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ADDRESS

To Archbishop Walsh.

RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM.

A Document Full of Noble and Inspiring Sentiments.

On August 26th there was a tremendous meeting in the Cathedral Church of Dublin. A long folio column of the Dublin Freeman is filled, in small type, with names of those there. Their proceedings would be interesting, but we cannot do more than present the following, the prefatory remarks, and the ad dress, proposed to be given to their beloved Primate. It was read by the Dean of Westminster-the Very Rev. Dean Lee. Of him the report in the Dablin Freeman says :

The Very Rev. Chairman, who was received with cheers, said: "I beg leave to thank this numerous, influential, and important meeting for the honor you have conferred on me by calling on me to take the chair You are all aware of the purpose for which we have assembled here to day, which is to we have assembled here to day, which is to give honor where honor is due, to congratulate Most Rev. Dr. Walsh on his appointment to the See of Dublio, and to give expression to our joy at this event—joy not confined to the clergy and laity of this dionese only, but left by the clergy and laity of every diocese in Ireland—and not by these only, but by every Irishman in England, America and Australia, wholoves Faith and fatherland. In compliancy with a request conduct to me from various inwith a request coming to me from various influential quarters, I invited you to come here to day, I assented as being one who has relations with all parts of this diocese; the main business, then, of our meeting, will be to adopt an address to the Archbishop which will give expression to the sentiments of the overwhelming moss of clergy and the laity of His Grace's diorese. In order to facilitate the transaction of the business for which we have met, I will lay before the meeting adraft of an address for their acceptance—this dreft of an address has met with the approval of gentlemen of various shades of opinion, who were kind enough to assist me in drawing it up. It does not contain anything to which an Irish Catholic—no matter what his political views may be-cannot give his full concurrence; and so it will, I hope, have the effect of uniting the whole flock in giving a cordial welcome to their Bishop. The address begins by con gratulating our Archbishop on his apgovern, and to whom use our wants and our wishes to be made known, if not to one who. by virtue of his office, is bound to hold out a helping hand to the defenceless, and especially to the poor? This address concludes by asking His Grace to encourage us in our legitimate efforts to procure justice for Ireland, and thus raise this noble country and its people from the confusion and misery into which long neglect and misrule have cast it. Without further preface, I will read for you this draft of an address, which will speak for itself.

"We, your devoted flock, clergy and

laity of the discore of Dublin, hasten to offer to Your Grace our warm congratulations on your coming to take possession of the chair of your illustrious predecessor, St. Laurence O'Toole, a chair placed on the Rock, against which the combine i powers of earth and hell shall not prevail. That Rack is Peter, and his lawful successors, in whom Peter still lives. We address our Archbishop, as one whose antegedents have pointed you out as eminently fitted for the high office to which you have been raised by the Provi-dence of God and the favor of the Apostolic Your distinguished career as a student of the Catholic University of Ireland, and of our national College of Maynooth : your learning and ability, as proved by the maurer in which you discharged your professorial duties in the world renowned Alma Mater of the great heavy of the Irish priesthood; your successful administration as president of that college-one of the largest and selves to home racing. Yesterday the follow-most learned in the church; the ing notice was posted in the streets and on to the clergy and to the people of are you going to allow those vile instruments this diocese by your patient endurance while calumny after calumny was heaped | Martin, who have carried their death sentence upon you by a section of the public press not these, and much more, which, to be brief, we must omit, afford us a well-grounded hope and expectation that in the ability, prudence share in their infamy. Show yourselves men, and zeal with which you will administer the and he there to prevent it, as the scoundrels ecclesiastical affairs of this diocese, you will are defying you." Thousands of people who prove yourself a worthy successor of a long had been at the Limerick races had arrived line of Apostolic Prelates with which God has to witness the sport; the race course was in a special manner that your appointment has put an end, and we hope forever, to any attempt to revive discussion on the hateful question of the Veto on which the bishops, priests, and people of Ireland had, with the concurrence of the Sovereign Pontiff, pro-nounced an emphatic, and, we had hoped, a lasting condemnation nearly seventy years ago. It is meet that your flock, clergy and and yells. A free fight ensued. Lynch was laity, should turn to you, their father in Christ, not in their spiritual concerns the ground. He narrowly escaped with his only, but in their temporal troubles life. All the jockeys were torn off their and difficulties as well, and that they should ask you to be the Hundreds of heads were smashed, but nobody partner of their sorrows as well as of their oys. We do so now with a good heart, as a gleam of brightness in dissipating the dark night of our affliction. The recent past has accomplished much for our country and given promise of the achievement of many needed reforms and ameliorations in a not distant future. Our system of primary education is based on a victors principle, and is not

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operation of unjust land laws, our rural population has been impoverished, and driven by hundreds of thousands from their home into exile; these laws have been to a large extent modified, but much remains yet to be accomplished. The Providence of God has blessed our country, its land and water, with an abundance of natural and industrial resources. These resources have been deliberately and persistently neglected by those who rule over us; unjust legislation has all but crushed their legitimate development, and the result has been that our trade is decayed, and our manufactures have been annihilated. The contrast between the stinted and spasmodic aid given by the State to the development of Ireland's resources, and that so laviably expended for a similar purpose in wealthier portions of the United Kingdom, affords just cause of com-plaint to the people of this country, and much son for bitter thought and deep rooted discontent. The condition of our poor under the Poor Law, as at present framed and administered, is far from being what it ought to be in a Christian country. As a means to remedy these and many other evils, we look forward to a thorough reconstruction of the system under which Ireland has been, and es still, governed. In our efforts to pro-care the reform of abuses, and to obtain such other measures as the requirements of our country imperatively demand-to be obtoined, however, by just and constitutional neans-we rely with confidence on Your Grace's cordial sympathy and encouragement With fervent prayers for Your Grace's health and happiness, we are your obedient, faithful mildren in Christ."

The address was received with great en thusiasm and adopted unanimously, us ren-tering the true sentiments of the Irish

IRISH INDEPENDENCE,

WILLIAM REDMOND, M.P., GIVES CHAMBER-LAIN HIS ANSWER.

DUBLIN, Sept. 14 -The old American col ometery of John Adams, "Independence now and forever," is being adopted everywhere in the Irish election campaign, which is just now beginning in dead earnest where Nationalists most do congregate. At the Derry meeting yesterday, which was as revolutionary as any in 1818. Mr. William Redmond, member for Wexford, exclaimed in his -peech : "If the demands of Ireland are ignored, I dare say the day may come when the crack of rifles on the shore of Great Britain will bring lads like Mr. Chamberlain to their senses." About the time of the meet ing the lord lieutenant arrived in Derry, and possibly heard the shouts which greeted that pointment; it then makes known outburst or which hailed this passage: "Mr. to His Grace the more urgent wants Chamberlain cries we are only 4,000,000 and wishes of the people whom he is to If he could he would—to echo a London Times sentence -- make a Celt as rare in Ireland as a red Indian on the shores of Manhattan. But from those very Manhattan shores, from giorious America, there are 15,000,000 hearts beating for Ireland to thunder back the answer of exiled Ireland to Chamberlain's shallenge, and he will soon learn that there is a slight arithmetical mistake in putting us down at 4,000,000. Our course is clear. All support most be given Mr. Parnell. Union, steadiness and perseverance will ensure suc cess, and think what success means. Think of the pride, the glory and joy of placing the of liberty on our country's brow? Think of the day-please God at hand-when the work of generations will be completed, when the blood of our martyrs will bear fruit, and when the rafters that rang to Grattan's voice will again be weakened into echoing the tones of men who love liberty?

EXCITING SUENE AT A RACE.

WANTING TO PUNISH EVICTING LANG-LORDS-A ROW WHERE HUNDREDS OF HEADS WERE SMASHED AND NOBODY KILLED.

KILRUSH ON SHANNON, County Clare, Ireland, Sept. 12 -Tremendous excitement and rioting occurred yesterday afternoon at the races for the Kilrush and Clare plates. For several days bitter complaints have been made against obnexions landlords who devote themeditication given during a recent period the feaces for miles about :- "Men of Clare, of landiord tyranny, Tom Sheedy and Charley to so many of our brethren, notably to sympathy with the Catholics of Ireland; Mrs. Mcluerney, who perished after her eviction, to run their horses Harkaway and Stella (filly) on people's races? If so, you blessed the Diocese of Dublin. We rejoice lined by enormous crowds of anyry men, women and children. Everybody felt that a big fight was to come off. The owners of the horses resorted to strategem, in which they avoided the vengeance of the populace. Martin attempted to disguise his filly by painting her brown, but the jockey, Lynch, was recognized by the crowd, and was hailed with storms of groans, hisses

MR. PARNELL'S POWER.

LONDON, Sept. 10 .- The first feeling on the part of both Whigs and Tories was that Mr. Parnell was making such a preposterous de-mand in asking for a repeal of the union that it defeated itself by its extravagance. The suited to the requirements of the class for feeling now is that Mr. Parnell has displayed whose benefit it is intended. In the his accustomed shrewdness and while he does higher departments of education, distributive not really expect to obtain repeal, by asking The second way are a second of the second of

justice is grossly violated by our rulers. In for so much, he is likely to get larger conces-consequence of repeated confiscations and the sions than if he had been more modest in his operation of unjust land laws, our rural population. There are two weak points in Lord Hartington's reply to Mr. Parnell, and the Nationalists see them and are laughing at the ex Secretary. The idea of all parties in the House uniting to oppose the Irish contingent is an impossible one, and Lord Hartington is equally astray in supposing that Mr. Parnell will be unable to command implicit obedience from an increased number of followers. A proof of Mr. Parnell's power has already been furnished. Mr. Mitchell Henry wished to run for Galway without taking "the degrad ing Parnell pledge;" but upon making such s proposition the Right Rev. John MacEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam, intimated that he would withdraw his support, and Mr. Henry at once retired from the contest. Mr. Parnell is enough of an Englishman to have the buildog characteristic of hanging on, and in the coming Parliament, the party in power, Con-servative or Liberal, will feel the strength of his antagonism, if opposed in his demands for liberal concessions towards Irish selfgovernment.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO COM-ING.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—In his letter to the electors of Midlothian, Mr. Gladstone is expected to state and explain at length the platform or principles he deems best for his party. If the daticals and Whigs can reach a common understanding for the campaign, Mr. Gladstone, it is thought, will formally indorse it, and add the necessary elements to attract the majorities of the otter test the start with the contract that the contract the start in this part in with the contract that the contract the start in the contract that the contract is the contract that the contract in the contract that the contract is the contract that the contract that the contract that the contract that the contract the contract that the contract that the contract the contract that the the of er factions, thus starting his party with a united front in the coming contest. It is even intimated that Mr. Gladsto e has his programme ready now, that he is engaged in the task of training Mr. Chamberlaid and Lord Hartington up to it, and that the October conterence will simply be a p-remotory affair for the purpose of allowing the hostile leaders as occasion to submit gracefully.

MUTINOUS BLUE-JACKETS.

Aloiers, Sept. 12.—There was great ex citement in the harnor yesterday over a mutiny of French blue-juckets belonging to the transport France, returning from Tonquin with a number of sick and wounded soldiers. The blue-jackets and soldiers during the voyage had violent quarrels, fighting each other and smashing things to pieces. Same of the sailors were court-martialed and punished, but when they were released a mutiny broke out. They cut loose the anchors and threw the life-boats and firepumps into the sea. One of the ringleaders was caught in the act of attempting to scuttle the ship. A number of mulcontents have been lauded, and will probably be shot.

AMERICA'S SYMPATHY CABLED TO PARNELL.

indianapolis, Sept. 10. the great mass meeting held in Indianapolis to support Mr. Parnell and the Irish party, and at which Vice-President Hendricks de livered a ringing speech, it was resolved to end the following telegram to the Irish

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL, Dublin, Ireland : -

At an immense meeting held here to-night, ddressed by Hon. Thomas Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, resolutions were adopted indorsing your address of Aug. 22, and promising you aid, moral and financial. JOHN E. LAMB, Chairman.

ROMAN CATHOLIC M. P. S.

LONDON, Sept. 10 .- One of the features of the coming elections is the number of Roman Catholics who are seeking English constituencies. Almong the most prominent are Mr. Blunt, the well known friend of Arabi, and Mr. H. Matthews, Q. C., who intends contesting a division. Among the Liberals are Mr. C. Russell, Q. C. who will stand for a Hackney division, Messrs. Corry, Bromby, and O'Connar Power, who are also wooing metropolitan constituencies, and Mr. Justin M. Carthy, who will try his fortune at Liver-

SCOTCH CHURCH DISESTABLISH-

MENT. London, Sept. 11 .- Mr. Gladstone and Lord Ruseberry have each written a letter for publication stating that the question of the disestablishment of the Scotch Charch is purely a matter for Scotchmen to deal with, and ought not to be a test question at the coming parliamentary elections. At the last sitting of parliament there were 1,261 petitions, with 690,022 signatures, against the Church of Scotland Disestablishment Bill, and only 108 petitions, with 17,790 signatures, in favor of the bill.

WANTING TO SELL OUT. The Countess of Kingston offered the ten-

ants on her estate, the largest in the South of Ireland, facility to purchase their holdings under the Land Purchase Act.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE DEMANDED. LONDON, Sept. 14.—There was a great meet-

ing at Rotterdam on Saturday in support of universal suffrage. One orator said if it were not granted the people would take it and hold the government responsible for its course.

HOW A SENTENCE WAS STRETCHED.

PARIS. Sept. 11.—A native of Prussia was sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment in a Paris court yesterday for vagrancy. On hearing the sentence he accused the judges of unfairness because he was a German, and was forthwith sentenced to hix months' imprisonment. He made further remarks about the cowardice of the French, and his sentence was increased to two years,

Professor Pfluger is responsible for the statement that of 45,000 children examined in Germany half suffered from defective vision, and from 30 to 40 per cent of the girls ration from college, friends and professors to Dame Church, of Mon from curvature of the spine.

1767-1885.

FORMER STUDENTS OF MONT-

OLD FAMILIAR FACES.

REAL COLLEGE VISIT THEIR ALMA MATER.

The preparatory entertainment last night A large and distinguished audience-Eloquent address-s by Judge Bubucand Father Jas. Callaghan -Ihe Poem by M. J. Feron.

A more pleasing sight could not have been witnessed than that afforded last night in the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial on the occasion of the concert preparatory to the opening of the grand reunion of former pupils of Montreal College, which has been so long talked about. The hall was prettily decorated with the three national colors of France, and the words "Welcome," "Bienvenu," could be seen above the escutcheons of the old French regime and that of the order of St. Sulpice. The comfortable little hall was, however, found inadequate to accommodate the crowd of old students who had garhere from all parts of Canada and the United States to do henor to their Alma Mater, and among whom were noticed some of the most distinguished men of the present day, both among the clergy and the different professions Not one of the least pleasing incidents of the gathering was the great cordiality and eathusiasm which predominated, and the smil ing faces and hearty greetings as some old amiliar face would appear, bringing with it

happy recollections of college days.

At a few minutes after eight His Lordship Bishop Fabre entered the hall amid the lowapplause of the entire gathering and took up his position in front of the stage. Seated on his right was Archbishop Taché, of Manitola, and on his left Archbishop Williams of Bos ton. The other members of the episcopacy were their Lordships Bishops MacMahon, of Hartford, Conn., and Gravel, of Nicolet Among the numerous members of the clergwere noticed Rev. Fathers Colin, SS, Superior of the Seminary, Deguire, Director of the College of Montreal, Marechale, Vicar General, Canon Leclaire, of St. Hyacinthe Sentenne, of Notre Dame, Sorin Harty, Diocese of Hartford, Shean, secretary of Bishop MacMahon, Tasaé, of Longueuil, Bedard, of St. Constant, Rev. Messrs. Poulin, Trudel, Durocher, Deschamps, Filiatrault, Aumond, Charpentier, Coal ier, Harroe, Martin Callaghan, James Callaghan, Quinlevan, Rev. Abbé-Manny, Arbon, Guihot, Leprehon, Ulric and others. Among the laity were the Hon Messrs. Justices Mackay, Dubuc and Baby, Globensky, Q C., Hon. Louis Beautien, Hon. Mr. Laviolette, Mr. La pierre, the oldest pupil of the college, having left the institution sixty-nve years ago, ex-Alderman Poupart, Prof. Lacroix, Dr. Marsolais, Dr. Lachapelle, J. N. Greenshields, Dr. Ricard, Dr. Guerin, Ald. Pre fontaine, Mesers. Turgeon, Lepailleur, Bus siere, MacMahon, Senecal, Gaucher, C. S. Roy, Rodier, I. Durocher and a large number

A very interesting literary and musical programme had been prepared for the occasion, and, after a pleasing overture, the

HON, MR. JUSTICE DUBUC appeared on the stage and was loudly ap

planded. In the course of a brief but ele quent address he greatly praised the idea of reanion, and returned thanks to those who had prepared the concert. He said it afforded them all the greatest pleasure and designt to be able to meet again as brothers under the same roof, to feel again the happiness of their once happy home. After long years of separ ation they again came together from alpoints of the continent to testify to their great love for their beloved Alm's Maice They had temporally suspended their worldto avocations to come and taste for one day the charms of family life, and to live over again for one short period the happy hours of the past. It was an agreeable oasis in the drawy desert of life through which they were struggling. The mission of their Alma Mater was Levites for the sanctury, had been the means of forming for society some of its most useful members. It received the child from the arms of its mother and carefully guided its young years through the intricate paths of science and learning, inculcating into its young mind those sound moral and religious principles which were such valuable allies in the man of later years The services rendered by this institution to the country and the Catholic religion were manifold, and were testified to by the many distinguished persons present. Not only did they often protect and instruct without remu neration a certain number of young men who are very talented, but frequently the devo tion of these generous benefactors of youth fallowed the student out into the world. They interested themselves in his success, and gave him frequently not only the benefit of their good advice, but also more substantial aid and assistance. A large number of students had undoubtedly returned to have the happiness of seeing their old professors. With himself it was nineteen years since he had left the institution, but he had never forgotten the virtues of their late beloved and talented superior, the Rev. Chas Lenoir. (Applause.) His eminent qualities and high virtues left behind them their per fume in the house which he had so nicely directed. He had the humility of a true servant of God, the affability of a friend, the playfulness of a child, the plety of a saint, the vigor and energy of a father, the tenderness, affection and heart of a mother After referring at some length to the sepa

pattles for himself, he concluded by saying : "And since then each one knows of the sto-ries which he met in his path, the obstacles which he had to surmount, the storms which he had to brave, the cold days which he had to meet, and the bright sunny days which heaven granted him. Some are as yet but beginning their race, others have passed the first half, and a few approach undoubtedly the finish. But once more, in this uncessing march through life, in this long voyage which each one must make on his own account, it is a great consolation, it is a real pleasure to be able to retrace one's steps, to meet once more at the point of departure and there make a day's halt under the eyes and auspices of those well beloved masters who directed our first steps. reunion will be one of the brightest days of our life and an important halt in our inevitable journey through life. In leturning to our firesides, we will bring with us s sweet and precious souvenir, and we will say from the bottom of our heart: Love, honor and gratitude to those who pro-cured for us the charms and joys of this grand and interesting fele de famille. (Loud

Mr. Maillatt then mang with much effect "O Canada I mon pays, mes amours!" and was loudly recalled. Mr. M. J. Feron, a graduate of last year, read the following appropriate poetical composition, which was rocei ed with great onthusiasm :-

"UNITED,"

Hall friendship, thrice hall from my heart,
Fair heraid of heavenly love;
Hall thou who can'st ever impart
A tree sure of he'se from above.
Thy geterous gift-bearing hand
if oth granted its favors to mit;
A queen over every land,
Thom ho dese the nations in thrall.
The and triumpi's sun ever sunted on thee,
In numberless victories pust,
Its rays ne'er slot or brighter upon thee,
Than now, in the greetest, the last.
It is 'er shall mount higher above thee,
I hy glorious zerith we vicw,
And human hearts in ver shall love thee
As ours; friendship boble and true.
From afar then unviest us all;
Obedient, we answered try call,
And, behold! we are gifted with grace
in the smale of a dear nother's face.
The perint whose loving piot etten
Watched over youth's hope-laten years,
Has cherished since the neer affection,
Through Sping's smiles and Antonia's dark tears,
When fortume in triumph upbore us,
When oftime in triumph upbore us,
When oftime in triumph upbore us,
And was and winds were at strife.
She prayed that no fee should e'er lower us;
She, we ping, watched over our life.
And now, all alive with emotion.
How she weether with emotion.
How she weether with emotion.
How she weether with emotion.
How she land of the bright "feur de lis."
From the land of the bright "feur de lis."
From the land of the bright "feur de lis."
From the land of the bright "feur de lis."
From the land of the bright "feur de lis."
From the land of the bright "feur de lis."
From the land of the bright "feur de lis."
From the land of the bright "feur de lis."
From the land of the bright "feur de lis."
From the land of the bright gift death
It's proud motte: "Dieu et Patrie."

Strangers, then, no longer,
What the could be stronger,
That that which from ship lovingly imparts.
Love we one another,
Each a cherished brother,
With the same kind mother

I mag that which friendship lovingly imparis.

Love we one another,

Ruch a cherished brother,

With the same kind mother

To protect wintever betide.

In this house of hisure,
Come we to our treasure,
Come we together hand it hand,
Come we form many a far-off land;
Come we form many a far-off land;
Come we in a your and friendly kand,
Our condest affection to prove.
Come we uter a life of tears,
Come we yet in boylood's years,
Come we uter a life of tears,
Come we to ray where no one fears—
At the shrine or a mother's love,
Come we to pray for the friends of yore,
Whose vanished forms are seen no more;
Whose souls have passed to the better share,
The home of the bleat above.

Brothers, though absent to-night, you are near us,
Your faces are here as in days iong gone by.
An't midstifing ad scenes that omine move cohe rus,
As all thought we great thee, a true he affect sigh.
Ye whows weep lovingly over the hads
Where brothers the calmly of rest;
Ye flowers, all blooming, droop over their heads,
For they were of mortals the lest.
But, mother, those left thee fall out to recall
The deep of hit they ever shall owe thee;
An't how, while howelfer, the contigest of all
Would fall raise his humble valve to theo.
May thy great misson for centures cast,
Jodel the future at them has the pass;
Send forticity cit drea not places stormy gen,
they ever faithfur a then has the pass;
Send forticity of mortals the pass;
Send forticity of mortals of the prove une thee,
They ever faithfur a then has the pass;
Send forticity of drea not places stormy gen,
they all the mostle of shall fleet the pound creat,
then has a solves through the draw in his heast.
Even though oppressed with fire an is with sword,
thereish the country—be true to thy Lord.

The popular visinist, Mr. Occar Martel,
who had contributed "Vive la Canadionne"

The popular violinist, Mr. Oscir Martel, who had contributed "Vive la Camalienne" au variations and the "Carnival de Vanice" at the opening, here gave another violia solo Accompanied by Dr. L. C. Prevest, of Oats wa, which was rendered in a most finished and artistic manner, winning him repeated

(Continued on 6th Page)

THE CHOLERA'S PROGRESS.

SPREADING IN SOUTHERN FRANCE AND ITALY, BUT DECREASING IN SPAIN AND AT MARSEILLES.

MADRID, Sept. 14.-The cholera report for the week ending last night shows that the discase is stationary in the provinces of Santan-der and Barceloua and in all other infected provinces there has been a steady decrease. A fair ratio in regard to the latter assertion is taken from the province of Granada. Yesterday there were only 72 cases of cholera and 25 deaths reported, while on Sunday, the 6th instant, there were 334 new cases and 42 deaths. To Doums were generally sung inchurches through

out Spain yesterday.

Paris, Sept. 14.—Cholera is spreading in the South of France. At Manesque there have been eighty deaths within three weeks, and numerous deaths have occurred in other towns. At Aubagne twenty-five persons have died from the disease within a few days. The epidemic is decreasing at Salon. Seven deaths have been reported in Marseilles to-day and thirty patients remain under treatment in the Pharo hospital.

No more bulletins will be issued there.

Rome, Sept. 14.—Quarantine has been established against all arrivals from Sicily. The Government has commenced issuing cholera

he patron saint.

Lemay and E. Verton in the said of t

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Rev. Father Matthews has returned

The repairs on the interior of the Church of St. Philippe de Nevi have been terminated. The Rev. Father Lowekamps has returned to

St. Louis from Rome. A new Rom in Catholic church is about to be constructed in the parish of Grande Rapids on the Bla che River.

The Rev. Father Lapierre, ours of Walker-ville, is about to form a St. Jean Baptiste

Society at that place. Tue Rev. Abbé Cyprien Lebel, formerly caré of St. Thomas, who died at Kamouracka, was a member of the Society of One Mass.

The Rev. Abbé Michaud, the new vicer of St. Roch, took possession of his charge on Friday

The Rev Abbé Paradis, curé of St. Rock Quebec, was appointed chaptain of the Marine Hospital, replacing the late Father Sexton.

The Rev. Abbé George Potvin has been transferred to the parish of Notre Dame de Bucklam, and the Rev. Atbé J. Houde to St. The Rev. Abbes Manny, Arbon, Guibot,

Lepoupon and Uric, the two last of the Paris Seminary, accompanied the Ray. Abbe Colin, Superior of St. Sulpice, to Canade. The R v. Abbe N. Caron, form thy Professor of the Seminory of Three Rivers has been ap-pointed curate of the Church of the Immaculate

Conception of that city. The inhabitants of St. Sylvestre, county of Lath nie e, have decided to ficish the interior of their church. Work will be commenced immediately.

The Rev. Oblat Fathers has the intention of transferring their mission at Bersiamits to Blue Point, at Lake St. John, where the Indians have a reserve.

The Rev. Father Fiset, curé in the archdiocese of Arichat, N.S., visited Quebec on Friday last, the 11th, and was the guest of his brother, Dr. Fis t. M. yor of St. Sauveur.

The Rev. Abbé Charles Boularg, of the archdiocese, left Quebre on Saturday, the 12th and will have New York, on Wednesday, for a voyage in France.

Among the Grey runs who took charge of the Civic Hospital yesterday, there were we from the Notre Dame hospital, the Rev. Sisters Papineau, and Martin, of St. Jean de La Croix. The debt of the Fabrique of St. Roch, Quebec, is actually \$12,000. Before the arrival of the present curé, Rev. Father Gasselie, the debt was \$51,000. There has been there fore a diminution of \$9,000.

The feast of the Exaitation of the Cross, the patron feast of the Grey numery, was celebrater at the numery yesterday, the 1 th. His Grace Archeishop Tache officiating, assisted by

Rev. Mr. Delangue. One of the most generous citizens of Que-oec, Mr Gaspard Rechetts, presented the Rev. Father trosselin, Curé of St Roch, with s superb frame, enclosing a statue of the

Immaculate Conception. The Very Rev. Father Luc Desirets, formerly curé of Cape Magdeleine and ex Grand Vicar of the diocese of Three Rivers, will soon return from Europe. He will be ap-

new diocese of Nicolet. On the 21st September there will be opened at the Jacques Cartier Hall, Quebec, the annual bezaar in favor of the Hospital of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, under the patronage of His Lordship the Archbishop of Quebec

and the members of the clergy. On Sunday next at 3 o'clock, p.e., a grand coremony will the held in the cath dral of oherbrooke, the occasion being the bresing of two bels, one for the seminary of St. harles For-rome, and the other for the new chapel, which has just been constructed at Oxford Canton.

His Lo-dship Lawrence S. McMohon, D.D., bishop of the archdiocese of Hartford, Conn., the Very Rey, James Hughes, Vwar-General, and the Rey T. J. Shechan, D.D., ceretary, arrived at Quebec on Saturday morning, the 12th, and visited His Lordship the Archbishop.

The interior of the church of St. Edenard of C ampton, will soon be completed. The counting and gilding will be finished in about tendars. Messes. Fortier and Merger, of St. days. Mosss. Fortier and Mercer, of St. 116 é line, have the contract for the painting, and Mr. David On det, architect, is executing the gilding. The Ray, Father Barks, superior of St. Pat-

rick's church, of Quobe, returned to that city on Saturday last, after an absence of ghout fifteen days, during which time be assisted at the Extreat of the Redemptorist Fathers, at the College of Prophylvania. The Roy, Father Burke deliver d the setmons on the occasion. On Wednesday last the Rev. Abbé Pierre Pett ev, after having obtained his excet from His

Lordship, the Bishop of Chicautimi made his adicax to Tadousac, where he acted as Vicar since February last. He goes to Manitoba, where he will be at the disposition of His Lordship the Archbishop of St. Boniface. The following ecclesiastic changes have been

made in the diocese of St. John's, N.B. The Rev. Ablé F. X. Cormier was transfered from the parish of Kingston to that of C cagne, Kent County; Rev. Abbé Fidelo Bellivoux from the parish of Fox Creek, Westmordand, to Kingston; Rov. Abbé Honoré Ouellet, curate at Cocagne, has been stationed at Fox Creek.

The following ecclesiastic changes have been The following ecclesiastic changes have been made in the diocese of Chatham:—Rev. Abbé M. F. Richard, curé of St. Louis, was transferred to Rogersville; Rev. Abbé J. Pelletier from the parish of St. Basile, Madawaska, to St. Louis; Rev. Abbé T. J. Allard, of Eel, to the parish of Caraquette; Rev. Abbé J. Maillet, curate at Caraquette, has been appointed parish of St. Hilaira Madawaska. priest of St. Hilaire, Madawasks.

The second ecclesiastical retreat of the archdiocese of Quebec was opened on Tuesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the Bishop's Palace. The following is a list of priests who are taking part:—The Rev. Abbes Bolduc, Tetu, F. X. L. ished against all arrivals from Sicily. The Government has commenced issuing cholerabulletins. The first shows that from the 6th to the 18th inst. there were 146 cases and eighty-six deaths reported. In the infected districts of Italy to-day there were reported four new cases and four deaths at Palermo, and fifteen new cases and four deaths at Parma.

