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John Dillon and John Bright

STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY.

BY JOHN HUNTER 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 an old order and the beginning of a new. Not long before it took place Mr. Gladstone had made himself conspicuous as the sympathizer 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 Conservative Liberalism, into pure and undiluted Liberalism. He was, even in those days, regarded as a Radical. Mr. Gladstone's process of conversion ran high; the result 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 Radical principles and Radical reforms. His position in the new Parliament was very strong. He 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 Parliament, 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 conspicuous among English members was John Stuart 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 conspicuous among Irish members was John Dillon.

John Dillon entered Parliament in 1865, as 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 a comrade, as if he had approved of 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 exile in the United States. In later years a general amnesty allowed him to return 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 Dillon was always a student of the political history of his time, and the utterances of Mr. John Bright might well have convinced a man of a more sceptical nature than Mr. John Dillon ever was, that Mr. Bright was a sustained and devoted friend to Ireland. There is no more instructive study for the Irish Nationalist of to-day than those volumes of Mr. Bright's collected speeches, which contain his utterances delivered on Irish questions. They deserve to be read and re-read far oftener than they are. They have been called attention to from time to time by Irish politicians myself, some years ago, at a period of acute political crisis, ventured to make public extracts 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 utterances of Mr. Bright at the dinner to Lord Spencer, and afterwards 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 Mayoath grant question, Mr. Bright, who had then only been a short time in the House, raised his voice against the wrong of Ireland. "I assure the Protestant Church of Ireland is at the root of the evils of that country. The Irish Catholics would thank you infinitely more if you were to wipe out that foul blot than they would even if Parliament 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 Vicar to distribute places and emoluments among that Protestant clique; Protestant judges who have polluted the seats of justice; Protestant magistrates, before whom the Catholic peasant could not hope for justice. They have not only Protestants, 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 90 English members sitting in a Parliament in Dublin, 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 done 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 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 proposition they might think necessary to remedy the evils of which they complained, made their appearance in the English House of Commons, the reception they got from Mr.

Bright was not of the kind which might well have been expected from the speech of 1846. In the same speech he said: "We maintain a large army in Ireland, and an armed police, which is an army in everything 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 like the disgraceful state of Ireland and to us." In the following year, 1847, almost immediately after the Young 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 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 population of the United States of America who are Irish by birth or by immediate descent; and, be it remembered, Irishmen settled in 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 country. There may or may not be grounds for all this ill-feeling; but that it exists, no man acquainted with Ireland will deny. The first step to be taken is to remove this feeling; and, to do this, some great measure or measures should be offered to the people of Ireland, which will act as a complete demonstration to them that bygone are to be bygones with regard to the administration of Irish affairs, and henceforth, new, generous and equal principles of government are to be adopted." In the same speech, too, we find the following remarkable utterances: "With regard to the Parliamentary representation of Ireland having recently spent seventy-three days in an examination of the subject, while serving as a member of the Dublin Election Committee, I assert most distinctly that the representation which exists at this moment is a fraud; and I believe it would be far better if there were no representation 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 bitter enemy than the man who had so ardently desired their existence in 1818. Mr. Bright concludes his speech with an eloquent peroration, which, coming at such a time, was perhaps of more value in keeping the spirit of agitation alive in Ireland than the finest utterances 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 suffering. Let us think of the half million who, within two years past, have perished miserably in the workhouses, and on the highways, and in their hovels—more, far more than ever fell by the sword in any war this country has ever waged; let us think of the crop of nameless horrors which is even now growing up in Ireland, and whose disastrous fruit may be gathered in years and generations to come. Let us explain to the laws and principles under which alone God and nature have permitted that nation should become industrious and provident." In the following year, 1849, the year of the abortive insurrection of Fionn Lawlor and Phillip Grey, Mr. Bright made a speech which contains this famous passage: "But the treatment of this Irish malady 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 annually required to keep the people alive. I presume the Government by troops is easy, and that the

people, and the Irish people, too, were told that they once got rid of the Irish. Parliament they would de throne forever Irish 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 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 concocted 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 had 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 organized by Irish Americans. "Why does every Irishman who leaves his country and goes to the United States immediately settle himself down there, resolved to better his condition in life, but with a feeling of irradicable 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 express loyalty and to keep men loyal. I do not think it generally does bind men to loyalty, if they may not loyalty without it. I hold loyalty to consist in a country like this, as much in doing justice to the people as in guarding the Crown; for 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 great 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 in doing justice to the people, and 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 own people as a rebel Party. Either Mr. Bright has forgotten his definition of loyalty, or he has changed his mind. Then comes a passage that might have been, but was not, repeated by him during the Forster and Spenceur 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 before, another crop of insurrection and another harvest of misfortune. And it may be that those who sit here eighteen years after this movement will find another ministry and another Secretary of State, ready to propose to you another administration of the same over failing and ever-perpetuating medicine."

