillippine Islands and central Tonkin, 500 Dominicans. The members of the Society of Foreign Missions converted in a single year 172 heretics, and 18, 290 pagans; they also baptized 29,000 child ren of Christian parents, and 189,000 children of pagan parents.

THE DOMINION CENSUS AND VITAL STATISTICS.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS. DEAR SIR,-I have to thank you for the very prominent notice you gave the paragraph in my address to the Dominion Medical Association on the 27th ult., referring to the relative mortality of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in which it is shown, from the last Dominion Census, that the latter Province, with 600,000 less inhabitants, has yet some thousands more deaths. You question he accuracy of it and quote the Gtobe in sup-port. Well, if it is, what can we rely on? It has at least the merit of being general in its inaccuracies and uniform in its incompleteness, and will not affect a comparative statement so much. The same machinery was employed in both Provinces—the best conclude your criticism by stating it is either inexact or incomplete, and that no argument state my reasons for differing from you : first. of Quebec: if it was inexact in one Province (which I do not admit), it was the same in the other, and the comparison would be fair. Now I can give you corroborative evidence to show it is not as you and the Globe say, but on the contrary, reliable and capable of justiiying me in the language used. I happened to have the report relating to the regis-

tration of births, marriages and deaths

in the Province of Ontario, for the year 1882,

published by the Ontario Government, an

authority which I hope the Globe will admit to be correct. In a table of the mortality of

the Province for some years past I find there

were in 1881 22,821 deaths. In the census, my

authority, it is 22,727; close enough; but the

early years are most important. From 1 to 10

years the Ontario Government report gives \$510; the census, with a year added, 11 to 11

years, 10,471. Allow for one year's more deaths

ter, 8366. So you see the important fact of of any argument used by me, is corroborated. I cannot test the accuracy of disease returns; for Ontario has a different classification of diseases, rendering it impossible to make a fair comparison. After all, the names of the diseases are not of so much consequence; no one ever died of dentition, a natural process, but of diseases during that period. The position I took was that there was a far greater mortality in Quebec than Outario: that it is to be found among children; that it is due to what are called Freventable diseases," and that it ought to investigated and remedied if possible, and that the Ontario registration, a different system, and under a different government, correborates my statements and figures. Af you cannot show by Quebec returns that I am mistakeu, I submit I was justified in stating there was, and is, a slaughter of innocents

going on in Quebec which could and should be I am your obd't servant,

Kingston, Out., Sept. 4.

DIAMON DYES. To prove the goodness of a pudding, eat it To prove the goodness of Diamond Dyes, buy them. They are unsurpassed and unsurpassable for brilliancy, strength, and cheap-39 tí

DEATH OF A RESPECTED PRIEST. His Lordship Mgr. Fabre left yesterday Lachine, where he will assist, to-day, at funeral service of the late Father B. J. Debend, O.M.L., who died yesterday after a gering illness. The Rev. Father was a native diageing illness. The Rev. Father was a native of Toulouse, in France, but had always been employed in the ministry in Canada. At the line of his death he was fifty-one years of age, and had been ordained twenty-six years. siescut in pace.

DOMINION EXHIBITION

A MOST SUCCESSFUL SHOW.

osiw as

THE LARGEST AND BEST EVER HELD IN MONTREAL.

The Dominion Exhibition opened in this city on Friday last under most favorable auspices. The buildings have been repaired, remodeled and repainted, and present an attractive appearance, and the grounds have been placed in excellent condition. The first day was principally given to preparation and

the visitors were few.

In the evening the grounds presented a brilliant appearance. The main building carriage hall and agricultural section were all ablaze with the electric light, which showed off the displays to good advantage. On entering the building a great transforma-tion was witnessed. Order was being rapidly attained and many exhibitors were giving the finishing strokes to their displays. There was a fair attendance of spectators during the evening and the opinion was unanimous that the fair would prove equal to any former ones. The Sixth Fusilters band was in attendance and discoursed an excellent programme of music which was much apprecia ed by those in attendance. At ten o'clock the gates were closed for the night, and a number of the spectators wended their way to St. Lawrence street, only, however, to find much to their disgust when they arrived there that there were no cars, an I numerous expressions were heard anything but complimentary to the City Passenger Railway. The company should certainly show more desire to accommodate the public, and would profit them-selves as well as serve the public generally by running cars say up to eleven o'clock. It is to be hoped that a good service may obtain at least during the exhibition.

SECOND DAY-SATURDAY.

The weather continued bright and beautiful for the second day of the Dominion Ex-hibition. There was not a large crowd. The exhibits were not all placed, and therefore no proper idea could be gathered as to the general effect which were noted to advantage on Monday. The exhibits seem to have been better arranged than they have been at any previous exhibition and experience seems to have taught those showing goods, as everything seems to have been made the most of, and things which in other years have not been properly seen are this year shown to the greatest of polyantage and will make a much more brilliant showing than before.

Contrasted with any previous Exhibition the display this year is quite up to if not over the average and stands out prominently for the quickness with which everything has been done and the absence of all confusion and noise which so often accompanies the preparation of such an extensive show for the criticising eye of the public. The exhibits as far as richness is concerned surpass anything l'Epiphanie; 2nd, E Ferland, Lanoraie. ever shown before, and they are of the best kind in the market in their various lines. In the live stock portion of the show, the horned department, the display is splendid. Some fine specimens of cattle are on hand and the number will be up to that of any previous year, and sheep are well represented, and the various breeds of all sorts of sheep are well represented. Swine are also fully shown and "the poor man's friend" cannot be said to be slighted in any way as regards accommodations, the pens being commodious and well made and free from all the usual objectionable features to be noticed in any exhibitions. In the horse department there are some fine exhibits, but as a general rule they do not seem to be quite up to those of former years. Heavy draught horses are better represented than usual and Ouimet, St Francois de Salles; 2nd, E Ferthese after all will be those more looked at land, Lanoraic. was employed in both Provinces—the best these after an win be those more interest in its manager, Dr. Taché, has the reputation of this department. Saddle or carriage horses the small pauce, L'Epiphanie; 2nd, E Ferland, Labreeds have few or none at all. There are several beautiful mares with foal at side, and can be based on its figures. Permit me to the competition in these classes should be very keen. Altogether the live stock leaves because, as I have said, it is not possible that noting to be desired in point of quality and all the errors could be against the Province very little in quantity. very little in quantity.

THE MACHINERY HALL

The putting in operation of nearly all the machinery this year is a new feature which commends itself to the public, and more particularly to those who take a lively interest in the exhibition, and no doubt it will add materially to the interest and importance of the fair. Messrs. H. R. Ives & Co. exhibit in one part of the hall their barb wire in process of manufacture, while in another a Boston firm is manufacturing hoops. Another noteworthy feature in this department is that Sec 23, maple syrup—1st, N W Smellie, Messrs. Page & Goulliond, of Montreal, Richmond; 2nd, G B Edwards, Covey Hill. inventors of the automatic car axle lubricators, supply all the shafting in this building with oil without the aid of manual labor. Mesars. J. W. Tester & Co. supply all the appliances necessary to the production of and you have the same or very nearly the confectionary without the use of hand, and same figures from birth to five years. It is the Machinery Supply Association have a in the lower in th in the Dominion Census 8805, Ontario regis- very fine exhibit. Messrs. R. H. Buchanan & Co. have on display what is called the numbers, which after all is the main support Eclipse windmill. The Thomson-Houston Company have dynamos and other electric machinery to demonstrate how their wonderful light is produced, and the Brown engine, encased where required with Fenwick & Sclater's asbestos cement felting, supplies the power for the machinery. Al together the machinery hall is one of the most attractive features of the Exhibition.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS.

The exhibit of R. Marston & Co., Plantagenet, Ont., of the Royal Canadian (a washing powder that will gladden every woman's heart) occupies a stand on the right annex of the man building, and is presided over by an old Mont-realer, Mr. P. B. Winning. This gentleman says he is certain of taking first prize, as their washing powder is the best in the market. This firm also exhibit Marston's starch gloss: it is a preparation for ironing with starch so as to give beautiful gloss to ironed clothes.
One of the attractions in the Carriage Hall is

the exhibit of the Eclipse Yoke Company, F. F. Bruneau, manager. If this patent is all the exhibitors claim for it it will tend a great deal in ameliorating the present condition of horses which are yoked in teams. The inventors also claim that with their system the pole can-not strike the horses; that the horses have double the backing power; no martingale used to chafe the horses and time is saved in harnessing and unharnessing. This yoke has been adopted by several leading firms in this city, who have indersed all the inventors claim fo it. A public exhibition of horses harnessed with the voke will be given on the grounds on Monday. This practical test will decide its merits.

One of the principal attractions at the exhibtion is the display made by Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., through their Montreal agent Mr. C. M. Johnson, of Diamond Dyes in packages, dyed goods, also a large cage full of pigeons dyed in all colors, which caused considerable comment. This part of the exhibit is crowded with sightseers, and it is laughable to hear some of the comments passed as to how the GLASGOW, Sept. 6.—There was an imposing birds became colored. This firm has also an extended the second transfer of their far-famed Kidney Wort and Critdemonstration here yesterday in favor of the ter cooler, the latter receiving considerable at amongst those present were Messrs. L. H. tention from the farmers present. We have no Massue, M.P., Hon. L. Beaubien, Hon. J. R. The state of the s

doubt but that Mr. Johnson will have considerable orders for the diamond dyes, as we have heard several very favorable comments on the samples of goods shown that have been prepared by these dyes. On the whole this exhibit deserves attention.

THE JUDGES.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as judges in the industrial department:— Class 1 (household furniture)—W R Coysh, Armstrong, James Shearer and N Pratt. Class 2 (house furnishing-D Drysdale and C Boudrias. Class 3 (boats and life-saving apparatus)-

P Lacroix and Joseph Vincent. Class 4 (carriages) -O Ouimet, B Ledoux and F X Roy.
Class 5 (building materials)—A C Hutchi-

Class 6 (machinery)-E O Champagne, R

Romaine and W P Bartley. Class 7 (stoves, fishing, &c) -T Davidson, G T Phillips and T Crevier. Class 8 (crockery, glassware, &c)-L Dencau

and J C Watson. Class 9 (leather, trunks, &c-R Irwin. Class 10 (books, papers, &c-James Carrel

ind R Romaiue. Class 11 (chemicals, oil, &c)-N Mercer and L E Morin, jr. Class 12 (fine arts) Gedeon Quimet and J

R Poitras. Class 13 [Musical instruments]-Cancelled, no competition.
Class 14 (se wing machines)—No competition

and no judges. Class 15 (geology, &c.) Dr J A Crevier.
Class 16 (groceries)—W T Costigan, W
Donahue, E Mathieu, J M Dufresne and

Walter Paul. Class 17 (woollens, cottons, &c.,)-W. Lee, Stephenson and E Shultz.

Class 18 (ladies' department)-Mrs Davis and J Perrault. Class 19 (domestic manufactures)-Hon A W Ogilvie, E E Shelton, J D Rolland and L THE PRIZE LIST.

The following awards were made on Saturday :-

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT. CLASS 19-DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. Section 1, two pairs woollen stockings-lst, liss Strickland, Oshawa; 2nd, L Pauze,

L'Epiphanie. Sec 2, two pairs woollen socks-lst. Miss Strickland, Oshawa; 2nd, L Pauze, L'Epiphanie. Sec 2, three pairs woollen gloves--lst, Miss

Strickland, Oshawa. Sec. 4, four pairs woollen mittens-1st, L Ouellette, Terrebonne. Sec. 5, two lbs stocking yarn -1st, P Ouimet, St Francois de Salles; 2nd, L Ouellette,

Terrebonne. Sec. 6, pair of woollen blankets-1st. Collier, Camerontown; 2nd, L Pauxé, l'Epiphanie. Sec. 7, 12 yards woollen cloth-1st. H Col-

lier, Camerontown, Sec. 8, piece etoffe du pays-lat, H Collier, Camerontown; 2nd, Miss Z Ouimet, St Francois de Salles.

Sec 10, piece woollen cloth-lst; H Collier, Camerontown; 2nd, L Pauze, l'Epiphanic. Sec 12, piece rag carpet (catalonne)—lst,

Madame Colerette, Cote St Michel; 2nd, H Collier, Camerontown. Sec 13, rag mat-1st, Miss F Trudel, Levis. Sec 14, woollen coverlet-lst, L Pauze,

l'Epiphanie. Sec 15, piece check for clouking, six yards -L Pauze, l'Epiphanie; 2nd, Mrs. Z Ouimet, St Francois de Salles.

Sec 16, counterpane-1st, Francois Simard. Baie St Paul; 2nd, E Ouimet, St Francois de Salles. Sec 17, piece diaper, 12 yards-1st, L

Pauze, L'Epiphanie; 2nd, E Ferland, Lanoraie. Sec 18, piece linen, 12 yards-lst, Mrs Z

noraie.

Sec 20, home-made bread - Miss Kate Brown, Montreal; 2nd, E Ingells, Freligs-Sec 21, home-made biscuit-A Z Etu, Re-

pentigny; 2nd, Joseph Pare, St Hubert. Sec 22, home-made wine-lst, E Ferland, Lanoraie; 2nd, L Pauze, l'Epiphanie. home-made vinegar-Ist, R Beau-Sec 23. dry, St Alexis; 2nd, O Beaudry, St Alexis. Sec 24, home-made syrup—lst, A Z Etu, Repentigny; 2nd, Miss G Gagnon, St

Sec 25, home-made liquors-1st, E Ferland, Lanoraie; St O Beaudry, St Alexis. Sec 26, two horse blankets-Mrs Z Ouimet. St Francois de Salles; 2nd, J Jolly, Ste

Sec 27, maple sugar-lst, Whitman; 2nd,

Sec 32, extra entries-P Ouimet, St Francois de Salles; Mrs C L Patterson, Lachute E Pillar, Montreal; J Chartrand, Montreal Francois Simard, Baie St Paul, and D Fon aine, all honorable mention.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. CLASS I. -THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Sec 1, stallions 4 years old and upwards—Robert Craik, M.D., Montreal, 1st; do, 2nd; A & J Somervilla, Lachine Rapids, 3rd. Sec 7, yearling filly—Jos Hickson, 3rd Sec 8, brood mare with foal-Jas McVey, Montreal, 1st; Robert Craik, M D, Montreal,

2nd. CLASS V;-ROADSTER HORSES FOR DRIVING. Sec. 1, stallion four years old and upwards

J & N Owens, Stonefield, 1st; Amede Panton, 2nd; Azarie Pase, St. Alexis, 3rd.

Moore's Station, 1st. Sec. 3, stallion 2 years old—Wm Tholhurst, Bordeau, 1st; W A Reburn, Ste Anne de Belleviue, 2nd.