Pastoral visits will be made by His Lordship Bishop Fabre on Saturday next, the 19th, to L'Assomption, and on Sunday, to Notre Dame Church, of Montreal, it being the feast of the patron saint.

In the first shows that from the 6th to the 18th in the first shows that from the 6th to the 18th in the first shows that from the 6th to the 18th in the first shows that from the 6th to the 18th in the first shows that from the 6th to the 18th in the first shows that from the 6th to the 18th in the first shows that from the 6th to the 18th in the first shows that from the 6th to the 18th in the first shows that from the 6th to the 18th in the first shows that from the 6th to the 18th in the first shows that from the 6th to the 18th in the first shows that from the 6th to the 18th in the first shows that from the 6th to the 18th in the first shows that from the 6th to the 18th in the first shows that from the 6th to Hayrand, A. Belleau, E. Lamontagne, F. X. Laplance, J. E. Rouleau, E. Vallancourt, G. Pelletier, J. B. Dupuis, G. Lemieux, L. St. Pierre, C. Leclerc, A. Gouin, L. Paradis, H. French, C. L

STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY. JUSTEN MUNTLY MCCARTHY, M. P.

From United Ireland.]

The General Election of 1865 was in its results one of the most remarkable that have occurred during the whole of the Victoria epoch. It marked the passing away of MA old order and the beginning of a new. Not long before it took place Mr. Gladstone had made himself conspicuous as the sympathiser with, and supporter of, advanced Radical ideas. The politician, who had been looked upon in his youth as the rising hope of the stern and unbending Tories, had passed from Conservatism, through Con servative Liberalism, into pure and undiluted Liberalism. He was, even in those days, regarded as a Radical. Mr. Gladstone's of the General Election proved it still more conclusively. Mr. Disraeli, with the keen political insight which at once perceives the chief historical characteristic of any great event, declared in a speech, shortly after the General Election, that the new Parliament had very greatly increased the power and the following of Mr. Bright. This was, indeed, the most conspicuous result of the election. Mr. Bright was at that time regarded as the champion of advanced thought, as the hero and the herald of Radi-, cal principles and Radical, reforms. His position in the new Parliament was very strong. Death had taken from his side, shortly before the new Parliament came into existence, his friend and companion, Richard Cobden: but death had also, almost immediately after the birth of the new Par-liament, taken away Lord Palmerston, who was the most serious barrier to the progress of the new ideas of which Mr. Bright was regarded as the apostle. Men of rare gifts and rare genius came with that election for the first time into Parliamentary life, and rallied underneath Mr. Bright's banner. Most Ireland, which will act as a complete demon conspicaous among English members was stration to them that bygones are to be John Stuert Mill, who had been successfully induced to come from his philosophic retirement in pleasant Avignon, and to dedicate for a season his fine intellect to the active service of the Radical party. Most con apicuous among Irish members was John Dillon.

he had entered upon revolution in 1848, from a strong conviction of the duty he owed to his country. He had not been anxious for revolution in the Young Ireland days; he had opposed the premature explosion of insurrection as long as he could; and when he saw that a rising was inevitable, he threw in his lot with it as composedly as if he had approved if it from the beginning, and shared heroically the consequences of a catastrophe which he had striven to avert. After the rising failed, he succeeded in making his escape, and he lived for many years in exite in the United States. In later years a general amnesty allowed him to re turn to his own country. It was urged upon him that he could be of service to his country by entering Parliament, and he accepted the duty. Like many other Irishmen at that time, John Dillon was a great admirer and implicit believer in John Bright. John Dillon might very well believe that the Irish people and the representatives of the Irish people had a friend in Mr. John Bright. Mr. John Irish Nationalist of to-day than those volumes read far oftener thun they are. They have been called attention to from time to time from them which had a curious bearing upon Mr. Bright's conduct towards the Land League and its supporters. But it will not be out of place here, after some of the very recent atterances of Mr. Bright at the dinner to Lord Spencer, and atterwards in the House of Commons, to look over some of these Irish speeches of his, and see what it was that made Mr. John Dillon regard him with such admiration. In the year 1845, in a speech on the Maynooth grant question, Mr. Bright, who had then only been but a short time in the House, raised his voice o noint out the wrongs of Ireland. I assert that the Protestant Church of Ireland is at the root of the evils of that coun The trish Catholics would thank you infinitely more if you were to wipe out that foul blot than they would even if Par-liament were to establish the Roman Catholic Church alongside of it. They have had everything Protestant—a Protestant clique that has been dominant in the country; a Protestant Viceroy to distribute places and emoluments among that Protestant clique; Protestant judges who have poliuted the seats of justice; Protestant magiscrates, before whom the Catholic peasant could not hope for justice. They have not only Protestant, but exterminating landlords, and more than that a Protestant soldiery, who, at the beck and command of a Protestant priest, have butchered and killed a Catholic peasant even in the presence of his widowed mother. All these things are notorious; I merely state them. I do not bring the proof of them; they are patent to all the world, and that man must have been inobservant indeed who is not perfectly convinced of their truth." Two years later, in 1847, Mr. Bright, in speaking on the Coercion Bill, for which he felt himself compelled to vote, but, although not without making a strong protest against the system of governing Ireland, addressed some reproaches to the Irish representatives in the House of Commons for their inaction. "I am sure that 105, or even 30 English members, sitting in a Parliament in Dablio, and believing their country had suffered from the effects of bad legislation, would by their knowledge of the case. their business habits, activity, union and perseverance, have shown a powerful front, and by uniting together, and working manfully in favor of any proposition they might think necessary to remedy the evils of which they complained, they would have forced it on the House. But the Irish members have not dono this. So far, then, they are and have been as much to blame as any other member of this House for the absence of good government in Ireland." It is interesting to compare these utterances of what may be called Mr. Bright's youth, with speeches made nearly forty years later, when the party whose presence he had so wished for, that party of united Irish members, showing a powerful front, united together, and working manfully in favor of any propo-

sition they might think necessary to remedy

Bright was not of the kind which they might well have expected from the speech of 1846. In the same speech he said: "We maintain a large army in Ireland, and "We maintain a large army in Ireland, and an armed police, which is an army in everyting but name, and yet we have in that country a condition of things which is not to be matched in any other civilized country of Europe, and which is alike disgraceful to Ireland and to us." In the following year, 1847, almost immediately after the Young Ireland outbrack My Relight again would Ireland outbreak, Mr. Bright again made a speech about Ireland, and again enlarged upon the injustice of English rule. In this speech he touched upon a question destined to be of the utmost importance in the bitters of the relations have an angestion of the relations have an angestion. the history of the relations between England and Ireland—the Irish in America. "" Driven forth by poverty, Irishmen emigrate in great numbers, and in whatever quarter of the world an Irishman sets his foot, there stands a bitter, an implacable enemy of England. That is one of the results of the wide spread disaffection that exists in Ireland. There are hundreds of thousands-I suppose there are millions—of the popula-tion of the United States of America who process of conversion showed that the tide are Irish by birth or by immediate descent; of Liberalism was running high; the result and, be it remembered, Irishmen settled it the United States have a large influence in public affairs. They sometimes sway the election of members of the Legislature, and may even affect the election of the President of the Republic. There may come a time when questions of a critical nature will be agitated between the governments of Great Britain and the United States; and it is certain that at such a time the Irish in that country will throw their whole weight! into the scale against this country, and against peace with this country. These are points which it is necessary to consider, and which arise out of the lamentable condition in which Ireland is placed." (August 25, 1848) In the same speech he said: "At present there prevails throughout three fourths of the Irish people a total unbelief in the honesty and integrity of the government of this coun try. There may or may not be grounds for

all this ill-feeling; but that it exists, no man acquainted with Ireland will deny. The tirst step to be taken is to remove this feel

ing; and, to do this, some great measure or

bygones with regard to the administration

measures should be offered to the people of

of Irish affairs, and that henceforth, new. generous and equal principles of govern-ment are to be adopted." In the sam-speech, too, we find the following re-markable utterances: "With regard to the Parliamentary representation of Irc-John Dillon entered Parliament in 1865, as having recently spent seventy-three days in an examination of the ru's ject, while serving as a member of the Dub-lin Election Committee, I assert most distinctly that the representation which exists at this moment is a fraud; and I believe is would be far better if there were not repre sentation at all, because then the people would not be deluded by the idea that they had a representative Government to protect their interests." It is curious here to remember that when Ireland did get a body of delegates representing a less fraudulent representation, and possessing the confidence of the Irish people, they found no bitterer enemy than the man who had so ardently desired their existence in 1848. Mr. Bright concludes his speech with an eloquent perora tion, which, coming at such a time, was per haps of more value in keeping the spirit of agitation alive in Ireland than the fiercest atterances of the Nation or the United Irish man. "Let the House, if it can, regard Ireland as an English country. Let us think of the eight millions of people, and the millions of them doomed to this intolerable Dillon was always a student of the political lions of them doomed to this intolerable intercept of his time, and the uttorances of suffering. Let us think of the half million Mr. John Bright might well have convinced who, within two years past, have perished Mr. John Bright might well have convinced who, within two years past, have perished a man of a more sceptical nature than Mr. Instead in the workhouses, and on the John Dillon ever was, that Mr. Bright was a bighways, and in their hovels—more, far another in the more than awar fall by the arrest speeches from which I have extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affect the health. Nothing the report of them, sustained and devoted friend to Ireland, more than ever fell by the sword in any the time hearted and simple-minded gentle; There is no more instructive study for the war this country has ever waged; let us think of the crop of nameless horrors which of Mr. Bighe's collected speeches, which is even now growing up in Ireland, and contains his unterances delivered on Irish whose disastrous fruit may be gathered in questions. They deserve to be read and re- years and generations to come. Let us examine what the laws and principles under which alone God and nature have permitted that nations should become industrious and by Irish politicians. I, myself, some few that nations should become industrious and years ago, at a puriod of scute political crisis, provident." In the following year, 1849, ventured to make public certain extracts the year of the abortive insurrestion of Fintan Lawlor and Phillip Grey, Mr. Bright made a speech which contains this famous passage: "But the treatment of this Irish mulady remains even the same. We have nothing for it still but force and arms. You have an armed force there of 50,000 men to keep the people quiet, large votes are an nually required to keep the people alive. I presume the Government by troops is easy,

" Civil power may snore at ease,

and that the

While soldiers fire—to keep the peace!' "I shall be told," said Mr. Bright, in the same speech, "that I am injuring aristocratical and territorial influence. What is there in Ireland worth to you now? What is Ireland worth to you all? Is she not the very symbol and token of your disgrace and humiliation to the whole world? Is she not an incessant trouble to your Legislature, and a sources of increased expense to your people, already overtaxed? Is not your Legislation all at fault in what it has hitherto done for that country? The people of Ulster say that we shall weaken the Union. It has been one of the misfortunes of the Legislation of this House that there has been no honest attempt to make a union with the whole people of Ireland up to this time...Honorable gentlemen turn with triumph to neighboring countries, and speak in glowing terms of our glorious Constitution. It is true, that abroad thrones and dynasties have been overturned, while in England peace has reigned undisturbed. But take all the lives that have been lost in the last twelve months in Europe amidst the convulsions that have occurred-take all the cessation of trade, destruction of industry, all the crushing of hopes and hearts, and they will not compare for an instant with the agonies which class of political agitators. Well, as to that, have been endured by the population of I may state that the most distinguished Ireland under your glorious Constitu-There now seems a gap in Mr. Bright's speeches on Ireland, a gap of nearly twenty years. Once again insurrection is in the air; once again men are planning and arming secretly to attempt the regeneration of Ireland, and once again Mr. Bright comes forward, eloquent upon the injuries that Ireland has sustained, eloquent upon her wrongs, her sufferings, her humiliations. believe that if the majority of the people of Ireland, counted fairly out, had their will, and if they had the power, they would unmoor the island from its fastenings in the deep, and move it at least two thousand miles to the west. And I believe, further, that if by conspiracy or insurrection, or by that open agitation to which alone I ever would give any favor or consent, they could shake off the authority, I will not say of the English Crown, but of the Imperial Parliament, they would gladly do so.... Sixty-five prised at the statement which he quoted of years ago this country and this Parliament an esteemed citizen of Dublin: "He told me undertook to govern Ireland. I will say that he believed that a very large proportion nothing of the manner in which that duty of what he called the poor, amongst Irishwas brought upon us, except this—that it men, sympathised with any scheme or any was by proceedings disgraceful and corrupt proposition that was adverse to the Imperial to the last degree. I will say nothing of the Government." Then when the thoughts of

factions, and that with a united Parliament, we should become a united, and stronger, and happier people."

During these sixty five years Mr. Bright went on to to show that only three measures had been passed in the interests of Ireland. One of these was the Catholic Emancipation Act, which, as Mr. Bright proved, was only conceded out of fear of civil war; the other two were the measures for the relief of the poor and the sale of encumbered estates. Except on these two emergencies I appeal to every Irish member, and to every English member who has paid any attention to the matter, whether the statement is not true that this Parliament has done nothing for the people of Ireland; And, more than that, their complaints have been met often by denial, often by insult, often by contempt In the same speech Mr. Bright, asked a question which had a peculiar pertinence at a time when the movement was chiefly organ-ized by Irish Americans. "Why does every Irishman who leaves his country and goes to the United States immediately settle nimself down there, resolved to better his condition in life, but with a feeling of ineradicable hatred to the laws and institutions of the land of his birth?" Then comes a passage which really reads like a satire upon Mr. Bright's latest political pronouncements: "Now, sir, a few days ago everybody in this House, with two or three exceptions, was taking an oath at that table. It is called the Oath of Allegiance. It is meant at once to which a class has so long denied you. If express loyalty and to keep men loyal. I do not think it generally does bind men to loy alty, if, they have not loyalty without it. I encouragement to the Irish people, could have hold loyalty to consist, in a country like this, as much in doing justice to the people as in guarding the Crown; for I believe there is no guardianship of the Crown in a country like this, where the Crown is not supposed to rest absolutely upon force, so safe as that of which we know more in our day, probably, than has been known in former periods of our history, when the occupant of the throne is respected, admired and loved by the general people. Now, how comes it that these great statesmen whom I have named, with all their colleagues - some of them as eminent as their leaders-have never tried what they could do, have never shown their loyalty to the Crown by endeavoring to make the Queen as safe in the hearts of the people of Ireland as she is in the hearts of the people of England and Scotland?" It is interesting to find that Mr. Bright considers loyalty to consist as much in doing justice to the people as in shown their loyalty to the Crown by enmuch in doing justice to the people as in guarding the Crown, and it will be interesting to know, too, why he defines a Party who are occupied in doing justice to their you may roly man is that it is a past times felt au unquenchable sympathy with the sufferings of your people, own people are a rabel Party with the sufferings of your people, own people as a robel Party. Either Mr. Irish member to speak for Ireland, he will Bright has forgotten his definition of loyalty, or he has changed his mind. Then ty, or he has changed his mind. Then came a time when there were not one came a passage that might have been but but many Irish members to speak for Irewas not, repeated by him during the Forater and Spencer regimes. "You may pass this Bill," said Mr. Bright-the House was discussing a coercion measure—" you may put the Home Secretary's five hundred men into jail; you may do more than this-you may suppress the conspiracy and put down the insurrection—but the moment it is suppressed there will still remain the germs of this malady, and from those germs will grow up, as heretofore, another crop of insurrection and another harvest of misfortune. And it may be that those who sit here eighteen years and that admiration we may be content to feer this movement will find another ministry and another Secretary of State, ready to propose to you another administration of the same over failing and everpotonous medicine."

man who represented Tipperary might very well have believed that Mr. Bright was one of Ireland's best friends. A great dinner was organized, chiefly by Mr. Dillon, to be given in honor of Mr. Bright, in Dublin. Mr. Dillon fully believed that the regeneration of Ireland was to be effected by union between the Euglish Liberals and the leaders of opinion in Ireland, this union he labored for all the last years of his life; and this banquet/to Mr. Bright was intended to be a sort of inauguration of the accomplished thing, and the herald of a happier state of things. When all the preparations were completed for the banquet; at which, if I remember rightly, Mr. Dillon was to have taken the chair, Mr. Dillon suddenly like and described by dillocation and the life bands of the of his life; and this banquet/to Mr. Bright at which, if I remember rightly, Mr. Dillon was to have taken the chair, Mr. Dillon suddenly died, and deprived Irish politics of one of the bravest, and one of the sincerest of her oldiers and her statesmen. The banquet was not abandoned. It went on in spite of the loss which the two parties, who were thus to be politically bound together, sustained by Mr. Dillon's death. The chair was taken by another Irish member, who was then regarded in England and in Ireland, as a very advanced politician, indeed, The O'Donoghue, who was, perhaps, a more appropriate chair man for any assembly at which Mr. Bright was going to speak than John Dillon could have been. Mr. Bright made a speech which he be an by paying an eloquent tribute to the niemory of the dead man. "I speak with grief when I say that one of our friends who signed that invitation is no longer with us. I had not the pleasure of a long acquaintance with Mr. Dillon, but I shall take this opportunity of saying that during the last session of Parliament I formed a very high opinion of his character. There was that in his eye, and in the tone of his voice—in his manner altogether-which marked him for an honorable and a just man. I venture to say that this sad and sudden removal is a great less to Ireland. I believe amongst all her worthy sons, Ireland has had no worthier and no nobler son than Join Blake Dillon." Then Mr. Bright proceeded to examine the position of Ireland. "There are some." said, " who say that the great misfortune of Ireland is in the existence of the noxious political agitators that have ever appeared during the last hundred years in Ircland are Grattan and O'Connell, and I should say that he must either be a very stupid or a very base Irishman who would wish to erase the achievements of Grattan and O'Connoll from the annals of his country. Mr. Bright then proceeded to draw a graphic and powerfal picture of the sufferings of Ireland and the Irish people, and he concluded his gloomy study thus; "Bear in mind that I am not speaking of Poland suffering under the conquest of Russia....I am not speaking about Hungary, or of Venice as she was under the rule of Austria, or of the Greeks under the dominion of the Turk, but I am speaking of Ireland-part of the United Kingdom-part of that which beasts itself to be the most civilized and the most Christian nation in the world." Under these conditions Mr. Bright was naturally not surprised at the statement which he quoted of

people, and the Irish people, too, were told impetus to the Fenian movement: You that littley once got rid of the Irish Parlis will recollect that when the ancient Hebrew ment they would dethrone forever Irish prophet prayed in his captivity he prayed sures follows the setting sun; the aspirations of his heart reach beyond the wide-Atlantic and in spirit he grasps had with the great was not merely content with enlarging upon the sufferings of Ireland. He saw his way to a remedy and boldly enunciated it. "If Irishmen were united—if your 105 members were for the most part agreed, you might do almost anything you liked you might do are disunited, then I know not how was gain anything from a Paris prophet prayed in his captivity he prayed with his window open towards derusalem. even in the present Parliament; but if you of respectability. Mrs. Armstrong denied in are disunited, then I know not how you can the most emphatic manner that she sold her gain anything from a Parliament created as the Imperial Parliament is now. Tre classes strong was cross-examined and stated that who rule in Britain will hear your cry as they have heard, it before, and will pay no attention to it. They will see your people leaving your shores, and they will think it no calamity to the country. They know that they have force to suppress insurrection, and, therefore, you can gain nothing from their fears. What, then, is your hope? Is it in a better Parliament, representing fairly the Thitted Kinddom the movement fairly the United Kingdom—the movement which is now in force in England and Scotland, and which is your movement as much as ours. If there were 100 more members, the representatives of large and free constituencies, then your cry would be heard, and the people would give you that justice which a class has so long denier you." If encouragement to the Irish people, could have known while he was yet alive that Mr. Bright would be the bitterest and most uncorupulous opponent of a body of Irish members who were united, and who were agreed, he would, we may feel convinced, have bitterly regretted

that he had ever held out the hand of fellow ship to such a friend of Ireland. I had not intended to make citations from any further speeches of Mr. Bright's, but there is one which may be regarded as belonging to the John Dillon period. It was spoken in Dublin only three nights after the banquet in that city. Mr. Bright said: "I am very sorry that my voice is not what it was; and when I think of the work that is speech concluded with these words: "And find me heartily by his side." For there land in the English House of Commons, and they found Mr. Bright not heartily by their side, but zealously, fanatically opposed to them. The Irish people can afford now, if not to forgive, at least to forget, the enmity of John Bright. He can do them now no more harm. It is out of his power ever again to deceive an Irish Nationalist. But because he was able once to delude so good and honorable a man as John Dillon, because John Dillon believed in him and admired him-then for the sake of that belief let him pass by in silenic.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different sea sons of the year, but often change from one from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

A Hindoo loom complete is worth 68 cents and weaves shawls, silks and muslins, which cur most expensive apparatus cannot equal.

CONSUMPTION CURED An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indimissionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh. Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases has felt it his duty to make it known to his suf fering follows. 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 full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10—19 eow

At Phyong lang, in Corea, the hats worn by the poor women are baskets three and a half feet long, two and a half wide, and two and a half deep. The men wear a similar basket, but smaller. It requires both hands to keep it in place. Women of the better class wear a white cloak over their heads.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is is not extolied as a "cure-all," but admirably fulfils a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific in those chronic weaknesses peculiar to women. Particulars in Dr. Pierce's pamphlet treatise on Diseases Peculiar to Women, 96 pages, sent for three stamps. Address World's DISPENSARY MEDICAL AS-SOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y.

A novelty of the drill in the Russian army is a race between cavalry officers and a rail-way train. In a run of sixty-seven miles the iorremen won.

THERE IS NO EXCUSE. There is no excuse for the many pale, sallew, weary looking females throughout our land, when Burdock Blood Bitters will regulate their

troubles and renew their health, strength and vigor at so small a cost. There is talk in Cleveland of a process of making iron more directly from the ore than

has hitherto been done, and thus considerably

A DANGEROUS CONDITION.

cheapening the product.

One of the most dangerous conditions is a ne-glected Kidney complaint. When you suffer from weary aching back, weakness and other urinary troubles, apply to the back a Burdock Porous Plaster, and take Burdock Blood Bitters, the best system regulator known for the Liver, the evils of which they complained, made to the last degree. I will say nothing of the Government." Then when the thoughts of Porous Plaster, and take Burdoc their appearance in the English House of pretences under which it was brought about every National Irishman were with his the best system regulator known Commons, the reception they got from Mr. but this—that the English Parliament and brethren in America, Mr. Bright gave this Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels.

THE LONDON SCANDALS

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS IN THE BLIZA

her father, mother and six children lived in one room. She admitted that, with the exception of the indignities referred to in her testimony yesterday, her abductors had treated her kindly. She frequently contradicted herself, and her evidence conflicted with that of her mother. .. She confessed she did not go to sleep when a handkerchief saturated with chloroform was applied to her nose during what was called the momentary surprise of a medical examination. Mrs. Armstrong was cross examined. She was bold and defiant and vulgariy abused. Mrs. Jarrett and Mr. Russel, counsel for the de fence. The witness admitted that she had been three times fined for being drunk, once for using obscene language in the streets and that she was drunk the night Eliza departed from home. The court then adjourned until Monday.

GERMANY SURRENDERS YAP.

KING ALFONSO AND HIS CABINET-THE CARLISTS ON THE WATCH-EX-QUEEN ISABELLA'S PROJECT.

MADRID, Sept. 8.—At a meeting of the council yesterday King Alfonso declared he had confidence in the present ministry. He said he was convinced Emperor William would meet him half way in an honorable compromise.

PARIS, Sept. 8 .- News has just arrived that the Emperor of Germany has decided that owing to the Spanish ships having arrived three days before the German gunboat, the island of Yap shall be given up to Spain. LONDON, Sept. S.—According to trust-worthy intelligence received from Vienna the Carlists are actively on foot, and are not only supported, but well supplied with funds. They are watching their opportunity, and if the situation should not improve they are determined to steal a march on the republicans.

gium formerly negotiated for the purchase of one of the Philippine islands. LONDON, Sept 8 -The German gunboat which occupied Yap was the Hyna, Captain Langemek, from Australia. She carries four

BRUSSELS, Sept. 8 .- The Litoile Belge de-

clares King Leopold cannot act as arvitrator

between Spain and Germany, because Bei-

guns and 90 men. The rumors that the German consuls at Saragossa and Barcelona had been attacked

are denied.

PARIS, Sept. S.—Ex Queen Isabella of Spain is here awaiting the issue of the con tention between Spain and Germany. She has frequent conferences with Prince Hohen lohe, the German Ambassador, her old friend. She hopes much from his mediation. A party is forming in favor of placing the four year old Princess of Asturias on the throne of Spain with Gen. Salmanca as regent. The General is the most popular man in Spain.

MR. STEAD'S TRIAL.

ELIZA ARMSTRONG'S MOTHER BADGERED BY THE COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 10 -Public interest grows intense as the Armstrong case progresses, and the Bow Street Police Court was, it possible more crowded to day than yesterday. Mrs. Jarrett again occupied a bad eminence is the prisoner's dock. She had exchanged her ulster for a gaudy Scotch plaid shawl, and she prayed frequently during the proceedings. Mr. Stead and his sub-editor Mr. Jacques, Bramwell Booth, Mrs. Coombe and the midwife Maury once more adorned the bench in front of Mrs. Jarrett. The public in court frequently interrupted the witnesses with grouns and hisses

Nearly the whole of the day was taken up by the cross-examination of Eliza Armstrong and her mother. The great feature of the afternoon was a wordy duel between Mr. Russell and Mrs. Armstrong, the interesting Eliza's mother. She is a rough, bold, quicktongued woman, who does not understand fine phrases. Mr. Kussell, as is well known, rather affects choice language. Consequently half of his questions were pure Hebrew to the witness, who lost her temper during the cross-examination and shocked the learned counsel several times by the vigor of her reporters. Mr. Russell was a trifle too suble at first, and Magistrate Vaughan seemed to sympathize with his exasperated victim.

After she had been savagely asked and had protested against being badgered with questions which, to use her idiomatic expression, "'Adn't nothink to do with this 'ere case," the worthy magistrate rather tartly instructed the counsel that he had better alter his plan of cross-examination, Mr. Russell, with an indifferent grace, submitted. Much amusement was caused soon after when Mrs. Armstrong, suddenly catching Mrs. Jarrett's sanctimonious eye, shook her fist at her, and expressed a fervent wish that she "only 'ad or outside for five minutes."

Mr. Russell's gentle inquiry as to whether the witness "had never been in trouble" clicited a defiant answer. "She 'ada't never been a prostitute or a thicf." She admitted, however, that she often swore and had at east three times been "took up" for being drunk and using obscene language. After declaring firmly that she thought Mrs. Jarrett looked like a procuress, the witness again set the nouse in a roar by confessing she had no idea what a procuress was. Several of her other statements were shifty and conflicting. The cross-examination not only failed to shake Mrs. 'Armstrong's assurance that she did not sell her daughter, but failed to shake little Eliza's statement as to what occurred at various houses to which she was taken, and as to Mr. Stead's action. On the other hand, it elicited the damaging fact that she let her child go off with a stranger without even taking the trouble to ascertain to what locality she was going. Altogether, when the court adjourned the defendant's case looked

POISONED.

brighter. Mr. Stead's agony is suspended

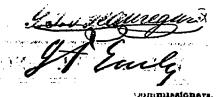
till Saturday. _

Scarcely a family exists but that some member is suffering with bad blood and poisoned socretions from constipation giving rise to Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions, Catarrh and other complaints indicating lurking blood poison which a few bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters would are direct from the system. would eradicate from the system.

The Council of University College, London, has created a professorship of electrical engineering.

AF CAPATAL PRIZE S75 DOO. 27 Tickets only 85. Abar sin proportion.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. We do kereby certify that we supervise the rrange ments for all the Monthly and Sent-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State-Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Driwings 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 lignatures attached, in its advertisements."



Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$650,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote, its franchise was nade a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D. 1879.

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

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A PPLEYBIO OPPORTIVITY TO WIN A PPLEYBIO OPPORTIVITY TO WIN A PORTUTE! TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CIASS M; IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, OCIOBER 13, 1885—185th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100.000 Tickets at five Dollars Each.

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1.967 Priges, amounting to £285,500 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. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPIEIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C. Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Regia ered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, OR

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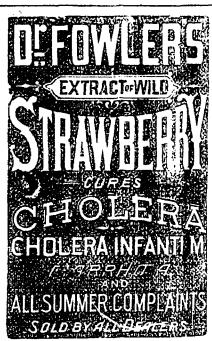
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court. Dame Marie Sophronic Audette dit Lapeinte, of the Village of Varennes, District of Montreal, wife of Hubert Fontaine dit Bienvenu, Trader, of the Same Place, Plaintin, vs. the said Hubert Fontaine dit Bienvenu, Defendant, An action for separation as to property has been idstituted in this cause.

JODOIN & JODOIN,
Attorneys for Plaintinf.
Montreal, 5th September, 1885.



FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgativo. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.



HEALTH FO ALL BOLLOWAY'N PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Housest rion of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS & BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a General Family Medicine are preparated.

eral Family Medicine, are unsurpassed. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMEN!

Its Searching and Healing Properties Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Giandular Swellings, Abscesses, Files, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatian, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kn ut of fail.

Both ru and Cintment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford, streef London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above d r s daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or by

CABLE DESPATCHES.

A FATAL ACCIDENT AT SEA CORK, September 8. - There is a heavy run

on the branches of the Bank of Ireland and on the provincial bank at Skibbereen. MORE EXPULSIONS FROM PRUSSIA. BERLIN, September 8. - The expulsion of 104 Austrian residents of Kattowitz, Prussian

Silesia, has been ordered to day. BRIGHT AND THE LIBERAL DIVIS-IONS.