All these speeches from which I have quoted were made during the lifetime of Mr. John Dillon, which, listening to such speeches, while reading the reports of them, the true hearer, who represented gentle, 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 English Liberals and the leaders of opinion in Ireland. To effect this union he labored for all the last years of his life; and this banquet, 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; and as which, if I remember rightly, Mr. Dillon was to have taken the chair, Mr. Dillon died, and one of the sincerest of our 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 chairman for any assembly at which Mr. Bright was going to speak than John Dillon could have been. Mr. Bright made a speech which he began by paying an eloquent tribute to the memory of the dead man. "I am with grief when I think of the loss of our friend who, by his 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 loss to Ireland. I believe amongst all her worthy sons, Ireland has had no worthier, and no nobler son than John Blake Dillon." Then Mr. Bright proceeded to examine the position of Ireland. "There are some, he said, who say that the great misfortune of Ireland is in the existence of the noxious class of political agitators. Well, as to that, I may state that the most distinguished political agitators that have ever appeared during the last hundred years in Ireland 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'Connell from the annals of his country. Mr. Bright then proceeded to draw a graphic and powerful 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... I am not speaking about 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 boasts itself to be the most civilized and the most Christian nation in the world." Under these conditions Mr. Bright was naturally surprised at the statement which he quoted of an esteemed citizen of Dublin: "He told me that he believed that a very large proportion of what he called the poor, amongst Irishmen, sympathized with any scheme or any proposition that was adverse to the Imperial Government." Then when the thoughts of every National Irishman were with his brethren in America, Mr. Bright gave this

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THE LONDON SCANDALS.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS IN THE ELIZA ARMSTRONG CASE—CONFLICTING EVIDENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The examination of Mr. Stead and the other defendants in the Eliza Armstrong abduction case was resumed this morning. Mrs. Jarrett, on the opening of the court, began crying. Mrs. Armstrong, mother of Eliza, testified that Mrs. Jarrett obtained her daughter from her on the plea of needing the child to assist in the house work of her home. The witness scouted the idea that she knew anything of the character of Mrs. Jarrett other than was represented by the prisoner herself; that she was a woman of respectability. Mrs. Armstrong denied in the most emphatic manner that she sold her daughter for immoral purposes. Eliza Armstrong was cross-examined and stated that 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, conducted with no great alacrity, she confessed she did not go to sleep without a handkerchief knotted 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 vulgarly abused. Mrs. Jarrett and Mr. Russell, counsel for the defence, 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. 8.—According to trustworthy 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. BRUSSELS, Sept. 8.—The *Hotie Belgic* declares King Leopold cannot act as arbitrator between Spain and Germany, because Belgium formerly negotiated for the purchase of one of the Philippine islands. LONDON, Sept. 8.—The German gunboat which occupied Yap was the *Hyna*, Captain Langemak, from Australia. She carries four guns and 90 men. The rumors that the German consuls at Saragossa and Barcelona had been attacked are denied. PARIS, Sept. 8.—Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain is here awaiting the issue of the contention between Spain and Germany. She has frequent conferences with Prince Hohenlohe, 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. Salanueva 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, if possible more crowded to day than yesterday. Mrs. Jarrett again occupied a bad audience in 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 adorne the bench in front of Mrs. Jarrett. The public in court frequently interrupted the witnesses with questions. 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, quick-tongued woman, who does not understand fine phrases. Mr. Russell, 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 replies. Mr. Russell was a trifle too subtle 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, "Ain't nothin' to do with the case," the worthy magistrate rather tartly instructed the counsel that he had better alter his plan of cross-examination. Mr. Russell, with an indignant 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 'er outside for five minutes."

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Pierce's Celebrated Urinary and Electric Spermatorrhoea Remedy for the cure of all nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all nervous diseases. Complete restoration, when properly guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full instructions, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaire Bldg., New York, N.Y.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary 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 suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and desiring 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. NORRIS, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10-13 cov

THERE IS NO EXCUSE.

There is no excuse for the male pale, sallow, weary looking females throughout our land, when Burdock Blood Bitters will regulate their troubles and renew their health, strength and vigor as so small a cast.

A DANGEROUS CONDITION.

One of the most dangerous conditions is a neglected 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, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

LOUISIANA State Lottery Company.