Sec. 2, stallion 3 years old -H D Moore,

Sec. 4, filly 3 years old—Jas Quinn, Longue Pointe, 1st; J & S Nesbitt, 2nd; D Dunn, Lachine Rapids, 3rd. Sec 5, filly 2 years old—Thos F Coughtry, St Laurent, 1st; Geo D Baker, Sweetsburg,

2nd; Nap Lachapelle, 3rd. Sec 6, brood mare with foal—W A Reburn, Ste Anne de Bellevue, 1st; Nap Lachapelle, St. Paul l'Ermite, 2nd; W A McGibbon,

Montreal. 3rd. Sec 8, single horse in harness (golding or mare)-Wm Evans, Montreal, 1st; Joseph Christin, Montreal, 2nd; Geo B Baker, 3rd. CLASS 6-CARRIAGE HORSES, ANIMALS, 3 YEARS

AND UP, OVER 151 HDS. Sec 1, stallion, 4 years old and up—Jno J Anderson, Dominionville, Ont, 1st; Wm T Shields, Williamstown, Ont, 2nd; Isaie Monet, St Martin, PQ, 3rd.

THIRD DAY-MONDAY.

Despite the wet afternoon on Monday there us a good attendance on the grounds. Owing, however, to the dampness of the weather part of the programme had to be dispensed with, including the Japanese fire-work display The horse jumping competitions were carried out and excited much interest. There was a good attendance of spectators on the grand stand and on the judges' stand,

Thibaudeau, president citizens' committee, John Crawford, chairman of the horse jump ing committee, Dr. McEachran, J. Lacroix, Harwood, J. R. Cowans, J. R. Huchins, B. J. Coghlin, A. McGibbon, W. H. Arnton, L. Galarneau, A. Boyer, M.P.P., Lieut. Colonel Campbell, who acted as judge, and others. The first part of the time allotted was occupied in an exhibition of jumping for the permanent committee's prizes and a very good display was made. Then followed a contest between two horses belonging to the Montreal Hunt for a special prize, the gray, George, and the brown Roderick, both of which took a bar fence and a strong jump in good style, Roderick, however, proving the winner. The pony race was next in order, there being three starters, Lady McDonald, owned by Mr. A McGibbon and ridden by Grant McGibbon, and Billy and Mountain Boy, owned by Mr. W. McGibbon. The course was twice round the track, a distance of about two-thirds of a mile. Lady McDonald took the lead and kept it easily to the close with Mountain Boy second and Billy third. The roadsters and carriage horses were then brought out and sent around the track for the inspection of the judges. The heavy weight competitions should have taken place, but in consequence of some misunderstanding concerning the stone jump, which ought not to have occurred and which was not settled promptly by the horse jumping committee as it should have been, they had to be postponed until this afternoon, when it is to be hoped similar trouble will be avoided. The other events included light weight jumping and a pony steeplechase. THE PRIZE LIST.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT-

CATTLE. CLASS 13-SHORT HORNS.

Section 1. Bull 4 years and up, John Ewing, jr, Agricultural College, Richmond. Sec. 2. Bull 3 years old, Wm Heron & Son, Ashburn, Ont, 1; Jno Yonnier, Allans Corners, 2; P C Moore, Moore's Station, 3.

Sec. 3. Bull 2 year old, Geo N Kidd, Carleton, l. Sec. 4. Bull I year old, Wm Heron & Son, Ashburn, 1.

Sec. 5. Calf 6 months and over, Wm Heron & Son, Ashburn, 1; David Crawford, Montreal, 3. Sec. 6. Calf under 6 months, G N Kidd, Carleton, 1; J J Ewing, jr, Richmond, 2; G

N Kidd, Carleton, 3. Sec 7. Cow, 4 yrs old and up, Wm Heron & Son, 1st and 2nd; D Crawford, 3rd. Sec 8. Cow, 3 yrs, Wm Heron & Son, 1st; G N Kidd, 2nd and 3rd.

Sec 9. Heifer, 2 yrs, Wm Heron & Son, 1st; G N Kidd, 2nd. Sec 10. Heifer, 1 yr, Wm Heron & Son, 1st and 2nd. Sec 11. Heifer calf, 6 months old, Wm Heron & Son, 1st; GN Kidd, 2nd.

Sec 12. Heifer calf, under 6 months, Wm Heron & Son, 1st; J N Ewing, Agr Coll, Richmond, 2nd. Sec 13. Herd Durham cattle, Wm Heron &

Son, 1st; G N Kidd, 2nd. CLASS 14-HEREFORDS.

Sec 4. Bull, 1 yr old, R H Pope, Cookshire,

Sec 6. Bull calf, under 6 months, R H Pope, Cookshire, 1st. Sec 7. Cow, 4 yrs and up, R H Pope, Cookshire, 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Sec 9. Heifer, 2 yrs old, R H Pope, Cookshire, lst. Sec 10. Heifer, 1 yr old, R H Pope, Cook shire, 1st and 2nd.

Sec 12. Herd of Hereford, R H Pope, Cook hire, recommended. CLASS 15-DEVONS.

Sec 3. Bull, 2 yrs old, Geo Whitfield, Rougemont, 1st. Sec 5. Cow, 4 yrs old and up, Geo Whitfield, Rougemont, 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Sec 6. Cow, 3 yrs, Geo Whitfield, Rougemont, 1st.

Sec 7. Heifer, 2 yrs, Geo Whitfield, Rougemont, 1st. Sec 8. Heifer, 1 yr, Geo Whitfield Rougemont, 1st.

CLASS 16--AVESURES.

Sec 2. Bull, 3 years old and up, James Hodge, St. Laurent, 1; John Hay, Lachute, 2; T Guy & Son, 3. Sec 2. Bull, 3 years, Robt Shills, Lachine, 1;

And Scott, St Laurent, 2nd; Geo Fraser, St Andrews, 3. Sec 3 Bull, 2 years, T Drysdale, Allan's Corners 1; And Hislop, St Laurent, 2nd; T Guy & Son, Oshawa, Ont, 3.

Sec 4. Bull, 1 year, L Beaubien, Montreal, 1st: W A McGibbon, Montreal, 2nd; T Guy & Son, Oshawa, Ont, 3.

Sec 5. Bull calf, 6 months and over, John Hay, Lachute, 1; T Guy & Son, 2; George

Kidd, Petite Cote, 3. Sec 6. Bull calf, under 6 months, George Kidd, sr, Petite Cote, 1; T Guy & Son, 2; John Hav. 3. Sec 7. Cow, 4 Sears and up, T Guy & Son, Geo Kidd, sr, 2; Mat Jeffrey, L ngue

Point, 3. Sec. 8. Cow 3 years old, T Guy & Son, 1st and 3rd; Scott, St Laurent, 2nd.
Sec 9. Helfar 2 years old, T Guy & Son,

1st; L Beaubien, city, 2nd; Jno Newman, Petite Cote, 3rd. Sec 10. Heifer 1 year old, L Beaubien, 1st; Ino Newman, 2nd; W A McGibbon, 3rd.

Sec 11. Heifer calf under 1 year, George Kidd, sr, 1st; Jno Hay, Lachute, 2nd; T Guy & Son, 3rd. Sec 11. Heifer calf under 6 months, Jno Hay, Lachute, 1st; Guy & Son, 2nd; J.

Nesbitt, Petite Cote, 3rd. Sec 12. Herd of Ayrshire Cattle, 2nd; T Guy & Son, 1st; And Scott, St Laurent,

CLASS 17-POLLED ANGUS OR ABERDEEN. Sec 1. Bull 4 years old and up, R H Pope,

Cookshire, Q, 1st. Sec 4. Bull 1 year old, R H Pope, Cookshire, Q, lst. Sec 7. Cow 4 years old and up, R H Pepe, Cookshire, Q, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, Sec 9. Heifer 2 years old, R H Pope, Cook shire, Q, Ist.

CLASS 19-HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Sec 1, bull 4 yrs and up, Lord, Cook & Son, Aultsville, Ont, I. Sec 2, bull 3 yrs old, G A. Pierce, Stan-

stead, 1. Sec 4, yearling bull, G A Pierce, Stansicad. Sec 6. bull calf 6 mos, and over, Lord, Cook

& Son, 1 and 3; G A Pierce, 2. Sec 6, bull calf under 6 mos, Lord, Cook & Son, 1; G A Pierce, 2. Sec 6, cow 4 yrs and up, Lord, Cook & Son, and 3: G A Pierce, 2. Sec 8, cow 3 yrs old, Lord, Cook & Son, and 3; G A Pierce, 2.

Sec 9, heifer 2 yrs old, Lord, Cook & Son, l and 2 : G A Pierce 3. Sec 10, yearling heifer, Lord, Cook & Son, 2; G A Pierce, 1 and 3. Sec 11, heifer 6 mos and over, Lord, Cook

& Son, 1. Sec 12, heifer under 6 mos, Lord, Cook & Son. 1. Sec 13, herd of Holstein cattle, Lord, Cook & Son, 1, G A Pierce, 2.

BREED. Fat cow or helfer, G M Kidd, Carleton Ont, 1.

SHEEP.

CLASS 22-LEICESTERS. Sec I. Rams two shears and over, Andrew Murray, Clan Crassil, Ont, 1st and 2nd prize; 3rd, George Pringle, Burlington. Sec 2. Shearling ram; 1st, Andrew Mur-

ray, Clan Crassil, Ont : 2nd, William Tait : 3rd, David Baxter, North Georgetown. Sec 3. Ram lamb; 1st, Andrew Murray 2nd, David Baxter; 3rd, Wm Tait, St Lau-

rent, Que. Sec 4.—Two ewes, 2 shears and over : 1st, Andrew Murray : 2nd, B A Simard, L'Assomption : 3rd, David Baxter.

Sec 5. Two shearling ewes; 1st, And Murray; 2nd, David Baxter; 3rd, Robert Robertson, Howick. Que. Sec 6. Two ewe lambs ; Andrew Murray 1st and 2nd prizes : 3rd, Jno S Rutherford

Allan's Corners, Que. CLASS 23-COTSWOLDS.

See 7. Ram, two shears and over, 1st, F Bernard, Beloil; 2nd, A Roch, St Nabert; 3rd, E Bernard, Belevil, Que. Sec S. Shearling lamb, 1st, Paul Lavallee, St Elizabeth, Que.

Sec 9. Ram lamb, 1st, F Bernard, Belceil 2nd, E Bernard, Belcuil; 3rd, Alfred Roch, St Norbert. Sec 10. Two ewes, two shears and over,

1st, F. Bernard, Beleil; 2nd, E. Bernard, Beleil; 3rd, F. Bernard.
Sec. 11. Two shearling ewes, 1st, F. Bernard; 2nd, E. Bernard; 3rd, Jas. Beattie, Brougham, Ont.

Sec 12. Two ewe lambs, 1st, E Bernard 2nd, F Bernard; 3rd, Jas Beattie. CLASS 24 - OTHER LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP. Sec 13. Ram, two shears and over, 1st,

Andw Murraw; 2nd, F Desjardins, Ste Rose 3rd, Z Ouimette, St François de Salles. Sec 14. Shearling ram, A Murray, 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes. Sec 15. Ram lamb, 1st, A Murray; 2nd, E

Ouimette, St Francois de Salles; 3rd, E Bernard. Sec 16. Two ewes, two shears and over, 1st

A Murray; 2nd, E Onimet; 3rd, D J McCall, St Joseph.
Sec 17. Two shearling ewes, 1st, A Murray: 2nd, F Desjardins; 3rd, E Ouimet. Sec 18. Two ewe lambs, 1st, F Bernard

2nd, A Murray; 3rd, E Ouimet. CLASS 25 -- SOUTHDOWNS. Sec 19. Ram, two shears and over, John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont., 1st, 2nd and 3rd

prizes. Sec 20. Shearling ram, John Jackson, 1st and 2nd prizes, 3rd, Nichol & Son, Cataraqui,

Ont. Sec 21. Ram lamb, John Jackson 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes. Sec 22. Two ewes, two shears and over, John Jackson, 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes.

Sec 23. Two shearling ewes, John Jackson 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes. Sec 24. Two ewe lambs, John Jackson, 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes. NOTES.

The exhibit of the Moncton Universal Knitting Machine Company is a specially good one,

Prof. Riley was prevented from displaying his powers of endurance under water by the breaking of his tank, which was not repaired until late last evening. Mr. George Brosseau, representing a house

in Paris, France, has at the exhibition siphons, which are beautiful specimens of colored glassware, and are used for all kinds of

covered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DINON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 39 tf

CATARRH.-A new treatment has been dis-

DEPARTURE OF REV. JAMES HOGAN.

HE BIDS ADIEU TO HIS MONTREAL FRIENDS It is painful to part with a long endeared friend and benefactor. If such a separation is sad and desolate in the ordinary course of human events, it is particularly so when there is a question of bidding adieu to one who has spent more than a quarter of a century in the midst of loving and grateful children. The rev. gentleman's name has been for this period of time a household word on every tongue and in every heart. Unable to longer control the gushing tear that stole from his eye, he left on Friday at early morning the beautiful home of St. Ann's, where his affections were treasured, lest his big Irish heart should betray him, and drove to St. Patrick's, where he remained for the day in com-pany with the Rev. Pastor and his assistant priests. At 10.25 he boarded the train for Chatham, N.B., where the Right Reverend J Rodgers, Bishop of Chatham, will await him. The rev. father has known His Lordship for the last thirty years, and will reside with him at the Episcopal Palace. Before his departure a lady called upon him and presented him with fifty dollars. The friends of the rev. gentleman, moved by a spirit of gratitude, are now busy preparing a handsome donation, which they wil forward to his new destination upon his arrival at Chatham. With much regret we say fare-well to the father of the poor and the orphan, and, with gladdening hopes, we wish him much happiness and much success in his new under-

taking. A STATUE OF ST, PATRICK.

At the last regular weekly meeting of the Irish Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, held in St. Mary's Hall, corner of Craig and Panet streets, it was decided to hold a special meeting of the Conference on Thursday evening next, at the residence of the respected President, Mr. M. Walsh, Notre Dame street, for the purpose of making arrangements for the holding, at an early date, of an entertainment to raise funds with which to purchase a suitable statue of Ireland's patron saint to be placed in St Mary's Church. The object is certainly a commendable one, and no doubt the promoters of the enterprise will meet with a hearty response from the

THE RED EARL IN THE SOUTH.

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ings.