LONDON, Sept. 8 - Mr. John Bright has written a letter in which he expresses the opinion that at this time every one who values honesty and decency in public life should submit himself to the true interests of the Liberal party. EARL CARNARVON ON THE CONSER-

VATIVE POLICY. BELFAST, Sept. 8.-Lord Carnarvon, in a speech here to day, said that since the Conservatives came into power England's relations abroad had improved. The peace of Europe, which had been trembling in the balance, was now restored to an equilibrium and public confidence was re-established.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE'S WILL Lendon, Sept. 8.—The reading of Sir Moses Monteilore's will at the probate, fully closed yesterd y, shows names from Earl Shattesbury to a cowherd among the legatees. These number nearly 200, and receive sums varying from £100 to £5. Accompanying the names, in many instances, are expressions of tender in many in The personality teaches \$1,500,000, and the succession duty \$100,000.

THE ENGLISH TRADES UNIONS. LONDON, Sept. 9. -Mr. Henry Broadhurst was the lion of the trades union congress at Southport. Two hundred duly accredited delegates were present, and there was a large and thoughtful andience. Mr. Broadhurst, and ringing cheers, began by alluding to the new suffrage: - For the first time in our history the people will hold in their hands the destinies of the empire." He de manded representation of labor on the magisterial bench, and more labor candidates for the House of Commons. All the party organs give the congress space and attention, following the example of American partizen news

A CANNIBALISTIC FEAST. London, Sept. 9 - Capetown advices state that the Congo cannibals have attacked several stations of the African association and reasted and devoured a number of

whites. CHAMBERLAIN SPEAKS.

LONDON, Sept. 9. - In a speech at Warrington yesterd y tr. Chamberlain scouted the idea that Lord Hart ugton would accept Lord Handolph Churchil's invitation to join the Conservative party. Liber lists he aid, was broad enough to settle i sown differences. The Radenough to settle 1 s own differences. The Radical demands were moderate enough to satisfy all sensible Liberals. Churchill's retirence about Ireland was ominous. Mr. Parnell'policy was in many respects a worthy one, but eparation meant another foreign country 30 miles from England's shores, animated at the outset with enmity towards England. It was the duy of any government to avert such a calamity. If those were Mr. Parnell's only calamity. If those were Mr. Parnel's only terms, Radicals would never enter into a compact with him. Mr. Chamberlain predicted that if the Whigs r jected the Radical pro gramme they would eventually find themselves outbidden by more extensive and dangerous proposals of Tory Democrats, as it was already seen that their Irish policy was leading Parnell to excessive demands

THE VIEWS OF THE PRESS.

The Standard says it is willing to forget much of Chamberlam's socialism in consider. tion of the merci ess way in which he ca-tigated Parnell in his speech at Warrington yesterday. The Daily News says that at the present moment there is less reason than ever for the Whigs to join the Concervatives. Whether the Liberal majority will be large or small, it will consist of the alvanced ection of the party, and a Liberal failing to pledge himself to changes in land laws and taxation has no chance of being

BRITISH ASSOCIATION MEETING.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Sir Lyon Playfair, the president of the British association, delivered his inaugural address at Aberdeen last evening. It was a review of the facilities provided for the advancement of scientific education in Great Britain and abroad, and was a bold indictment against his own country for allow ing itself to be distanced by so many states in respect to those facilities. Referring to the limitation of the English statutes, which per mit no grant for seigntific education exceed ing £40,000, he humorously said: "Our treasury holds the opinion that there is a finality in science and in expanding know-At a subsequent council meeting it was resolved to give a hearty welcome to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which contemplate holding its annual meeting in London either in 1887 or

A LUNATIC'S MAGIC MIRROR. LONDON, Sept. 10.—A lumatic was arrested in Buckingham palace yesterday while seeking an interview with the Queen. He had with him an ordinary glass bottle, which he insisted upon presenting to the Queen, and which he said was a magic mirror, which would enable her to see through everybody.

THE ENGLISH GENERAL ELECTIONS. Losnos, September 11.-Lord Randolph Churchill's indisposition is due to nervous prostration, the result of overwork. A few weeks' rest will restore him to good health. A number of prominent Tories have been urging the Government to postpone the date of the election until January. Lord Salisbury consulted his colleagues and decided to name November 14. Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P. for Bradford, continues in poor health. Mr. Chamberlain, prefacing his work on the Radical programme, says Radicalism, which has hitherto been the creed of the most numerous section of the Liberal party outside the House of Commons, will henceforth be a powerful factor inside. The Radical aims, he says, are constructive, not destructive.

TRADES' UNION ELECTION PRO-

GRAMME. LONDON, Sept. 10 -The Trades' Union congress at Southport had a stirring meeting yesterday. It is evident that the compactly organized but immense labor unions represented in this congress intend to take united action in the coming elections-not as a separate party, but as one which will impress its views on both the political parties of the country. The congress is now considering an address to workmen, with a view to canvass them to support such Parliamentary candidates as will plodge themselves to pass bills in the interests of labor. The bill advocated by the congress is to amend the Employers' Liability act, so that work men may bring suits against their employers for injuries caused by ordinary negligence. Other bills are suggested for increasing the

Employers Liability act to the shipping daughters living openly with a negro man, trade; for the better regulation of railways while two others kept a disreputable by compelling the issue of certificates of house for negroes. The regulators whipped competency in the case of enginemen, and Boyle, his wife and two daughters, and GENOA. Sept. 8. The steamer Will, from requiring the same certificates for engineers of seams for Mainga, has been sunk at sea, and of steamships; for the removal of the numer Genoally Mainga, has been sunk at sea, and of steamships; for the removal of the numer Genoally Derivo is have been drowned. Cessary slobated shotol, the reappointment of it is feared out of TRING ON TRINGS BANKS THE NUMBER OF TRINGS ON TRINGS BANKS THE RESERVE OF TRINGS ON TRINGS OF TRING A'RUN ON IKISH BANKS Marinan workingmen in the civil and magisterial services; for the abelition of all property qualifications in the system of local government. ment", for the reform of the land laws, and for the restitution of the educational and other endowments to the service of those for whom they were originally intended.

CARNARYON ON TRELAND'S RE-SOURCES.

BELFAST, Sept. 10.—The Harbor Commissioners gave a banquet last evening to the Earl of Carnarvon. The Earl said it was time to reject sentiment and institute an impartial and searching inquiry into the relative values of free trade and protection. He had been struck with the vast natural resources of the West of Ireland which remained unde veloped owing to the absence of railways and markets. It was a question whether or not the Government should aid in the develop ment of these resources, but the circumstances of Ireland were similar to those of colonies where such aid could be given with advan-

UNITED STATES.

HEAVY RAIN IN KANSAS. PARSONS, Kan., Sept. 8 .- This section is again visited by a disastrous rain storm. The the pension office for a pension on account of city is surrounded by water, which in some wounds received while in the army. With places is several miles wide. Many people living in the suburbs have been forced to vacate their houses. Crops on the bottom lands are a totai loss.

A GEORGIA ASSASSINATION. SWAINSBORO, Ga., Sept. 8 .- J. E. Warren was assassinated as he was about to enter the gate of his garden on Sunday night. Four shots were fired; every shot and even the gun wads entered his heart.

ANOTHER JOCKEY KILLED. NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Sheepshead Bay was to day the scene of another fatality similar to that at Brighton Beach last week, Ford, the jockey, being killed in the sixth race, which was over the steeplechase course Bourke Cochrane won the race, with Major Pickett second and Senator third. At the fourth leap Revenge missed his distance and fell over heavily, breaking his neck and crushing Ford, his rider, so badly that he died on the track where he fell.

A SCHOONER'S CREW DROWNED IN LAKE MICHIGAN. SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Sept. S.—The schooner Advance, of Chicago, waterlogged and cap-

sized in a gale of wind and blinding rain touight nine miles south of Sheboygan. Capt. Panlsen with his son and the crew made for the shore in a small boat. When in the breakers the yawl struck the bar, capsized, and all were drowned except a sailor named Jacob Raum.

DEFRAUDED HIGHLANDERS. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.-Carolan M. Cree and his wife Harriet and their five children, aged between three and ten years, and John M. Cloud, his wife Margaret and five children, ranging from one to eleven years old, passed through here to day for Philalelphia on their way back to Scotland. The party are Highlanders. The men stated that about six months ago a female immigration agent went through the Highlands of Scotland depicting in glowing colors the climate and opportunities and extraordinary cheapness of land in North Carolina. The McCrea and McCloud elders decided to emi grate and took with their wives and little ones their united savings, amounting to about \$400. They discovered, so they claim, on reaching North Carolina, that they had been wofully deceived, and that the land was worthless and the inhabitants of the roughest and most shiftless type. Having lost all their money, they decided to return to Scotland and through the kindness of railroad and municipal officials in various places, were ble to reach Philadelphia.—[Instead of going home these poor people should be induced to go to the Canadian Northwest, where they would soon find themselves well off]

ALASKAN EXPLORATION. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- Lieut. George M. S oney, commanding the Alaska exploring e pedition, reports to the Navy department from St. Michael's, Alaska, June 30, that after leaving Ounalaska, June 30, he visited the new volcano on Bogostoo Island, and found the only changes since last years visit to be a less discharge of smoke and steam and a small point making off from the northwest end of the new volcano. The pirds had commenced nesting in the new volcano. The party reached St. Michael's June 26. after encountering heavy ice to the westward of St. Lawrence island. At St. Michael's, Lieutenant Stoney secured nearly all the fur clothing required; also, eighteen good dogs and three good teams. The dogs cost about \$1.50 each in exchange for trade goods. An to be all that you claim it to be." jutrepreter was also engaged, and shipped as un ordinary seaman. Lieut. Stoney intended taking with him two natives as drivers and the wife of one of them. He expected to leave at once for St. Lawrence bay, and thence to proceed to Hotham inlet. All on board the schooner Viking were well, and showed great interest in the work ahead of

them. DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE IN OHIO. CINCINNATI, Sept. 9 -Reports from various parts of Onio and Indiana show that the storm which lately passed over this territory was much more destructive in its effects than was at first supposed. Many of the smaller towns in the track of the storm have been almost totally demolished and in many instances attended with great loss of life. As yet it is impossible to form anything like a definite estimate of the damage done. The town of Washington was nearly wiped out of existence, not a single store in the central square being left intact. About 200 residences were destroyed and the streets are so filled with debris that it is impossible to pass through them. The number of persons known to be killed is five, and about fifty are seriously hurt, the total number injured being about 300. A relief committee is now at work and all houses not destroyed are thrown open to the homeless. Farmers are coming in by dozens bringing food and bedding. Every hotel, bank, church and business place in the town is ruined. The utmost

desolation prevails. THE SLUGGER TURNS MINSTREL.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—There is every reason to believe that the fight between Sullivan and Ryan on the 25th will not take place. Sullivan is under 20 weeks' engagement with Lester & Allen's Minstrels, beginning Sept. 21. He cannot make a match with any one during that time without Lester & Allen's consent.

PUNISHING MISCEGENATION.

CHARLESTON, S.U., Sept. 11:-A full ac. count is published of the recent doings o white regulators in Fairfield county, showing that the motive is a determination to abolish number of factory, workshop and mine inspectors; for making the shipping laws stringent enough to revent the present great loss of life at any life at any loss of lif spectors; for making the shipping laws composed of the "first young men" of the which act very kindly yet more efficiently on given to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, because of its which act very kindly yet more efficiently on blood-enriching qualities.

Sarsaparilla, because of its which act very kindly yet more efficiently on blood-enriching qualities.

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warned them to leave the county in ten days. Boyle beyond to be allowed to harvest his crop, sad, on account of his poverty, he was given leave to do so, but, in the meantime, the original order being disobeyed, the regulators gave the family another whipping. Next the regulators visited parties between Ridgeway and Winnsboro, and wnipped them badly. Lloyd Davis, who has a negro mistress, was next visited. He got away, but his household furniture was badly broken up, and his colored family warned to quit. Tom Davis, the richest merchant in Ridgeway, was given ten days to quit, be-cause he had a negro mistress and family. He left his business in the hands of clerks, and left for Mississippi. Ross Williams, living with a negro woman, was visited, and showed fight, but was severely whipped, as was his mistress, and ordered to leave. About ten families, all mixed, have felt the power of the regulators so far. The excuse the regulators give is that the grand jury don't take cognizance of those living in open adultery because it is so hard to prove the existence of such a fact. The people could not be reached by law, and so it was determined to reach them outside of the law.

ANOTHER TICHBORNE CLAIMANT WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—There is a new Tichborne claimant. He lives in California, served in the Federal army and navy during to establish the fact that he is Sir left home, he was shipwrecked on an island, from which a passing ship took him and his go to Eugland, being half-unwilling, half ushamed, to go home. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted, under the assumed name, in the navy. As a man of intelligence and unusual retinement he was well regarded by all the officers except, for some reason, the captain of his ship. The latter treated him so b dly that he deserted. He then married, in New York city, a respectable but uneducated girl of the lower class. Feeling still more estranged from his home he again enlisted, this time in the army, and un der another assumed name, which he still bears. He was twice wounded. All the fingers of his left hand were shot away, and he was also shot in the body. The result of his wounds was a temporary aberation of mind, during which he wandered back to Nev York, and the war was over before he could return to his regiment. So he stands a technical deserter from the army. After the war he took his wife and went to California There he hired out as day laborer on ranches in Southern California, and there he has been ever since. He is now a skilled laborer and has charge of the work on a certain ranche. He told nebody his story. He had given up all idea of ever returning to England. Hi health was shaken, his habits had changed, his wife and his poverty were obstacles. But a few months ago a lady visiting at the ranche learned his secret, and urged him to go to England and try to establish his iden tity. He said that, even if no other reason prevented him, his poverty was a bar. Then she asked whether he had ever procured a pension, and when she learned that he had not, urged him to do so, and to use the money to establish his claims to the Tichborne

NO TROUBLE TO SWALLOW.

title. This he said he would do.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" (the original "little liver pilis") and no pain or griping. Cure sick or bilious headache, sour stomach, and hovcela. 25 centa

housing of the poor says that, with all the poverty and overcrowding, the standard of morality is high.

Jubesh Snow, Gunning Cove, N.S., writes "I was completely prostrated with the asthma, but hearing of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, I procu ed a buttle, and it done me so much good that I procured another, and be fore it was used, I was well. My son was cured of a bad cold by the use of half a bottle. It goes like wild fire, and makes cures wherever it is used."

A new notion among oculists is that men's eyes are more sersi ive that those of women

to the co ors red, yellow as d green. Mr. Wm. Boyd Hill, Cobourg, writes Having used Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil for some years. I have much pleasura in testifying to its efficacy in relieving pains in the back and shoulders. I have also used it in cases of croup in children, and have found it

Last year there were 26,000 letters posted in England without any address upon them. In 1,600 of these coins and money were inclosed.

Indiscretions in Dier bring on dyspepsia and irregularity of the bowels. Eat only wholesome food, and if the trouble has become permanent-as it is very prone to dotry a course of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The combined effects astonish and delight the sufferer, who soon begins to digest well, tegain functional regularity and improve in appetite; the blood becomes pure, and good health is restored.

In Siam the cats have their tails banged and are dyed yellow.

Miss Mary Campbell, Elm, writes: "After taking four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Curo, I feel as if I were a new person. I had been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, and tried many remedies, but of no avail, until I used this celebrated Dyspeptic Cure." For all impurities of Blood, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Costiveness, etc., it is the best medicine The "Penelope" is a new white dablia with

purple tipped petals.

There are a number of varieties of corns, Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them.

Florida is three times as large as Massachusetts.

Health or Wealth .- No sane person would hesitate an instant in the choice between these two conditions. Now is the season to secure the former by restoring or confirming it. These Pills expel all impurities from the system which fogs, foul vapors, and variable temperatures engender during winter; this medicine also acts most wholesomely upon the skin by disgorging tha liver of its accumulated bile, and by exciting the kidneys to more energetic action; it increases the appetite for food and strengthens the digestive process. The stomach and liver, MR. PARNELL ENDORSED.

SPEECH OF VICE-PRESIDENT HENDE CKS AT INDIANAPOLIS-THE DUTY OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

his political career respecting Irelandi:

dricks and Mayor McMaster, of this city, the latter a Bepublican. Resolutions were adopted of sympathy and encouragement for Mr. Parnell and the Irish party. Mr. Hendricks said during his speech that Ireand from the days of Henry I. has not had fair play from Great Britain. Un the contrary, she has been denied the nights of cqual citizenship and been des siled of her lands. Forty-five years ago her population was 9,000,000; to day that population is only 5,000,000, a loss in less than half a century of 1,000,000-almost an entire half. The famine of 1843 had much to do with this, but bad government and cruelties by landlords bave done more than these to depopulate Ireland. It cannot remain always this way. The landlord must have part in the fortunes of the people or quit. There are this fall one hundred members of Parliament to be elected from Ireland, and Mr. Parnell expects that of this number his cause will carry eighty or eighty five. They will go to Parliament for the purpose of asserting the right of local self government for Ireland. The great trouble in Ireland to-day is the the late war, and has filed an application in land. Much has been done in Ireland to improve the condition of the tenant, but the wounds received while in the army. With | land trouble still exists, and it must be reguthe money which he hopes to obtain as lated. It must be regulated as we regularears of pension, if he should be granted late such matters in Indiana—by legislaa pension—some \$2,000 or \$2,500—he hopes | tors from the soil. It is not reasonable that the relation of the landlord and tenant in Roger Tichborne. The story the claimant | Ireland shall be fixed in London. When the tells is that, on his way to Australia after he | men to be elected come to Parliament it will be well to say as one man, "Local self-government in Ireland." You are asked to companions to San Francisco. Thence he help in this election. There are to be no drifted to New York, but did not attempt to mistakes made at this election. There will be no shams, no frauds. Ireland is tremendously in earnest. The friends of America in Ireland rely upon the differences between the two great English parties, the Whig and Tory or the Radical and Liberal, and if Ireland is thoroughly united she will be placed where she ought to be in her political rela tions with the world. Each party, seeking strength from the Irish vote, will help to place Ireland where she has the right to stand. ENGLAND SURPRISED.

London, Sept. 9.-Considerable surprise and regret has been occasioned here at the tone of Vice President Hendricka' speech at Indianapolis last night in siding with Mr. Parnell in the latter's issue with England. It is urged by British politicians that, owing to his position, he ought to have taken a

CATHOLICS IN CONVENTION.

6,000 PERSONS MARCHING THROUGH WILLIAMSBURGH BENEATH FLUTTERING COLORS AND TO THE CHIMING OF BELLS AND THE MUSIC OF BANDS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 .- The thirtieth annual Convention of the German Ro nan Catholic Central Society of the United States began its work yesterday in Germania Hall, corner of Montrose avenue and Leonard street, Williamsburgh. The society is a union of the benevolent societies attached to the German Catholic churches in this country. The Convention will be in session for five days.

Before the opening of yesterday's session the delegates, numbering over four hundred, attended High Mass in the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, Montrose avenue, near Ewen street. Crowding into the church, and surging out on the street, were themembers of the two hundred civic, religious, and military organizations which had assembled to escort the delegates to the many German Catholic churches The Royal English Commission on the in William sburgh. The houses along the line of march were decorated with German and American flags, fluttering among streamers of white and yellow, the Papal colors, which reached from housetop to sid walk.

When the procession was ready to march there were over 6,000 men in line. They came from all over the country, and in a few instances were accompanied by the priests of their parishes. They were divided into fifteen divisions under the command of Grand Marshal Joseph Benziger.

First came a squad of mounted police, fol-lowed by a section of patrolmen under command of Capt. Kaiser. As they moved into Leonard street from Germania Hall the ringing of the church bells and the shouts of the persons who swarmed on the sidewalks and housetops almost drowned the sound of the brass bands and rattle of drums. Each acciety was accompanied by a band of music. Making the short detour at Eighth street from South First street, the vast procession cume full into view on the square fronting the Church of the Annunciation, with banners waving and flags nodding reply to the shouts of welcome from the multitude and the clanging of the bells in the church tower. The procession was over three-quarters of an hour

pussing this point.
When, however, the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth divisions, composed of the societies of the churches of Brooklyn, Williams burgh, Greenpoint, and east New York came into view at this point the enthusiasm of the people found vent not only in cheers, clapping of hands, and waving of handkerchiefs, but in the throwing in air of their hats and a rush into the crowded ranks of the processionists. A noticeable feature of this parade was the heartiness of the welcome given at every point of the route. A company of horsemen and a company of Grand Army men, the latter carrying the Papal colors, flanked by the flags of America and Germany, attracted much attention and received hearty applause.

When the societies had passed over the route they returned with the delegates to Germania Hall, where the work of the convention began. H. P. Stounhorst, of St. Louis, announcing the opening of the convention, said :-

"The objects of the society is the extension of the Holy Roman Cutholic Church and its charities. This society is under obligation to always stand up for that religion. The members are bound to be good fathers to their families, and protectors of their neighbors' interests. They must abhor slander. It is incumbent on the members of this society to send their children to Catholic schools, and to do everything that can be done to advance the Catholic religion. This society cares for the poor immigrant, and gives him good guidance. It looks after its members if they become destitute."

After the reading of the minutes of the last convention, the reports from the officers were read and ordered printed.

To-day before beginning work the delegates will attend a mass of requiem in the Church of the Annunciation, which will be offered up for the repose of the souls of deceased members.

"Blood-food" is the suggestive name often

THE APPEAL DISMISSED.

A NEW TRIAL FOR RIEL REFUSED AND HIS CONVICTION CON-FIRMED. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 8.—A large meeting was held to night to endorse Mr. Parnell in

Speeches were made by Vice-President Hen. THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE REGINA COURT ESTABLISHED -RIEL DECLARED TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS ACTS.

WINNIPLG, Man., Sept. 9. - The full Court of Queen's Bench, appeal side, comprising Chief Justice Wallbridge, and Justices Taylor and Killam gave judgment in the Riel appeal case at noon to-day. A seat on the bench was accorded to Judge Barrotin, of Rouen, France, a retired judge of the Court of Appeal. The French delegates were present amongst other prominent persons in the audience. His Lordship the Chief Justice first delivered judgment. He referred briefly to the facts brought before the court and the statutes by which the stipendiary magistrates are appointed in the North West, and the powers given them for the trial of cases before them alone and to cases, including treason, which have to be tried before a magistrate with a justice of the peace and a jury of air. The court can only order a new trial or confirm the conviction. The principal part of the argument on appeal was confined to the constitutionality of the court in the North-West and the question of the insanity of the prisoner. His Lordship holds

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE COURT IS ENTAB-LISHED

by the statutes passed, which he cited. If the act passed by the Dominion Parliament was, as claimed by the defence, ultra vires, it was clearly confirmed by the Imperial act subsequently passed, which made the Dominion act equal to an Imperial act. The court in the North-West Territories is the only court there is, and need not show its jurisdic tion. The judge who tries a criminal case is not bound to take down the evidence unless so provided for by the statute, and the statute says nothing here as to taking down the evidence by the judge. The objections were to his mind purely technical, and, therefore, not valid. The opinion, therefore, was that

A NEW TRIAL SHOULD BE REFUSED. and the conviction of the inferior court was

therefore confirmed. Justice Taylor followed, dealing fully with the arguments brought torward by the prisoner's counsel on the question of the delegation of power to legislate given to the Dominion Parliament, and he held that the Dominion Parliament has plenary powers on all subjects committed to it. He reviewed fully all the facts relating to the admission of Rupert's Land to the Dominion, and to the statutes passed for the government of Rupert's Land and Manitoba when formed as a province. It is clear that the charge complained of in this case can be haid before a justice of the peace. It is only when the trial takes place that the stipen diary magistrate has to sit with a justice of the peace and a jury of six; otherwise, if the information has to be laid before a justice of the peace and a stipendiary magistrate, then at the same time there must be a jury of six. After a critical examination of the evidence in the case, His Lordship is unable to come to any other conclusion than that to which the jury had come. The evidence entirely fails to relieve the prisoner from responsibility for his acts. A new trial must be refused and the conviction confirmed. Justice Killani next followed at some length, concurring in the view of his brother judges.

GOULET SET FREE. A Regina despatch says:-Yesterday the following prisoners were brought into court and arraigned on charges of treason felony :--Louis Goulet, Charles Bremner, James Bremner, William Frank, Henry Sayer, Baptiste Sayer, and White Blanket. Mr. T. C. John stone appeared for the prisoner. Goulet was charged by Captain Young as being inculpated in the Frog Lake troubles. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The prosecuting counsel stated that the Crown did not wish to prosecute harshly. Goulet would be discharged on his own recognizance. If he behaved himself in future he would be allowed to go free.

TO THE RESCUE.

"When all other remodies fail" for Bowe Complaint, Colic, Cranps, Dysentery, etc. "then Dr. Fowle's Extract of Wild Strawberry comes to the rescue." Thus writes W. H. Crocker, druggist, Waterdown, and adds that .. its sales are large and increasing.

HON. JUSTICE DUDUC.

WHY HE DID NOT SIT IN THE RIEL CASE. The Hon. Justice Dubuc, who is in the city attending the Montreal College convention, in a

recent interview with a representative of the Manitoben, made the following statement regarding his action in not sitting in court when Riel's case came up before the Manitoba court:---"I have no objections whatever to tell you my reasons. It was on account of my private personal relations of friendship with Riel. We sonal relations of friendship with Riel. We were companious at college in Montreal together from 1860 to 1865. We studied philosophy in the same class. We were not only schoolmates, but warm personal friends. A close intimacy existed between us for many years. When I came to Manitoba, Riel was here and we repeated our friend-him Riel was here, and we renewed our frieadchip. He always attended Mass at St. Boniface, an i usually came home with me after and dined, We were attached to each other like brothers. Riel was President of the Provisional Government in 1870, when I got here, and he treated me as a personal friend. In 1873 and 1874 he was elected three times to the Commons. I always took an active part in his election, and may say that I elected him. When Riel was east we were always as friends in constant correspondence. Thus you can easily see that I would not like to be one of those to sit upon his case and probably be one of the judges, if the appeal were not sustained, who would send him to the gallows. I scarcely thought it a fair position to place a man in, especially as it could be avoided, there being three other judges who could constitute a court of appeal. Had it been otherwise I would have done my duty regardless of the bitterness the negition would have consistent me as independent. position w'uld have occasioned me, as judge of my brother, or of him whom I had loved as one. I pointed out the difficulty to my fellow judges and they appreciated the delicacy of my position and understood my sentiments thoroughly. I may say just here, most emphatically, that whatever justice may have existed in the grievances of the half-breeds, I do not sympathize with, and I cannot but deplore, the taking up of arms against the Government. The constitu-tion is broad, and grievances could have been redressed without fighting; but if they could not, then the aggrieved must suffer for a time till the means arrives by which the grievances can be redressed.'

A FRUITFTL SEASON.

The fruitful season of the year is prolific with many forms of Bowel Complaints, such as Diarrhoa Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, &c. As a safe-guard and positive cure for those distractions and offer for those distressing and often sudden and dangerous attacks nothing can surpass that old and reliable medicine, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

NATIONAL PILLS will cure consti-

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS CONING UPON CS

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, specially in the morning. A sort of scicky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are supleant to be head foof satisfy The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish coloured expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costinuous and the second cost a tive; the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagment; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-coloured, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a apitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste: this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; quently attended with paintauon of the neart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others or kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in organs, and upon the stomach as well; for the Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from the community where chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield:—I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suf fering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale

is increasing wonderfully.

Jeo. A. Webb, 141, York Street, Belfast:—I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it.

J. S. Metcalfe 55, Highgate, Kendal:—I have

always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have sold many grosses.

Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover:—I have always taken a great interest in your medi-sines and I have recommended them, as I have

ound numerous cases of cure from their use. Thomas Chapman, West Auckland:— I find Thomas Chapman, West Anckland:—I find that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicine than any other kind.

N. Darroll, Clun, Salop:—All who buy it ar pleased, and recommend it Jos. Balkwill, A.P.S., Kingsbridge:—The public seem to appreciate their great value.

A. Armstead, Markot Street, Dalton-in-Furguerical triangulars for me to say that your

ness:—It is needless for me to say that your ralnable medicineshave great sale in this district -greater than any other I know of, giving great satisfaction.

Robt. Laine, Melksham :- I can well recom-

mend the Curative Syrup from having proved its efficacy for indigestion myself.

Friockheim, Arbroath, Forfarshire, Sept, 23, 1882
Dear Sir,—Last year I sent you a letter recommending Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have very much pleasure in still bearing testimony to the corn estifactory results of the famed Syrup and very satisfactory results of the famed Syrup and Pills. Most patent medicines die out with me but Mother Seigel has had a steady sale ever since I commenced, and is still in as a great de mand as when I first began to sell the medicine. The cures which have come under my notice are hiefly those of liver complaint and general debility

A certain minister in my neighborhood says it is the only thing which has benefited him and restored him to his normal condition of health after being unable to preach for a considerable length of time. I could mention also a great many other cases, but space would not allow. A near friend of mine, who is very much addicted to costiveness, or constipation, finds that Mother Seigels Pills are the only pills which suit his complaint. All other pills cause a reaction which is very annoying. Mother Seigel's Pills do not leave a bad after-effect. I have much pleasure in commending again to suffering luminity Mother Seigel's medicines, which are no sham. If this letter is of any service you

can publish it.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) William S. Glass, Chemist.

A J. White, Esq.

15th August, 1883.

15th August, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry
Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and de-clares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from

me has saved his life.

Yours truly,

(Signed) N. Webb,

Mr. White.

A. J. White, (Limited) 67 St. James Street, Montreal For sale by all druggists, and by A. J. White

(limited), 67 St. James street city.