LONDON, Sept. 9.-Lord Spencer's recent visit to the south of Ireland shows that the feeling of a portion of the people towards the English Government is not nearly as roseate as the admirers of Mr. Gladstone would wish people to believe. The Lord-Lieutenant wherever he went was ac companied by a small army of police and detectives, by whom all persons of a suspicious appearance are carefully watched. His appearance on the streets is greeted by large crowds, but they stand in gloomy silence without giving any sign. Lord Spencer is himself much depressed at these repeated exhibitions of distrust. At Killarney the constables composing his escort employed for some hours in scraping were from the walls, with long poles and brushes, offensive placards that had been posted just before the earl's arrival. During this operation the constables were chaffed and guyed

CLASS 21-PAT AND WORKING CATTLE, ANY The Spanish Government has forbidden the authorities at Madrid from quarantining against other places and from establishing a lazaretto. प्रिकारी कार्य के व्यक्तिक व 3/4

unmercifully by the populace, who seemed to

derive much amusement from the proceed-

OBITUARY.

Senator Henry B. Anthony died at Providence, R.I., on September 2nd. He had been in his usual health in the morning, but was attacked with vertigo after breakfast and sank rapidly. He was born in Rhode Island in 1815, became proprietor of the Providence Journal in 1838, and in 1849 was elected governor of his native State. In 1859 he was chosen as a federal senator, and has occupied the position continuously since. In 1869 and again in 1871 he was chosen by the Republicans as temporary president of the Senate.

A very general feeling of regret has been caused by the announcement of the death of Mrs. Carsley, wife of the well known dry goods merchant, and deep sympathy is expressed with the bereaved husband in his great affliction. The deceased lady had been in ill health for some time past, but it was not until a very short time before her death that her illness became alarming, and a fatal result was not generally anticipated. The late Mrs. Carsley, who was a native of London, England, was a lady of most estimable qualities, and in a quiet, unostentatious manner performed many benevolent actions.

It is with much regret that we have to chron icle the sudden death of Mr. Robt. Nicholson, butcher, of St. Ann's market, which took place on Wednesday on board of the steamer Passport. The deceased, in company with his wife and daughter, had left this city on the previous day, and shortly after had been taken violently ill. He continued to grow worse, until shortly before the boat arrived at Toronto, when he expired. Mr. Nicholson was a native of Enniskillen, Ireland, where he was born on March 7th, 1820, and came to Montreal in 1843, where he has since followed his trade with great success. He was a steadfast member of the Canada Methodist Church, to the funds of which he largely contributed. He leaves a widow and seven children, four boys and three girls all grown up, to lament their loss.

Sir Robert Richard Torrens, K.C.M.G., is dead. He was the son of Colonel Robert forrens, and was born in England in 1814. In 1841 he was appointed to a governmental position in South Australia and also a member of the legislative council of the colony. In 1852 he became treasurer and was elected as the first member of the Legislature for the city of Adelaide under the new constitution, subsequently becoming chief secretary and registrar-general. Later he returned to England, and in 1868 was elected to Parliament for the borough of Cambridge. He was the author of several works on trade and currency questions, and of the system of land registration of South Australia, to which his name has been given and which it has been sought to have introduced into the Northwestern provinces of the Dominion.

It is with great sorrow that we have to announce the death of Mr. Walter Raleigh Browne, M.A., M.I.C.E., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a distinguished member of the British Association, and with Mrs. Browne, had visited Montreal for the purpose of attending the meeting of the scientists. Mr. Browne's illness having been pronounced to be typhoid fever, Mrs. Browne determined to remove her husband to the hospital-although the host most kindly pressed her to stay with them-where he has received every attention and care that human skill and kindness could provide. He, however grew rapidly worse, and two days ago his case was pronounced hopeless, which unfortunately proved to be only too true, as he expired at midnight on Thursday. The late Mr. Browne was born at Standish, England, on June 2nd, 1842. His father was the Rev. J. Murray Browne, Hon. Canon of Glo'ster Cathedral and Vicar of Almondsbury.

Secretary Folger died at his home in Geneva N. Y., on September 4th. Death was so sudden that the time was not afforded to summon his children to his bedside and neither of them was there. Charles James Folger was born in Nantucket, Mass., on April 16, since 1830. Mr. Folger was a lawyer by profession and in 1844 was appointed a judge in the Court of Common Pleas, later became a Master in Chancery and in 1851 was chosen county judge. In 1861 he was elected to the state senate by the Republicans, which party he joined on its formation, having previously been a Democrat, and held a seat in that body till 1869, when he was appointed assist ant U. S. treasurer at New York. In 1870 he was elected to the State Court of Appeals, and in 1880 to the chief Justiceship of the same court for the term of fourteen years. This latter high position, however, he only held for one year, resigning in November, 1881, to accept the position of secretary of the treasury in Mr. Arthur's cabinet, when it was reconstructed after the death of President Garfield. In the New York State elections of 1882 he was the Republican candidate for the governorship, but met with an overwhelming defeat, the Democratic nominee, Governor Cleveland, being elected by the hitherto unheard of majority of nearly 200,000. His administration of the national treasury was marked by good sense rather than by any brilliant or noted fiscal

READ THIS For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOOTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satis

achievement.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

An English conference is being organized to discuss the distribution of wealth. There were seventeen deaths from cholera in th

"A" Battery defeated "B" Battery in the big gun contest at Quebec yesterday. The Laval University has conferred the title of Doctor of I aws on the Governor-General. Livery stable keepers in Kingston, Ont., are being prosecuted for doing business on Sunday.

Desire Drolet, farmer, of Lorette, Quebec, fell from his wagon while intoxicated, on Saturday, and will die. Starvation is threatening the people on the northeast coast of Newfoundland, where the god fishery has been

A number of bricklayers and labourers in New York and Brooklyn were obliged to quit work yesterday in consequence of intense heat. The Vatican has forwarded to the French Govern

ment a note declaring the divorce law at war with the dectrines of the Catholic Church. Archbishop Lynch on Sunday laid the corner stone of a boys' orphanage, at Sunnyside, in connection with the House of Providence, Toronto.

Salvation Army riots occurred on Sundayat Worthing, during which Mr. Head, a Salvationist, fired a revolver at the mob and wounded a man.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal intimates that Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, will succeed Baron Carlingford on his retirement from the cabinet. Mr. Langellor's election for Megantic is being con-tested. The petition has been filed at Arthabaska, and notice was served on Mr. Langeller on Saturday.

Oliver Bateman, now in jall at Savannah, charged with outraging and murdering the McLaughlin girls at Flagsprings, has confessed. He will probably be lynched. Patrick Egan yesterday received a cablegram from Mr. Parnell congratulating him upon the result of the Boston Convention and his election as President of the

Irish National League.

The organist of St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, found something wrong with the instrument on Sunday, and, on investigating found a cat in the interior. How sho, got, there is the mystery.

Toronto hardster named Wm. Malloy has been imported from his chambers and boarding house, for about a week, and it is feared has been drowned or this some other fatality has befallen him.

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CHARITY.

Pearls are shining around her door, Pearls that tremble where billows roar, Pearls that glitter beyond earth's shore.

Jewels from the mine of unmeasured store, Jewels that the purest of virgins wore, Jewels that bought for us Heaven once more Treasures more pure than the golden ore,

Treasures more priceless than sage's lore, Treasures still growing while giving more. Gems from the love of our Saviour are they, Gems we may gather from care each day, Gems that gleam brighter as life wears away.

Peace is the foremost within her bright span. Peace earth has sighed for since ages began, Peace that makes home e'en an Eden to man

Purity glows in the crown on her brow, Piety gilds it—its holiest vow— Sweet Charity gem of life's ocean art thou. M. B.

COMMON SENSE IN EDU-CATION.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

What a Leading English Journal has Venerable La Salle.

As a result of the conferences just closed the department of the Health Exhibition labelled Education is now guaranteed a measure of public attention somewhat in accordance with its deserts. These are unquestionably high. At every other step, the visitor meets with something to interest, and probably to instruct, too; in every room, the practical educationalist will pick up points in plenty. One collection of exhibits which especially repays examination is that crowded into the department allotted to the Institute of the Christian Brothers. The system of the Brothers is simply common sense applied to education: yet none the less (unflattering as it may be to the English nation to say it) every one who is anxious to make our educational methods efficient may accept the assurance that until its principles and ramifications have been fully mastered, they have no small amount yet to learn.

The Origin of the Christian Brothers.

The wonder is "The Institute of the Christian Brothers" is not better known in this country; for it is not merely an ancient institution—it has representatives laboring in every part of the globe; while its constitution, polity, and general policy are marked by several features which, despite its denominational character, ought to commend it to the warm sympathy of Englishmen. The institute is a society of lay teachers founded in France upwards of two hundred years ago by the Venerable Dr. La Salle, who at the time he instituted his great work was Canon of the Metropolitan Church of Rheims, but eventually divested himself of his priestly office in order to bring himself into harmony with the character of the society, as well as to devote his entire energies to its welfare. The infamous way in which the education of the poor was neglected in the reign of Louis XIV., appealing to the heart of La Salle, gave the world an Educational Reformer who was far indeed ahead of his age—as a matter of fact, his methods, in many instances, are only now beginning to recommend themselves to educationalists; and thanks to his wisdom, energy, and organizing ability, we possess at the present day a world wide organization of missionaries of education, described on authority as keenly zealous for the efficient secular training of the young people committed to their care. We cannot here follow the history of the institute, remarkable as it is; all we propose to do now is to describe what the society is and what it is doing to day. In doing this we avail our selves of information elicited in the course of an interview accorded to one of our representatives a few weeks ago by Dr. O'Reilly, Vice-Principal of St. Joseph's College, Clapham, who had been entrusted by the chief of his institute with the proper presentation of the society's exhibit, and Brother Noul, Professor of Method in the New York College of his Institute, who was honored with a commission appointing him the institute's special representative at the Exhibition until the close of the educational conferences.

Apostles, not Mercenaries.

La Salle's great aspiration was to organize a body of teachers who would labor as apostles, and not as mere mercenaries; and though the stigma of "mercenary" can by no stretch of phrase be applied to the great mass of our British teachers in the present day, it must be confessed that the almost unique self-sacrifice of the brethren in the cause of education entitles them to an exceptional place in the regard of all men and women, whatever their creed, who aim at the elevation of humanity. "Salary is a word without meaning to them; food, raiment, lodging, and intellectual recreation provided, all their requirements are met. Marriage, domestic felicity, the family life—they deliberately put away from them; community-life among themselves is alone their portion. They are known as a rule only by Christian names, bestowed upon them haphazard when they join the society, sometimes with the most cruel results—Brother Potamian, for instance, does not praise his "godfathers" "who gave him that name"—and they lead quiet and unostentatious but useful lives. "But surely you have some ambition to gratify; surely there must exist some honor of which you are in pursuit?" suggested our representative. "No ambition whatever," responded Brother Noah, "except the ambi tion to turn out the children in our charge well fitted to fight the battle of life; and as for honor, it is not an extraordinary circumstance for a brother to decline appointment as a 'superior,' because the duties of such an office are destructive of the student life which so many of us love to lead." Many of the brothers, by the way, are known in the realms of literature, art, and science. For example, Brother Azarias, a professor in a Maryland college, has written a "Philosophy of Literature," as well as a work "On Thinking," which has won high commendation: one of the General's assistants, Brother Louis, has made several contributions to the literature of phylosophy which are much esteemed by the Pope; the General's secretary, Brother Asclepiade, is the author of several volumes of literature which have become textbooks in the order; and Brother Thomas has acquired a reputation by his works on Logic; while Brother Noah, besides a series of school books, has produced several works on Method, and Dr. O'Reilly himself, who is the first Catholic who has received the degree of doc-tor of Science from the University of London, is distinguished for his writings and reports on electricity. The headquarters of the Brothers, of course, are at Paris, and the General of the Order, Brother Irlide, who died just the other day, was one of the best known men in the distinctly Catholic world of France. Brother Irlide was originally a lawyer, and it is related of him that once

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ducted a case in which the Society was inter-. ted before one of the courts, the judge, having ascertained that he had ceased the pursuit of the law, exclaimed, "I regret it, because France has so lost a great judge." "He is one of the men," it was exclaimed, "who are not afraid to go and argue a point with the present Government," and he addressed the Committee of the Senate for upwards of an hour when the laicization of the schools was appointed in October.

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An Educational Republic.

The constitution of the society is essentially democratic. The brethren have in their own hands the appointment of the officers of the institute, from their superiors up to the General of the order. The General is elected for life; his twelve assistants in the administra-tion of the general affairs of the order, who are called the executive council, are elected at a conference of delegates from the brethren from the various provinces held in Paris every ten years. Each province has its own administrator—for example, Brother Patrick, gentleman highly esteemed in America, has nad charge of the schools in the Englishspeaking countries for the past thirty yearsand each province has also its inspectors and sub-inspectors. "It is a very complex piece of machinery," remarked Dr. O'Reilly, "but it works very harmoniously and advantageously. But the reason is very hat a Leading English Journal has simple — every man is nominated to say about the Followers of the to his post by his accomplishments and experience; the square men get into the square holes, and the round men into the round We only realize the full force of this the first published for school purposes, cannot holes.' observation when we are informed subse- fail to command admiration, and if the jury quently that at some of the society's colleges award them the highest honors, no one can be special pains are taken to ascertain the bent of the pupils in regard to the arts and sciences and the general pursuits of life. Plots of ers should not be overlooked. There are a ground for cultivation, machine tools, large number of exhibits in illustration of the materials for modelling and drawing, and the methods adopted and work performed in the like—these are at their command; and when society's drawing classes and schools. Several they have developed unrestrainedly their in dividual tastes, they are put in the way of utilizing their talents to the greatest advantage. But we close our description of the constitution of the order in the words of Dr. O'Reilly: "The Institute is essentially an educational republic.'

The Question of Religious Propaganda.

The order at present possesses 1,175 schools and colleges, with 328,800 pupils, directed by 11,233 brothers. France and her colonies naturally have got the great bulk of these— 953 houses, 8,833 brothers, and 248,307 pupils; and the rest of the Continent -Belgium, Italy, Spain, and Austria—takes 236 houses, 922 brothers, and 42,229 scholars. But the United States has 70 houses, 698 brothers, and 26,338 scholars, and Canada 26 houses, 273 brothers, and 10,190 scholars. Then there are eleven schools in South America, nine in Turkey, six in Egypt, five in India, and two in Chira. England has only 7 houses, 62 brothers, and 1,774 scholars. Schools of the Christian brothers are well known in Ireland, but they are not directly identified with the organization under notice. The institutions managed by the Brothers comprise primary schools, orphanages and poor schools, deaf and dumb schools, boarding and collegiate schools, training colleges, art schools, agri-cultural colleges, and technical schools. The object of the schools, no doubt, is religious propaganda; but, as a matter of fact, it is declared they are not proselytizing institu-tions at all. Only half an hour out of the six hours daily during which the schools are at work is given up to religious observance and instruction. In the European schools, the pupils are chiefly Catholics. In schools elsewhere, however, a considerable proportion of non-Catholics attend; for instance, at a college in St. Louis, Missouri, in which Brother Noah had laboured, there were 85 young men non-Catholics out of 250. In most of the schools in the United States the pupils are not obliged to assist at in England attendance is insisted upon as a natter of discipline. These the conditions hear the assurance of the two experienced brothers with whom we are in conversation : Dr. O'Reilly declares, "I have been teaching for twenty years, and have never made a convert yet;" and Brother Noah exclaims, "I can only offer full corroboration of that stament." The subject is rendered the more complex by the information volunteered by Brother Noah: "Some of us teachers in the American schools are converts; I was educated in the public schools of New York." The various schools and colleges are supported by fees, Covernment grants, and, where these cannot be obtained, by subscriptions. Whenever a Government grant can be carned, an attempt is made to earn it, and generally the Brothers' pupils pass the examinations with great success. In the secular examinations for scholarships offered by the City of Paris, in which the Brothers' scholars participated previous to the laieization of the schools, they won in 1878 94 out of 115 scholarships, and in

1879 S4 out of the 118 scholarships. The End and the Means.

It is the spirit of common sense which pervades the administration of these Christian Brothers schools that at once constitutes their charm and accounts for their success. Utility is the end of the teaching; practical demonstration, wherever possible, is the means employed. The industries and pur-suits characteristic of the districts in which the schools stand are always kept in view ; the teaching is made to suit the wants of the people. As Dr. O'Reilly said :- " Meeting the requirements of the time is the key to our success everywhere." A proof of the advanced character of the instruction imparted may be discovered in the comments of visitors who give heed to the exhibits on the fearless way in which science is taught, despite its assumed antagonism to religion. Two examples of the Society's plan of adapting itself to the requirements of the situation may also be mentioned; At Manhattan College, U.S., in order to meet the needs of young men seeking a high-class education, they pay particular attention to the classics and natural science, and as a result the college principally turns out doctors, lawyers, and clergymen. Out of 150 graduates one year, one hundred became clergymen. At the ordinary collegiate schools, of which St. Joseph's College, Clapham, is a type, great attention is given to the higher mathematics, experimental physics, and chemistry, and the pupils of St. Joseph's College frequently distinguish themselves at the examinations of the University of London.

The Methods of Teaching-The School Museums,

The methods of teaching followed, once understood, must in most instances, we should imagine, impel imitation, where the spirit of imitation has not already been at work. This addendum is justified, if in that alone, by the facts of the case in relation to school museums, the value of which is now generally recognized. La Salle in his own time introduced them into his schools. Several splendid specimens of school museums are on exhibition in the room apportioned to the Christian Brothers in the City Guilds Institute. The next door, for instance, is a cabinet laden with exhibits which practically describe the industries of Marseilles; lawyer, and it is related of him that once almost opposite is a case containing be made when, as a superior of the order he had con objects imported to Havre from all parts of ordered.

the world. In the first instance the pupils of the school are instructed in the various natural and artificial products of their own dis-trict; in the other case, the youth of Havre are shown how France is fed by the rest of the world through their local port—and not only so, in addition they are taught the courses which the ships from the various parts of the globe sail to reach Havre, and, further, even the style of book-keeping adoptunder consideration. His successor will be ed in the different countries which do business with Havre. A number of other muse ums will attract attention. Rheims sends specimens of local woollen industry, and numerous specimens of cotton come from Memphis, U.S. Beauvais has 1,500 specimens of various handicrafts, while Rome is represented by a collection of the marbles, earths, and cereals of Italy. The contents of these museums exemplify the results of another instruction of La Salle's-that children should be brought into contact with nature by being taken to public gardens, local exhibitions, natural history collections and other places where they can inspect the actual objects in which for the time being they are interested. The teachers in some of the schools at the present day, we should judge, march their pupils into the workshops; and on one of the tables will be found admirably executed drawings of parts of engines drawn directly from an engine by a boy of tifteen years, a pupil in a school of mines.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

The Leading Exhibits. We have no space left to describe in detail

even the leading exhibits. The hydrometrical

maps, the work of Brother Alexis, which were surprised. Their models in relief, too, are capital. The special text-books of the Brothers should not be overlooked. There are a or these are very notable—a model descriptive of the development of solids, which a French authority has spoken of as sufficiently renaving in itself a journey from Paris; a series of unpublished drawings with a pen vigorously executed by one of the brothers at Rheims while lecturing in class; and (from Paris) a couple of books of sketches, so excellently executed that South Kensington authorities are said to have cast doubt on their be ing veritably the work of mere youths -a doubt which means may be taken to remove. The work of the technical schools must be equally hastily passed over-silk woven in the Lyons school, along with exhibits illustrative of the production of silk and the preparation of designs; printing, engraving on wood and stone, wood-carving, frame-making and gilding, from Dreux; screw-cutting lathe, microscopes and telescopes, candelabra, bronze statuettes, cabinets, and bookbinding, executed at the great school of St. Nicholas, Paris; the shoes, the suits, the books turned out by the waifs in the Protectory at New York. too, must be noticed in the briefest sentence the large body of exhibits from the Agricultural Institute at Beauvais, where a system of combined instruction and practice is pursued which appears wellcalculated to proagriculturists at once scienand sensible. tific There ontv for observation the exhibits remain from Canada and the United States. In the schools in these countries special attention appears to be given to the commercial side of education. The first-class boys learned shorthand, the Morse alphabet, and the use of the type-writer; and there are exhibited notes of a judge's charge, taken in court, in which the lads are declared to have attained to a speed of over 200 words a minute. Bookkeeping is carefully taught, and in some of the schools attempts are made to realize the actual conditions of commercial life-a "bank" being conducted, at which cheques are presented and cashed and bills negotiated, the pupils the religious functions; and cashed and ships in counting house filling the various positions in counting house and bank in turn. Some splendid specimens of penmanship come from Quebec, and when on Wednesday the Princess Louise paid a spe-cial visit of inspection to the rooms she accepted with pleasure an admirable portrait of the Prince of Wales most skilfully executed with a pen from a photograph by a Canadian boy of fifteen years. All the exhibits, let us add, are open to the fullest examination. La Salle's Monament.

> Rouen, "the cradle of the institute." But his most striking and permanent monument will be found in the schools and colleges of his order and in the order itself. The only regret associated with the great work is that its advantages are confined to the male sex.—
> London Pall Mail Hazette.

La Salle has been honored with a statue at

Try Carter's Little Nerve Pills for any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, etc., relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in market. In vials at 25 cents. tts

Lulu Hurst the Georgia magnetic girl, has returned home to rest after wrestling for several months with innumerable chairs, walking canes and broomsticks. Whatever may be said of her alleged magnetic energy, she has certainly had magnetism enough to gularly and intimately mingled with devodraw the shekels. Her first tour has netted tional exercises and acts of neighborly kindher \$40,000.

IT IS GENERALLY ADMITTED THAT THERE eannot be anything more exquisitely delicate for perfuming the handkerchief than MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER; but its great and distinctive property is its adaptability to has done and is doing more to give the Birthe uses of the bath. It is the only perfume mingham Oratory a legitimate claim to the that we know of especially and particularly suited to use in this way. The power it has of imparting to the waters of the bath great soothing, refreshing, and invigorating effects, is peculiar to itself.

THE GREELEY PARTY.

FURTHER REVELATIONS FROM THE SURVI vors' diaries.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—An army official who has read portions of the diaries of the Greely party says they reveal a more serious condition of affairs than the survivors admit It seems that from the beginning of the ex pedition there were disputes between the members of the party. These led to the divi-sion which existed at the time of the rescue. When found there were two parties, one in charge of Sergeant Loug, the other in charge of Sergeant Brainord, and they were living as separately as two tribes. Greely, while an invalid and during the last few months of Arctic life, was in the party headed by Brainard, who cared for him daily. Stealing rations was a common practice. One entry says Pavy stole them whenever an opportuni ty offered, and that he sometimes took those apportioned to the indisposed members of the party. When the men were sent to shoot birds and were successful, they concealed some birds in the snow for their future use. No mention is made of cannibalism in the portions of the diaries that have been read, and the officer who has, seen them refuses to say his mind by this courageous act; many a whether or not any other member of the party than Henry is reported to have been the world, and who sees only too clearly shot. The officials say the diaries will not for his own comfort the way that men's be made public until an investigation is thoughts are tending confirms himself in his ordered.

CARDINAL NEWMAN'S HOME

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.) About a mile and a half from either of the

Birmingham railway stations a visitor who passes along the whole length of Broad street to the "Five Ways," and then turns up the Hagley Road, in the pleasant suburb of Edg. baston, reaches a plain, substantial red brick building on the right which covers a very considerable piece of ground. It has no pretension to ecclesiastical style-the old-fashioned Plough and Harrow Hotel, a few yards distant, and Lord Calthorpe's Estate Office, which is crowded up against it in very unneighborly fashion, have perhaps more claim to such a character-but is nevertheless in one sense as important a centre of spiritual activity as any in England; for this is the Birmingham Oratory, which has been for more than thirty years

THE RESIDENCE OF CARDINAL NEWMAN. The building adjoining, which has somewhat the appearance of a riding school, and comes right up to the pavement, with an almost un broken red brick frontage of some eighty feet, is the big room of the Oratory school in which the well-known plays are annually perform ed; and an ostentationaly plain door at the nearer end of it, open in the mornng and evening, leads to the Oratory church, through a pleasing little round-arched cloister, which bears marks rather of ingenious contrivance than of any boldly conceived design. The Church itself will probably disappoint the visitor, as it is small and dingy, and without any architectural feature of interest, being in fact only a temporary building that has undergone alteration from time to time. The careful observer may, however, find in odd corners a bit of mosaic or of marble work that will please him; but where imitative decorations is a true centre of spiritual activity in a sense mainly provail, the lover of the genuine is apt in which no other place in England is, and to distrust everything.

THE PLAIN OAKEN PULPIT

is that occupied at irregular intervals by Dr. Newman until two or three years ago; and up a passage behind a statue of St. Joseph will be found the small and dark chapel of Bona Mors, where he daily said Mass at seven in the morning, until his elevation to the Sacred College gave him the privilege of doing so in his own private room. On the spectator's left of the high altar is

THE CARDINAL'S THRONE

that of the Immaculate Conception (December 8). On these occasions the splendor of Aristotle, as every one knows, makes persuathe function, the high character, if not the sion to lie in the person of the speaker, and finished performance, of the music, and the in his presentation of the subject, rather than crowded congregation, testify to this being in in the cogency of the arguments he employs. some sense a "centre of spiritual activity," though in what sense a visitor might be puzzled to guess who should chance to come at other times and marvel at the poverty of all dimly conscious that it is really an answer to that is offered for his soul's sustenance. For it must be confessed that the Birmingham Oratory can lay but little claim to that title in such sense as is borne by other religious centres that have been described in these columns, inasmuch as only very rarely is preaching heard within its church that invigorates the spiritual man and sends the listeners home warmed and enlightened and BETTER ENABLED TO FIGHT THE BATTLE OF

LIFE. Nor is the title earned (so to say) egregiously by other departments of work connected with the church. There are but twelve or fifteen hundred Catholics in the district assigned to the Oratory by the Bishop; and this is little in comparison with the five or six thousand, mostly poor Irish, attached to more than one of the eight or nine parishes into which Birmingham is for Catholic purposes divided. Nor is this number sensibly increased by conversions; for these do not now exceed chiefly of young women employed in factories or warchouses; while the Edgbaston well-todo residents, whether nouveaux riches or their presumably better educated children, remain absolutely unaffected by the presence of Catholicism in their midst. The parishioners of the Oratory are, however, well off in the matter of schools; for, leaving out of account the Oratory school, properly so called, on which a word must be said, there is the Hagley Road school for young ladies, well taught by nuns, while the middle and working classes have spacious and well furnished buildings in Hyde Road, about seven minutes walk from the Oratory, where there are four departments under Government inspection, containing nearly 500 children, most of whom are also under the care of the nuns. the site, moreover, being a very convenient one, in the

centre of the populous part of the district. THERE IS ALSO SOME SPIRITUAL ACTIVITY in the institution known as the Little Oratory -the prototype of modern Protestant Young Men's Christian Associations-in which, in accordance with traditions which date from the sixteenth century and had their first home in the Chiesa Nuova at Rome, music, recreation, and corporal refreshment are sin ness. But as the members barely number fifty, the association cannot be said to have a very marked influence in so large a town as

Birmingham. THE ORATORY SCHOOL

title of a " centre of spiritual activity." though it usually numbers not more than sixty scholars, these come chiefly from some of the best Catholic families in England and Ireland, and they carry away with them a careful religious training, and perhaps more than from any other Catholic school, those precious characteristics which go to make a gentleman. The school is, however, now little more than nominally under the supervision of Cardinal Newman; but it is controlled in every detail by one of the community, while the masters are mostly laymen But what without controversy makes the Birmingham Oratory to be a centre perhaps rather for than of spiritual activity is the fact that it is the home of the one living theologian towards whom are turned the eyes of Christian believers all the world over, whether or no they sympathize with more than a few primary articles of his belief.

WHEREVER THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IS SPOKEN Newman is believed both by Catholics and Protestants to have at his fingers' ends all the intellectual difficulties which now-a-days beset faith in the unseen, and to be able to indicate a sufficient answer to every one of them, should he think it opportune to do so.
It is not merely that the Risualistic curate, when some failure in his scheme convinces him that he is merely playing at Catholicism and that Rome is the real thing, turns his thoughts to Edgbaston, and even ventures to write to the great Catholic ecclesisatic but does no more, inasmuch as he has relieved

belief by making an act of faith in Cardinal Newman. For it is quite a mistake to suppose, as many do, that there is any considerable mistrust of him among Catholics. There are, no d ubt, a few ecclesiastics who cannot make him out, and can no more feel at home with him than a dog can with a tortoise. There may be also a few theologians, deeply versed in the traditions of the Roman schools who shake their heads at reasonings which betray a refreshing ignorance of their cramped, but indispensable, dialetic methods. And there is, perhaps, here and there an enthu-siastic convert-making priest who is vexed and perplexed at the great man's wise slowness to draw others into the fold. But these are, after all, only a handful of exceptions; while the Catholic laity, probably to a man, are proud to think that so

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notwithstanding their affectation to be the men of the future, are really all the while trembling lest the mighty Oratorian should come forth from his lair against them, and should scatter to the winds them and their paltry criticisms; for that he has the knowl edge and the power to do this, should he think it worth while, is beyond dispute. And this confidence, so far at least as the primary articles of the Christian creed are concerned, is shared by a great number of the clergy, whether Anglicans or "orthodox Dissenters;" and on that account they are willing to overlook what they take to be the superficial errors of his "extra belief." The very aspect of the venerable man makes him to be like another Moses fresh from the presence of God; for to him the unseen seems to be as real as the things of the sense are to less favored mortals; in fact, that it is more real and more certain is his own assertion.