THE TRIALS AT REGINA. WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. S.—Thomas Scott, alleged white rebel from Prince Albert, was arraigned at Regina this morning on a charge of treason-felony. H. J. Clarke, Q. C., and Mr. MacLize, of Prince Albert, defended the prisoner. The indictment charged Scott with incitement to rebellion at various meetings held in March last, and for writing a seditious letter to the half-breeds in the vicinity of Batoche. Mr. Clarke entered a demurrer on the plea that he had not been served with a copy of the charge, and that the prisoner had not had a preliminary examination. Counsel, in a long speech, urged against the jurisdiction of the court, asserting that history had repeated itself now as in 1774, when the obnoxious Quebec act was passed. Men were being flung into jail and justice became farcical in view of the late events. He cited, in support of his plea for the prisoner, the report of Cartier and Mc-Dougall in 1869. The demurrer by Clarke was overruled by the judge, and the trial of Scott fixed for to-morrow.

THE NORTH-WEST REVIEW.

The above is the title of a new venture in journalism at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and judging from its first appearance it will prove a great success and fill a much felt want. It proposes to be a thoroughly and uncompromisingly Catholic paper, and to supply pure, solid and entertaining reading for Catholics.
As regards politics it will be entirely independent, and as regards the great North-West it will use all its influence to encourage emigration. All this and more it promises in its prospectus. The North-West Review is a very next and newsy journal, and should take a forward rank among the papers of Manitoba. We wish it all success.

CHAMBERLAIN DENOUNCED.

Dublin, Sept. 9 .- The Freeman's Journal denounced Mr. Chamberlain for his speech at Warrington, and says henceforth he is Ireland's foe.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nauses, constipation, pain in the side, etc., guaranteed to these using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose. 25 cents.

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WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 16, 1885

THE English health authorities are sorely exercised over the importation of "artificial honey," composed of wheat or corn starch treated with scid, the product of American ingenuity. Detection by the taste is said to be impossible.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS in the State of Maine, who have been petitioning for a commutation of the death sentence of Mrs. Barrons, on the ground that she will be the only woman ever hanged in the State, have had their petition weakened by the discovery that two women have been hanged before in the State. The suffragists now claim that mercy should be shown because the prisoner was tried by men and would be hanged by men, which they think is not fair.

Mr. GLADSTONE, whose fondness for place and prominence in the political world has not diminished under the weight of years, does not appear to he very sanguine as to the result of the next general elections, or he would not have declined to state his intentions to the deputation which desired to ascertain the prospects of his leading the Liberals in the coming campaign. He is apparently watching the antics of the great electoral cat, and waiting to see what way the fickle feline may jump. The grand old man prefere to have some prospect or guaran. tee that it is a sure victory and not a forlorn hope that he will have to lead, before committing himself.

RENEWED energy and life are being put into the Iri-h national movement in America. Now more than at any other time is it necesmary that the National League should make its usefulness felt. Mr. Parnell and the Irish party need all the assistance that Irishmen abroad can give them. The special and duly authorized channel through which that assistance ought to to pass is the National League. It is to be hoped that Montreal will not remain behind the other leading cities of the continent in doing its share towards strengthening the hands of the League and thus aid in advancing the cause. The Irishmen of the metropolis should show their fellow-countrymen throughout the Dominion a good example in this respect.

Two little boys were arraigned before the Recorder yesterday on a charge of stealing apples from a garden. His Honor, who must have been in a sercre mood, sentenced the lads to three and two years respectively in the Reformatory. The severity of this sentence for an offence trifling in itself, would be fully justifiable if the boys were known as incorrigible roughs or were without parental protection. But the prosecution apparently did not prove them to be such. The reason for such harsh punishment is, consequently, not quite clear. If the boys were really bad and incorrigible, their parents should have been consulted by the Recorder before placing them in confinement for a period of two and three years. A pathetic scene which was enacted in the Court shows that at least the mother of one of the boys was not thankful for the action of His Honor. On hearing the sentence, the distressed mother swooned and fell heavily to the floor in a dead faint, and had to be conveyed to h ome in a carriage.

WHEN the Herald published a letter containing vilo calumnies and insults against the Catholic clergy and our French fellow-citizens, we considered it our duty to protest against the action of our contemporary, and to demand a repudiation of the infamous charges, and an apology for their publication. For some time the Herald did not appear inclined to squarely repudiate or honestly apologize; but this morning our contemporary meets the situation in a manly and straightforward manner and acknowledges its error. The objectionable letter was published without having

justice to our contemporary we give its repudistion in full :-

"But when criticism takes the form of a wicked calumny, as in the case of the accusa-tion against Roman Catholic clergymen, there can be no difference of opinion and no room for controversy. That was a most wicked and malignant statement, which should neither have been written nor published. Then there were the allegations avainst the doctors; these were far too strong, and when applied to a whole class they were calumnious. But who could defend, or what defence could be offered, for the principle of discharging all French employes from the factories, warehouses, etc? With this point we dealt fully in a former issue, and do not need to refer further to the insanity and criminality of the proposition."

This act of contrition deserves much pardon, and as, a humble acknowledgment of a grave fault, is creditable to our confrere Would there were more such among some, others of our contemporaries who would have the honesty and manliness to apologize and repent when they are caught in error or found injuring their neighbon Least and a continued to

Some interesting light is thrown upon the subject of personal incomes in Ireland, by a parliamentary return, recently issued. It gives particulars of the assessments to income tax in the years 1874, 1879, and 1884, and distinguishes the gradations of income derived from trades and professions in years. It appears that, in 1884. were 6,985 persons in Ireland whose incomes varied from £150 to £200 a a year; there were 4.532 who had incomes of £200 to £300 a year; 2,071 who had between £300 and £400 a year; 871 who had between £400 and £500 a year; 577 who had between £500 and £600 a year; 369 who had between £600 and £700; 196 who had between £700 and £800: 192 who had between £800 and £900; SS who had between £900 and £1 000; 506 persons who had incomes varying from £1,000 to £1,200; 122 had incomes ranging from £2,000 to £3,000; 67 persons enjoyed yearly incomes varying from £4,000 to £5,000; 59 from £5,000 to £10.000, and 33 from £10.000 to £50.000. Three persons are returned as having over £50,000 a year. The foregoing incomes were derived home, are destined to work an from trades and professions.

WHIMSICAL JUSTICE.

THE trial of Thomas Scott, known as the white rebel from Prince Albert," has been conducted and concluded in a manner most satisfactory to the prisoner.

He was charged with treason felony. His judge was the same that tried Riel. The evidence that convicted Riel was pretty

much the same that liberated Scott. The judge that charged the jury straight egainst the French-Canadian rebel was unusually tender and solicitous for the English-

Canadian rebel. In the former case His Honor demanded and obtained a verdict against Riel; in the latter he as much as directed the jury to let

Scott go, and they did. The jury which tried Riel were opposed to him in creed and blood; but Scott was not so situated.

The half-breed rebel was given no oppormity to escape from a sentence o while the white rebel was denied no advantage to ensure his safety and freedom.

These facts may appear strange, but they are facts all the same, and are suggestive of something very like a miscarriage or a misdirection of justice. They warrant the people of Canada in asking if Riel is to be hanged because he happens to be a half-breed or French-Canadian rebel, and if Scott is to be set free because he is a white or English rebel?

That's the question.

SERMON BY A REFORMED JOURNAL,

Our evening contemporary, the Daily Star, has an article on the ethics of journalism, which we are happy to endorse and which makes us feel more or less proud. In the course of it we read as follows :--

course of it we read as follows:—

"If all the newspapers of a great city are yenal and filthy, it shows that the people of that city are low minded and vulgar, and a dozen "endowed organs" would have no influence, because they would be of no usa, except, pornaps, for supplying people with wrapping paper.

"There is not a city in which there are not cican, able and upright organs; so far as Canada is concerned we can go further and say that on haif the fingers of one hand can be counted the sheets which open their commons to all uncleanness. Every man has his choice of papers, and at least in some cases he purchases the baser sh ets, gloats over the sickening particulars of the intest slugging match or social is andal, and then lifts his hands in 'holy horror' at the wickedness of the newspapers. Of one thing the public can be sure, and that is, that there are but few journals but are as good as their constituencies will permit—and perhaps a little better."

It was with much pleasure that we read the above in the columns of our evening centemporary; for we flatter ourselves that THE POST, more than any other influence, was instrumental in forcing the Daily Star to abandon the ways of " unclean journalism" and to adopt a more moral and respectable line of conduct.

We have yet to cure it of its inclination to sensationalism, but of that we do not despair, and expect, some fine day, to hear our con. temporary lecture on sensational journalism. as it has just done, so feelingly and eloquently, on the depravity and evils of unclean journals.

None can appreciate and laud the benefits of temperance and virtue so well as the reformed drunkard and the repentant sinner; and it is our sincere expectation that there will be no relapse on the part of our contemporary, but that it will continue from this out to reduce its preaching to practice, and lead a decent, honest life, as it will take a long time for the Star to clean up what it has dirtied.

"A DELICATE QUESTION."

THE Earl of Carnarvon, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who is at present touring it through the island, says he was much struck by the vast natural resources of the West of and do not demand any more favors, Ireland which remain undeveloped, owing to privileges and rights than can be equally passed through the editor's hands, in his the absence of railways and markets, and enjoyed by their French fellow-citizens,

question whether or not the Government the English speaking people to make some should aid in the development of these re- organized effort towards impressing that fact fact that there were lots of gratitude and sources. Now that is just one of the strongupon the Government?

est-reasons and arguments the Irish The country is allowed to go to waste and to the dogs because the British Government consider it a very delicate thing to aid in the development of some of the finest natural resources in Europe. If the Irish people had their own national legislature, all that delicacy would yanish, and there would be no suicidal hesitation in making the country and the people benefit by the inherent wealth of other. The railways and markets that are stence, and what is more, the Irish Parliament would see to it that the people remain in the country to feed the railways and to get fed at the markets. The deserted villages, decayed towns and cities, the bogs and waste lands, would soon be replaced by populous centres of life, activity and progress, und by rich and fruitful fields.

LECTURES ON CANADA.

Mr. W. H. H. Murray inaugurated his course of lectures on Canadian history last evening in the Queen's Hall. The audience was so delighted in what the lecturer had to lecture, which lasted two hours, was over make room for it with pleasure :-they actually remained sented to hear and see more. Mr. Murray kindly consented to continue his effort, but finding that there was no sign of his audience retiring he was in the end reluctantly compelled to ask them to go home and dream over the beauty and grandeur of their country. Such eagerness to listen to a lecture on the part of a Montrea audience is, we believe, unprecedented. The fact speaks volumes for the excellence of the intellectual treat. It was a marked compliment to the lecturer, and an expressive apprecuation of the historical value and romantic interest of his lecture. We consider that these lectures, which are to be delivered abroad, as well as immense good to Canada. They are calculated, on the one hand, to stir up a sentiment make them feel proud of their country, and to make them consider it a duty to contribute heir quota towards building up a great the American continent. On the other hand, these lectures cannot but produce a most wholesome effect on the outside world. They will help beyond measure to dispel the many prejudices that exist abroad as to our material and social condition and our political pros pects; they will bring enlightenment to the ignorant and will help to create a foreign public opinion that will be more favorable to Causda and its institutions than it is now.

As to the literary and intellectual merits of the lecture, they attain to a standard which is rarely known to the public platform. We venture to say, without exaggeration, that Canada and its history have never been treated with such polish of style, such truthful grasp of the leading events and characters of the time, and with such honest appreciation and importial judgment as characterized the effort of Mr. Murray. This result is all the more remarkable as the lecturer had to tell the story of nearly four hundred eventful years in the space of two hours.

LIBERTY FOR THE ENGLISH REBEL, AND DEATH FOR THE FRENCH. Scott goes free and Riel to the gallows.

The one was as much a rebel as the othera fact which cannot be disputed and which there is no pretension of disputing.

The former was the white rebel leader, the latter was the half-breed rebel leader.

Riel and Scott were in the same boat, the one pulling to win the stakes for the French. the other pulling to share them with the English.

How is it then that the judge, jury and evidence that liberated the English champion convicted the French? That question we propounded in these columns last week, and But had experience proved that the misgivas yet nobody has been either able or willing to answer it.

We suppose that as the question was put all the efforts of England to enforce the im to nobody in particular, nobody in particular | perial authority, and had a prominent mem considered it incumbent upon him to offer a

To-day we renew the question, but this land's conquest of independence-even then time we put it directly and in particular to he would have done no more than Mr. Glad to the Minister of Justice. We ask him to stone did in our hour of peril and of sorrow. examine into an administration of justice that is capable of reaching the most contradictory results on the same issue and under the same circumstances.

Canada how one prisoner is sentenced to death while his coadjutor and full partner in the crime charged is given his liberty. We ask, in the name of fair play, why the advantages and the facilities which were corescape, were rigorously denied the other, so as to make sure of his condemnation?

If these questions are not satisfactorily answered, the outside world, with the Canadian public, will be forced to the conclusion that the administration of justice in Canada is not tree from the trammels of race and creed, and that it is regulated to suit the

History will want, and will exact no stronger proof of this undying shame than to see Scott free and alive, with Riel in chains and dead.

As the majority of English and Scotchmen in the Dominion, with the totality of the Irish population, do not desire

Let them by petition or by mass meeting, people have to advance in support of or by both, tell the Government that they their demand for a home government, did not expect any more immunity for a rebel leader, because he was English, than they would have done for one who is French.

But since justice has taken such divergent paths, leading in opposite directions, let the English speaking citizens, here and elsewhere, respectfully, but firmly, demand of the Govment that as the white rebel has been liber ated so shall the half-breed leader : let them demand that the right of life and the one and by the skill and muscle of the liberty which was secured to Scott, whether by fair or unfair means, by the wise leniency now wanting to create and spread prosperity or the unjust partiality of the court, shall through the land, would be brought into ex, also be granted to Riel through the clemency of the Executive.

HENDRICKS' SPEECH APPROVED. THE POST has already given its opinion of Mr. Hendricks notable speech, in which he endorsed the programme of Mr. Parnell and the Irish party, and urged Ireland to continue the fight for self-government. It affords listen to the description the Commander of us much gratification to find that the brightest, fairest and most intelligent organ of public opinion in the United States is of the same mind as THE POST. The New York Sun, which is that organ, publishes an article on tne subject that cannot be but pleasing and say and show to them that after the of much interest to the Canadian nublic. We

"There is a strange mixture of forgetfulness, ignorance and impertinence in the resentment shown by English newspapers at an expression of sympathy by an American citizen with the Irish struggle for home rule. The inordinate amount of taffy administered by Mr. Lowell and Mr. Phelps seems to have left the British stomach in a supersensitive condition. The sole ground of the irritation now betrayed is the fact that Mr. Hendricks, who happens to be Vice President, permitted himself to avow at a meeting in Indianapolis his satisfaction at the prospect of Ireland's obtaining the same measure of self-government as is enjoyed by the inhabitants of one at of the United States or of the Canadian dents have been so far and so much astray as Dominion.

"Even if there were anything improper or offensive in such a declaration, it would not of patriotism in the breast of Canadians, to lie in English mouths to call us to account for it. Had Mr. Hendricks gone much further than he actually went, had he encouraged Ireland to strive by civil war for com-Canadian nationality on the northern part of plete independence of Great Brain, he would simply have followed the example of Mr. Gladstone, who, while Chancellor of the Exchequer, publicly announced that in his judgmeut Mr. Jefferson Davis had created a nation. The wish was father to the thought, and the thought had huge capabilities of mischief, proclaimed, as it was at the crisis of our desperate contention with rebellion, when a formal recognition of the Southern Confederacy might have turned the scale against us. Notwithstanding the interchange of fulsome and hollow compliments between official representatives of Great Britain and the United States, Americans have not forgotten the attitude assumed by our transatiantic kinsmen when the republic fulness of description, such warmth of senti- hung upon the verge of ruin. Neither have ment, such a keen insight into and power- they orgotten how generally and how equically the British Liberals, whose spokesman Mr. Gladstone was then as he is now, disclaimed the unctious professions of abhorrence for the crime of slavery of which they had been lavish for more than a generation. * * The assumption, moreover, that it

is unseemly or unfriendly for Americans to appland the aspirations of Irishmen for Home Rule is a piece of insufferable impertinence. It is tantamount to saying that we ought to be ashamed of our methods of State Government, and should hang our heads, instead of exultantly acclaiming the adoption of our system in Canada and in Australia, and the prospect of its early reproduction in Ircland. To presend that when Americans hall the promise of a State Legislature at Dublin they wish for the destruction of the British empire is to beg the very point in controversy. For us who are familiar with the easy adjustment of State and Federal machinery the assumption seems ridiculous ing was only too well founded, were Ireland actually in successful revolt notwithstanding ber of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet seized the occasion to declare his satisfaction at Ire-

GENERAL MIDDLETON UNMASKS A FRAUD.

THE most gigantic fraud of the late cam We ask him to explain to the people of paign in the North-West was beyond question the notorious Gatling gun. Capt. Howard with his Gatling gun received more attention and more praise at the hands of the war correspondents and the Canadian Press generally than the dially accorded to one rebel to effect his commander-in-chief himself, or any score of officers lumped together. It was the Gatling gun to the right, to the left, to the roar and everywhere. It was the Gatling gun with its gallant captain that threw terror and death into the ranks of the half-breeds; and that on one or two occasions was so effective as to preserve the entire forces from annihilation. In fact, the Gatling gun exigencies and the dictates of the one and the got the credit of suppressing, as Louis Riel got the credit of raising, the rebellion. Of course, the Canadian people, relying on the truthful and reliable war correspondents for the news of the campaign, had no alternative but to feel proud of the Gatling gun, to cheer it in public and to mention it most favorably in private conversation. The brilliant and enthusiastic description of the exploits of Capt. Howard, with his halfbreed destroyer, by these war correspon-

dian heart, and there is no contesting the admiration showered upon the man and the weapon, that saved the lives of our volunteers and the integrity of our Dominion. But what will not be the diegust and the vexation of the Canadian people when they learn that the object of their kindness, their gratitude and their admiration was nothing but a sickening, good for-nothing frand? Canadians have been thoroughly fooled and bamboozled by our special war correspondents. They have lied and misrepresented the situation from the word "go." They heartlessly got the public to go into ecstacies over exploits that never occurred, and to give honor and credit where neither was due. The Gatling gun is and was nothing better than a farce a mockery and a snare. It is General Middleton himself who says it. The general cannot even guess' what use the gun could be in warfare amongst civilized nations. ,He even goes further and states that for Indian warfare in Canada the Gatling gun "is absolutely valueless." Do the Forces gives of its usefulness and of its achievements during the campaign? The General says :- "The Gatling gun surprised " the Indians at first; but the real effect of the " gun on them could be imagined when, after the first surprise, they fired on the "gun with the result of forcing it to "retire with the loss of one man "seriously wounded (he died after-" wards) and one horse killed. In another " case Captain Howard fired on a house three " stories high, and only built of inch planks, behind which the body of rebels were " lurking, with the result of one shot hitting the corner of the house out of eighteen " fired. The house was afterwards found to " have fifty women, children and priests in it,

" a Winchester." And that is the gun that was said to have saved the army and the nation. Now, if our Canadian journals and newspaper corresponto the merits of the Gatling, what guarantee have we that the Canadian people have not been made to swallow the grossest misrepresentation and falsest information about other features of the rise and fall of the half-breed revolt? Has the public mind been poisoned as to the merits of the half-breed cause ? Who can say that it has not?

" not one of whom was hurt, though a priest

was shot in the leg by a rebel armed with

THREE CHILDREN ATTAIN THEIR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

THREE Catholic children, after seven months detention in a non Catholic Churitable Institution in this city, have been liberated at last and handed over to the authority and care of Lucir father, who will now place them in an institution where their creed will not be interfered with, and where they can attend to their religious duties.

This act of justice has been secured through the instrumentality of THE Post. A few weeks ago we called attention to the case, and demanded that the management of

the institution release the children. The institution replied that it could not do

so without an order from the Recorder. The Recorder, when applied to, answered in turn that it would be necessary for the father to appeal to the Lieutenant Governor, who in turn had to convoke his Cabinet and have an order-in-council issued for the liboration of the children.

On Saturday we were informed that the required order-in-council had been forwarded. Now, if that is not red-tape with a ven

geance, we would like to know what is? The father of the children, however, got to the end of it with the kind assistance of Mr. C. J. Doherty.

In closing we would beg to remind the Recorder that he has a duty to perform before justice has been satisfied and the freedom of conscience vindicated in this case. His Honor, when he sent these Catholic children to a Protestant institution, must have sentenced them on the sworn testimony of some one that "they were Protestants.' The question is who is that " some one?

The public will be interested in its solution, as it involves a double crime, that of perjury and that of forcing a miscarriage of justice. It is the duty and the business of the Recorder to ascertain and punish the party or parties who so successfully imposed upon His Honor and who actually got a Court of Justice to become an effective tool, and to accomplish the object, of what was evidently a conspiracy to fraudulently deprive Canadian citizens of their religious rights.

This incident ought to teach the Recorder a lesson, and it is, that he cannot be too particular nor too careful in receiving the evidence of witnesses who are not watched and cross questioned by counsel for the accused. In the present instance the father was not in a position to engage counsel to look after the interests of his children, and the perjurers as a consequence had it all their own way, deceiving the Magistrate and forcing the Court to lend itself to a flagrant injustice and a violation of religious freedom.

A NOTABLE SPEECH BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Hendricks, the Vice-President of the United States, has just given England and English politicians something to think about. In fact, the feeling of the latter is one of uneasiness and annoyance at the very remark. able attitude such a prominent and responsible figure in the Government of the Republic as the Vice-President has deemed it justifilhim to explain his inconsistency in then fight able to assume on the issue between Ireland and England. At a large mass meeting held at Indianapolis last evening, to endorse the programme of Mr. Parnell and the action of dents, were calculated to evoke nothing but | the Irish party, Mr. Hendricks figured as the | in such a false light is too transparent to deabsence and without 's knowledge. In His Excellency added that it was a delicate would it not be advisable and proper for admiration and gratitude from the Cana. principal speaker, His speech was a notable ceive anybody. It is a contemptible thing to

and fearless one. It was a powerful arraignment of English misrule in Ireland, and a direct encouragement to the Irish National party to persevere in their struggle for right and freedom. No ruler or responsible government member of any other country would have dared to utter the opinions and sentiments as were declared by the American Vice-President. Considering his high official capacity, Mr. Hendricks' speech must challenge the attention of the world, which will await with interest and curiosity England's reply thereto. There is not the slightest doubt that if it had been pronounced by the ruler of a weaker nation than itself. Eugland's demand for a retraction and an spology would be instantaneous; but it makes all the difference in the world when the speaker has such a country as the United States to his back. Apologies are not asked. and gunboats are not sent to enforce them. The tone of the speech was bold and aggressive. So far from Ireland having fair play from Great Britain since the reign of Henry I., she has, says Mr. Hendricks, been denied the war correspondents hear that? Will they the rights of equal citizenship, and been despoiled of her lands. He charges that bad government and landlord cruelties have done more than famine or pestilence to depopulate the beautiful isle, and to reduce its flourishing population of 9,000,000 to less than 5,000,000 within half a century. The landlord must become a useful element in the country or he must go; the rents he draws from hovels and destitute tenants must no longer be spent in London and Paris. This land trouble must be regulated "by legislators from the soil." It is, says Mr. Hend! ricks, against reason and justice that the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland should be fixed in London. The Vice-President goes a step further. and openly accuses a "friendly power" of exercising tyranny over a portion of its subjects. Mr. Hendricks' language is plain and unmistakeable, and we quote what ought to put England on its mettle, if it has any :--'It cannot always be that the people of "Ireland are to be oppressed. I think the day of tyranny in every form is to pass away, and that the day is soon to come when all men will be blessed with good 'government and just laws." The Vice-President applands Mr. Parnell

in his demand for national self-government. and prophecies the formation of an Irish party which will be resistles, for "there will be no shams, no frauds," at the next elections, as "Ireland is tremendously in earnest." He points out that each of the two great English parties, seeking strength from the Irish vote, will help to place Ireland where she has the right to stand and where she ought to be in her political relations with the world. Mr. Hendricks goncluded his calm and deliberate speech with the following prophetic appouncement: "I think this cause will go further than "has been yet mentioned. It will re-"sult in just what we have in Indiana -a written constitution. You remember in the Declaration of Independence we asserted the right of men to govern themselves. That is the great foundation ' idea of America, and is now being applied " in Ireland, a cause to which you are to give 'your sympathy and support-the right man to govern himself and to abolish laws that are inimical to his welfare. In hope that principle was asserted at Burker Hill. and in glorious triumph was proclaimed at 'Yorktown,"

The immense assemblage of American citisens cheered the scaker with wild enthumem. This noble and disinterest d pronouncement by the Vice-President of the United States will accomplish three tnings: it will bring more comfort and greater hope to the heart of Ireland ; it will bring increased shame and humiliation upon England, and it will raise still higher in the esteem and admiration of all free men and of these struggling to be free, the proud and honored name of the great American Re-

THE STAR ATTACKS MR. HENDRICKS FOR HIS TRISH SPEECH.

The Montreal Daily Star, which has no sympathy with the Irish people in their plucky and persevering fight for the right of self-government, cannot appreciate, and, much less, approve the notable declaration which Mr. Hendricks, the Vice-President of the United States, has just made on the issue between Great Britain and Ireland. Our evening contemporary is even quite vexed with the Vice-President. It cannot understand how such a high and important personago could condescend to advocate the cause of the mere Irish against the interests of our beloved mutual Mother Country. The Daily Star says Mr. Hendricks had no business to go back to the Declaration of Independence and to remind his hearers that the foundation idea of that historic document was the "right of men to govern them-· selves and to abolish laws that are inimical to their welfare." He had no right to recall that, in hope, this immortal principle was asserted at Bunker Hill, and in glorious triumph was proclaimed at Yorktown when the British were smashed and routed never to return. He had no right to suggest that this great American principle was now being applied to Ireland and to ask that Americans give their sympathy and support to the cause of the Irish people. The Daily Star did not want to listen to any of these "old reminders." Vice-President Hendricks "went too far back" for its taste and for its sympathies. It dragged up the Civil War of twenty-five years ago to throw it in his face, and to ask ing against the South, which asserted the principle that men liad the right to govern themselves.

The Star's dishonesty in outting the case

Sepr. 16, 1885.

try and injure an opponent or weaken his argument by misstaring the case. Neither Mr. Hendricks nor any other Northerner fought against the South for the purpose of depriving it of any right or shade of a right of governing itself. It was not the principle of selfgovernment that was at stake, and it conse. quently could not be its destruction which was simed at.

The Star ought to know this, but to serve its mean purpose of weakening a significant sdvocacy of the Irish cause, it stoops to deception and to the falsification of the issue which every schoolboy knows to have been that of the American civil war, viz :- The sholition of slavery. Instead of fighting sgainst the principle of self-government, Mr. Hendricks and the North went to war to vindicate and enforce it on behalf of six million

In view of these facts, how ridiculous and slaves. dishonest does not the Daily Star appear to intelligent and fair-minded people when it writes :-

"If Vice-President Hendricks will make this tangle a little clearer, people may believe in the sincerity of his views about Ireland. The principle which he eulogizes at a gathering of Irishmen is the principle which he fought against on the side of the heavy battalions. And there are people who believe that Ireland is necessary to the British Union for the same reasons as rendered the Southern States necessary to the of antique itchings. American Union-reasons which then had Hendricks on their side."

The princ ple that Mr. Hendricks eulogized at Indianapolis is the principle which he fought for and which he wishes to see exnegro from slavery and to give him a voice in down as "insincere" and "inconsistent" when he asks and advocates that a white man, civilized and intelligent, be not subjected to bad and tyrannical government, but be allowed to throw off a rule that is inimical to his welfare, and to govern himself as he deems most advantageous to himself.

The parties we would like to see calling the Vice-President of the United States to order for his powerful and fearless arraignment of English mis-rule in Ireland, are the big London Dailies, who are so Jingoistic when they have small and timid fry to deal with, or the British Government itself, which, when occasion arises, can talk saucily and viciously to unarmed tribes.

It is not the bark of malignant little curs that is going to shut Mr. Wendricks up, or to spoil the effect of his declaration.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

P. Kyle, Merrickville, Ont	\$5 00
A. a. Fivnu.	1 00
D Phelan	5 00
Jas. Fitzpatrick	1.00
J. D. Fitzpatrick McGarry	1.00
P. Murphy	1.00
E. LynchL'Epiphanie	1 00
P. O'Reilly	1 00
P. Foley	1 0

THE QUARRYMEN'S PROCESSION.

THE DONATION TO ST. PETER'S CATHE-DRAL.

At about 10.30 o'clock Monday morning a large number of quarr, men gathered at Coreau St Louis, and with heavily lad a wagons proceeded by way of the streets mentioned i Saturday e ening's Post. All along the route the men were greet d with cheers, and the quality of the stone and the cheers, and the quality of the stone and the horses were admired by all. The procession was led by a cavaleade of 20 men; then came the firemen of Coteau St. Louis, mounted, followed by the waggons belonging to the different contractors. Following these were ten gouble carriages courselings the taining contractors, foremen and citizens of the municipality. The band played most of the time, and were only too glad to rest themselves when they arrived at their destination.

AT THE CATHEDRAL a platform had been erected, on which chairs were placed for the clorps and invit d guests After a short delay Mgr. Fabre arrived, followed by Vicar-General Meschal, the Rev. Canon Lebiane, Rev. Fathers Racicot, Birtz, Emerd, Bourdna, Vail at, Primeau, haeles, Laroque, Therrien and Michaud: Mr. Primineau, Mayor of Coteau St. Louis : Messrs. Beaubien, M P Desjardins, M P: the members of the press and others. On the grounds tables had been spread, and on the men after disloading ap-proached and were served with refreshment-After everybody had been well supplied with neurishment and order restored, Mayor of Cotean St. I onis presented an address to His Lordship the Bishop, which was responded to by Hon. Mr. Beaubien, in an eloquent manner, who thanked him for the honor he bestowed upon them and also that he wished that everyone belonging to other municipalities would put the shoulde to the wheel and fo'low the example of to-day's work and help the Ca hedral, other by giving donations in money or articles; that the many among the quarrymen and contractors who were n t of the Catho is religion, but whose waggons to-day were the heaviest laden. During his speech he was frequently interrupted by the is and applause.

Mgr. Fabre then arose and made a few very There were 160 wegons loaded with stone, mortar, line, etc. The value on an average is estimated at \$10 per load, which will make a total part of \$10 per load. total value of \$2,560

MONTREAL COLLEGE CONVEN-T10 V.

THE BENEDICTION OF THE HOLY FATHER. "We are happy to inform the old and

present students and professors of the Montreal College, that the Holy Father, on the occasion of the re-union of the 9th Septomber, deigned to send them his apostolic bene

L. Colin, Superior, Seminary of St. Sulpice. Montreal, 12 September, 1885.

MORITURI MORTUIS.

Were life's short transient space and mortal bays, The term of love and thought, our hope and end, Oh: might our lips ignere the name of friend, And hearts forgetful grow on life's drear ways. While hand in hand the bonds of bygone days Knit souls anew, should there not sweetly lend The kindly memories that heavenward wend. In utterance suppliant or grateful praise, Not all the crown and laurels of this earth. And rank and blaze of fame or honored worth Can claim—But know amid the clasp of hands 'Its but an exile of some pairty years, Whence fath omorges from the throes and tears To the bright union on immortal strands.

Montreal College, Sept. 10.

Justin McCarthy, M.P., intends to leave England for America after the parliamentary elections, and will remain in America some months, during which time he will deliver a series of lectures.

AN ACT OF FANATICISM AND IN-

The following is an article of L'Etendard on the famous letter of "Pro Bono Publico": "We promised yesterday we would return to the insolences made by a correspondent of the Herald We propose giving the public who reads us the text itself of the most important passages of that infamy. (Here L'Etendard quotes the letter.)

ELPENAL S

Thus has a scribbler written-some recent arrival from the dock yards at Liverpool or from the pestilential lanes of old London. Proud at last of being able to breathe the pure air of the Laurentides, and to dabble at satiety in the clear water of the St. Lawrence after having strived for twenty five years running in the betid mud of offal-courts, And they are boasting about it.

П.

After having emerged all gluey from the common sewers in putrefaction, where so many thousands of our proud Englishmen star nate at first, to bud great men afterwards, or at all events clean citizens of free and clean America, like the seed of a cucumber rots in a hot bed before growing a stock, they are indeed skilled of right to speak on the subject of cleanliness. It is not everyone who can boast of the teat of having bored a lay of filth

many times secular. . . Only extreme changes produce excesses, excesses of upstarts, who throw their gold about profusely and parade at a hundred feet around the overflow of a ridiculous luxury. Excesses of cleanliness of the filthy of old, who can never cease washing, cleaning and brushing, always fancying the moving morsels

They descend from a boot black sometimes enriched by the robbery of a convent or the pillage of a church, and they naturally sup pose that our priests, even those of them who are the Lords of Montreal, who give gratuitously millions for church and educatended to Ireland. And why not? Any tion, and who not so long ago gave man who will fight to rescue an uncivilized hundreds of thousands to clean them, their brothers and fellow citizens; that our priests, even those that centuries of the highest civili the government of his country, cannot be put | Zation have called saints, sober-minded men and princes of science, are capable of poisoning their fellow creatures with the sole end of realizing a revenue of five dollars on each

burial! These sons of Luther, Henry the VIII., and of Elizabeth, and they dare cast outrage at virtues the nature and importance of which they have not even the intellectual force to comprehend.

This indecent explosion of fanaticism has naturally provoked amongst all the French Canadian papers indiguant protestations. It was quite legitimate and even altogether

natural. But it seems to us we are giving too much importance to these vageries, because we like to believe those who commit them are exceptions with our English fellow-citizens, and again because they emanate naturally from certain Englishmen as the spike head from a thistle.

Why stir ourselves? If we prick ourselves by contact with the tubulillore plant, it is but a natural consequence of the imprudence we have-committed in rubbing against it.

We cry aloud at the least explosion of fanaticism from these ferocious beings. It ought not to be from that we should complain known in Mourreal; he was every inch a solof, but of the existence of the narrow, bad, uniust and dishonest sentiment, &c., &c., which produces the explosion.

Yesterday six weeks ago, last year, we were all heart, all mildness and all love with the good English of that calibre. Did they love us more then they do to day? Evidently no! Only their Francophobe hatred did not traduce itself exteriorly. Were they our natural allies any more! Evidently no! Not more than the viper is the natural ally of man before biting him.

Let the least circumstance give occasion their and immediately it is given us to judge of the nature of their sentiments towards us Our great mistake, that especially of certain of our chiefs who have since a quarter of cen-ury represented the strength of the French Canadian element, has been to exagerate beyoud measure the attitude of moderation and of do-us-you-please, which it suited us to take in a certain measure alongside the vanquished of Abraham an of the Monorgahela. They have acted for the good, for the love of peace, to assure the good harmony between the two

races. Well, what result have they obtained? Our excessive moderation, our tolerance pashed to unlikeliness, our incredible forwarence, have had the effects of developing beyond measure the insolent bullying, the ferocious fanaticism, the spirit of persecution and of tyranny, the systematic injustice and dishonesty of these people. Not content with the lion's share we have always allowed those of their nationality to take for the love of peace; here they are now intending to contest even our place under the Canadian sun.

We will not even have the right to carn our living at home if we are not prepared to accept from the doctors, whose vaccine lymph. coming from them is somewhat doubtful, the germ of the frightful disease which is a part of their natural inheritance, and which hardly 20 years ago was then known, and even yet so appropriately, as the "English

What excellent apostica! They will not even in fature permit us to be the artisans of their fortunes. They do not want us any more as laborers in their

factories, as their servants, not even as their

domestics! Yes, our capital error has been to mistake from all to all on the character of a portion at least of our fellow-citizens of the Anglo-Saxon race. I only wish to speak of those amongst them who emerged from the lowest and most vulgar English populace, and are here the arrogant class, silly and insolent upstarts of the most

villainous kind. With such people we spend in pure loss the generosity, the moderation, and the spirit of civilization and of eacrifice.

Unable to understand any generous sentiment, they take for weakness all that is the product of social virtues. Naturally cowards and heartless, there is but one argument they understand; it is that of force, and only one demonstration brings thom to their senses, It is the baton. For forty years of unalterable forbearance we have obtained from

them-lst-The persecution of Catholics in the Lower Provinces. 2nd-The quasi expulsion of the whole

French element in public affairs of Ontario and the North-West. 3rd-The two French half-breed persecu-

tions of 1871 to 1874 and 1874 to 1885. 4th-The devial of our national rights everywhere so long as they were not claimed by the baton and the rifle.

5th--The fanatical explosions which have succeeded themselves since three months; explosions started from so many divers points and so generalized that there is no longer any possibility of denying that the successive sillinesses of the Toronto News, St. Thomas Journal, Montreal Herald, &c., &c., are but a faithful expression of the general sentiment of English regard to us.

New York hotels are discarding menus printed in French.

WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. THE TRU

REMINISCENCES

OF THE

Canadian Rebellion of 1837 and 1838

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL. No. 5.

Sunday morning, the 11th of November, 1838, found us still safe on board our little steamer at the Cascades. The morning was bright and clear, and the day turned into one of those warm Indian summer days, nowhere to be met with, at least to such enjoyable perfection, as in this Canada of ours. Such was that Sunday morning! It was the first time in the lives of most of us to realize that no breakfast was awaiting us. We resigned ourselves philosophically to our fate, just be cause we could not help it.
We knew nothing of what had taken place

at Beauharnois during the night, nor did we know where our Glengarry triends on the opposite side of the river were. However, we resolved to get up steam and feel our way down the lake. We may here state, that it was with difficulty the young boys were prevented from breaking open the arms in our charge and taking out one hundred muskets, loading them, so that each volunteer and would have five guns instead of one! This was overruled by our old drill sergeant, who called us "Mad young fools!" and said "that one musket and one bayonet was as much as any British soldier could handle. This just rebuke from an old soldier silenced the "young bloods" and restored order.

In due course Beauharnois was reached. We noticed clouds of smoke rising here, there and everywhere around, giving evidence that some work was going on. As we approached the shore it was quite perceptible that the town had changed hands since the previous fternoon. The uniform of the Glengarries and the red coats of the 71st Regulars along the shore satisfied us of our safety in steaming direct to the wharf alongside of the cap tured mail steamer Henry Brougham.

The sight of our little steamer making direct for the town attracted the attention of the whole force on the shore. They were as curious to know who or what we were, or whence we came, as were our friends, the patriots of yesterday. As we neared the wharf, the staff officers of the Glengarries and the officers of the 71st were congregated on the deck of the Henry Brougham to meet us to get what news we had. The first per son the writer met on landing was his uncle Col Fraser, and with him was Major Mac-Martin. Our story was soon told. We knew nothing of the advance on Chateuuguny, hav ing left Lachine on Saturday before the force

crossed to Caugnuawaga.

They were anxious to know the fate of Chateauguay, just cight miles from them The writer found himself among old friends in the Glengarries-oot only friends, but kindred of the nearest ties. Those grand old men, the Colonels of the Glengarries, Alexander Fraser, the two Macdonells, and Alexander Chisholm—in short, helf of their officers were old veterans, having served their king and their country on many a hard fought field on our country's frontier-at Lundy's Lane. Queenston Hei, hts, Chippewa and Chrysler Farm, during the war of 1812 Colonel Frascr, of the 1st regiment, was well dier, just such another, and of the same height and build, as our own old landmark, Colonel John Dyde.

We stole away from our steamer for half an hour to see the sights in the town. Fires were will burning, and the greater part of the place was in ashes. The streets were crowded with armed men. They had been on the march since the previous Monday, and were spattered with mud, bearing evi dence of the roads they had passed over. These Glengarries were grand men; fully one half of them stood over six feet, and well built in proportion. They were nearly as efficient in drill as the regulars, having been in barracks on the frontier at Napierville and hillipsburg most of the previous winter.

There was none but Highland bonnets there—the Glengarries and the 71st Regiment; and had there been any real work to do they would have proved themselves worthy sons of Old Scotland-of that storied land where a Fingal fought and an Osian sang. The language that morning in Beau harnois was altogether Gaelie, our mother i mgue, though we did not understand it. As for music, there was none, save the soul stirring notes of the pibroch, "which Scot"land's hills have often heard, and heard, too, have her Sexon foes-how in the moon 'of night that pibroch thrills-savage and shrill! But with the breath which fils their mountain pipe, so fill the mountain ers with the fierce native during which installs the stirring memory of a thousand years, and Evans, Donald's fame, rings in each ' clansman's ears!" And right royally did the pip-rs do their duty.

Take it al! in all, Beauharnois presented a

strange, wild scene on that Sunday morning Thelines were not the work of the Gleng arries; they were started by the loyal inhabitants of the place in revenge for what they had suffered. It must, however, be admitted that several hundreds of the Glengarries returned home as cavalry men, mounted on stray French ponies which they said they found loose and untied by the wayside These, however, had all to be accounted for ten years later in the Rebellion Loss. a Bill!

We had not much time to ramble before the order was given to collect us on board, to leave with despatches for Montreal. This was a great disappointment: we would have preferred remaining. But, hark! A wild cheer is heard from the Chathauquay side; it is taken up and continued by the armed men through the town. All eyes were turned in that direction. What is it? The tramp of advancing horse is heard! Yes, there they come, as the well known bearskin helmets of the Lachine Troop appear in sight. at a full canter, and draw up right in front of the wharf where our steamer lay. There were only four of them, with a guide, who had led them through the woods from Chateauguay with news from Captain Campbell's

We recognized our troopers from Lachine and they us, but we could not leave our position to speak to them. Their horses and themselves were covered with mud; they had been in their saddles for over twelve hours, over hard country roads. But how they came there was a mystery to us, as we had left them at Lachine the previous morning. Our position was equally puzzling to them; they had seen us leave Lachine on Saturday at noon, and now they saw our boat alongside of the captured steamer, Henry Brougham, Had we-they inquired-fallen into the hands of the rebels yesterday, and were now

being released? We learned that Captain Campbell, after reaching Chateauguay that morning, wishing to communicate with the Glengarries, to find out where they were, called for four troopers to ride through the woods to Beauharneis. Four of them, all young men of about nineteen years of age, stepped to the front and volunteered to go. It was a perilous ride; the woods were swarming with the scattered patriots from the two camps of Chateauguay

and Beauharnois. We could select one from that little band of four young troopers as he proudly sat on inst.

his noble charger in front of the assembled staff of the Glengarry Highlanders. He afterwards figured prominently and success fully in commercial circles in Montreal, without !eaving one blot on his commercial integrity and honesty. He has long since been gathered to his fathers. But his living relatives, the noble men of Glengarry, one of whose proud names he bore, will ever point the withering finger of true, biting, Scottish scorn - Nathan-like-" Thou art the man! to the head of that body of " five professing 'Christians of the Protestant faith" in Montreal for the wreck of that young trooper's estate, and the ruin of his family !

Silence has a tongue! The writer's family was represented by about a dozen of its members in the force at Beauharnois that Sunday morning. There were his three uncles—his mother's brothers -namely, Colonel Fraser and two of his brothers, besides several younger members of the Glengarry families, and then the writer and his brother from Lachine-the young

trooper above referred to. Having handed over the arms and clothing to the Glengarries, we bade them farewell; and then started on our homeward trip. The Chateauguay shore, as we steamed down, was all in a blaze; or, rather, clouds of smoke rising from the burning homesteads, as described in our No. 3 Article in THE Post of 29th August. We were ignorant of the advance on Chateauguay until we reached Lachine that Sunday afternoon, except what we saw and heard at Beauharnois.

As we neared Lachine, the whole shore was alive with people, armed men, women and children. Large numbers had come out from Montreal; in fact, every man who could hire a conveyance was there. They were all excitement to learn the news we brought : there were no telegraphs in those days. It soon spread round that Beauharnois was in the possession of the Glengarries. We were not allowed much time to rest, being immediately ordered, with all the other spare men in the village, to proceed to Pointe Claire to guard the lake shore above Lacnine, so as to pre vent the escape of the patriots to the northern districts. Carts were provided to convey us. The roads were in a horrid state. Some of us were so used up that we actually fell asleep in the carts on the road. We were kept for a week picketed by twos and threes in the farm houses along the lake shore.

It was fully three weeks before the scattered fragments of the Old Luchine Brigade had returned to headquarters at Laflamme's Hotel, without one accident occurring-full of stories and little incidents connected with their different movements and various posi-

tions since the morning of Sunday, the 4th. On Seturday last, the 5th of September, 1885, the writer paid a visit to old James Davidson, at the Tanneries. He served as a sergeant in Captain Carmich sel's Company of Foot in 1837. We found the old man-now approaching his four-score years-hale and hearty, sitting by his own vine and under his own apple tree. The storms of forty-eight winters have passed over our heads since we first met on the 13th of December, 1837.

Here endeth the 5th chapter of our little notings of the Canadian Rebellion of 1837 and 1838 "And what is writ is writ; would "that it were worthier"

CORRESPONDENCE.

PARNELL AND HOME RULE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS: SIR, -The public sentiment of the times leads me to believe that the above suf jeet is generally discussed at present amongst Irishmen at home and abroad. Be kind enough to allow me, through your columns, to offer my

humble opinion. Charles Stewart Parnell, as the leader of the Irish people, has gained the confidence of every Irishman. Not only at home, but throughout the length and breadth of the Western Republic, from Maine t . California, his name is an universal topic. He is always compared with C'Connell. But, toffence he gave to the King of Italy by his tion of officers had been completed, and when if Parnell does not possess the rare eloquence denunciation of the spotiation of the Holy he full ticket had been carried the Rev. or the rarer personal magnetism of the "Great Liberator," he has other qualities which, for the Irish cause, are quite as useful. In his speech at the Duolin Mansion House he said that if Home Rule is refused the Itish, they would make it impossible for the English to legislate. England could either grant the Irish the right to rule themselves, or make the country a Crown e dony. The latter would be practically to esmount to the former. He denounced outrages, saying that a continuation of them would be a terrible blow to the Irish cause In 1880, in connection with Michael Davitt, the gospel of Land League was first revealed, ami worked successfully, and is to day working to the advantage of the Irish people. But its highest office, and which to-day extends to as a moral substitute to the Land League time him its unabated confidence. This Convention, old war cry of Home Rule is again arisin; , for itself and for the great body of the Cathowhich war-cry, I hope, will not be hushed until our stolen Parliament is restored once more to College Green, where it belongs. I may live to see the day when Charles Stewart Parnell and Michael Davitt will go arm in arm up the steps of that stately old House of Parliament in College Green, that once rang with the elequence of Curran, Gratian, Sheil, and many others; I might add that often their audiences were composed of such men as the brave Robert Emmet and the lyric Thomas Moore. Home Rule has lain dormant, or, in other words, it was buried along with the learned Isaac Butt, whose remains lay in a quiet little cometery in the County Donegal, without a trace left save a small slat of granite, with the short inscription, "Here lie the remains of Isaac Butt." He wag d the Home Rule war in and out of the House of Commons, even until his last hours, and like O'Connell, he succumbed to the dark hand of death, and left Home Rule to the mercy of the waves. But I am proud to say that there is at the helm a man whom the world has contidence in and will achieve the victory with the aid of the remaining 82 colleagues that are at present occupying the Nationalistic benches in the English House of Parliament. The victory scored by them in upturning the Gladstone Government is a decisive blow on behalf of the Irish people. Meantime, as leader of the Tories Lord Randolph Churchill is advocating a sor of mild Parnellism; the Radicals, led by Joseph Chamberlain, are urging extreme Home Rule. My opinion is the it is only a snare, as a dissolution is immi ent at any time now. In some future is we I will ex plain the relations of the Irish Land question coupled with Home Rule.

John O'GORMAN,

Crow Island, Saginaw Co., Mich. September S, 1885.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. The Montreal branch of the Irish National League held its regular meeting Sunday after-noon, in the St Patrick's Hall. Mr. H. J. Cloran, President, occupied the chair. The question of advancing the Parliamentary Fund was discussed, and it was resolved to issue circulars to a number of Irishmen in the various towns and villages in the country, authorizing them to solicit contributions to the Fund. It was also decided to invite all the old mem-

bers of the lesgue, who number some eight hundred, to cancel their indebtedness to the branch by the payment of this year's dues-the The next meeting of the leave will be held in the hall of the Young Irishmen's L. & B.

Association in Dupré lane, on Sunday, the 20th

GERMAN AND IRISH CATHOLICS

THE TWO GREAT CONVENTIONS-WELCOM-ING EX MINISTER KEILEY - AUSTRIA CENSURED-LAST DAY OF THE GERMAN

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.-The seventeenth annual Convention of the National Catholic Benevolent Union, which numbers 120 delegates from all parts of the United States, met yesterday in Brooklyn. In the morning the Convention attended high mass in the Cathedral on Jay street, and listened to an address by Bishop Loughlin, of the Brooklyn See. After the service at the Cathedral the Convention was opened. President M. F. Wilhere called the meeting to order and addressed the delegates. Upon taking his seat Mr. Wilhere submitted a letter of Mr. A. M. Keiley, the rejected Minister to Italy and to Austria, in which that gentleman resigned the presidency of the Benevolent Union, which position be has held for twelve years. Mr. Wilhere said :-

Wherever A. M. Keiley is known he is honored and respected. With us he is loved as a guide, a leader, and a brother. Feeling the intense interest taken in the matter o his treatment by the Governments of Italy and Austria, I addressed a communication to the several societies of the union asking for an expression of opinion of the members, and also of the Catholic community in reference to it. The responses from all our societies will be laid before you. I would suggest the appointment of a committee to carefully consider the matter and report to the Convention resolutions embodying the sentiments of our Catholic people upon the subject.

A committee was appointed. In the afternoon the reports of the Committee on Credentials were received, and then a delegation from the German Catholic Con vention in session in the city paid the mem bers of the Union a visit, and discussed methods of dispensing charities. While this was going on, Mr. Keiley entered the hall, and the Convention gave him a wildly enthusisstic reception. The cheers continued for some minutes, while he stood on the platform bowing. Then the delegates called for a a speech, and Mr. Kieley said :

However strongly a man may be convinced of the good will and firm affection of a body of his friends, he must be of very different fibre from me if he could hear with insensi bility the acclamations which greeted me as passed the threshold of this room. But petty spites at home, and the bitter malignity with which I have been attacked abroad, during the past four months, have entirely vanished before this enthusiastic welcome. It would he affectation on my part to believe all this to be personal, however delightful it might he to think so. Since I last grasped the hand of your Chairman I have suffered for the cause, and the principles which are dear to my heart, and are dear to the heart of every man in this room. But of this cause I will say nothing now.

The papers of the two continents have pre sented the facts in the case. The cause was too high to be acceptable to foreign nations. I hope, however, that some of those present before me now may see the time when the thunder of the guns in our great harbor shall welcome the green flag emblazoned with the golden sunburst, which shall be the standard of the pioneer ship of the Itish republic.

The Committee on Resolutions returned white Mr. Keitey's address was being up planded, and the following preamble for adoption as a minute to be spread on the record of proceedings was offered :---

Whereas the public press of Austria and of the United States has with singular unanimity announced that the causes of the rejection by the former State of Hon. A. M. Keily, our late president, as United States Minister were based in part upon the retigious creed of his wife and partly upon the See by Victor Emmanuel, this Union, in con vention assembled, desires to enter its protes against the insult to American principles of liberty involved in each and both of the alleged causes. While this Conven tion proposes and is determined to avoid all connection with party polities, it regards this action of Austria as touching matters far above party and an infringement of the common rights of the American citizen and the independence of the American Government. This affront, which is a matter of concern to all citizens, is es pecially resented by this Union, which for swelve successive years, and up to his departure or his post, conferred on Mr. Keiley Hic people of the Union, assures the administration that in the maintenance of dignity and honor of the United States, in all appropriate forms, it will have their constant and pa triotic support, independent of party; nor do we doubt that our fellow-citizens of all creeds will, with the liberality and justice characteristic of American citizens, equally resent the bigotry to which the rejection of Mr. Keiley is ascribed.

A general discussion ensued upon the

adoption of the above minute. It was finally resolved that the matter be referred back for amendment, as it was an omission not to have included Italy in the report. To this the chairman replied that no mention had been made of Italy because Mr. Keiley had resigned the Italian mission. He had his reasons for doing so, doubtless, but It now looks as if the musical public in-that was no part of the business before the tended to keep it there."—Chicago World. committee.

THE GERMAN CATHOLICS' CONVENTION.

When the Convention of the German Catholic Central Society resumed its session in the People's Theatre, Montrose avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, the first in ter which came up was the reading of a letter signed by the president of the Convention, Mr. Henry J. Spannhorst, inviting the presence of a committee of the Irish Catholic Central Association. A motion that the invitation be carried at once to the Irish Convention was passed unanimously. The committee brought back J. Fink, the lter. Father Barry, of Philadelphia, and J. J. Father Barry, of Philadelphia, and J. J. subject. The diseases of oxea, sheep, swine Reeves, of Ohio, who were introduced as the land horses, with the causes, symptoms and representatives of the Irish Convention. Mr. treatment are given with such simple directions

Fink said:
We are Catholics working for the same object, and it is the wish of the Irish Benevoleat Society that the bodies become more closely united. We come here to extend to you our best wishes, with the hope that good fellowship and brotherly love may exist between us.

The Rev. Father Barry, of Philadelphia,

said :-We are engaged in the same work; you represent the Germans, we the Irish; but we are all Catholics. We are here to perpetuate the good work already established by the Church. We are here to assert our rights, to see that we have equal justice for the 50,000

Catholics we represent.

J. J. Reeves, of Ohio, said: We ask no favor of this country, but we demand and exact justice for all. We do not forced to assume the offensive, let us remem ber the old Kentucky motto, "United we stand, divided we fall." We are citizens of

the United States, and this is second only to our Catholicity.

The election of officers then followed. H. J. Spaunhorst, of St. Louis, the present President, was re-elected by accismation. Former Alderman Strack, of this city, was elected First Vice President in place of Anton Bickel, of Milwaukee. The other officers were re-elected. An address was ordered to be printed and

forwarded to the Catholics in Germany.

HONORING A. M. KEILEY.

RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE IRISH CATHOLIC UNION OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Yesterday was a great day for the Hon. A. M. Keiley, the United States Minister to Austria. elegates to the annual Convention of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of the United States, now meeting in Brooklyn, showered honors upon him. In the morning they adopted the resolutions expressing their esteem for him. In the afternoon they re-elected him President of the Union, and when he said he would not serve they refused to take "no" for an answer. Finally they installed him with great enthusiasm as President. This makes thirteen years of his continuous service in that canacity.

The convention selected Lancaster, Pa., as the place for meeting next year. The new officers are:

The Hon. A. M. Keiley, of Virginia, Pre-eident; Maurice F. Willbere, of Manyunk, Pa., First Vice-President; J. J. Murphy, of Toronto, Canada, Second Vice President; Martin I. J. Griffin, of Philadelphia, Secretary; the Rev. James Henry, of St. Louis, Treasurer; and Messrs. Dennis Dwyor, of Dayton, John Murphy, of Richmond, and John Breen, of Lawrence, Mass, Trustees.

When the election of President was over a committee was appointed to bring Mr. Keiley before the Convention. The committee had hard work finding him, but finally succeeded, and Mr. Keiley entered the hall with his brother, Major Keiley, of Brooklyn, who is President of the Catholic Benevolent Logion. Mr. Keily was received with a prolonged outburst of applause. Then Mr. Keily de-clined the position. He spoke of the honors conferred upon him in the past, and said he was at a loss to express his feelings at the unexpected compliment of re-election. Continuing, he said:

I assure you that I had no expectation when I entered this hall to-day that I would be called upon to occupy this position. I am sorry that I have to, as I must, refuse to respond to your summons on this occasion. ("No, no," from all parts of the ball.) For twelve years you have paid me the compliment you have again tendered to me, and I have had whatever honor attended it brimming full. The time has come when, in my judgment, it is not wise or best to accept, above all, just now, when I am a sort of vagrant in this country, without a home or a State, a citizen at large in this land, if I might say so. The time has come, I repeat, when you must choose some one else to the position. Do me the favor now to let me tree from this position. I beg you to fill the measure of kindness to me to the full by to day doing me this service. When I have again secured some permanent home my first duty will be to become affied to some charitable organization in sympathy with this union and ask to be allowed to take my place in the ranks with you. I shall regard it as a personal kindness if you will release me. It may be, in my position. just now, unconstitutional for me to accept. Do not hazard your Convention or run the risk of violating the laws set forth in your own constitution by asking me to be your presiding officer.

The Convention refused to take action upon Mr. Keiley's declination until atter the elec-Father Graham, of St Joseph's, Mo, made a motion which shut out all further action on the subject.

"I move," he said, with a smile, "that we do nothing further concerning the election of officers." The object of the motion was of officers." apparent, and the delegates voted upon it unanimously. The installation of the new officers, including Mr. Keiby, then took place, and the work or the Convention was completed. The Committee on Resolutions had previously reported in favor of giving Cathelic children a posets Cathelic courtion, and had endorsed the Freedom of Worship

THE LEADING PIANO.

"There were twelve grand Weber Pianos simultaneously used at tweive different concerts in this city on Thursday night. How many more were used at private concerts. which at this season are so plentiful, we have no means of knowing. This extraordinary lemand for the Weber Piano in the concert rooms of America is significant. The other piano firms all advertise liberally and their pianos appear to be endorsed by leading musicians, but when we go to the concert room, they all appear to give way to Weber. It is not our place to explain this preference, nor is it our business to decide which piano is best, but we recognize the fact that musical people appear to have a very decided preference for this instrument. Albert Weber takes the best means in its manufacture to put it ahead of all others.

A WONDERFUL OFFER.

 $[60 \ 3]$

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For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing

1767=1885.

FAMILIAR CONTACES.

(Continued from 1st Page.)

THE GLORIES OF OUR ALMA MATER.