THUS THE BIRMINGHAM ORATORY

in which it will never itself be again when its august superior shall have passed away. He himself indeed is silent, or speaks only on matters of controversy which have pretty nearly lost their interest in these later days. Nevertheless, if traced far enough back, very much, perhaps the greater part of the modern life of the English-speaking churches will be found to rest on him as its fulcrum; for among the many active clergy of to-day the majority, if they scratinized their spiritual pedigree, would find that at some crisis in their lives, though perhaps at second or third where, unless indisposed, he presides at the chief ceremony on the great festivals of the the scale in favor of their present career, Church, and notably at the High Mass on the feast of St. Philip Neri (May 26) and on the feast of St. Philip Ner But great is the subtle power of thetoric; and And an exquisitely turned sentence coming from a man whom all revere will go far to settle an inquirer's doubts, even though he be some other question, and not to the one he had asked. Whether such a settlement can be permanent is a matter beyond the scope of this article, which will have done all that its writer proposed if it have vindicated for its special subject a peculiar right to the general title of the series.

> EARLY MARRIAGES IN LONDON. According to a letter from a "Home Mis. the aid of Warner's Safe Cure that has done sionary," it appears that it is a common thing in the East End of London for the boys and girls of sixteen to get married. Boys and girls of twelve "keep company," and at four-teen almost every lad has his "young lady." In his own district a boy of sixteen married a girl the same age, and on the evening of the marriage the two children fell out, the bride receiving a black eye; a boy who sits at the back of one black eye; a boy who sits at the back of one of Pickford's vans is a "married man;" in a current of Niagara above the Falls. printing office in the city there are four boys -the eldest is nineteen and receives I: shillings a week, and is married; the next is eighteen, has three years of his apprentice ship to serve, and has two children; the youngest is sixteen and has to keep a wife and child on 11 shillings a week; a newspaper boy, between sixteen and seventeen. has two children, and a butcher's boy of sixteen has one child. These are cases known to this one writer.

By taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla many a poor sufferer who submits to the surgeon's knife because of malignant sores and scrofnlous swellings, might be saved, sound and whole. This will purgeout the corruptions which pollute the blood, and by which such complaints are orginated and fed.

SKELETONS IN A WELL.

DUBLIK, Sept. 4.—A ghastly discovery has just been made near Fermoy, County Cork, three skeletons being found in a well which supplied all the drinking water for a large farm-house. The skeletons are believed to be those of persons who have been missing for seven years.

A Great Problem. -Take all the Kidney and Liver

-Take all the Blood purifiers. -Take all the Rheumatic remedies

-Take all the Dyspepsia and indigestion -Take all the Ague, Fever, and bilious

specifics.
-Take all the Brain and Nervo force revivers. -Take all the Great health restorers.

-In short, take all the best qualities of all these, and the —Qualities of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that orld, and you will find that —Hop
—Bitters have the best curative qualities and powers of all nd powers of all —concentrated
—In them, and that they will cure when

Hardened Liver. Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about

any or all of these, singly or —combined
—Fail. A thorough trial will give positive

proof of this.

at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water. All the best physicians agreed that nothing

could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. Morey, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.
"I was dragged down with debt, poverty. and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one

year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I com-menced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have

THE STAGE-DRIVER'S STORY How General Scatt's Life was Saved and Now His Driver Twice Escaped Death. The traveler of the present day, as he is hurried along by the lightning express, in its

buffet cars and palace sleepers, seldom reverts

in thought to the time when the stage coach and packet were the only means of communication between distant points. It is rare that one of the real old-time stage drivers is met with now-a-days and when the writer recently ran across Fayette Haskell, of Lockport, N.Y., he felt like a bibliographer over the discovery of some rare volume of "forgotten lore." Mr. Haskell, although one of the pioneers in stage driving the formerly ran from Lewiston to Ningara Falls and Buffalo), is hale and hearty and bids great a genius is on their side, and that fair to live for many years. The strange women unser revine writers. volume. At one time when going down a mountain near Lewiston with no less a personage than General-Scott as a passenger, the brakes gave way and the coach came on the heels of the wheel horses. The only remedy was to whip the leaders to a gal op. Gaining additional momentum with each revolution of the wheels the coach swayed and pitched down the mountain side into the streets of Lewiston. Straight ahead at the foot of the steep hill flowed the Nia. gara River, towards which the four horses dashed, apparently to certain death. Yet the firm hand never relaxed its hold for the clear brain its conception of what must be done in the emergency. On dashed the horses until the narrow dock was reached on the river bank, when by a masterly exhibition of nerve and daring, the coach was turned in scarce its own length and the horses brought to a stand still before the pale lookers-on could realize what had occurred. A purse was raised by General Scott and presented to Mr. Haskell with high compliments for his

skill and bravery. Notwithstanding all his strength and his robust constitution the strain of continuous work and exposure proved too much for Mr. Haskell's constitution. The constant jolting of the coach and the necessarily cramped position in which he was obliged to sit, con. tributed to this end, and at times he was obliged to abandon driving altogether.

Speaking of this period he said : "I found it almost impossible to sleep at night; my appetite left me entirely and I had a tired feeling which I never knew before and could not account for."

"Did you give up driving entirely?" "No. I tried to keep up but it was only with the greatest effort. This state of things continued for nearly twenty years until last October when I went all to pieces."

"In what way?" "Oh, I doubled all up, could not walk without a cane and was incapable of any effort or exertion. I had a constant desire to urinate both day and night, and although I felt like passing a gallon every ten minutes only a few drops could escape and they thick with sediment. Finally it ceased to flow entirely and I thought death was very near.'

"What did you do then?" "What I should have done long before: listen to my wife. Under her advice I began a new treatment."

"And with what result?" "Wonderful. It unstopped the closed passages and what was still more wonderful regulated the flow. The sediment vanished my appetite returned and I am now well and wonders for me as well as for so many

others.' Mr. Haskell's experience is repeated every day in the lives of thousands of American men and women. An unknown evil is undermining the existence of an innumerable number who do not realize the danger they are in until health has entirely departed and death

AMERICAN CATTLE IN THE NORTH-WEST.

OTTAWA, Sept. 3.—The department of agriculture to-day had an interview with its inspector for the Province of Quebec in reference to the quarantine of cattle in the North-West entering this territory from Dakota, Montana and other North-western States. The inspector is anxious to have a quarantine established along the frontier of our north-western territories. The effect of this would be to put an increased value on the cattle now in the country for supplying our ranches, as the cattle coming in would have to undergo a 90 days' quarantine, and a staff of officials would have to be established along the whole line. They would cause increased cost and great dissatisfaction among the people of the North-West. It is stated that the inspector himself is connected with a ranch, and has this season imported four thousand cattle. Such a regulation would at once give increased value to these cattle. A scrious question arises for the consideration of the minister whether the public will be satisfied to have the policy of the depart ment framed by a person in the position of

SCANDALOUS NEGLECT.

PORT ARTHUR, Sept. 3.—Two men named H. Peterson, a Swede, aged 18, died of ty-phoid fever, and J. Lawson a laborer aged 65, died of dropsy. The bodies of both, atter being coffined, were taken to St. Johns cemetery, but the person who undertook to dig the graves failed to carry out the job, and left the two costins in the sun just inside the cemetery fence, where they were found by the Rev Mr. McMorin, of St. John's Church. Ald. Hasking, Mr. McMorin and two other gentlemen then set about digging the graves, which after several hours hard work they accomplished, burying the corpses side by side. The gentlemen were all sick from the effluvia from the coffins.

SCOTCH LAND REFORM.

DINGWALL, Scotland, Sept. 4 .- The Scotch crofters held a demonstration here yesterday. Prof. Blackic presided. Messrs. Macfarlane, Fraser, Mackintosh and Sir George Campbell, members of Parliament, were present, Blackie made a speech in which he alluded to the enemies of the crofters, which he said included those of their own party who were smitten with Henry Georgeism A resolution was adopted favoring the Franchise bill and demanding a change in the land laws so as to secure to the Highlander the right to live on the particle of the secure to the Highlander the right to live on his native soil under equitable conditions.

We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. Allan N. McDonald, of North Lancaster, who died at his late residence, on Friday, the 29th ult., in the 44th year of his age. His remains were interred at Ste. Margaret's, on Sunday, the 31st. Numerous relatives, friends and acquaintances attended the last sad rites, there being no fewer than 160 carriages at his funeral.
Mr. McDouald was a highly respected cit

month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor; visit will cost. I know it."—A Work with the Sacraments of the Church. He leaves a widow and five small children to the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop or "Hope" in their name.

GREAT SPEECH

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refers.
This book should be read by the young for astruction, and by the afflicted for rekief. It will benefit all.—Lowdon Lancet.
There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, parent,

book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, cardian instructor or clergyman.—Argonaut.

Address the Peabedy Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4, Bulfinch street, leston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have leffled the skill of all other phys HEAL icians a specialty. Such treated success the fully without an instance of failure. theat an instance of failure, THYSELF

PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY agredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST VORK at LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deerious substance, is so prepared as to mix adily with flour and retain its virtues for a

RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None gennine without the trade mark on

TEALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

his Great Fousehold Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life,

bee Farmus Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet southingly, on the WER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are conficulty recommended as a never-failing remedy a cases where the constitution, from whater cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments madental to Females of all ages, and, as a Gencal Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World,

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It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubd on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it
was Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
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a known to fail known to fail. both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor

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The state of the face, neck and arms bett injury. Price \$1; sent securely packed as England by post. Alex. Ross' HAIR DYE. Moss either very light or very dark colors. Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Canthardes protections in the state of the state the, for pressing the cartilage of the nose thape, and the Ear Machine for outstandar, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post Office Letters invited. Had through chemists; on, 461 St. Lawrence Main street, Mont-

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Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

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MATT FAITS.

"LEF But by patient and scientific chamical re-search we have improved in several maints; and now offer this new color as the best 1,1 the world. It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancki. It is the

Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Columnators

IF And, while prepared in all, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

IEFEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

IEFI you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra terminator.

(46) Cheapest Color Made,

TNFORMATION WANTED of Mary Doyle, wife of John Marphy, or any of her children, all natives of the County of Wexford, Ireland. Also, of any of the family of John Connors, Larkins, or Cloneys, of the same County; also of Peter Doyle. Address replies to Catherine Doyle, care of Father Dowd, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal.

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DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New Yor.

 $\mathbf{p}^{\mathrm{e. k. k. a. n. n. o. n}}$ c.m.m.d., m.c.p.s Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albury, &c., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colborne street. 13 G

DR. J. L. LEPROHON.

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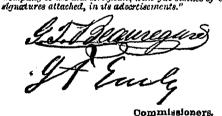


Itching Piles-Symptoms and Oure The symptosis are meisture, like perspira-tion, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at right, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are semetimes affect-If allowed to continue very serious results ed. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Seaid Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Discasses. Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

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



Louisiana State Lottery Company. "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its adortisements."



Incorporated in 1808 for 25 years by the Legislatures for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

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The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, October 18th, 1884—173rd Monthly

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

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		List	OF	PR	12,10	ı.				
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APPROXIMATION PRIZES.										
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. 9	do		do	7.	5	00	-			4,500
9	do.		do		2	50	-			2,250

1,967 Prizes, amounting to Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make: P.O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

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POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mai or Expres (all mins of \$5 and upwards by Express at our expens) to M. A. DAUPHIN, M. A. DAUPHEN, New Orleans, La. on M. A. DAUPHIN, the of the control of the control

PREPARE FOR THE ENEMY.

CHOLERA

COMING!

The countries where Cholera prevails, as in India, China and Africa, Pain-Käler is considered the surest and nafest of all known remedies, and the natives place the most perfecreliance in it.

Read the following extract from the letter of missionary in China :-

Eran Sins:—I ought to have acknowledged long ago the box of Pain-Killer you had the goodness to send me hast year. Its coming was most providential. I believe hundreds of liver were saved, under God, by it. The Cholera appeared have soon after we received it. We resorted at once to the PAIN-KALLER, using as directed for Cholera. A list was kept of all to whom the Pain-Killer was given, and our native assistants assured us that eight out of every ten to whom it was prescribed, recovered every ten to whom it was prescribed, recovered Believe one, dear sirs, gratefully and faithfully

J. M. JOHNSON, Missionary to Swaton, China.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. Ast. for the genuine Perry Davis' Pain-Keller and take no other.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S * VEGETABLE COMPOUND * * * * * * IS A POSITIVE CURE * * * . *

Wer all of those Painful Complaints and * * Wesknesses so commun to our best * *

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, JEFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION. FALLING AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT STIMAL WELKMESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE
CHARGE OF TIPE.

* IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMOUS FROM THE
UNITED AT A STREET ON ADMINISTRATION. UTBEUS IN AS RAELY STATE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUNDES THERE IS CHECKED VERY SPEEDING BY ITS USE. * IT DEMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATOLENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAR. MESON THE STORAGH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEAD-ACHE, NERVOYS PROSTRATION, GEFERAL DEBULTT, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION. STANCES ACT IN JAHMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEWALE SYSTEM, * * * *

BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE Sugar Coated Pills

Regulate the Stomach and Liver.



CURE Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarks able success has been shown in curing

SICK Headsche, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Acho they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valu-

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a does. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., "New York City.

THE THE COST

DUPED BY DIAMOND SHARPS.