Rev. James Callaghan, of St. Patrick's church, next came forward and pronounced an eloquent address, which was repeatedly interrupted with rounds of applause, and won for its author an ovation at the finish. The talented speaker opened by saying that one of the most pleasing and most agreeable gatherings that the human imagination can conceive is the meeting together of old college students. Only a general and universal reunion of this nature could complete and consummate our joy. It is indeed a kind of temporary cessation of power and dignity. The professor descends to a level with the pupil to facilitate the transmission of thought and the diffusion of generous feeling. The merchant, the soldier, the artist, the musician, the writer, the historian, the poet, the erator, the philosopher, the theologian, the doctor, the lawyer, the judge, the priest and even the Prelate of our holy Church have relinquished momentarily their robes and insiguia of office to share in the common de light of this solemn and impressive event. On an occasion like this, a sort of equality is of course indispensable for the enjoyment of all. But while we give expression to our gladdened spirits, ought we not let a silent tear of sympathy commingle with our joy? Where are the learned and self-sacrificing professors and directors who directed our steps in the way of knowledge and rectitude ! Many now He under the green sod of the churchyard or beneath the sacred and ballowed altar stone. Where are the old companions that cheered us in our boyhood days? Some have, like stars, fallen at dawn or at noon or at the sun set of life. Where are the antique and oftfrequented walks and shady groves which sheltered as from the barning and scorching rays of a hot summer sun in those days of reseas, when, fatigued and worn out by the exertions of a painful intellectual labor, we found rest and repose in these lonely and solitary retreats? Where is the ancient college built some pinety years ago in the heart of the metropolis, and now replaced by the massive pile of structure lying at the foot of Mount Royal? Its ruins still speak of many a playful tale or story so oft repeated to enliven a conversation. These sentiments lead forcibly to the consideration of a more important topic. One of the princi-pal features of our Alma Mater has been its practical usefulness. In its origin it effected a union between the Frenchand English speak ing people no withstanding the national antipathy of the two races, and in its progressit gave to the different professions many distinguished scholars. The Montreal Col lege was tounded in 1769. Only a few yearbefore France had ceded by the treaty of Paris her cotonial possessions of Canada England ruled supreme. Where once the gallant flour de lys waved her graceful folds with undisputed sway, the victorious flag of Albion floated in the breeze on the shores and in the waters of the mighty St. Lawrence. Where once prevailed a uniformity of social and political views, a new order of things was generated through the radical bransformation of governmental and ministerial power. Less than a measure of extraordinary weight and influence was, in the opinion of the ablest statesmen, considered totally unfit to fill up the yawning chasm that separa od the two unfriendly nations. The joining link was wanting The leading minds of the age discovered the missing bond of union. The foundations of our Alma Mater were laid with the sanction of the English Government and the approbation of the Seminary of St. Sulpice. Gradu ally the ancient prejudices vanished and an era of comparative reform dawned and rose more and more in the scale of public opinion, till the Confederation of the Dominion. hitnerto several provinces, linked together ence for all the conflicting elements of every nationality. The following amusing incident of the life of General Dix, Governor of the State of New York, exemplifies advantage ously the conciliatory spirit which the Alina Mater encourages and fosters. After an ab-sence of nearly half a century the old general, whose affection for his college days grew warmer with his years, paid a visit to the Montreal College, where he was educated. New generations of pupils and professors had succeeded each other in the long lapse of] time. The old ones had dropped off, like the leaves of autuma, one by one. A happy thought flitted across the mind of the Direc tor, Father Lenoir of saintly memory. " Per haps," said he to the General, " you remember the old Pere Jean, the type of the true and loyal servant?" ' Is he alive yet?" said the General. "Yes," answered Father Lenoir. "Then being me to him." When the old servant saw the General draw near him he was so impressed with his martial appearance that he imagined he was to be offered as a victim to the god of war. But the General calmed his nerves, and assured him that his visit to him was one of peace. "Well," said the General, "have you forgotten yet young Dix?" The old servant collected his thoughts for a moment. "Ah, yes, I remember little Dix, and a wild coon he was, too." Now this conformity of sentiment, so judiciously incorporated in the code of laws of our Alma Mater, and so carefully carried out in every day's practice, is a most congenial soil for the development of the arts and sciences and for the production of illustrious personages A student enters the College to learn to live in harmony with his ir ok companions as a preparation for the future, when he will be called to play an important part in the destinies of the Church or State. Tre attention lavished upon the cultivation of his intellect and the formation of the powers of his will, though affecting him personally, has, however, a much wider field of active benevolence, and comprises a variety of other mortals whose cause he may have to plead and vindicate. The education thus portioned to him bears a character of universal import rather than a personal acquisition. The nature of the collegiate course of studies offers also a certain peculiarity. The regular training which the mind receives predisposes him to succeed in any branch or department of learning most suited to his taste and aptitude. If he progress favorably and acquires any great distinction in the pursuit of his special avocation, the college that gave him to the Church or the State feels a secret pride in his fame and reputation and loves to speak in his favor. It may be entertaining to hear the mention of a few old familiar names that have done much honor to our Alma Mater in the aris and sciences and in the various professions of life; in painting, a Bourassa; in sculpture, a Charles Dauphin, a Michael O'Brien; in architecture, a Perrault, a Leprobon, a Bour-assa; in music, a Eugene Beaubien, the author of the music of "Oh, Canada, mon pays, mes amours," a masterpiece of national sentiment; a Martel, a Mazurette, a Deseve, a F. Z. Bienvenu; in literature, a

Montreal College grammars; in cratory, Louis Joseph Papineau and Holmes ? Our Alma Mater has given six senators; sixty members to the Local and Federal Parliaments, ten judges; three chief justices and four inferior magistrates. A List pupils have founded the colleges of Nicolet, St. Therese, Chambly, L'Assomption and St. Joseph, of Burlington.

But the chief glory of our Alma. Mater has been the honor of numbering among the old pupils four archbishops and fifteen bishops, eight of whom are the founders of new dio ceses. In presence of these facts, let us pause and reflect. If the past offers so many examples of true usefulness, let us hope that the future will be even more glorious and more brilliant.

The remainder of the programme was made up of the following: -Violin solo, "Elegie," Ernot, by Mr. Oscar Martel; a song, "La Charitie," Faure, M. C. St. Pierre, B. C. L,; a piece of Loetry, "Le Retout des L. ants," by M. E. Marceau; a chorus, "Les Martys aux Arenes;" and a vaudeville, "Souflez Moi Dans L'oeil," by Messra. C. and J. Labelleail of which was carried out very creditably, and the gathering dispersed reluctantly shortly after ten o'clock to meet again this morning.

SECOND DAY-WEDNESDAY.

The damp, windy and thoroughly disigreeable weather which greeted every citizen upon arising this morning, did not, however, deter the old students of Montreal College from as sembling in hundreds at the Cabinet de Lecture at eight a m. Here the medal comm more tive of the reunion of old students was distributed, and congratuations and greetings were exchanged. Much regret was also expressed over the unfavorable weather, as it destroyed com-pletely a great number of the plans which had been prepared. Promptly at nine o'clock the order was given to proceed to the parish church of Notre Dame to attend the Mass of thanksgiving. The grand altar was very br linntly illuminated for the occasion, and the mu ic on the occasion was of an especially lively and joyous nature. His Grace Archbishop Williams, of Boston, officiated at the Mass, and was essisted by Revs. Vicar-General Marechai and key. Mr. Leclerc, of St. Joseph, as descon and sub-deacon. Rev. Father Durocher, from the pulpit, directed the singing, which was contributed ty all he old pupils, a fact which rendered the event still more impressive. Among the canticles chanted ween "Love of Re igion," with Mr. Hou eas solo, "Love of God" and "Love of Mary," all of which were given with much unison and vian. After Mass, Rev. Father Lefauvre Superior of the Oblat Fathers, as ended the pulpit and deivered an eloquent sermon, taking for his text "Ecce quan bonum est et quam jucun tum habitare ratres in unum" (How good anc joy fal it is for brethren to dwell togeth n unison.) He spoke b lefty of the feeling which should pr domina e on the as embling together of so ma y eld students, ef the pleasure and benefits to be derived from suc union, and of the generous res; onse which had oven given to the call of re-unit a seed by the Superior. In conclusion he expressed regrit that the weather would prevent any procession being held to the college, but requested all present to proceed thither. The services over, the entire party left the church. and for some time cabs were at a premium while those who failed to ob ain cabs took to be cars, all hastening toward their Alma Mater.

AT THEIR ALMA MATER. Here a very pleasing sight awaited them is

spite of the di agreeable weath r. The committee had been bu-y for several days in having the building and grounddecorated on a very elaborate scale. The front of the college wa adorned with a beautifully constructed a choof evergreens deco ated with shields mottoes and band-rols. The nesign was very tasteful and admirably executed. On the shields are the Imperial arm of Conata, while on others are the Irish harp and the arms of the United States. From every second window handsome pennants were in-pended, and the two dates, 1767 1885, the first being the year of the foundation of the college were displayed. The mottess on the arch were "Gloria Marris Filli bjus," "Vicat," "Almo Mater." "Bienvenu," and Welcome." There were also flowers and other minor ecorations erected with a avish hand. Above all was the heraldic achievement of St. Sulspice. The garden in front of the college was also hand with flags. The i terior of the College was decorated with equal taste and magnificence. The visitor on entering the main door for c himself in passages festoo ed with evergreens and hung with ff ral adornments. Above the firs lobby was the motte in illuminated letters "Ecce quam bonum et jue indum habiture iratre! in noum". The chaiel of the semi ary was in unum" The charel of the semi ary was adorned for the cousion with special bea ty; tnere being many banners with suitable devices, with tricolored decoration and wreaths of fir around the columns from the capit I to the lase. The senctury was decorated with every eaand rose; the altar was a mass of flowers and decorations of a kinds. The tennis court was transformed for the occasion into a hall, where speeches and other scholastic exercises will take place, the walls being hung with drapery and other decritions, and egallery was erected for the sudents of the college. large marquee had been erected for the ban-quet, which had been supplied by Madam-Duperouzel, but owing to the severe storm the dinner in open air could not be given. Several in acesting features had been lorepore t for this event, among which was a fac simile of the old Montieal College in ide in plaster sugar work. etc. It was estimated yesterday that not less than ten thousand feet of garlands had been used in the decoration of the college, all of which had been placed under the superinten-dence of the Rev. Abbés Bedard and Belanger. Upon arriving at the college old friends mixed up together once more, all the old scenes or schoolboy days were visited, and the grand lotby was soon re-ounding with laughter caused by the narration of different amusing incidents of the past. A brief opportunity was then given of recognizing some of those present. These were: Beshop Fabre, Montreal: Archbishop Taché, St. Boniface, Mani oba; Archbishop Williams, Beston: Bishop Gravel, Nicolate Bishop Cravel, Nicolate Cravel, Nicolat let: Bishop Convey, late of Albany: Bishop McMahon, Hartford; Bishop Paltes, Hallton, McMahon, Hartford; Eash of Palies, Hallton, and Bishop O'Favrell, Trenton, N.J. Among the Judges noticed were Judges Cross, Berthelot, Dubuc, McKay, Baby, Loranger, Dugas, and Belanger, Beauharnois. There were also present Vicar-General Majochil, Rav. Fathers Leelerc, Ouellette, S.J., Rattot, S.J., M. and J. Callaghan, Rev. Father Piche, Superior of the St. Vincent Fathers, Lurgan, Ireland, and a number of other clergymen from different parts of the States and Lurgan, Ireland, and a number of other clergymen from different parts of the States and Canada, whose names we are forced, however, to withhold until later. Among others present were Hon. Louis Beaubien, President of the Commistee, Hon. Mr. DeBoucherville, Hon. Mr. Lafiemme, Q.C., Hon. Mr. Chaffers, J. Girouard, M.P., M. McMillan, M.P., Jos. Doutre, Q. C., L. Roy, Q. C., city attorney, Charles Glackmeyer, city cierk, Dr. Rottot, Dr. Dorion, A. deMartigny, G. Leclerc, Comte d'Odet d'Orsonnens, colonel communding St. Johns infantry school; Col. Harwood, Dr. Thibaudeau, Escanabar, Wis.; Dr. Prouix, Dr. Lachapelle, Dr. B. Q. Plate, Dr. Trembley, Marlboro, Mass.; Dr. Brisson, Dr. H. Girouard, surgeon St. John Military School,

Girouard, surgeon St. John Military School, besides a number of leading legal luminaries, no aries and merchants. The college band was in attendance on the grounds and discoursed some lively and patriotic airs during the morning, much to the enjoyment of the large gathering. Finally, the crowd were gathered about the steps leading to the college, and here Hon. Mr. Beaubien read

THE DDRESS

Bourassa, a DeBoucherville; in poetry, the Superior of the Seminary, who conceived a DeLille, a Derome, a Eustache Prudithe happy idea of nolding the reunion, The

languages, a John Larkin, the author of the willingly to your gracious invitation. Thanking meeting he had considered it has duty if doey your for having accorded them this happy day, they have come to filially group themselves iffour themselves allow your themselves allow your agent beloved about you as they did of old about their beloved professors. To recall an alread blood trained in a fire off for many, to bring back to life the rive and happy remembrances of yearth, they day? abandoned their daily labors and are now once again come for a long Doo Gratios. They come from an are, they come from many, parts, the father with his son, the grandfather with his grandthid; they tilk different tongues, which goes to show that the sons of our Alma Mater goes to show that the sons of our Alma Mater are numerous and establ shed in many countries. Moreover, while we all rejoice together, thinking of nothing but a full enjoyment of the delicious in ments which wavait us few delicious m ments which await us You, Pather Superior, representing your illus Evon, l'ather Superior, representing your little trious house, the founder of our city as well as of our college, ou will have a chance to realize how far the influence and benefits of our old college have extended. To myself I have said: Has it no accomplished in great part the college have extended. To myself I have said: Has it no accomplished in great part the color of Montreal at the time of its foundaion on May 18, 1642. Father Omont, Jesuit, at that time said: Yes, I do not in the least dubt that account this little a coun will supout a stately oak, that it will in the least doubt that shows this little a corn will sprout a stately oak, that it will make marvellous progress, increasing anspreading out in every direction. It has been given to us, Father Superior, to contemplat this large oak with its strong and deep-rooted trunk, which spreads out its branches, affording a column to the strong and trunks when and pressions ferrits. a salutary sharle and precious fruits. Centurie have passed, the great work has been accomplished. Now the influence of our institution as made itself felt throughout the entire North

has made itself felt throughout the entire North America Again, the great feature of this numerous re union will be to rejoice over the success of the part and the forebodings of a glorious future. We will repeat also the names of those who took the care of our youth; who with tact and affection directed our heart and scul towards those intrinsicials the reassession of which records. these principles the possession of which would later on be a arest help for the battles of this lise. We will renew acquaintance and live with our old come ds, talk of old days, when life was nothing but the love of the possum and the studies of the classes. We will appear again that the bares a of the bloom wil repeat again that the beare a of the blue sash were then enjoying the brightest days They do not believe it until afterwards, like our ancestors, when they have passed through life. Consequently, I am then enjoying the brightest certain that in another convention they will

replace us, to regret their good masters and the golden days of their youth.

All these influential and illustrious men, these good Christians, furnished to the Altar, to the State, to God, and to their Country, the glory of our country, the glory of us all, the glory of our old college, will be present to our memory. We will pronounce their names with paids, a good number of them belonging to story; they are to be presented to the souve

or stary, they are as a series of the people.

On the conclusion ho was loudly as plauded.

The reply of Rev. Mr. Colin to the address presented him by the old students of Montreal content one. He ex College, was a most e equent one. He expressed on behalf of the faculty a hearty welcome to all. They were happy, he said, to see

so many of their former pupils present, and the same hosp tality they had received when, in the past, they had parted with loved homes to seek training and education wit in this college, was now extended to them. The joy that was visibly depicted on all counremances was proof that the returion was a pleasant one in all respects. They we obappy to spend a few hours under the old roof in company with loved friends. During the century that the college had existed it has never wited such an impressive sight. Among then all differences of opinion, all conflicting interests, d sappear for a day to remember that the were all once fast friends. Prelates of the 'hurch, judicial dignitaries, members of the clergy, eminent citizens, all mingle together in the common tie of brotherhood. There are no superiors, there are no inferiors; they are at quals. God did not permit of all pr fessors being present, as many had passed away to heir last homes. It would have seen pleasant to again comply to their orders and carry on h ir wishes. Nothing chan ed in the Seminary Men disappear and new ones take their places out the same love attach ent prevails. had expressed feelings which were easily ex plained by their filhal piety. The best reward for the Seminary was to take part in this family neeting and learn that it was still loved and remembered. The College was formed seven years after English domination had become an accomplished fact, and the ties being broken with France, Catholic Canada was in pititui, and, to some extent, hopeiess condition. The clergy needed to be strengthened. New recruits were prepared to do the work of Christ,

and to-day they were all witnesses of the great esults attained. The College of Mentreal wa-as the roots of a great tree whose strong b anches extended on all sides nourishing wit-its life all its leaves, its flowers and its fruits After prenouncing a passing eulogy on Messrs Abbes Unier and Curateau, the founders of the College, and tranking the Bishop of Montreal or having consented to preside, he stated that the traify in some measure of the attachment which they had always professed for the Holy continuous the rintention to send an address to this Holm as a good by all students of the Colege—and at no time was an action more appropriate than now when the Holy See has cancioned the capilishment in Rome of a Canadian heological seminary to continue the work of the

anadian colleges.

Shortly after twelve o'clock all assembled in the targe hall, when Hon, Mr. Beautien au-nounced that the banquet was ready and that if a the college previous to 1815, and to the reat surprise of many about fifteen grey haired sizes sterped to the front and marched to the dining hall. The remaining classes were then called in the order of seniority, and sat down in due time to what proved an excellent

THE CONVENTION.

After the grand banquet and recreation all marched to the large Gymnasium Hall, which had been very appropriately selected as the place for holding the convention. On the platform were seated Rev. Mr. Degnire, Dr. Rottot, S. Pagnuelo, Q.C., Rev. Abbé D nis, Rev. Father Conaty, Mr. N. Bourassa and Rev. P. P. Ou-liette, S.J.

Rev. Mr. Deguire opened the proceedings by Rev. Mr. Deguire opened the proceedings by expressing the great pleasure he experienced in extending the hospitality of the college to all who had responded to the invitation, and the day would not soon be forgotten, he hoped, by those who had participated in its festivities. The professors former, and present, who could witness the reunion of their former than the fath that it was to be the hornors. pupils, felt that it was one of the happiest moments of their lives. It is the best testimony of gratitude which could be paid the institution, for the encouragement and example given younger men would be productive of good. He dwelt upon the principles and teachings of the institution, and was proud to feel that the College of Montreal had rendered service to the Church and to the country. To the first, by furnishing devoted priests, and to the latter, by training loyal and useful citizens, who added to the glory of their land and indirectly to the institution where they had first learned the principles of morality, religion, and citizenship. He concluded by thanking all for their generous co-operation, and hoped the fature of the col-

lege would be as glerious as its past.
Mr. Brosseau, a gradu to ot '85, then came forward and read an address of welcome to the former publis on the part of the students of today. The address was couched in graceful language, and a sured the visitors that their short tay within the classic walls would not soon be

His Grace Archbishop Williams, of Boston, was called on to reply and acquitted himself of the task with much grace and ability. He said that although unprepared it afforded him much pleasure and satisfaction to be honored by being requested to speak in the name of the former students of the Montreal Colege. It was not quite fifty two years ago when, at the ago of eight, he had been sent from Boston to seek homme, a Marceau; in history, a Michel Bibaud, the first writer of Canadian history; in antiquity, the Chevalier Latour; in of the College of Montreal have responded most tution, but when invited to attend this pleasant tation, but when invited to attend this pleasant

and the following that have been been

meeting no nad considered it has cuty in does, once more the order of his beloved Alma Mater. If only for a single day. He had experienced much evolving interesting to the address just presented to them. It reminded them of many incidents of their boyhood which could never be effaced. It was ting that many were, strengers and that many whom they had wished to miet were goes or dead or scattered broadcast. He reiterated the grout pleasure he felt at attending on one day to the wishes of his former superiors, and would go bush to his work strengthered and fortified as he had done forty-four years ago. He wished the Montreal College all prosperity, and region d his seat amid the most enthusiastic

Lieut. Col. Harwood then sang " Les Adieux iu Martyr," and was rapturously cheesed.
Dr. Rottot next read an able paper on the ad vantages f education, which was thoroughly ppreciated, and was followed by Mr. Oscar

Martel, who gave a solo on the violin in his usual accomplished style.

Mr. S. Pagnuelo Q.C., had prepared a paper on the necessity of classical studies; which, however, he held over owing to the late

Bishop O'Far ell, of Trenton, who had been expected to speak, was unable to be present through illness, and the they. Jas. Curolly, of Worcester, was prevailed upon to speak and delivered a highly eloquent address. It afforded him much pleasure, he said, as one of "the English b ya" of old, and who had been responsed belands to thank

who had been nicknamed Irlandais, to thank them for having invited him to speak in the place of another whom all were sorry was not present. Why he and his friends had been called, English he did not know, for they were everything but English. He had experienced much delight in listening to Bi-hop Williams, "one of the English boys" of old. That venerable prelate could have told him of how they Americans had to travel three days in an old-fashi ned coach from Boston to reach Montreal, and of all the tricks toat were played on the way. The mo-ment he had stepped in the College to respond to a kind invitation to attend the present meet-ing all the associations of the past had come back to his memory. The old college bell, which was the same as in his day, had awakened in his mind remembrances of many events he would never forget. The sight of the proud old Mount Koyal brought vividly to mind the nappy hours spent with the toboggan, when the greatest object to be attained was to steer fair for the gate and avoid the trescherous posts on both sides of it. He had come back to spend one more day at college in spite of the fact that all the American press had cautioned people to nouse. "We had," said he "great difficulties to come to the city and we don't know how we will get out of it." (Laughter.) He could well remember the old college discipline and the two solitary rules prepared for the English boys but which he was afraid to repeat. (Laughter) When waiking through these corridors h could well remember the times when, with sticks in their ha ds and their school bags ver their shoulders they sang, "Tramp, boys, trame," that great Fenian song, "The Wearing of the Green" and "Who'll Care for Mother Now." Through all those years the English bo s have been true to their college. Their love and sympathy is as strong as it was when they had been hospitably received under the roof of Montreal College. They had come he e o drink at the fountain of learning the precept of truth and faith and they had been strength-

success and prosperity to the institution he love so well, "Esto perpetua."

Rev. P. P. Denis then read some verses compost d for the oc casion, which were greatly appreciated. A very lengthy paper was also read by R. v. P. P. Ouellette, S.J., on "Religion in Education."

ened and gone abroad to scatter the good seeds gathered here. He concluded by wishing all

Mr. N. Bourassa contributed an address on early reco lection of college life.

After supper, which was provided at the colege, some fireworks were sent off on the grounds of the institution, and the remainder of the evening was spent in singing and general con-

CLOSING SCENES-THURSDAY.

The grand re-union of the former students of Montreal College was brought to a successful termination this morning by an appropriate re-quiem Mans, dedicated to all the Ceceased pupils and directors of the College, which was chanted in the Notre Dame Church. The attendance, however, was not as large as had been expected, as a large number of the former cupils who had come from remote parts of the States had started for home. The church was neavily draped for the occ sion and presented a most solemn appearance, while numerous canlies illuminated the immense catalalque. olemn Mass of requiem was chanted by Hi-Lordship Bishop Fabre, with Rev. Father Lordship Bishop Fabre, with Rev. Father Plunguet as a sistant priest. The deacons of more were Rev. Father Toupin and Rev Father Delivelle, and the deacon and sub-deacon of office Rev. Mr. Emard and Rev. Mr. Lapsilleur. The musical portion of the service under the direction of iter. Mr. Durocher was especially solemn. The sermon of the occasion was delivered by Rev Facher Mercaur, an old director of the college, and was a most eloquent effort. He referred very feelingly to the present remion of the students of the colle, e and to the large number of there who had already completed their voy-ize through life, and who had long since been on-signed to the tomb. For all these the prosent deemony was being offered up, and he requested all present to pray that all of their dep rted brethren might rec is a that eternal rest which ach one so greatly desired. After the Absolute had been pronounced by Mgr. Paore, the old students assembled in the Cabinet de Lecture where appropriate votes of thanks were passed to the Seminary, both for the opportunity of such a seunion and for the use of their hall. The gathering of old students, which had proved so enjoyable, then dispersed, each one again taking himself to his old avocations, much pleased with the events of the previous days.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

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England does one-third of all the banking business of the world. The Bank of England holds one-seventeenth of all the deposits of Great Britain. The total amount held is, in round numbers, \$27,000,000,000.

A SURE THING.

A SURE CURE FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS. Procure from your druggist one 37½-cent bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and uen according to directions. It is infallible for Diarthea, Cholera Morbus, Canker of the Stomach and Bowels, and Cholera Infan tum.

Of the commanders of the Army of the Potomac, none remain with the single excep, tion of Gen. McClellan. Scott, McDowell-Burnside, Hooker, Meade and Grant, who in turn commanded that army, are dead. Long-street is the only one of Lee's Generals living. Jackson, Hill, Ewell and Stuart have also passed away.

PROF. LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP is a cheap and handy form of obtaining Richard. Resolutions were adopted asking the healing virtues of a sulphur bath. for the commutation of his sentence.

At the last coin sale an Elheria penny, time of Alfred, sold for \$250, and a gold half poble of Henry VIII, brought \$1,250. The state of the s

TEMPERANCE.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE IRISH CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE CONVENTION PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES ADOPTED.

The regular quarterly, business meeting of the frish Catholio Temperance Convention was hold at St. Mary's Hall, Craig street, last evening to The following societies, which compose the convention, viz., St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society, St. Ann's T. A. and B. Society, St. Bridget's T. A. and B. Society and St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. society, were well represented. Amongst those present were the following :- Rev. S. P. Lonergan, P.P. of St. Mary's; F. O. Lawlor, P. Kennedy, J. Coogan, Thos. Heffernan, M. Dunn, John Hoolahan, Jas. Phelan, Jas. Burns, Jas. J. Contigan, secretary of the convention, and others.

The Rev. S. P. Lonergan, president of the convention, occupied the chair. The meeting was opened by prayer.

The secretary, Mr. Coatigan, read the min-utes of the previous meeting which were, on motion, adopted:

The rev. chairman on behalf of the Special Committee presented the following report. which was read: To the members of the Irish Catholic Temper

ance Convention: GENTLEMEN, -The undersigned beg leave to report the following as the platform of principles necessary to be adopted by the

convention :--First, This corvention is most desirous forward the cause of temperance in adopting and using all wise and legitimate means to remove the cause of drunkenness from our

Second, This convention is not prepared to say that prohibition would accomplish the desired effect, expecting better things from the only specific for the universal directed. It is moral sussion than from this extreme legislative measure.

Third, That as means more effective, more practical, this convention would suggest as common groundwork for our united efforts (a) a strict licensing system in regard to persons and places; (b) the total separation of the liquor traffic from all other traffic, making it distinct line of business in itself; (c) the cure ful analysis of all liquors sold and used to de tect adulteration; (d) an effective police named by the Government, distinct from the city police, whose business would be to enforce and carry outstringently the lows governing the sale of liquor. (Signed)

FATHER CALLAGHAN. St. Patrick's. FATHER STRUBBE, St. Ann's. FATHER SALMON, St. Gabriel's. FATHER LONERGAN,

JAS. J. COSTIGAN, Secretary. The rev. chairman made a short address in support of the report, in which he clearly defined the duties of the convention on the

St. Mary's

question. Messrs, F. Lawlor, Thes. Heffernan, P Kennedy, Jas. J. Costigan, J. Hoolahan, Jos Phelan and John Coogan also made short addresses on the report. Special reference was made by several of the above gen tlemen to the excellent speech made the respected member for Moutreal Centre Mr. J. J. Curren, in the House of Common on June 18th on the temperance question, It was stated that the views expressed by Mr Curran on that occasion were in strict accordance with the spirit of the convention. The report was unanimously adopted. Arrangements were made for the annual religious celebration of the convention for St. Mary's parish. The celebration will be held at 3 30 p.m. on the first Sunday of next month. The societies connected with the convention will meet at the corner of Alexander and Craig streets at 3 p.m. on the day in question, when they shall form in line and proceed to St.

Mary's Church in the following order :-Band-Rinne St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society. Banner. St. Bridget's T. A. & B. Society. Banner. St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society. Banner, St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.

Clergy.

The celebration at the church will consist of a sermon, the administration of the pledge, and will close with a solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

The question of holding temperance meet ings or reunions during the winter months was discussed and warmly approved of. Rev. Mr. Lonergan tendered the free use of the St Mary's Hall for the purpose, and his kind offer was cheerfully accepted, and the uggestions made will be carried out.

Short addresses were made by Messrs, Ken iedy, M. Dunn, Thomas Heffernan, James Burns and others, and some practical suggestions made towards increasing the usefulness of the societies attached to the convention.

A motion of thanks to Mr. J J. Curran, Q C., M.P., for special acts of courtesy to the convention during the past year was carried unanimously, and the meeting was brought to

Women with pule coloriess faces who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both men-tal and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

a close by prayer.

SCOTT FOUND NOT GUILTY.

NDIAN PRISONERS RELEASED-ST. BONI-FACE HALF-BREEDS AGITATE FOR RIEL'S PARDON. WINNIPEG, Sept. 16 .- The trial of Thomas

Scott, termed the "white rebel from Prince Albert," was concluded at Regina to-day. R. B. Osler, Q.C., appeared for the Crown, and Henry J. Clark, Q.C., for the prisoner. The case has been a very exciting one, several lively passages at arms occurring between the counsel. The testimony for the defence was very strong in favor of the prisoner. Father Andre and Charles Nolin were among the strongest witnesses. Judge Richardson charged the jury at length. He felt that cause existed for the prosecution of the prisoner, and that Scott was not persecuted as set forth by the counsel for the defence. He asked that the prisoner be given the benefit of any doubt. The jury retired shortly after two o'clock, and in twenty minutes returned with a verdict of not guilty. There was great cheering in court when the result was announced.

Lean Man, an Indian, pleaded not guilty, and was released on his own recognizance to appear for sentence when asked. Other half-breed prisoners were let off in the same

A monster meeting in favor of Riel was held last night at St. Boniface, when large crowds of half-breeds were in for miles from surrounding parishes. The crowd was so great that it was turned into an open air demonstration. Speeches were made by J. E. P. Prendergast, M.P.P., Mesers. Lemieux and Fitzpairick, counsel for Riel, and J. A.

It is reported the Government has refused to grant a pension to Mr. Cornwall, ex-secre-tary of the general post office, Dublin. tary of the general post office, Dublin. is a pleasant and safe cure.

Hot and dry skin? Scalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Vagua feelings of unrest? Trothy or brick-dust fluids? Loid stomach? Aching loins? Acting loins ?: Acting loins ?: Tramps growing nervousness ? Itrange soreness of the bowels? Inaccountable languid feelings ? Inoccountable languid feelings ? Inocide headache? Backache? Trequent attacks of the "blues"? Muttering and distress of the sart?

eart? ·· Albumen and tube pasts in the water? Fittul rheumatic pains and neu.

ralgia?