How California Bankers were Robbed of a Cool Million.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—While in the reading room of the Russ House this forenoon I met a friend who for a few year's prior to the great crash of '73 was one of the boldest operators on the Slope. Ralston's failure, however, drew him down, and since that time he has dropped out of the mad whirl of Califormia speculation. He now owns a few vine-yards down near San Diego, and is living quietly and contentedly. During our three hours conversation my friend accidentally referred to the great diamond hoax of thirteen years ago which duped a number of prominent California operators. Aware that the inside history of the swindle had never been mude public, I cleverly got him started, and he divulged the following story:

In 1871 two rough-looking prospectors walked into the Bank of Cellifornia and asked

for Mr. Ralstou, the cashier and leading spirit of the bank. They had two little buckskin bags, which they said contained something and they did not know exactly what it was. One of the bags they said they believed had diamonds in the rough, but the other they said they did not "know what kind of a d-n stone it was. They mout be garnets." Raiston laughed at the idea of "diamonds," but he asked to see them. There was about half a pint of black, dirty-looking crystals, ranging ix size from a pea to a hazelnut. The other bag had dark blood-red stones that were promptly pronounced Arizona "garnets" by the great banker, and cast aside as worthless. He told the prospectors to leave the bag with the black crystals and he would have them examined by experts. He did so. Professor Le Conte, the geologist of the University of California, pronounced them diamonds. So did Professor Janin, the best mining expert in San Francisco. Shreve and other leading

in San Francisco. Shreve and other leading jewelers all agreed they were diamonds. Shreve had one partially cut, and it revealed a beautiful white stone. The question then arose: "Where did they come from?" Ralston was greatly excited. He called in Sharon, and even took D. O. Mills into his confidence. The two prospectors gave their names as William Arnold and Isaac W. Slack, and said they had been prospecting in Arizona. said they had been prospecting in Arizona and Unch and Wyoming, and they had found these stones in one of the regions named, but refused to say just where. They said, however, that there were "bushels" of the same kind left. The diamond fever grew, and finally Ralston, Sharon, Nicholas Luning, a great San Francisco capitalist; William M. Lent, S. L. M. Barlow of New York, George D. Roberts, the present postal telegraph may. Midwal Reserve. present postal telegraph man; Michael Reese, the great Jewish millionaire, and several others formed a syndicate and agreed to take the "diamond fields" at \$1,000,000, provided the representations of Arnold and Slack were verified by experts. Meantime the other little bag of specimens was submitted to tests and found to contain genuine rubies. Some were sent to New York to be cut, and were found to be gennine stones. These were said to come from the same "fields." When they had the bargain drawn up in black and white and \$25,000 paid as earnest

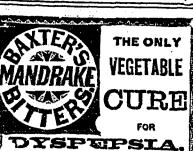
noney, Arnold and Slack revealed secretly to Ralston the location of the find and offered to nilot three of the bank's own experts to the ground. One morning in April, 1872, four disguised figures crept down in the dawn to the Oakhand Ferry. They were Arnold, George D. Roberts, Henry Janin and George Hearst. Janin was the most accomplished geologist and mining engineer in the city, and Roberts and Hearst were and are yet the best practi-cal miners in California. The party took the ears and Arnold piloted them to Green River, Wyoning Territory. There they left the train, got mules and an ambulance and struck for the Green River mountains, forty-five miles south of the railroad. They were on the ground a week. The "diamond field" did not seem to be more than fifty acres in extent, and was at the base of a low range of barren red sandstone hills. They found They found diamonds in the greatest quantities scattered about in the low beds of dry gravel. They dug down and found them in groups of si and eight. They were all greatly excited, except Arnold. When, at the end of a week, they prepared to leave, they had more than a quart of diamonds and rubies of all sizes. Well, when they got back to San Francisco the town was affame. A company was at once organized with \$3,000,000 capital. The \$1,000,-000 to pay Arnold and Slack wasadvanced by Ralston, and in part made good by the syndicate. Roberts, Luning, Lent, Rulston and Sharon each put in \$100,000, and Barlow made up a pool in New York to take \$250,000 more. Then the public began to clamor for the stock, but so confident were the promoters of the scheme that they had a new Col-conda that they locked the stock up in the Bank of California and refused to let a share go out. Arnold and Slack took their money and left the coast. Arnold got \$440,000 in cash. He went to Elizabethtown, Ky., bought a magnificent farm and settled down. Slack went to Europe and was never heard of

Clarence King, the United States geologist, had made a survey of that region and re-membered the exact spot in which the dia-monds were said to be found. He knew it was not a diamond country. He suspected a fraud. Anyhow his reputation as a geological surveyor was at stake, and he went to examine it quietly by himself. A week's close study revealed the whole truth, and in an elaborate report he showed how the ground had been salted, and even the mechanical appliances used. He found a few of the diamonds and unhesitatingly declared them of the same character as the stones from South Africa. An investigation followed, and in a few months the whole truth came out. Harpending had put up the job and had supplied Arnold and Black with the money to carry it out. The latter bought in London \$40,000 worth of rough diamonds and \$10,000 worth of common rubies. They picked them up at odd times and in odd lots, and Arnold smuggled them into the country by way of Quebec. Slack, who had been in South Africa, selected the field-and Clarence King said the immediate region was well selected, too—and together they planted them, poking them down one by one with slim steel rods. They also scattered some into a gravel bank with a shotgun, and it was this last method that King detected by the powder stains. The company burst up at once, and Ralston

and the rest set about recovering a portion of the money. Lent and Roberts hunted up Arnold in Kentucky, and it was said by some he gave up a portion of the money, but others affirm that he never did. Several suits were begun, and not long after Arnold was mur-dred in a local quarrel. It was a clean steal of about a million dollars.

AN UNJUST IMPOST.

DUBLIN, Sept. 5 .- The Lord Lieutenant recently notified the town council of Limerick that unless it levied a rate for extra police duty within a month the law would be rigorously enforced. The Council yesterday passed resolutions disregarding the notification. It is expected if the Council continues resistance the members will be implicated.



DYSPEPSIA, Loss of appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness. Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT.

The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases Instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction, Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle.

RECEIVED DOWNS' ELIXIR MEDICALE N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALGAMIC

SOLD EVERYWHERE,

Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases m young or old. SOLD EVERYWHERE, Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle. DOWNS' ELIXIR PROTECTION

An Old Soldier's

EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas,

May 3, 1882. "I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a so-vere gold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our heaven we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try Avanta CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung J. W. WHITLEY,"

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of Aven's Chenny PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY Dr.J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

making Modern Point, Honton and Maraine in the ligant instead of making Modern Point, Honton and Maraine lasts in the act of making Modern Point, Honton and Maraine lasts in the act of read Reinstangton. Armseue, and all other hands of Embrodiery, with diagrams showing low the stribles are made. How to kint and crecibe window and mand? Lambrequins, with corton twine, also to crochet and kint. Edwic Sacks, Mittens, Alghaus and fifty other useful articles, and to make Tattin, Knigs, ke. Profusely Hinstrack, Price 35 conts; Four for \$1.00.

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WONDERFUL WAY CURES OF 0 KIDNEY DISEASES LIVER COMPLAINTS. BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, BOWELS AND

KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME. Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuragia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints. IT WILL SURELY CURE

*CONSTIPATION, PILES AND BHEUMATISM, 45
By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and
functions, thereby CLEANSING THE BLOOD

e normal power to throw off disease THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time PERFECTLY CURED. PRICE, \$1 LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS

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Ilistory of Anti-Christ, 60c; Loyalty plus Murder, by T. M. Healy, M.P., 16c; Career and Fate of Lord Leitrim, 10c; Rory O'More, 15c; The Pikemen of 10c; Rory O'More, 15c; The Pikemen of the Waters, Siege of Limerick, 75c; Daniel O'Connell, Robert Emmett, Fether Mathew, Sl.60 cuch; Parnell and Davitt, 60c aech, and all leading hooks and pletures. Address, J. McARAN, Bookseller, 2090 Notre Damo Street, Montreal.

Allan Line.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.

1884—Summer Arrangements—1884

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time on record.

Vessels, Tonnage, Commanders,
Numidian 6,100 Building.

Siberian 4,000 "

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Nova Scotian. 3,300 Capt W Dalziell.

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The Shortest Sea Route between America and Europe, being only five days between land to land.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Quebec Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be dispatched

FROM QUEBEC: Circassian Saturday, July 19

Polynesian Saturday, 26 Parisian Saturday, Ang. 2 Poruvian Saturday, 6 9 Sarmatian Saturday, 6 16 Sardinian Saturday, Circassian Saturday, Rates of Passage from Quebec:

The Steamers of the Glasgow and Quebec Ser-cice are intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow as follows ;--recining about July 21

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 28

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 4 Aug. 4

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The Steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows: FROM HALIFAN: Nova Scotian Monday, July 28 Hanoverian. Monday, Aug. 11 Caspian. Monday, 25 Rates of Passage between Halifar and St. John's:

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Livery denderry, Galway, Queenstown and Boston Service are intended to be despatched as follows from Boston for Glasgow direct:

FROM BOSTON: Prussian. about July 19

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow TOT AG FROM PHILADELPHIA: Phonician.....about Aug. Canadian about Aug. 27

Pessons desirons of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at Lowest Rates. An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

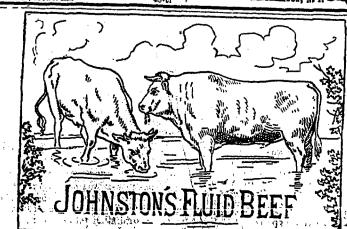
Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Clasgow, and at Continental Ports to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal, and from all Railway Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

For Freight, passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quaid Corleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Mossak Co., Bordenux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bronen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Grace-church street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rac & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 Lasalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 296 Washington street, Boston, or to G. W. Robinson, 1362 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

H. & A. Allan, 80 State street, Boston, and

H. & A. ALLAN. 80 State street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal. July 18th, 1884.





NATIVITY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN TRIDUUM.

The following letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto was read in all the Catholic Churches of the diocese last Sun-

REV. SIR, -Our Holy Father the Pope has appointed a Triduum to be celebrated in preparation for the Festival of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, which falls on the 8th September. The object of this devotion is to implore God, through the intercession of His Immaculate Mother, to cause to cease the persecutions of the Church, especially in Italy, including Rome, France and some other countries. The temporal rulers of these unhappy countries are doing all that human ingenuity, aided by the Spirit of Darkness, could invent to uproot the religion of Christ from the hearts of the people. They have suppressed Religious Communities, banished religious teaching from the schools, allowed the greatest license to the press to vilify everything that is sacred.

The Church of God has never been free from persecutions. If she enjoys peace in one part of the world, she suffers persecution in another. We, who are enjoying, in our own happy country, peace and religious freedom, should not forget our brethren in other parts who are deprived of those blessings. It is the holy will of God to grant freedom of action to His creatures here below. A forced service would be unworthy of God and of reasonable beings. Hence, there has been, from the beginning, a rebellion where there should be obedience, and unreasonableness where reason should guide. This war of ewil against good rages especially around the "Rock of It can never be taken, but it can be grievously harassed. It is the duty, therefore, of all Christians, to bring the succour of their prayers to aid Our Holy Father in His struggles against impiety and all the assaults of Satan and his agents in this world, for this appears to be their hour and the power of

darkness. To encourage the faithful to come to his succour by their prayers, he unlocks the treasures of the Church. He grants seven years and seven times forty days' indulgence to all who assist at the religious exercises of the usual conditions.

We ordain, therefore, that in each parish of the diocese, and in each religious community, priests shall say Mass each day of the "Tridum," and shall recite after Mass the Litany of the Blessed Virgin, that there shall be in the evenings Recitation of the Beads, a short instruction of reading, a meditation from the "Glories of Mary," or from the "Devotions for May," followed by Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

The priests will also attend their confessionals each day, at times most favorable for the people. All children who have made their first Communion should be earnestly exhorted to perform these devotions, which are to commence on the 6th September next. It is with the will of God that we should pray, and pray with spirit and earnestness, for all things co-operate for good on account of the elect. Persecutions will animate the fervor of Catholics more and more, and give them opportunities of gaining Heaven more securely; whilst the reprobate operate their own ruin the more quickly and surely. The coming of Christ has been set up as a sign whereby the just become more just, and the wicked

more iniquitous. The intercession of the Mother of God has been always most efficacious. The triumphs of the Church after last Jubilec were most remarkable. We trust that the united prayers of the faithful in the coming "Triduum" will be signalised by other triumphs.

Your faithful servant in Christ, †JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbishop of Toronto.

GIVEN AT ST. MICHAEL'S PALACE, 28th August, 1884.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE

AN ASSOCIATION PUTS ON RECORD ITS OPINION OF A LATE AND POPULAR MEMBER THEREOF.

The following resolution of condolence was unanimously carried at a special meeting of the I.C.B.U., of Kingston, Ont., held re-

cently:-WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call away suddenly from this life our late brother Joseph Green, whereby his family have lost a dutiful and affectionate son and brother, and this association a member who was active in all work for its benefit, and our country a useful citizen, who was called away on the threshold of what promised to be an industrious and useful manhood, we desire to express the esteem in which deceased was held by us for his many admirable qualities as a cheerful and edifying companion and a true and devoted friend. We desire to express to his sorrowing and bereaved family, sorrowing as they are for a devoted and affectionate son and brother, who was taken suddenly away in all the hopefulness of a strong young manhood, with all the enjoyments of life before him and everything full of happy promise, we desire to express to them that great as is their sorrow we are partakers in it, and we tender them our heartfelt sympathy, and we pray that God in his infinite love and mercy will give them strength to bear their great loss, and that he will have mercy on the soul of him whom we have lost.

Resolved, -That we tender our sincere and sorrowing sympathy to the family of our late brother, Joseph Green, who was drowned off the steamer St. Lawrence on Wednesday, the 27th day of August last, in the River St.

Resolved,-That copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be sent to the family of deceased, the British Whig and Daily News of this city; the Montreal DAILY Post and the Irish Canadian.

FRANCE AND CHINA. LONDON, Sept 8.—The Chinese report the damage done to the forts and arsenal on the Min River by admiral Courbet is trifling. The masonry in some places was thrown down, but it will be fully restored. The French landed and destroyed only three guns at the Mingan forts and did not land at Kinpai. The arsenal was not damaged and no war material or stores were destroyed. There was no fire nor explosion. Work at the arsenal is now proceeding as usual. The naval loss was serious, but only two fighting vessels were sunk; the others were despatch or patrol boats. The defences along the river are in as good a condition as before the hom-

HOW HENRY WAS KILLED. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 6.—Sergeant Fredericks, of the Greely party, corroborates Sergeant Brainard's denial of the story that the expedition was divided into two parties. He says

dition was divided into two parties. He says
the sentence against Henry was executed by
himself and Sergeants Brainard and Long. They
shot Henry in the back, two balls taking effect,
and producing instant death. One gun was not
loaded. They were compelled to this course because Henry was strong and active, and had he
suspected their purpose could easily have killed
them. Fredericks says his experience has not
attafied him, and he intends to visit the Arctic
again as soon as possible

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION TO A MEM-BER OF BRANCH THIRTY.

C, M. B. A.

Quite a pleasing incident occurred in connection with the proceedings of Branch 30, C. M. B. A., Peterborough, at their regular meeting held on Monday, the lst instant. The members had heard that trustee John Donegan was about to leave for Cornwall, and they determined not to let him go without manifesting towards nun wien someone of good will. Accordingly they procured rom Mr. J. P. Tansey, jeweller, Montreal, a other by Mr. Louis Seymour, of Memphis, now employed as a carpenter at the Grand movember of the contract of the the proper moment arrived the members arose, and the president, turning to Mr. Donegan, presented him with a pin in the name of the members, and also the following ad-

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER, -We, the memers of Branch No. 30, Peterborough, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, have heard with deep regret that you are about to

take your departure from amongst us.
This regret is, however, to some extent modified by the agreeable intelligence that such departure is occasioned, not by any dis-like to our thriving town, but by the fact that your abilities in your own sphere of life have received a well-deserved recognition at the hands of an enterprising manufacturing firm in Cornwall, who we learn have offered and from whom you have accepted a situation much more lucrative and more in keeping with your merits than your present one.

We desire, however, before you go, to place upon record the fact that since the formation of Branch 30 you have been second to none in your efforts to promote its growth and to facilitate the performance of business at meetings of our branch.

As a trustee of our branch you have been indefatigable in seeing that none but persons who comply with the requirements of our constitution are admitted as members of our society.

As a friend and brother we have always found you true and sincere and the sentiments of friendly feeling and brotherly love which the Church during the "Triduum," and a plenary indulgence to those, who, having assisted at some of the exercises, approach the Sacrament of Penance and Holy Eucharist on the usual conditions clasp your hand in the warm grasp of friend-

ship.
Such being our feelings toward you, you cannot therefore be surprised if we take advantage of your last evening with us to give expression in a more tangible form to our sen

timents of regard.

We present you, therefore, with this pin, not, indeed, for its intrinsic value, which is but slight, but with the hope that whenever you wear it you will rest content with the earnest assurance now given that it is the tribute of that warm feeling which animates us toward yourself, and that you will be able to give a kind thought to the members of this

branch.
When you gaze upon the emblems with which it is adorned, emblems typical of the Catholic faith, you will be able to reflect that in our prayers you and yours are not, forgot

ten.

To yourself and family we wish continued and increasing prosperity and happiness, and we feel confident that your well known business capacity and integrity will always insure

for you those desirable ends. Signed on behalf of the members of Branch No. 30.

JOHN O'MEARA, President.

M. Sullivan, Rec. Sec'y. Mr. Donegan, who was completely taken by surprise, said he had not expected to receive from the Branch such a flattering testimonial It was impossible for him to express fully the gratitude he felt for the kind sentiments fit from his association with them. Were it not for the fact that he had been overed a position which, in a pecuniary point of view, would tend greatly to his advantage, he would not think of leaving. He would still remain a member of Branch 30, at all events until the organization of a branch at Cornwall. He had heard that a branch was being formed there. He hoped this was true, and he would be glad to give the persons who had the work in hand the benefit of his own guided its actions and the actions of its sister branches more thoroughly understood the C. M. B. A. would become Catholic in a broad sense indeed in the sense of being universal. He was overjoyed to learn that their venerable and much loved Bishop had looked into its rules and found that they were in accord ance with the teachings of the Catholic Church. Nothing indeed could be more in accordance with such teaching than the object of their society, which was to promote in its members sobriety, integrity and frugality, and to provide a fund for the widows and orphans of deceased members. Their good Bishop had expressed himself in sentiments of approval of such objects, and he expected to find that his approbation would result not 30, but in the formation of Branches in all the parishes of his Lordship's diocese. He knew something of the efforts their President was making to establish branches elsewhere, and he trusted that these efforts would not fail the parishes of his Lordship's diocese. He knew something of the efforts their President their sorting up trips. The city trade with the wholesale houses has shown considerable improvement also. fail through the apathy or indifference of the parties addressed. The allusions to his own efforts to promote the growth of the present branch he felt were hardly deserved, inasmuch as he had only done his share and others had worked equally hard, nevertheless he was pleased to know that his efforts had not been overlooked. He reciprocated the kind and friendly feelings contained in the address and would always look back with pleasure to the happy days he had spent in

Peterboro. The business of the meeting was then con-

CREDIT.

Farmers or others, who, for personal reasons, wish to have an open account for their dry goods, are cordially invited to favor us with a visit. We are always willing to open accounts to all those we may consider as safe customers, if they settle their bill at least

Either for cash sales or on credit, we have only one price, and all our goods being im-ported direct from Europe, we always retail them at wholesale prices.

DUPUIS FRÈRES, Corner St. Catherine and St. André Streets.

German physicians are claimed by many to be the most skillful in the world. They study thirteen years, in an ordinary college for five years, then attend a medical school six years, and end up with two years in a

WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE! The summer is ended-what shall the harvest be? If you have sowed liberally you will reap richly. But if not—remember that the next (the 173rd) Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery will happen on Tuesday, October 14th, 1884—full information of which can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. At the drawing (the 171st) of August 12th, among the results, the following is reported: No. 15,365 draw the following is reported: No. 15,365 draw blooked for as manufacturers are devoting phin, New Orleans, La. At the drawing (the 171st) of August 12th, among the results, the following is reported: No. 15,365 drew the first capital prize of \$75,000. It was sold No. 53,803 drew second capital prize of \$25,000, sold in New York. No. 29,862 drew third capital prize of \$10,000, sold in fifths—two to Mr. W. S. Tutwiler, of Sanford, Fla., collected through Columbus (Miss.) Insurance and Banking Co. The fourth capital prizes of \$6,000 each went to Nos. 1,157 and 55,475, sold in fractional parts hither and yon, among others two-fifths to A. B. Glover, No. 25 S. Compton avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; onenith to Mr. Louis S. Day, of New Haven, Conn., and to other parties in Washington. D.C., and in New Orleans, La. But here we will rest for a period. (To be continued indefi-

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

nitely.)

In London Consols sold at 101 3-16 money 1011 account; Erie 161; Illinois Central 1043; Canada Pacific, 46g; New York Central,

1284. New York stocks were weak. Western Union sold at 65%, after being at 65%; Northvest at 983; St. Paul at 843; D. & H. at 95; Union Pacific at 485; N. P. pref'd at 48g, and W. S. B. at 41½.

The local stock market was weak to-day.

There was no afternoon board on account of the civic holiday.

Stock Sales.—1 Montreal 1901, 10 do 1902, 117 do 1901, 5 Merchants 1131, 26 do 113, 5 Ontario 1112, 12 Commerce 122, 25 Passenger 1212, 185 Richelieu 57, 10 Gas 1891.

ger 1214, 185 Richelieu 57, 10 Gas 1894.

New York, 1 p.m., Sept 9.—Stocks dulland irregular. Am Ex, 92; C S, 35; D & H, 107½; D & L, 12; Eric, 15½; pfd, 32; L S 814; M C, 69; Mo Pac, 91½; N P, 21½; pfd, 48½; N W, 98½; pfd, 131; N Y C, 1013; R I, 115½; St P, 834; pfd, 110; Tex Pac, 13; U P, 48½; Wab, 5½; pfd, 121; W I 55

COMMERCIAL.

131; W U, 65.

WEEKLY REVIEW-WHOLESALE PRICES.

There have been additional buyers in town. and business has looked up a little. Excursion trains have brought large numbers into the city for the Exhibition, and a general "stir up" has taken place all round. We expect an improved local trade from this out. Some interest has been created by the official declaration of war by China by France. A London cablegram says :- The Chinese war has sent up the prices of tea, coffee, pepper and tapioca. Trade is fair, is looking up, and trade papers express the belief that the long period of depression, lasting eight years at least, has ended."

In the West the manipulation of corn and half bags, 67½ to 70½c; quarters, 35 to 37c; provisions is still the speculative feature. Higgins' Eureka, per sack, \$2 40½; half sack, Wheat is weak and depressed and has few \$1 26; quarters, 60c; Ashton's, per sack, friends. Prices of that cereal are lower than \$2 40; quarters, 60c. In the West the manipulation of corn and provisions is still the speculative feature. for many years, and with large surpluses at home and abroad wheat will not improve CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRODUCE readily even if the war above alluded to AND PROVISIONS. should be continued and extend over a wider

area. GROCERIES. - Large lots of granulated have been sold by refiners at 65 to 65c. There have been no transactions in raw. We quote :- Porto Rico 53 to 54c, Barbadoes 54 to 5%c, granulated 6%c, yellows 5% to 6c. Syrups.—The demand for country orders has Syrupscontained in the address he had just listened increased, but local transactions are few and to. He assured the members that though he small. Prices are unchanged. We quote: felt that the regret expressed by them at his Extra bright 50 to 60, bright 45 to 50, amber departure was great, it was not greater than his own in being obliged to go. He had found warm hearted and affectionate friends in Peterberough, and had derived great beneding the first form for grades costing, laid down, 20c, and this class of goods is very scarce in this market. The finest values are 25 to 32c. The crop quality is good. We quote: -Greens--There is very little doing as avers are waiting for new stocks of which very few are offered. Blacks-The new teas are now in and are very fine in the cup, especially the medium and high grades. No lots are selling but a good country trade is being done. Japans-Choicest, 43c to 46c; choice, 3Sc to 42c; finest, 35c to 3Sc; fine, 33c to experience and assist them in completing the good work. He would never forget branch 30, and hoped to hear of its continued advancement. Were the principles which first, 50c to 55c; good seconds, 37c to 45c. Young Hysons -Extra first, 60c to 65c; good firsts, 45c to 50c; firsts, 39c to 42c; good seconds, 33c to 37c; do., 35c to 37c; thirds, 25c to 30c; fourths, 17c to 20. Congous—Firest monings, 60c to 65c; fine, 50c to 60c; fair, 35c to 40c; finest Paklings, 60c to 65c; fine 45c to 55c; fair, 30c to 42c; low, 22c to 26c finest Karsow, 55c to 57c; fair, 45c to 48c good, 35c to 40c; low grades and cargo teas, 17c to 20c. Souchongs—Extra choice, 60c to 65e; choicest, 45c to 60c; choice, 3Sc so 42c; fair, 25c to 30c. Oolong—Extra choicest, 65c to 75c; choice, 50c to 60c; other grades, 20c

DRY Goods, -An improvement has occur red owing to the presence of Western buyers.
It is expected this improvement will be mainments are fair. Cottons and Woolens,—The demand for cotton is improving and stocks are moving off slowly. The quantity now car ried by merchants is said to be smaller than at this season informer years. If the present policy of the mills in keeping down the pro-duction is followed, the difficulty now existing will rectify itself in a short time. In the demand for woollens there is a decided improvement. There is no doubt that prices have touched bottom, as there is an upward tendency in raw materials, the lower grades of wool having advanced, and the price being very firm. The general tone of business is better. Payments are unprecedentedly good,

FISH.—Some small lots of new dry cod have just been received, and are selling at \$4.75 to \$5.00 per quintal. Cape Breton herrings have also been received, but are not much in demand. They are held at prices ranging from \$5.25 to \$5.50. Canned lobsters are firm and likely to advance in price, although just now the demand is light. There is no new mackerel yet in the market, and the stock of old is small and prices firm. The demand for fish is confined to that required for the retail trade. We quote :- Brit. Col

HIDES.—There is an active demand for hides owing to the scarcity of stocks, and values are higher. We quote:—W hides, scarcity of freight room. A feature of the buff and upper No 1, 9½c to 9¾c; do, No 2, 8¾c; Western steers, No 1, 60 and up, 11c to buyers, not satisfied with the prices obtain-

1. 11.

112c; Western heavy bulls, 8c to 10c; Toronto inspected hides, No 1, 9½c; do, No 2, 9c; Hamilton do, No 1, 9c to 9½c; do, No

looked for as manufacturers are devoting their attention to these, and when these are over they will be in a better position to know what their probable requirements will amount to. Freights from the other side are from 2s 6d to 5s. higher. Warrants are 41s 4d. Values here are fairly maintained. During the week 690 tons of No. 1 and 3 Calder pig iron have been placed, the greater part to Western buyers. We quote Pig Iron:—Coltness, \$19; Langloan, \$18.25; Calder, \$18 to 18.50; Gartsherrie, \$18; Summerlee, \$17.55; Govan, 16.25 to 16.50; Eglinder, \$17.50 ton, \$17. Dalmellington, \$17; Siemens, \$18.75 Bar iron \$1 75; hoops and bands \$2.12\frac{1}{2}; sheetsand plates, \$2 50 to 2 75; Angles, \$2 25; Tin plates, Qharcoal I. C\$4 60 do Cokes \$4 25 to \$4 30; Canada Plates, Penn. \$2 90: Ingot Tin, Straits' 21½c; do Lamb and Flag 22½c; Ingot Copper, 16c: Lead. \$3 25; Spolter, 4½c; Antimony, \$3 to

LEATHER. -Business for the week has been very fair and a better trade is looked for as the season advances. Prices are firm at quotations. There is no surplus of splits, there being a good demand for English market at fair prices. We quote:—Spanish Sole No 1, 26c to 28c; do No 2, 23c to 25c; do No. 3, 19c to 22c; China Sole, No. 1, 23c to 24c; do No. 2, 21c to 22c; Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 21c; slaughtered sole, 25c to 27c; English sole, 48c to 56c; rough belting hide, 32c to 34; rough, 22c to 27c; calfskins, 25 to 30 lbs, 60c to 70c; do 35 to 40 lbs, 70c to 85c; harness, 24c to 34c; upper, waxed, 33c to 37; do choice kip, 37c to 39c; do Scotch grained, 36c to 37c; buff, 16c to 16c; pebbled, 111c to 15c; splits, ordinary to choice, 22c to 30c; do under juniors, 16c to

241c.
Wools.—The stock of imported wools now on hand is small, and prices, though un-changed are firm. In domestics the demand has been limited this week, but last week's sales were unusually large. We quote:-Cape, 161 to 17c; Australian, 191 to 21c; demostic stock, 27 to 29c for A supers, 22 to 24c for B, 20c for black, and 21c for unas

Oils-Seal, steam refined 60c to 621c; do pale, 55c to 57½c; do straw, 54c to 55c; cod, Newfoundland, 58½c to 06; do Halifax 57½c; linseed boiled, 58c to 60c; do raw, 54c to 55c; cod liver, 1 25; olive oil, 95c to 1 02. Petroleum-Business is improving as the days are becoming perceptibly shorter. Canadian petroleum is now selling at 15% for car lots, 161c for broken lots, and 171c to 18c for barrel lots. Standard Company's (American) is selling at 22½c for car loads, 23c to 23½c for for broken lots and 24c to 24½c for single barrels. Portland kerosene is 261c for crystal and 281c for water white by the car, 271c in broken lots, and 30c in the barrel.

SALT.—Factory filled, per bag, \$1 10 to 1 15; elevens, 40 to 42c; twelves, 36 to 37½;

AND PROVISIONS.