Loss of appetite, flesh and Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels?
Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night?

Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water?
Ohills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNETS.

The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrheea, bloodlesness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease not a rare one—it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other complaint.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don's neglect it. Warner's SAFE (ure has cured

SUPPORT FOR PARNELL.

RESOLUTIONS ENDORSING THE PLANS FOR IRELAND'S SELF GOVERNMENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11, 1885.—At the meeting held here to endors the plan of action adopted by Mr. Parnell for the regeneration of Tr-land, the following resolutions were adopted to -: adopted Resolved, That we, the citizens of Indiana

polis, in mass meeting assembled, believing that Ireland has plainly proven her capability to goven herself, and that in the unrestrained en joyment of those incentives to industry and progress and the opp rtunities for development which are the right of all people, she has within horself all the elements of true greatness; believing that the world has grown too broad and grand in its aims and possibilities to curtenance the senseless and bigoted cry of "Impossible," which we now hear echood from England's press n answer to the demand of a united people for those rights of which they have been robbed, and which they are bravely battling to reclaim; and beholding all these facts, we cheerfully pledge our own most samest sympathy and support in this hour so fraught with hope for

the future.
Resolved,—That the cause of Ireland. under the leadership of Charles Stewar Parnell, is entitled to the hearty sympathy and support of all friends of right and freedom, and, uring the inspiring words of the Irish tri une himself, we feel that "there is something relemm and dazzling in the thought that we belong to a generation about to witness the finish of a struggle lasting seven hundred years,"and we pledge ourselves to render practical aid in accomplishing its final triumph in whatever effec-tive way such aid can be honorably rendered.

NO LADY WHO DELIGHTS IN FLOW. ERS, and likes to see them do well and bloom abundantly, should be without Hanington's Food for Flowers. Ordinary packages 30csufficient for 20 plants for one year.

The phrase "a wheel within a wheel" undoubtedly had its origin in the Bible. In Ez.k., i., 16 we find the expression wheel in the middle of a wheel." The revisers of the Rible have adopted the popular phrase "a wheel within a wheel," whether as a more correct transcript of the oliginal or in deference to the common phrase is known only to themselves.

DAIRYMEN PREFER IT. MESSES. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co:

Since the introduction of your Improved Butter Color among my customers, it has given universal satisfaction. The leading dairymen of this section who have used it give it the preference over all other colors, of whatever name or nature.

They are especially pleased with the fact that it does not become rancid, like other oil colors and their product brings highest prices ın market.

W. S. NAY, Druggist.

UNDERHILL, VT., April 5, 1882. Here is the long story of the September

stars made short: Mercury will be the morning star after the 2od, and those who wish to see the quick little dedger of the solar system must look for him ar hour before sunrisc. Saturn, outshining the other planets, is mo.ning star also, and so, too, Mars and Neptune morning stars. Uranns, Jupiter and Venus are evening stars. Venus is the gem of the

Mr. W. A. Wing, Westport, writes: "I wish to inform you of the wonderful results which followed the use of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. A cough of six months' standing had reduced me to such an extent that I was mable to work. tried many remedies without effect; at last I used this Emulsion, and before three bottles were used I am glad to say I was restored to perfect health.

Should the Duke of Abercorn live four years longer there will only have been two holders of his peerage in 100 years. A still more remarkable instance occurs in the Fitzroy family. The second Duke of Grafton enjoyed the dukedom from 1690 to 1757 and his successor till 1811-only two in 120 years!

SSOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES, in General Debility and Emaciation. Is a most valuable tood and medicine, where the appetite is poor, and the food does not seem to nourish the body. This will give strength and vigor.

Out of 56,000 prosecutions by the English Society for the Prevention of Crucity to Animals during the last twenty-five years 55,000 have been successful.

Try Ayer's Pills, and be cured. Misery is , mild word to describe the mischief to body and mind caused by habitual constipation. The regular use of Aver's Cathartic Pills. in mild doses, will restore the torpid viscera to healthy action.

Is it true that, when washing their faces, men always rub up and down and snort, while women apply the water and then stroke gently downward?

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

SEPT. 16, 1885)

Take all in all. _Take all the Kidney's and Liver What Is Tout Medicines. _Take all the Blood purifiers.

Take all the Dyspepsia, and Indigestion cures. -Take all the Ague, Fever, and bilious specifics. Take all the Brain and Nerve force

Take all the Great health restorers. In thort, take all the best qualities of all these, and the -best, -Qualities of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that—Hop Bitters have the hest curative qualities and powers of all—concentrated in them, And that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or combined. Fail !!!! A thorough trial will give poitive proof of this.

Hardened Liver

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism. Since then I have been unable to be about stall. My liver became hard like wood my limbs were puffed up and filled with

All the best physicians agreed that nothing ould 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 vorked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave.

J. W. Morey, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

it was cranged down in debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for sectoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, if the salvice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Sikers, and in one wonth 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 dostor's visit will seed. I know it." -A Workingman.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops in the white label. Shun all the vite, poisonous stuff with "Hops" or "Hops" in their na.

DR. O'REILLY'S IRISH LETTER

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

The One Universal, Predominant, Controlling Wi-h of the Irish People.

Dublin, Aug. 28 -The Irish Parliamentary party are assembled here in full strength today for the purpose of giving a dinner to Mr. Pamell as a public attestation of their unanimous and unlimited confidence. To morrow they meet in the City Hall to agree upon a common course of action with regard to urgent national affairs, particularly the approaching general elections. The best minds is Ireland nail this assemblage of the national representatives as a harbinger of the not distant day when the old Parliament House in College Green will once more open its doors to welcome a native Legislature. No change of Governmenta in England, nor of viceroys in Ireland, can now influence materially the rise of the mighty wave of public opinion in both countries which has steadily set in in favor of local self-government and redical land reform Lord Carnarvon may possibly imagine that his speeches, his vague promises, his reticence, and his pretty compliments are taken by the long oppressed and weary Irish soul as a satisfactory evidence that the Conserva-tives mean to do justice, or that England really purposes to repair the evils of centuries of misruic.

The men of Ireland, depend upon it, are to measure of political liberty which shall leave them free to establish here a G verament such as we have in the United States-a Government carried on by their own representatives and for the hen- it of the people.

The two fold education necessary toward securing to Ireland the full benefits of a wise and stable self-government has been carried on steadily and efficiently during the last 25 the Land League and a careful count in every locality of the electoral vote are daily widenlig and perfecting more and more. The electors throughout every district in Ireland are precise political aim to be secured by joint

There is not a country parish in Ireland, nor a poor chapel in the wiklest and poorest district, which is not weekly a centre, where ing thus given, both with regard to the pres-Ireland self supporting, prosperous and con-

mination that no one man or class of men, that no event or movement or passing excitement shall be allowed to create disunion in the people from the promotion of Irish na-

tionality. "We have labored hard, struggled long, and suffered too much before attaining our present compact organization," said to me a man who had given his whole life to the work. "We are not going to permit any one or anything to divide us. We are united and must remain so. of discord." Such is the admirable temper of the people, a temper which is fostered and ability after Mr. Parnell—Sexton and Healy We are resolved to stamp out every element promoted, week after week, in the enthusiasto gatherings held all over the country.

where given about the extension and the use medical professions, among the foremost where given about the extension and the use of the suffrage—about the real meaning of the new laws and the Laborers' act. But your American readers would be sadly misled by the anti-Irish press if they were to fancy that the school education given in Ireland for the last seventy-five years, and in particular during the foremost architects, civil engineers, and such artists as Ludwig. What their industrial schools and their orphanages do to replenish the ranks of skilled labor I need not say here.

Of these educators, here is what the prejudiced and cautious endowed School Commissioners wrote in 1858: "The knowledge com-Seventy-five years, and in particular during sioners wrote in 1858: "The knowledge comthe last twenty-five, was not adapted by municated in these schools embraces not only those who gave it to prepare the youth of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and treland and the schools embraces are not only reading. Ireland not only to take the right side in the book-keeping, but also an acquaintance with struggle for nationhood, but to fill with such branches of mathematical science as are honor and success every position in which suited to the tastes and talents of the pupils, they are placed.

and moral training received in the prim- knowledge, the most approved methods have ary, intermediary, and university or professional schools fitted their scholars to compete with those of the same class in any part of Great Britain. I found

that it was the ruling purpose of educators of every grade to enable their pupils to compete successfully for positions in the civil service, in every branch of manufacturing or industry, for the naval and military schools, and for scholarships in the universities facilitating the study of the great learned protessions.

I have before me now the Results Books yearly published by Government, and giving the names of the successful candidates of every grade, together with the names of the achools wich gave them instruction.

I have also the examination papers carefully prepared by the Government Boards every year since this salutary system of competition began. I have also tabulated statements of the relative numbers of pupils belonging to the various schools who have succeeded in entering the civil service, &c.; so that I am justified, after a careful analysis of all this evidence, in affirming that the instruction given in the schools of Ireland of every grade, and to the youth of both sexes, is as eminently practical as it is thorough and conscientious.

It cannot be otherwise when the work of lay educators, as well as that of their clerical rivals, is submitted to the crucial test of impartial Boards of Examiners, every one of whom is fully acquainted with the name or religion of the candidates, or with those of the school which fitted them for examination.

Heavily handicapped as the children of the Catholic majority are in this intellectual contest, enormous as are the advantages on the side of the magnificently endowed and effi ciently equipped Protestant schools and colleges, the Results Books show that the disendowed and impoverished Catholic schools more than hold their own, and that the children of the poorest peasant classes and of the laborers and mechanics are as eager to be instructed, and as capable of the highest instruction, as the sons and daughters of the wealthy, the gentle, and titled. I was present in Dublin last year when Trinity Callege and the Royal University conferred their degrees and awarded prizes, exhibitions, and scholarships. The published lists of names showed the sons of unfavored Catholics, the pupils of their un-endowed schools, successfully wresting the palm of excellence from all competitors.

Our Irish educators mean business, thereforc. They are mm of the age, and men of their own country as well, with minds keenly alive to the needs of Ireland, to the requirements of the future. They do, with their whole soul and strength, prepare the youth under them for the battle of life; filling, first of all, and before all, the hearts of the young with that practical religious faith, which is to be the light of their after life; tilling their mind with clear, sound, well-reasoned, scientific knowledge of all that they need to know; giving them not only an admirable theoretic knowledge of the craft, the husiness or the profession each boy is intended for, but initiating them in a practical knowledge

of its matter and its instruments.

I was much struck, on my first arrival in Cork, to find in the great school of the Christian Brothers, in which Gerald Griffia taught nearly fifty years ago, that, besides the thorough instruction imparted in letters, arithmetic, pure and applied mathematics, physics, and chemistry, all these bright boys had there in their school rooms the raw materials and the manufacturing processes employed in the great industries. Of course, this school, like all the establishments con ducted by these devoted and thoroughly trained masters, obtains yearly more than an ordinary share of honors and prizes. How could it be otherwise ?

I stumbled in one day as the Rev. Mr. Burke, the director, was giving his first lessons in chemistry to a new class. No one expected me, and I sat down unobserved among the pupils, attentive to everything the teacher said. I have been many years myself a teacher, and have been in the best schools of both continents; but I declare that I never listened to such a lucid, intelligent, be contented by nothing short of that full and comprehensive lesson of chemistry, nor one made so interesting, although it was only an explanation of the most modern nomenclature of the science. A few days later, in another school, I heard the same admirable teacher, while examining his pupils on chemistry applied to the manufactures, elicit from them such answers as forced are to think that these boys were ready to do good service in any industrial establishments years. The political training has resulted in the United Kingdom; and they are, in in a thorough organization of the popular truth, eagerly sought for by business men masses—an organization which the spread of everywhere, and everywhere their practical knowledge, and their conscientiousness, make them a treasure to their employers.

If I have written so much about the Chris tian Brothers, it is not because I am unduly learning to count their own numbers, to distinguish friends from foos, to understand the indeed, I should in this resemble every enlightened person, Protestant as well as Catholic, who has examined their schools and section and unanimity, and to appreciate the Catholic, who has examined their schools and means of success taught them by the united their methods, and the results of their teachvoices of political leaders and religious ing. But I have dwelt especially on this order, because it educates the great bulk of the manhood of Ireland.

one common thought is in the minds of the ent needs of Ireland and to the exigencies of people, where the one great national desire is the unknown future, I must give more pernot cherished, and from whence one common resolve goes forth—to have Ireland self governing, to make the tonant master of his holding, and to secure the laborer a roof and profitable work. This island they goes in the Rrothers and the great amount of profitable work. This island, they say, is the Brothers, and the great amount of able to support her sons, and her sons shall good they accomplish. Indeed, one of the unerty and the means to make the unerty and the means to make shown to a stranger in some of the cities or towns of Ireland is the Christian Brothers' school. The success of the pupils in after life There is, besides, manifest among the peo-ple—among all classes of them—a firm deter-ple—among all classes of them—a firm deterjunior clerks, and other employes, the boys educated in the Christian schools are eagerly sought fir. Some of them have risen to high the ranks, or to turn away any portion of positions. Not many years since, one of them, who by his ability and integrity had won for himself a high commercial status, filled the

office of Lord Mayor of Dublin." Since Count Murphy published his book, two other pupils of the Christian Brothers have filled the same office. In Cork no less than four of their pupils have risen to a like ominence; so is it in Limerick, Water-ford, and elsewhere. In Parliament it may he sufficient to name the two fore

—as devoted pupils of the Brothers, to show that they can prepare men for the This political education is promoted still most important forensic struggles. They further by the practical instruction every count many of their scholars in the legal and

and to the stations in life they are destined From the very moment I set foot on Irish soil I made it my study to ascertain how and mechanics become special objects of attachment the instruction and the intellectual tention. As to the manner of communicating

The Rising

a number of years I was troubled with In- rilla is found a constitutional remedy, digestion, and unable, without distress, to which eliminates the poisonous taint, and saparilla one month I was

Entirely Cured."

Mrs. H. M. Thayer, Milton, Mass., writes: Alarie Mercler, 8 Harrison avenue, Lowobtained no relief until I took

Ayer's Sar saparilla

loved excellent health?

saparilla. Since that time I have on- and have never had the disease since, in

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. For sale by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5.



Ource Dizziness, Lose of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and manage, Pimples, Biotchee, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Berefula. Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Whol.

educators had not yet been formally repealed. It had been sought during centuries to degrade by ignorance, servitude and abject poverty a whole nation; that when this atrocious system of oppression began to be lightened, and Catholics were tolerated who imported and received education, it was not to be wondered at that no regularly trained cases of teachers existed among the oppressed. gratitude is due to Edmund Ignatius Rice who founded the Christian Brothers, and Ireland will be eternally grateful to him and his followers for the share they have had in educating a nation. That they do train the sons of the people for the battle of life, and fit them to hold an honor able and sure place in the march of progress and the enj yment of self-government, what I have just said will prove. The triumph of despotism and barbarism was to deprive Ireland of such educators. Despotism and irreligion triumphed when in the last century such schools and such educators were swept away in France, Spain, Italy and Portugal. France led the murch of civilization when her educators were truly Christian. When education became Vottarian and atheistic her decline began.

BERNARD O'REILLY, D.D., in N.Y. Sun.

THE STORY OF THE SEIZURE. PLUCK OF THE SPANISH GOVERNOR-HE

ORDERS THE SPANISH TO FIRE ON THE GERMAN SHIPS, BUT IS SHOT BY THE SPANISH COMMANDER - SPAIN'S MATUM AND GERMANY'S EVASIVE REPLY.

MADRID, Sept. 11 .- It is stated that the Spanish commander at Manila telegraphs, when it was found that the German flag had been hoisted at Yap, the Governor of the Carolines, Sauor Babyrilles, vi ited the commander of the German gunboat Itlis, mander of the German gunboat Itlis, and accused him of pracy and breach of international law. The German commander replied he had simply obeyed orders. A hot argument ensued, ending in a scuille, when the German commander parised to him this The German commander retired to his ship. The Governor then boarded the Spanish man-of-war Sunquerien, and requested the captain to fire on the Itlis. The captain refused, the Governor of the Philippines having ordered him to avoid a conflict, Babrilles ordered the crew to fire, whereupon the Captain drew his revolver and threatened to shoot the first man who obeyed or repeated the order. Babrilles again ordered the men to fire, when the Captain shot Babrilles in the shoulder. Babrilles was afterwards taken prisoner to Manila, where his trial is proceeding. The Government formally deny that there was an alterestion on shore, but are silent in regard to what occurred on the ship. They admit Babrilles ordered that the Itlis should be attacked. The action of Premier Canovas de Castillo has aliesated the navy, thus adding to the danger of the situation.

Mannin, Sept. 11. The Government despatched a special messenger to Berlin with an additional note to Germany regarding the serious question at issue between the two Governments. The note, which was approved at the council of ministers held yesterday, requests Germany to renounce all intention of establishing suzerainty over the Carolines and Pelew islands. Without such gustantee Spain must decline to give satisfaction for the recent

insults to the German embassy.

Berlis, Sept. 11.—Crown Prince Frederick William has replied to the note from King Alfonso. He assured King Alfonso of the friendly desire of the Emperor William not to encroach upon Spanish rights. A definite settlement of the pending question he says can only be had by a full agreement hetween the great powers.

SHIPWRECK AND PANIC.

LONDON, Sept. 11.-Information comes from Genoa that the steamer Villa de Malaga, with 60 passengers and a crew of 28, foundered near Savona. When the vessel, which was supposed to have struck upon a rock, was found to be sinking, a terrible panic ensued among the passengers. The crow availed themselves of the confusion to lower three boats, with which the vessel was provided, and made good their escape, Forty-four passengers saved themselves, the remaining 16 were drowned.

IF YOUR CHILD IS STUBBORN or hard to administer medicine to, Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup will be appreciated.

An Italian doctor recommends the interna administration of borax for cholera in dosel of seventy-seven grains each day. He bes lieves that it not only destroys the microbes in the intestinal canal, but also in the bloods

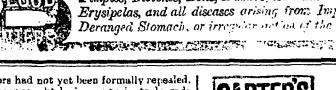
WORMS CAUSE MUCH SICKNESS among children that Freeman's Worm Powders will surely oure.

Generation

sun should find you resolved to give follows generation, transmitting a legacy Ayer's Sarsaparilla a thorough trial. It of good or ill, according to well-known will cleanse and invigorate your blood, and physical laws. To the unfortunate sufrestore the vital organs to their natural erer from hereditary Scrofula, nothing can functions. Mrs. J. D. Upham, 231 Shaw- be more cheering than the assurance that mut avenue, Boston, Mass., writes: "For in Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsapatake solid food. After using Ayer's Sar- restores to the blood the elements necessary to

Life and Health.

"I have been very much troubled with ell, Mass., writes: "My son was weak torpidity of the liver, and Dyspensia, and debilitated, troubled with sore eyes Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured me." Mrs. and Scrofulous humors. Ayer's Sarsapa-J. W. Bradlee, Hyde Park, Mass., writes: rilla restored him to perfect health." "I was greatly reduced by Dyspepsia, Irving H. Edwards, Ithaca, N. Y., writes: and was advised to take Ayer's Sarsa- "From the time I was four years old, until parilla, which entirely cured me." Mrs. eighteen, I was subject to Scrofulous sore M. F. Hamblett, 25 Lawrence street, throat. Many a time my neck has been a Lowell, Mass., writes: "I was sick two raw sore, from poultices put onto draw years with stomach and liver troubles, and out the inflammation. I took four bottles of Ayer's Sar-





CURE

deshicts of the state for Philago equally estable in consequence. Curing and preventing his antoying complaint while they also correct all descretes of the stones, summate the liver such originals of the liver such originals.

Ashe they were do a most precises to those who enfire from the nestressing complaint; but fortunately their goodless does not end here, and those who note try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to so make it here. But after all sick head

ACHE

the bank of an enany uses that here is where we take our great boast. Our pills cure it while there do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dosa They are attictly vegetable and do not gripe of wirge, but by then gentle action please all who is a them. In valls at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold or druggests everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO.

Maw York City,



to, F. C. West's Nerves And Double Tourners, a concelspool of the Newton Double Tourners, a concelspool of the Newton Double of Nervous Prostration. Usy the use of alocked or tokacro, Wakefulness, and Doppession, Softening of the Both resulting to the very decay and double Tourners, Loss of power in either Each box contains one month's freatment. S10 or, or six boxes for \$5,00, sent by mail prepaid on the following the second property of the state of the second property. WE GEARANTEF SIX BOXES

To our may case. With each order received by us for six hours, accompanied with \$5.0 we will see d the purchaset our written guar attests. Sfund the money if only by JOHN C. WENT & CO., Stand St King Street (East), Toronto, Ont.

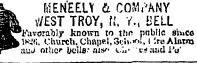
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Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free CLESTON H. WENEELY RELL COMPANY THOL N.Y.



MCSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those colebra-ted Chines and Bells for Churcher, Fire Alarms, Town Clocks, etc. Price HANNE & CO, Baltimore, Hd., U.S.A:





\$500 REWARD!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspensia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constigation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, whon the directions are strictly compiled with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes containing 30 Pills, 25 conts. For sale by all Druggists, Bowere of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN O. WEST & CO., 31 and 33 King Street (East), Toronto, Ont. Free trial packages of the mail prepaid on receipt of a 2 cent stamp.

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THE OBLATE FATHERS. CONFERS UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

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Classical, cientific, Civil Engineering and Commercial

STUDIES to be resumed 2nd September. TERMS:

Classical Course, per term of 5 months......\$80.00 Civil Engineering...... 85.00 Commercial Course...... 75.00 French, Drawing and Vocal Music free of charge. Telegraphy, Stenography, Phonography, at Teachers'

The only College in America provided with incandescent electric light. Send for Prospectus.

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FATHERS OF THE HOLY CROSS (COURSE-Classical and Commercial.

TERMS:

Board per year.....\$100 00 Doctor's fee.... The only complete Classical Course in Lower Caunda aught through the medium of the English language. The Commercial Course is also thorough. Studies will be resumed September 1st. For further particulars, address, lars, address,
REV. L. GEOFFRION, C.S.C.
President

THYMO-CRESOL SOAP.

The finest and Purest Toilet Soap in the World.

Made entirely from Vegetable Oils, and contains seven per cent of Thymo-Creso! Highly recommended by physicians and chemists, and is used in the Hospitals. It is a sure precentative against contagion; once all Skin Diseases; removes Sunoara; makes the skin soft and smooth, and wonderfully improves the complex! in. By its medicinal and disinfectant properties, it is incaluable for the Children's Bith. Sold in large tablets, price 16c each, by druggists and first-class grocers everywhere. Sample box, containing three fablets, mailed post-free to any address upon receipt of 40c., or sample tablet sent upon receipt of 15c. Stamps may be sent.

> RRSS & CO. 759 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL. Head Office and Works, Darlington, Eng

Trade upplied by LYMAN SONS & CO. "Montreal. Or any leading Wholesale Drug or Greery House 51-4f

STATUTES OF CANADA.

THE Statutes of Canada are for sale at the Queen's Printer's office, here; also separate acts since 1874. Price lists will be sent to any person applying for them. B. CHAMBERLIN, Q. P.

GRATEFUL .-- COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST,

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of dicestion and nutrition, and by a carreful application of the the properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delleately flavored heverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicions use of such articles of dict that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hendreds of subtle malacides are heating 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 bloof and a properly nourished frame."—"Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with botting water or mi.k. Solid only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:.

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homopathic Chemists, Lennon, England.

DR. KANNON C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S

DR. J. L. LEPROHON.

Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Alliany, &c., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Collorne street.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST ANTOINE STREET.

\$5

TOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE Imperial Austrian Vienna City Bond ISSUE OF 1874.

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

until each and every bond is redeemed with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond atter-draw one of the following premiums, as there-

are NO BLANKS.
Premiums Florins. 200,000 20,000 5,000 1,008 250 140 20,000 12 000 716,800 Pogether 5,200 premiums, amounting to 1,648,

S00 Florins. The next Redemption takes place on the FIRST OF OCTOBER. And every Bond bought of us on or before the 15th of August is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that

Out-of-town orders sent in REGISTERED LETTERS, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments. For orders, circulars, or any other informa-

tion, address INTERNATIONAL BANKING GO. 160 Fulton St., cor. Breadway, New York City ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

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N.B.—In writing please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS 25-if

GORPULENCY Recipe and notes how convergence and notes how ally and rapidly cure starvation, dietary, etc. European Mail, Oct. 24th, says: "Its effect is not merely to reduce the amount of fat, but by affecting the source of obesity to induce a radical ourse of the disease. Mr. R. makes no charge wnatever; any person, rich or poor, can obtain his work grates by sending 0 cts. to cover postage to F. O Recent Pred, Woburn House, Store St., Bedford Sg. London Reg. 34-0.

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Under Contrast with the Government of Cana la and New foundland for the Conveyance of the CANADIA N and UNITED STATES Made.

1885---Summer Arrangements---1886 This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Clyde-built Iron STRAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience san suggest, and have made fastest time on recers.

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Numidian. 6,100

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Corthaction 4,000 Nova Scotlan. S. 300 Carthaginian 4,600 Sibernian 4,600 Norwogian. 3,631 Hibernian. 3,440 Austrian. 2,700 Prussian. 2,700 Prussian. 3,000 Scandinavian. 3,600 Buenos Ayrean. 3,800 Gorcan. 4,000 Grecian. 3,600

The Shortest Sea Route Retween America and Europbeing only Fise days between Land to Land.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Landonderry and Monireal Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool every Thursday, and from Quebec every Saturnay, calling at Lough Poyle to receive on bond and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

FROM QUEBEC Polynesian Saturday, Sept. 5
Circassian Saturday, 12
Sardinian Saturday, 15
Sarmathan Saturday, 16
Paristan Saturday, 17
Paristan Sa

The Steamers of the Glasgow and Montreal Service are intended to sail from Montreal for Glasgow as follows:

FROM BOSTON:

H. & A. ALLAN, 80 State Street, Poston, and 25 Com-non Street, Montreal. June 4, 1885.

NEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MOD-FRN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evi-dences of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Irgersoll, "Eminently decrying fav-orable recording and contragations." Counter regereat, Emmenty de eveng tay-orable reception and patronege and warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London, Ont., 124 pages; paper, 75 cents; cleth, \$1.25. Sent on receipt of price. Active canvassers wanted.

FARM FOR SALE

300 acres (90 of which are under cultivation), 3 miles from Reman Catholic Church, Barns, De elling Heners, and Saw and Grist ANTERMS EAST, ES

Particulars of 249 COMMESSIONURS STREET A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

THE HOUSEHOLD USE -- 19 THE-

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

it is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHOUTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain it virtues for a

RETAILED EVERYWHERE None genuine without the trade mark on

A Beautiful Present for a Lady. We will send a SPLENDID CASKET containing 119 Keedles and our Mammoih Catalogue,

FOR 25 CENTS. BENNET & CO., 453 ST., PAUL STREET MONTREAL

Man Wanted to \$100 for our business in his locality. Responsible house. References on changed. GAY & BROS.12 Barclay St. N. Y. 3-18

JOHNSTON'S

is the ONLY preps ation of the kind which CONTAINS ALL THE

Nutritious Properties of Beef.

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A DVERTISING Contracts made for THIS FAPER which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS

McConnick Blook, Chicago Ill.,

网络智慧 (1.346年7月77日日)

INDEPENDENCE PIRST, PEDERATION AFTER-

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: Sm,—A principal statement in my former letter reads as follows:—"I am in favor of

the independence of Canada first, and an international confederation or alliance of co equals in status, rights, privileges and prerogatives afterwards."

Canada as an independent nation would not, however, of necessity, form such an alliance with Great Britain only.

The foundation, moreover, would be laid and the way paved for an international confederation of all independent "English speaking" people, and, in due time, for a Caucasian confederation with all its immense possibilities.

An alliance between independent Canada and the United Kingdom, or other sovereign nations, should not be political, but defensive and commercial; the great objects in view being to secure and promote prace and pros

perity.
"Imperialism" or "Casarism" in any form amongst most American and European and some Asiatic peoples, is virtually dead or

Limited local legislative governance, exolusive national sovereignty, and the inter-national federation of co-equals, is the triunity about to be.

The new era is dawning upon the progressive nations of the earth Let Canada, true to her greater destiny, now strike the key-mote of her national authem, "Independence first, federation afterwards." "Independence en premier lieu, et une Fédération, an Alliance Internationale, en suite."

Yours truly,
John II. Graham. Richmond, Que. Sapt. 12, 1885.

THE INTERNATIONAL FACHT RACE.

THE GENESTA LOSES BY SIXTEEN MINUTES.

After the repeated farings to sail the race. the two representative yachts accomplished that feat yesterday, the result being that the American gained the victory on a course of thirty eight miles by sixt en minutes nineteen seconds, learned by sixt en minutes nineteen seconds. Cards is steadily decreasing in Germany; Both yachts came down for the line while in 1879 S0 there were 278,000, in 1880 almost together. The Puritan was to \$1 252,000, in 1881 82 244,000; the report wildward and cross d first, with the Genesta for 1882 83 mentions only 240,000, and that two seconds later. Sea ding across to Long for 1882 83 mentions only 240,000, and the for 1883 84 puts the figure at 215,726 packs. Island shore both tacked close under Owl's Head at 10.37 20, the Genesta feeling a puff which struck her just as she filled away on the port ta k. See shot alread of the Puritan, who was to win iward, but the gain was momentary, for when both tacked 15 minutes later the Genesia was 500 yards in the Puritan's wake; the Puritan catching a puff of wind passed out first, while the General valmost motionless under the lee of the first. When she finally got the breeze the Perstan was nearly a mile ahead. The wind was very light and neither yacht made is called much speed against the tide When both went about a 232, the Puritan to port and the Genesta to starboard, we former was fully half a mile to windward. The Puritan passed buoy 5 at 1.32 and the Genesta at 1.36. Both carried the same sail. From here to the outer mark was the most exciting part of the contest. Although both had to stem there h tide in the very light air, the Purityn co-set the finish line at 4.38.05 amidst the wildest enthusiasm. Steamers fairly blocked the channel for a mile, closed up around her and made a pac amonium with whist'es for fully five numutes. The Genesta arrived at 4.54.52 and was greeted with a similar reception. On We in sday the utside race will be sailed, the break neof the Genesta's main cap preventing the race co-morrow. The following table gives the actual result of the race:—

Start. Finish. h. m. s. h. m. Puritan

ROUNDING A LIFE ROMANCE.