At the lower prices current there was a of 25 barrels superior extra at \$4.35, 50 do at \$4.50; 125 choice do. at \$4.70; 125 barrels extra at \$4.25; 125 do at \$4.30; 125 barrels spring extra at \$4.10; 125 barrels fancy at \$4.15; 200 sacks strong bakers at \$5.75 per barrel; 250 Ontario bags (superfine) at \$1.60 We quote:—Superior extra, \$4.35.to 4445: extra superfine, \$4 25 to 4 30; fancy, \$4 10 to 415; spring extra, \$405 to 410; super fine, \$325 to 335; Canada strong bakers' \$450 to 485; American strong bakers, \$500 to 550; fine, \$300 to 320; middlings, \$285 to 300; pollards, \$265 to 275. Ontario bags, medium, \$215 to 220; spring extra, \$200 to 210; superfine \$160 to 170; city bags (delivered) 2 75. Oatmeal—Is \$5.25 to \$5.50 for granulated; \$4.60 to \$4.70 for medium. Commeal-Is \$3.50 for white, and \$3.25 for yellow. Wheat-We quote Canada white winter 88c to 90c for cargo lots, and from 1c to 2e more for small lots ex ware-house; Canada Red, 90c to 92c. There is no Canada spring offering. Corn—We quote 65c in bond, 75c to 77c duty paid. Oats—We quote 37c to 38c. Barley—There have not been any sales of large lots. Farmers are asking 65c. Peas—Holders are asking 85c to 871c for cargo lots. Malt-Is 75c to S5c in bond, duty paid being 1c per 1b, or 36c per bushel more, say \$1.11 to 1.21. Provisions—Quiet but steady. Western Extra S C C \$21; Western mess 20.00 to 20.50; Canadian mess 21.00 to 21.50; lard, Fairbanks', per lb 111 to 111; do Canadian 101 to 101 hams, uncovered, per lb 14 to 14½; hams, canvassed, per lb 15; bacon, per lb 13 to 13½; shoulders, per lb 11 to 11½; tallow, per lb 7½ to S; Butter—The market has not assumed any new features, and prices are unchanged. We quote:—Creamery, 221c to 231c; Eastern Townships, 18 to 20c; Mor risburg and Brockville, 17 to 18c; Western, 15 to 17c for choice new. Cheese—At Ogdensburgh cheese market an Saturday night 10c was bid and refused. A sale of

quotes cheese in the Liverpool market unchanged at 51s. We quote here:—July makes, both white and colored, 9c to 9½c; August makes, both white and colored, 10c to 10 c. Eggs-The market continues very dull with receipts out of proportion to the demand. The result is that the hot weather is telling upon the stock and a heavy loss is the result. We quote 15c to 16c. Ashes—The receipts were four barrels. The market is quiet, the demand being small. Prices are, however unchanged. We quote pots, firsts, \$3.80 to \$3.90; seconds \$3.40; and pearls about \$4.50. The demand for cordwood has been quiet and the supply good, with fair additions thereto. Prices are steady and unchanged. Good long wood delivered ex yard is quoted as follows;—Maple \$7; birch \$6.50; beech \$6; tamarac \$5.50, and soft wood \$6. Wharf rates 50c less; cartage extra.

Receipts of hay were moderate and demand fair, which maintained prices firmly, sales being made at \$6 to 9.50 per hundred bundles as to quality. Straw was quiet and unchanged at \$4 to \$6 per hundred bundles.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET. Receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles

salmon, No. 2, per brl, \$15.00; North Shore, do No. 1, \$18.00; dry cod, per quintal, \$4.75 to \$5.00; do (American), per 100 lbs, \$3.50 to \$3.75; lobsters, canned, \$5.40 to \$5.50; mackerel, do, \$3.80 to \$4.00. fair. There was a moderate demand for export cattle to-day, shippers being compelled to limit their operations through

able in this market, have undertaken to ship knowing from experience that it will work its own cure. The market to-day had a downward tendency, and the best cattle offered did not realize more than 5c, which was the top price paid, although something prime might command 54c. We hear of several lots changing hands at 4c to 5c per th, live weight as to quality. Last year at this date good to choice shipping cattle sold at 5½c to 5¾c. Cattle freights are strong and higher at 70s to 80s per head. Export sheep are dull, weak and lower, there being no disposition to buy. A few lots sold at 3½c, and we quote 3½c to 4c per lb, live weight. Last year at this date export sheep sold at 5½c, which gives a clear illustration of how New Zealand mutton has affected our trade. At Viger market the receipts of cattle num-bered 350 head, which brought low prices. The general range was from 3c to 4c per lb, live weight, but few sales were made by weight. The supply of sheep and lambs was smaller, about 600 head. Demand ruled fair and prices steady. Lambs sold at \$2.50 to \$4 each as to quality. About 40 live hogs sold at 61c per lb.

The following were the exports of live stock from Montreal during the week ended September 6, with comparisons :-

('attle

	10	(attle.	oneep
Milanese	Liverpool.	300	1,84
Mississippi	Liverpool.	409	570
Barceloua	London	326	
Titania	Glasgow.,	350	600
, Nestorian	Glasgow	385	130
Lucerne		273	
,	-		
Total		2,043	3,147
Last week	C	1,802	1,578
Cor. week	1883	2,037	6,38
Cor. week	1882	1,732	1,43
Total to d	late		35,223
To same d	ate 1883	38.124	66,20
	ate 1882		61,426
	ate 1881		44,489
The week's	shipments we	ere distril	outed as
follows :	•		
_			

Cattle. Sheep. Liverpool..... 709 London..... 731 Glasgow. 735

THE QUEBEC MARKET.

Flour-Retail prices, superior extra, \$4.80 to \$5.00 per brl; bag flour, 100 lbs., \$2.25 to \$2.50; oatmeal, per barrel, \$5.00; cornmeal, white, per 200 lbs, \$3.70 to 3.75 cornmeal, yellow, per 200 lbs, \$3.40 to \$3.60; salmon, No. 1, per bl., of 200 lbs., \$17 to \$17.50 salmon, per lb., 12c to 13c; cod oil, per gallon, 60c to 61c; Labrador herrings, No I per brl., \$4 to\$5.50; fowls, per pair, 90c to\$120; chickens, per pair, 40c to \$1; geese, per pair, \$1.50 to \$1.75; turkeys, per pair, \$2 to \$4; ducks, per pair, 75c to \$1.25; potatoes, per bushel, 35c to 40c; sats, per bushel, 34 lbs. 35c to 40c; salt butter, per lb., 16c to 18c; fresh butter per lb., 18c to 20c; fresh butter, per lb., (prints) 23c to 25c; cheese, per lb. 111c; eggs, per dozen, 20c to maple sugar, per lb., 8c to 9c; apples, per brl., \$2 to \$4; lemons, per case, \$4.50 to \$5; onions, per box, \$3 to \$3; hay, per 100 bdls., \$6 50 to \$7 50; straw, per 100 bdls., \$3 to \$4 wood, per cord (2 ft. 6 in.) \$2.20 to \$4.00; wood, per cord (3 feet) \$2.20 to \$4.75 wood, per cord, (3 feet) \$2.20 to \$4.75.

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, fall, per bushel, 80c to 86c; wheat goose, do, 66c to 68c; nats, do, 36c to 38c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$8 25; chickens, per pair, 45c to 60c; ducks, do, 60c to 70c; At the lower prices current there was a better demand for flour. Sales were reported of 25 barrels superior extra at \$4.35, 50 do at \$4.50; 125 choice do. at \$4.70; 125 barrels extra at \$4.25; 125 do at \$4.30; 125 barrels spring extra at \$4.10; 125 barrels fancy at \$5.15, 200 socks strong bakers at \$5.75 per butter, pound rolls, 20c to 23c; do, tub

THE OTTAWA MARKET. 5.50; strong bakers \$5.75; double extra, \$6; patent, do, \$6.75; buckwheat flour, \$5.50 to 6; oatmeal, \$5 to 5.25; cornmeal, \$3.50 to 3 75; cracked wheat, \$6; provender, per cwt, \$1 to 150; bran, 90c; canaille, per cwt, \$1.20; spring wheat per bus., \$1.00 to 1.25; fall do, \$1 to 1.10; Scotch do, \$1.10 to 1.25; oats, 48c to 55c; corn, 80c to \$100; peas, 80c; beans, \$1.75 to 200; buckwheat, 65c to 70c; barley, 65c to 70c; rye, 60c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs., \$9 to 9.25; pork steak, per logs, per 100 los., \$9 to 9.25; pork steak, per lb., 15c; pork chops, per lb., 12½c; mess pork, per brl., \$1550 to 16; hams, per lb., 15c to 16c; smoked bacon, per lb., 14c to 15c; potatoes per bush, 30c; butter in pails per lb., 15c to 18c; do firkins, 15c to 17c; do fresh print, 20c to 25c; do roll, 21c to 22c; cheese, 12c to 15c; eggs, per der 17 to 18c. per doz, 17 to 18c.

THE LONDON, ONT., MARKET. Wheat, spring, \$1.35 to \$1.38; Wheat, Deihl, per 100 lbs 1.30 to 1.37; Wheat, Democrat, per 100 lbs, 1.30 to 1.40; Wheat, Clawson do 1.30 to 1.40; Wheat, Red, do 1.25 to 1.40. Oats, do 90c to 1.00; Corn, do 1.25 to 1.30 Barley, do 1.15 to 1.30; Peas, 1.05 to 1.12; Rye, do 1.00 to 1.12; Clover seed, per bush, 6.00 to 7.00; Timothy seed, 1.75 to 2.25; Beans, per bush, 1.50 to 2; lambskins, each, 50c to 60c; pelts, each, 20c; sheepskins, each, 50c to 60c; tallow, rendered, 6c skins, each, 50c to 60c; tallow, rendered, 6c to 6½c; tallow, rough, 4c; hides, No. 1, per 1b, 7c; do No. 2, do, 6c; do No. 3, do, 5c; wool, 16c to 18c; Pastry flour per cwt, 2.50 to 2.75; Roller flour, do 2.50 to 3.00; Family flour, \$2.25 to 2.50; Oatmeal, fine, do 2.50 to 2.70; Oatmeal, granulated 2.75 to 3; do 2.50 to 2.70; Oatmeal, granulated 2.75 to 3; cornmeal \$2 to 2.50; shorts, per ton, \$20 to 22; bran do \$12 to 14; hay, do \$8 to 10.00; straw, per load \$2 to 3; eggs, retail, 14c to 15c; eggs, basket, 13c to 14; butter, pound rolls, 18c to 20c; do crock, 18c to 20c; do tubs, 12c to 15c; cheese, per 10c to 11; leave 11c to 12; dressed pound, 10c to 11; lard, 11c to 12; dressed hogs, per cwt, \$7 to \$7 50; beef, per cwt, \$5.00 to \$7.00; mutton, per lb, 6c to 7c; lamb, per lb., 9c. to 10c.; hops, per 100 lbs, 20c to 25c; wood per cord, \$5 to \$5 50; veal, per lb 5c to 7c per lb, 5c to 7c.

CHEESE MARKETS.

LITTLE FALLS, Sept. 8.—Cheese sales to-day were 113 boxes at 9½c, 3,070 at 9½c, 4,470 at 10c, 160 on private terms, and 675 com-mission; 1,020 farm dairy sold at 9c to 10c. Butter sales were sixty pkgs. at 2½c to 25½c. The advance was unexpected by dairy men in such hot weather.

MONTREAL'S FOREIGN TRADE, The strides which have taken place in the

foreign commerce of Montreal within the past decade would strike even a casual observor, Most residents will remember when the Allan and Dominion steamships having driven away the wooden vessels which formerly traded here in fleets transacted the bulk of the trade and took all the European freight to the ports of Liverpool and Glasgow. Now we have numerous other lines and direct trade with many ports. To-day steamers from Montreal go not only to Liverpool and Glayglow but regularly to London, Queenstown, Newcastle, Bristol, Antwerp and other points. The efforts to establish trade with Brazil, though not very encouraging, have served to advertise the resources of Canada, and outsiders are getting more and

more interested in the Dominion. Jamaica, on their own account. Regular exporters Mexico and Spain have all recently shown a look upon this course with equanimity, willingness to 'cultivate' the Canucks, as our Yankee friends still call us, and the ex. tension of our trade with foreign countries in the past few years will, we trust, encourage a greater spirit of enterprise. The next decade should bring about a wonderful extension of our commerce, as there are few great ports in Europe with which a profitable trade in Canadian products could not be established.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.-Wm. H. Downie, member of the Board of Trade, was found dead in the basement of his house last night with a bullethole in his temple. He was alone in the house. It was first supposed to be a case of suicide, but no weapon could be found, and it was then concluded the man had been murdered. He had frequent quarrels with his brother, Chas. J. Downie, over an undivided estate left them by their mother. Yesterday there was a stormy scene between them, when Charles attempted to brain his brother with an axe. This with the fact that Charles once shot at William, led to the suspicion he was murdered. The police arrested Charles on his way from the city to his suburban home. A revolver with a chamber empty was found on his person.

KELUNG RE-SHELLED.

Hong Kong, Sept. 5.-The French are shelling Kelung again. It is presumed they intend to occupy the place. Its possession will be of no value, as it will absorb all their available landing force without affording corresponding advantage.

BIRTH.

WHELAN.-At No. 184 St. George street, on Friday, the 29th August, the wite of James Whelan, of a daughter.

THOMPSON.—In this city, on the 7th inst., the wife of Mr. H. F. Thompson, machinist, 102 Prince street, of a daughter. 59.1 O'CONNOR.—In this city, September 6th, the wife of James O'Connor, of a daughter. 59-1

MARRIED.

MAHONEY—HAGGERTY.—At St. Ann a. Church, on Tuesday, the 2nd of September, by the Rev. F. O'Meara, Denis Mahoney to Annie, third daughter of Lawrence Haggerty, all of 54-1. MAHONEY-HAGGERTY.-At St. Ann's.

CARSLEY-At 507 Guy street, on 4th September, Louisa, the beloved wife of S. Carsley, aged 38 years.

MURRAY .- In this city. on the 5th inst., James Murray, a native of King's County, Birr, Ireland, aged 7 years. KEATING .- In this city on the 6th inst., the

wife of Edmond Keating, aged 48 years, 58-1. Chicago papers please copy. BERGIN.—In this city, on the 31st inst., Michael Bergin, aged 26 years, second eldest on of the late Wm. Bergin.

FARMER.—At Cote St. Paul, on 31st Aug., Catherine Hughes, aged 51 years, beloved wife of Owen Farmer.

Patrick Powers, blacksmith, aged 62 years. HUGHES—In this city, on the 3rd instant, Barnett John Hughes, twin son of the late Patrick Hughes, aged 2 years and 9 months.

WANTED—Immediately, two female teachers for scholastic municipality of St. Jean Chrysostome, No. 1, County of Chateauguay; must have first-class diploma for English, and be able to teach French also; good references required. Apply to Sec.-Treas., St. Chrysoctome P. O. 5-3

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