LOVERS WHO SEPARATED PORTY YEARS AGO MEET BY CHANCE AND ARE MARRIED.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12 —Forty years ago last Tuesday the Rev. Thomas E. Myers, then a young man of 30 years, persistently courted Miss Elvina Coob, of Baltimore county. They afterward had a misunderstanding and parted. Although they had a deep affection for each other, they never made any attempt to become reconciled. Two weeks ago the couple met at Emory Grove camp meeting for the first time since their separation. Each had been twice married and had buried both life partners. Their hair was silvered, and in the case of the whilem lover time had deatt severely with his once sturdy frame. The matronly widow of 55 saw before her a feeble and bent form, but it seemed none the less capable of exciting a remantic interest. Mr. Myers, who is noted for his plety and fine theological learning, seemed to regard the widow with great interest, and soon became her accepted escort in walks around the camp. There were a few friends on the camp ground who had heard of the early romance, and the venerable lovers at once became the subject of tender interest.

On the day before the camp broke up a young Baltimore belle of 18, in passing rapidly along a favorite walk near the camp, turned a corner and suddenly saw the Rev. Mr. Myers in the act of presenting a bouquet of wild flowers to the blushing widow. The gallant lover was making a graceful and courtly bow when the astonished beauty met his gaze. He blushed, trembied and dropped the flawers, and seemed over selmed with confusion as the intruder turned . way with a

The episade seemed to convince Mr. Myers that he should clear himself of the suspicion of flirting, and he forthwith proposed to Mrs. Hall, who, after some persuasion, agreed to chappe her name for the third time and become Mrs. Myers. The engagement was at once annonneed, and Mr. Myers expressed his desire to have the coremony performed just forty years after the date of their separation. On the desired unniversary, which fell on Tuesday last, they were married. The Rev. Dr. Thomson Poulson officiated, and the bride and groom stood under a huge silver bell while the knot was being tied. After the ceremony Mrs. Myers, whose friends had insisted on activing her in full bridal array, not excepting the orange blossoms, was con-gratulated by hundreds of her friends and her husband's parishioners.

As the carriage bore Mr. and Mrs. Myers to the depot, their ten children and twelve grandchildren stood on the front steps and fired rice and old slippers after them. Mr. Myer's two great grandchildren, one of which was cutting its teeth, were curious and noisy spectators. After a two weeks' stay in New York Mr and Mrs. Myers will return to confined himself to abusing Mr. Prather and their future residence, a vineclad cottage in the Law and Order Society. After hearing the suburban village of Woodberry.

"Bath bags" are sold in Paris. By their use "refined people may obtain a sort of velvety, catment soap complexion ablution for the moderate sum of 8 cents." These queer articles consist of a bag containing half a pound of bran, some meal and a little powoft pad for rubbing purposes.

Dark Daile

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BREVITIES

A Georgia man has shen twenty years old caring for a large brood of little chickens, of her own hatching.

A Dakota farmer is said to have raised sopranos, and all successful.

Alpaca goats have been discovered in Asia Minor whose hair excels, that of the South American alpaca, and a very silky, soft alpaca fabric results from its manufacture.

Nebraska has now about 250,000 acres of

A deposit now amounting to \$2,000,000, originally made by one Bulon Brown, is in the Bank of England, some of whose agents are said to be hunting for the unknown heirs in this country.

Ladies as poor law guardians have found a legitimate sphere of public work, and in England and Scotland there are now no less than forty-six. In London there are sixteen and in Edinburgh nine.

A piece of amber weighing eight rounds is at present being exh bited in the Mark Museum, at Dantzic, for which the owner has refused \$1,500. It is probably the largest piece in the world without olemish.

Agents of the Board of Health in New

York have been analyzing the soda water sold by druggists, but have found only four samples out of fifty where traces existed of the lead, copper or zine lining of the pipes. Bourbon is the family name of a line of French kings. The term was applied in American politics to certain stubbornly unprogressive citizens, of whom it has been said that they "never learn and never forget."

During the fifty years since the first train ran in Belgium the railway companies claim that only 31 travelers have been killed through any error or disaster in the railway itself, although 7,250,000 passengers have

been carried over the lines. The use of packs of more than thirty-six

Knoxville, Tenn., publishes no paper on Monday, thus allowing the printers to keep Sabbath day strictly. It is said to be the only city in the United States, having 30,000 inhabitants, with railroads, steamboats, telegraphs and telephones, that has no Monday

Watches were formerly made with 14,400 beats to the hour, or four to the second. This is called slow train and is obsolete except for quarter-second watches. English standard is 16,200 beats to the hour, while the American standard is 18,000, or five to the second, called quick train.

Elia Volpi, the Italian artist, is painting for the Queen of Italy a beautiful fan, which is described as a marvel of elaborate finish. It is painted on kid leather, and represents the Queen surrounded by the Graces and other allegorical figures, with the genius of Italy in the act of crowning her.

The Chinese have just completed an immense bridge over the arm of the Chinese Sea at Lugang. It was constructed entirely by Chinese engineers, and is five miles long, entirely of stone, has 300 arches, each seventy feet high and a roadway. It is the greatest

structure of the kind in the world. The worthlessness of the murdered man was the only plea made by a Wyoming lawyer in defense of his client, who had deliker ately shot a bar room bully for merely annoying him. The judge said that the argument was unsound in law, but the jury let it justify, to their minds, a verdict of ac-

A man in a lonely part of Iowa had brain tever in consequence of the death of his wife, and on recovering could not remember where he had buried her. During the interval the three persons who had assisted at the interment became scattered. Very desircus of locating the grave, the widower dug over most of a ten acre field before finding the remains.

The fishes collected from great depths upon the famous Challenger expedition-two or three thousand fathoms -possess bones and ligaments of great softness, and muscles loosely connected. This is a provision to allow of the permertion of their tissues by the water, since otherwise at the great depth where they live the pressure of the water, which shivers solid glass to powder, would crush their bodies.

An old resident of Jasper, Tenn., has left a large property in trust, to be used for suppressing the habit prevalent among men of cating with their knives. He had also felt the disadvantage arising from his own early lack of training in such matters, and had fairly become a monomaniae on the subject, stopping or calling attention to those whom he noticed indulging in the use of the knife in lieu of a fork.

The report of the Commissioner of Police for London shows that on Dec. 31, 1884, the authorized strength of the force was twenty five superintendents, 637 inspectors, 1,067 sergeants and 11,151 constables, making a total of 12,880. Forty-six miles of new streets and squares were brought under police protection during the year. The average proportion per 1,000 of the estimated 1 opulation of persons apprehended for drunkenness and disorderly conduct from 1860 to 1870 was 5,576; from 1870 to 1880 it increased to 7,156, and the average for the past five years has been 5,491. The reported less of property stolen during the year was £105,406, a decrease on the previous year of £7,923. Of the whole reported loss £21,737 was recovered, leaving a net loss of £86,669.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN FINED ONE DOL-LAR FOR SABBATH DESECRATION.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 14 .- This afternoon at 2 o'clock John L. Sullivan, through his attorney, Jay L. Athey, pleaded guilty to having engaged in a game of baseball on Sunday at the Brooklyn park. Mr. J. S. Prather, president of the Law and Order Society, went on the stand and swore he saw Sullivan engaged in pitching a ball in a game known as baseball. Attorney Morgan, on behalf of the society, made a stirring appeal to the court to uphold the sacred day of rest by assessing a fine of such proportions as would teach the law breakers and Sabbath desecraters a wholesome lesson. Mr. Athey both sides, Justice Hart delivered the sentence, which was a fine of \$1 and costs, amounting in all to \$15.90. Mr. Athey paid the amount. Sullivan received \$900 for his work on Sunday.

Ex-President Arthur is said to receive more invitations to dine than any other man dered soap. On wetting and pressing the bag in the country. He accepts enough of them alather is produced and at the same time a to keep him in bad health pretty much all the time,

CONTRACT

MARE IT A POLITICAL ISSUE opened here to-day, when a large number of delegates were present from different parts of the province. In the absence of S. H. Blake, president, W. H. Howland, took, the chair. The committee applinted to consider electoral action reported as it follows:—That this convention affirms the necessity of election prohibitionists to all representatives. electing prohibitionists to, all representative bodies, municipal educational and invita-mentary; that it is desirable to form a pro-hibitory electoral union in each municipality throughout the province, members of which shall be pledged to support for municipal and growing forests, in which have been set 600,000 young trees.

Besides this there have been planted more than 12,000,000 fruit trees.

A deposit now amounting to \$2,000,000 is in the convention requests the executive of the Provincial alliance to take such convention. measures as are necessary for the or-ganization of the proposed unions and to suggest to branches of the Dominion alliance in the other provinces the des rability of similar action. The committee, also reported on the Scott Act enforcement that the law is a partial success, that notwithstanding the fact that re-peated violations of the law take place dri king has been very much reduced, and recommending the appointment of police magistrat s in each county where the act is in force. Both reports were discussed, but final action was deferred till to-morrow. The question of the formation of a third party was also brought up for discussion; action, however, being also deferred.

CAROLAND ROLLING ON COLLE.

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE PREPARE

THE NUMBER OF VOTERS REDUCED. LONDON, Sept. 14.—It appears that under stupidly worded or else an adroitly worded section of the Franchise Act the number of new voters will be reduced from the expected 2 500,000 to about 1,000,000 in the coming election. The judges on the subject claim that not more than 500,000 new names will ultimately appear on the new lists. The section referred to prohibits persons who lodge on the premises of their employers from registering. This affects thousands of clerks Among the classes excluded from registration. are resident managers and attendants of all the asylums. About 6 per cent of the applicants for registration are refused votes on account of such technicalities.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 12 .- In France the electora contest has become tame. The ardor with which the campaign was opened has disappeared. The country is singularly quiet, nd political committees are inactive. The various candidates are tired of the struggle, and their speeches are delivered listlessly and are received without enthusiasm. This surprising dullness, following the opening of what was calculated to be one of the most xciting political campaigns ever had in france, is attributed to an enervation proluced by the prolonged preparations of the contest.

THE EX-PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

MADRID, Sept. 11 .- Ex-President Castelar made yesterday a highly inflammatory speech at Corners to the Artisan Partisan's Club He dec'ared on alliance between Germany and Spain would prove fatal to the latter, and that the Latin races must combine against the Germans. Preparations, he said, should orecede war. but if war came the responsibility must rest wholly on Germany. In case of war he thought an alliance was indispensi-

MURDERED BY A COUNT.

VIENNA, Sept. 10 - Paul Festeics, who wanted last winter to challenge the Grand Master of the Household, because by Imperial order of the Countess Festeics, who was in received at court, has killed in a duel Mr. lower house.

STRIKERS VICTORIOUS.

London, Sept. 12.-The strike of five thousand workmen at Armstrong's Gun works at Newcastle has been settled in favor of the strikers. The objectionable foremen have been discharged.

NEW CHIMES.

The new tower of St. James's Catholic church, Aisquith and Eager streets, is fast assuming graceful proportions. When com pleted it will be one of the most imposing church towers in the city. Henry McShane & Co. are casting for the tower a peal of four bells in diatonic order, beginning with B, weighing 5,200 pounds. The others weigh 3,500, 2,500 and 2,100 pounds, respectively. They will be blessed and placed in position early in October. The bells are the gift of members of the congregation, whose names will appear upon them. A public clock will be a feature of the tower, striking every quarter of an hour. It will have four dials, each six feet in diameter.

McShane & Co. are now employing 640 men in their foundry on North street. They are casting a chime of ten bells for Bishop Sweeny for the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, St. John's, N B. A chime of ten has recently been placed in position in Trinity P. E. Cathedral, Omaha, Nebraska, a present from Mrs. Wm. B. Ogden, of New York, in memory of her deceased husband. The total weight of the chime is over 10,700 pounds. A peal of three fine belis for Independence, Kansas, and a bell weighing 5,600 pounds for St. Michael's Catholic Church, Buffale, and numerous other orders from over the States, are testimonials to Baltimore workmen.

THE FARM.

The corn crop of Kansas will amount to 200,000,000 bushels, if favorable conditions prevail.

To have lilacs bloom plentifully every year the flowering stems should be removed as soon as the blossoms have dropped, and all suckers should then be cut off, leaving only a few clean stems.

Tar the noses of your sheep and lambs and let them take their salt from a trough with an inch or more of tar upon the bottom. Then these sheep will have no trouble from grubs in the head. Statistics show that the wheat trade of

California, Oregon and Washington Territory with Europe give employment annually to the first of September. The local trade this more than four hundred sailing vessels going week has been quiet. The Western fairs have round Cape Horn, The average passage for cach vessel is about 16,000 miles, in an average time of a little over four months.

drawn away the attention of Western buyers to a certain extent this week. Makers prices of pig-iron are unchanged. Prices are un-Prolonged freshness is secured by standing

flowers in water for some hours before they are sent away. It is the greatest fallacy to

degerness with which he will scramble for one of boots and shoes from Boston to en some other chick has it But, as wor are scarce in the early spring, it is well to supply animal food artificially. Meat, if lean, either ray or cooked, is good for them. A piece of beging at the size of a walnut, if chopped up into very small parts - the amaller the better will formed a very desirable meal

the better-will furnish a very desirable meal for a dozen or more chicks, and such food should be given every day or two. Cooked meat, especially if it divides readily into fibres resembling small earth worms, is very tempting to them, and we have seen chicks that seemed, utterly discouraged with the things of this world again take a live interest in it when such food was placed before them. Do not give much fat meat. It is muscle, bone and feather making material that they need, and fat meat supplies none of them. Rye is one of the me st important crops that

can be grown, 'not only for the value of ita' grain and straw, but on account of the variety of purposes to which it can be applied. The grain is readily salable, and is also fed to horses on some farms, while its straw is considered superior to all other kinds, owing to its length and superior quality, as bedding. It can he conveniently handle i, and is clean and free from dust as compared with shorter kinds. Every farmer should sow a field of rye for early pasture. It can be put in the ground in the fall, as it is very hardy and stands the winter in all sections of the country, spring ing up early in the spring, long before other grasses have begun to start. Farmers who have had difficulty in keeping their stock in healthy condition when fed through a long winter on dry food know how eagerly the early tye is relished. 🖖

According to the August report of the United States Department of Agriculture, the crop of wheat is 216,000 000 hushels, and probable spring wheat 142 000,000, making a total wheat crop for 1885 of 367,000.000. It is estimated that taking into consideration the large anrplus left over from the 1884 erop, there will be from 120,000,000 to 130 000,000 bushels of wheat available for ex port, most of which will, no doubt, go abread in the shape of flour. The crops of corn, oats, &c., are larger than usual, so there will be no dearth of grain for feeding stock. The quality of winter wheat is very good, while that of spring wheat is probably below the average The prospects do not point toward high prices.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets.

No mportant change in the position of allairs has aken place, but business prospects are enerally vewed in a confident and hopeful manner. There are signs of recovery in iron and steel products, wool, sugar, etc., but mice- respond very slowly to any merease. The most ment in certain lines is affected by he s make x exaggerations. The stock mar t has been irregular during the week. There is very little doing in the horse market and the cattle markets are very dull.

DAIRE PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- The demand for creamery and finest Townships tarry but or has continued fair; sales of the former at 21c, and of the latter at 17c to 18c for selected lots. In the medium and low grades there has been little done Cheese has ruled dull, as advices from the English markets did not warrant buyers in operating at the figures asked by holders, and the re sult has been a stand off between the two I'ne cable declined 6d yesterday to 38a 6d. Values are nominal here at 7he to 8e for fine August, the latter price an outside figure. Good July make 7c to 7½c. Eggs are sailing at 14e to 14e tor good lots; receipts fairly liberal. Interior lots have sold as low as 13c.

Provisions are in moderate demand. DRY Goods -Me gre ren tances are still a cause of complaint, and until the harvest is divorced from her first husband, he could not saved and marketed in part no decided improvement is expected. Travellers are making Pechy, son of the president of the Hungarian | careful preparations for the sorting trip There is a fair number of puyers in the mar ket. The city retail trade has exhibited some improvement within the last faw days. The Boston woollen goods market is responding to the advance there in wool: Worsted yarns and heavy hosiery have risen uring the week. Worsteds, light and heavy, are nearly sold out. The mcreased demand for jeans and doeskins has opened mills at Manayunk which have been closed tor years. Moreover cassimeres, the long depressed, are at last moving more freely than at any time since 1879 Cotton goods in Boston are steady; the export movement in brown cottons is good for the season; bleached goods are in free movement at higher prices; colored cottons are active; denimmay be said to be even in brisk movement. The recent liberal movement in cotton flannels has resulted in small stocks of low grades in first hands with a continued fair

request. FLOUR AND GRAIN.-The local demand has

been four at steamy prices.

GREEN FRUITS -There has been a fair business in apples. Arrivals are not large, and the varieties coming are of better keeping quality than formerly and realize higher prices. Round lots of 25 to 100 brls, are selling at from \$2 to \$2.25, while small quantities of St. Lawrence, etc., have sold up to \$2.50. We quote from \$1.50 to \$2.50 for poor to choice. Oranges \$4.50 per box; lemons \$5 to \$5.50.

GROCERIES .- Business keeps up fairly well, the shipments of most firms being fully equal to those or previous years. Tea-There is a good demand for new tea, the arrivals of which so far have not been large. The New York market has shown slow and uncertain eatures. Sugar-The upward movement in this article has engrossed the chief attention of the trade this week. Granulated advanced about he, selling at 7c in round lots. The lowest price for yellows in lots was 5 tc. Jobbing prices are correspondingly higher. There has been a brisker movement since the advance. Syrup has also been active. The market for raw sugar in New York is strong. HONEY,-There have been sales at 10: to 11c in 100 lb. pkgs, and at 12c to 124c in 5 lb.

pkgs, and upwards.
Hors.—Since our last there has been little doing in new hops. We quote this year's crop at Se to 12c, and last year's at 6c to 12c. Best new hops in New York are quoted at 11c

IRON AND HARDWARE. - A number of travellers for leading iron houses are on the road, and are expected to do fairly well. Freights on pig-iron from Glasgow to Montreal remain unchanged for the month of September. Liverpool freights on finished iron and different metals have been advanced 2, 6d per ton from changed.

LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES -A fair num ber of orders for leather have been placed suppose that any which have to be sent to a this week by factorymen, who are generally distance should be fresh-picked. They will well employed. Prices of good stocks are travel better and last longer if allowed to generally steady, but there is no quotable

points outside of New England this week have been 72,416 cases against 69,792 cases last week, 72,410 cases for the corresponding week of last year, 74,125 in 1883, and 73,116 cases: in 1882. "The shipments since Jan, 1 have theen: 1,749,938 cases against 1,338,035 cases for the same week of last year; 1,206, 034 cases in 1883 ; 1,725,399 cases in 1882

"Woon-There is a steady and moderately wools. A few good lots of fleece have changed hands at quotations. Two cargoes of foreign are on passage here. The market generally, though showing no signs of a boom is in a more satisfactory condition than for some time past. The sales of domestic wool in the Boston market during last week were the largest on record, being 5,224,300 pounds, against 4,837,300 pounds domestic for October 30, 1879, and 4,907,200 pounds domestic for the week ending Feb. 8, 1883; The remarkable activity of the market there continues without the slightest effort on the part. of dealers, who at present are very indifferent. sellers, and are soliciting but lew sales. Prices continue to advance, and are now at nearly the same level as a year ago, with a tendency upward, and inches

THE HORSE MARKET.

There has been a slow demand for horses during last week. At Mr. James Maguire's tables, on College street, the following sales took place:—One horse, 5 years, \$225; one do, 7 years, \$275; one do, 3 years, \$300. Mr. Kimball, of the Horse Exchange, has received two carloads of very fine carriage and saddle horses from Port Elgin.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The wholesale trade this week has been of moderate proportions. The weather has been unpropitione, and has checked the movement somewhat. There have been a good many strangers in the city, partly on business and partly on pleasure. After the close of next week, when the fixhibition will be over, orders are anticipated in fair quantities from the country. Market closed more active and steady. Payments are still said to be fair, but there have been a good number of renewals. The money market is quiet and ateady.

BUTTER -There has been a fair trade during the week, and prices ruled steady. Choice rolls are jobbing to the city trade at 15 to 16c, and medium to good at 12½ to 13c. O'd sold at 6 to 7c for the best and at 34 to 42 for rejections. Eggs are in botter demand and fi mer. dealers paying 12 to 121c per dezen forcase lots. Cheese is quiet and prices stead ;

slight improvement a trade, and prices ruled firm, with stocks decreasing. Flour firm; there have been sales of superior extra throughout the week at \$3.90; extra at \$3.75 to \$3.80. Wheat moved to a fair extent within the week; the demand for fact was good, and sales. No 1 spring is nominal at 87c to 88c, and No 3 fall at 82c. Barley quiet, with no sales reported. Oats have rated steady this week, with sales of car lots at 33: to 34c on track. Peas remain dull, and nominal in absence of transactions. Rye is also nominal. Outmeal quiet and prices steady. Bean quiet and firm.

GROCERIES. - Rusiness has been very quiet and prices steady. Standard grabulated sugars are quoted at 63c for round lots, and Canadian refined at 44 to 6c. Fruit firm ; London layers scarce and nominal; black baskets, \$3 25 to \$3.50; loose muscatels, \$2 25 to \$2 40; new sultans, 6 to 64c Prunes, Bosnia, 5 to 64c; do French, 4 to 4hc. Tobaccos in good demand; myrtle navy. 58c; solaces, 42:to 53c.

HARDWARE-There is a fair demand and prices rule firm. An increased movement is anticipated. Bar iron \$170 to \$160. Tin plates, Cape, 84. Charcoul, \$4.50. Ingot tir,

HIDES-The demand for cured is good and prices firm, there being sales at 755 to 95. Cured are unchanged, dealers paying 84c for No. 1 steers and 8c for No. 1 cows. Lambkins and pelts are firm, all taken at 55c. Calfskins are dull, and prices nominal at 11c to 13c. Tallow quiet; rough is quoted at 3c, and rendered at 6c to 64c.

PROVISIONS. - There is no change to report in the condition of this trade. Long clear has sold at 64c for tons and 62c for cases. Cumberland in good demand, selling at same prices as long clear. Hams in light supply and firm, at 111c to 12c for smoked and 120:0 1210 for canvassed; pickled dull at 101c to 101c Lard, very quiet, at 83c to 9c for timets and 93c for pails. Pork weak and declining; small lots have sold at \$13.50. Hops cull; ad s of small lots at 10 to 12. for old; news offer at 15c, but no sales. White beans dull and unchanged at \$1.10 to \$1.15 for very choice. Potatoes-Car lots dull, street prices on the decline at 50 to 55c a bushel.

Wooz-Fleece has shown but little

LIVE STOCK.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk railway for the past week :-

Cattle, Sheep, Calves, Hogs, 2,074 1,432 9 452
Prev. week... 3 148 2,153 41 517
Since May 1, 47,824 37,234 4,394 6,935 The receipts by the Canadian Pacific rail-

260

662

way were :--Cattle Hogs 500230 Previous week... 800 Sino August 9. . . 3,511 3,792

Exports of live stock have fallen off materially. The total exports of cattle to date were 47,445 head, an increase of 8,392 head compared with 1884. The total exports of sheep to date were 32,210 head, a decrease of 9,715 head compared with 1884. From all the British markets the accounts have been most discouraging, with trade bad all round. Meantime the insurance rates have advanced to 23 per cent. for cattle below and 35 per cent, for cattle on the upper dock, with sheep at 5 per cent. The market for shipping cattle here as might be expected, has been dull and weak, values de-clining about 1c per lb. Business at Point St. Charles this morning was quiet under a slow demand. Transactions were made at 3 to 43c per lb live weight. The sheep trade continues dull and export buyers have reduced values to 4 to 31c per lb live weight, beyond which they will not venture. Butchers' cattle were in good demand, but lower for inferior grades, which sold down to 21c. Choice brought 4c per lh live weight. There was a good demand for live hogs, which have advanced to 51 to 51c per lb. Calves sold at \$4 to \$6

CHEESE MARKETS.

UTICA, N.Y.—Cheese, sales 1,000 boxes at 7c, 700 at 7gc, 4,160 at 74c, 775 at 74c, 2,300 at 74c, 525 at 7gc, 300 at 84c, 100 at 84 and 1,170 consigned. Market firm and slightly better for best cheese.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.—4,300 boxes cheese

distance should be fresh-picked. They will well employed. Prices of good stocks are travel better and last longer if allowed to imbibe a full supply of moisture before starting.

The most delicious morsel to a little chick is a worm, and it is amusing to watch the starting and stocks are generally stocky, but there is no quotable to distribute a full supply of moisture before starting.

The most delicious morsel to a little chick is a worm, and it is amusing to watch the starting of generally stocks are generally stocks at 7,50 at 7,50 at 7,50 at 1,50 at 1,

S. CARSLEY'S

Black ... Dress ... Goods Borrel revenda Z car

JUST RECEIVED. ुः हुः, हुः, हिरुको (सार्वेतिहरू

Just received, apecial vline of New Black active market for both domestic and foreign Chenille Cloth, for Ladies" Fall Costumes, to be sold at special low figures.

But But I was the S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY'S

Black Dress Goods JUST RECEIVED.

Travers Foule, for Ladies' Travelling Costumes to be sold at 41c per yd, worth 55c;

Just received, splendid line of New Black

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY'S

Black Dress Goods. JUST RECEIVED.

Just received from Paris, beautiful line New Black Tricctine Cloth, for Ladies' Pall and Winter Costumes, to be soldiat 67c per pard.

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773,

1775 and 1777

NOTRE DAME STREET. **MONTREAL**



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersized, and endossed "Tender for Steam Heating Apparatus, Examining Warchouse, Quolec, P.Q." will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 21st instant, for the crection and completion of

A Steam Heating Apparatus

at the Quebec, T.Q., Examining Warehouse.
Plans and specifications can be seen ab the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the itemiston Public Works Office, Quebec Post Office Buildings, on and after Monday, 7th instant.
Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their netual signatures.
Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to fire per center the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fall to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.
The Department will not be bound to accept the lowes on any tender.

By Order A. GOBEIL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, } Ottawa, 5th Sept., 1885.

MARRIED.

HENNESSY-LEAHY.—At the Church of the Assumption, Carleton, P.Q., by the Very Rov Thomas Connoly, V.G., Frank Hennessy, of Fairville, to Hannah Leahy, of Carleton,

LESARD-NOONAN,-At Quebec, on the 8th in tant, at the Chapel of the Rev. Ladies of the Congregation of Notre Dame Convent, St. Roch's, by the Rev. J. I. A. Chaperon, Thomas esard, Esq., Notary of Ste. Morie de la Beauce, to Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Donald Noonan.

SCULLION .- In this city, on the 13th inst., Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Scullion. BAIRD.—On Sept. 12th, Mary B. ird, aged year and 7 months, only daughter of the late ames Baird.

McDONOUGH.-In this city, on the 13th inst., Esther Barns, relict of the late John McDonough, in his lifetime of Cots St. Paul. KEARNEY .- In this city, on the !4th inst. A mes Ellen, aged 4 years and 8 months, manghter of Francis Kearney.

DELOUREY .- In this city, on the 13th of September, James Delourey, aged 52 years, 5 native of County Clare, Leland, and late of Her Majesty's Customs. REARDON -At Quebec, on Sunday, the 6th

instant, Mrs. Denis Reardon, at the age of 39 vears. KELLY.-At Quebec, on Saturday, 12th inst., James Kelly, waiter, agei 79 year native of the County Fermanagh, Ireland.

BERRY.—At Quebec, on September 11th, Sacah ampbell, beloved wife of M. B. Berry, ared 29 years and 3 months. CULLINAN .- In this city, on Monday, Sep. tember 7th, Joseph Patrick, you gest son of William Cullinan, aged 1 year, 4 months and 1

lays. CARROLL.-In the Civic Hospital, Thursday, the 10th inst., Ellen Carroll, aged 18 years and 8 months. Buried, Thursday, 10th inst.,

at 2 p.m. BURNS.—In this city on September the 6th, Bridget McKenna, aged 67 years, a native of the County Louth, Ireland, and beloved wife of Lawrence Burns.

BURK—COAKLEY.—On the 31st August at St. Patrick's Church Quebec, by the Rev. Father Cronan, Richard Burk to Miss Mary Anne, only daughter of Edward Coakley.

AGNEW.—In this city, on Friday, Sept. 11, Rose MoLean, aged 69 years, native of the Parish of Belaghy, County Derry, Ireland, widow of the late Palrick Agnew. MULLIN.—At St. Jerome, County Terrebonne, on the 5th inst., after a long and pauful illness, Michael Mullin aged 60 years.

May his soul rest in peace. May his soil rest in peace.

BLUMHART.—At Quebec, on Friday, 11th inst., Edward Eugene Blumhart, agod 27 years and two months. Deceased was a member of the firm of Blumhart & Riverin, and brother of Mr. W. E. Blumhart, proprietor of La Prass, of Montreal.

Dr. Kleiber, of St. Petersburg, chas calculated that 4,950 pounds, of meteoric dust fall