Capital Prize, \$75,000. Tickets only \$5. Incorporated in 1885 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes with a capital of \$1,000,000. Tickets only \$5. Incorporated in 1885 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes with a capital of \$1,000,000. Tickets only \$5. Incorporated in 1885 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes with a capital of \$1,000,000. Tickets only \$5.

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HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Remedies of the World. 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 MAJESTIC SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are constantly recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution is 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 unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Its Searching and Healing Properties Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt to meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail. Each box and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 638 Oxford Street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 1s., 2s., and 3s., each, and by all medicinal vendors throughout the civilized world. N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above d r r daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter

CABLE DESPATCHES.

A FATAL ACCIDENT AT SEA. GENOA, Sept. 8.—The steamer, Vill from Genoa for Marseilles, has been wrecked off the coast of Corsica.

A RUN ON IRISH BANKS. LONDON, Sept. 8.—There is a heavy run on the branches of the Bank of Ireland and 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 DIVISIONS. LONDON, Sept. 8.—Mr. John Bright has written a letter in which he expresses the opinion that at this time every one who writes honestly and decency in public life should submit himself to the true interests of the Liberal party.

EARL CARNARVON ON THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY. BELFAST, Sept. 8.—Lord Carnarvon, in a speech here to-day, said that since the Conservative came into power English relations abroad had improved.

SIR MOSES MONTGOMERIE'S WILL. LONDON, Sept. 8.—The reading of Sir Moses Montgomerie's will at the probate, fully disclosed yesterday, shows names from Earl Shaftesbury to a cowherd among the legatees.

THE ENGLISH TRADES UNIONS. LONDON, Sept. 9.—Mr. Henry Broadhurst was the lion of the trades union congress at Southampton.

A CANNIBALISTIC FEAST. LONDON, Sept. 9.—Captown advices state that the Congo cannibals have attacked several stations of the African association and roasted and devoured a number of whites.

CHAMBERLAIN SPEAKS. LONDON, Sept. 9.—In a speech at Warrington yesterday Mr. Chamberlain scouted the idea that Lord Hartington would accept Lord Randolph Churchill's invitation to join the Conservative party.

THE VIEWS OF THE PRESS. The Standard says it is willing to forget much of Chamberlain's socialism in consideration of the moral case which he has advanced in his speech at Warrington yesterday.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION MEETING. LONDON, Sept. 10.—Sir Lyon Playfair, the president of the British association, delivered his inaugural address at Aberdeen last evening.

A LUNATIC'S MAGIC MIRROR. LONDON, Sept. 10.—A lunatic was arrested in Buckingham palace yesterday while seeking an interview with the Queen.

THE ENGLISH GENERAL ELECTIONS. LONDON, September 11.—Lord Randolph Churchill's indisposition is due to nervous prostration, the result of overwork.

TRADES' UNION ELECTION PROGRAMME. LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Trades' Union congress at Southampton had a stirring meeting yesterday.

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.

PUNISHING MISCEGENATION. CHARLESTON, S.C., Sept. 11.—A full account is published of the recent doings of white regulators in Fairfield county, showing that the motive is a determination to abolish miscegenation.

Employers' Liability—act on the shipping trade for the better regulation of railways by compelling the issue of certificates of competency in the case of engineers, and requiring the same certificates for engineers of steamships.

CARNARVON ON IRELAND'S RESOURCES. BELFAST, Sept. 10.—The Harbor Commissioners gave a banquet last evening to the Earl of Carnarvon.

HEAVY RAIN IN KANSAS. PABSONS, Kan., Sept. 8.—This section is again visited by a disastrous rain storm.

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.

ANOTHER JOCKEY KILLED. NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Sheephead Bay was to-day the scene of another fatality similar to that at Brighton Beach last week.

A SCHOONER'S CREW DROWNED IN LAKE MICHIGAN. SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Sept. 8.—The schooner Advance, of Chicago, waterlogged and capsized in a gale of wind and blinding rain.

DE FRAUDATED HIGHLANDERS. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Carolan M. Cree and his wife Harriet and their five children, aged between three and ten years.

NO TROUBLE TO SWALLOW. Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" (the original "Little Liver Pills") and no pain or griping.

ALASKA EXPLORATION. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Lieut. George M. Sweeney, commanding the Alaska exploring expedition, reports to the Navy department.

DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE IN OHIO. CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—Reports from various parts of Ohio and Indiana show that the storm which lately passed over this territory.

FLORIDA IS THREE TIMES AS LARGE AS MASSACHUSETTS. Holloway's Pills.—Health or Wealth.—No sane person would hesitate an instant in the choice between these two conditions.

THE TRIALS AT REGINA. WINNIPEG, 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.

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daughters living openly with a negro man, while two others kept a respectable household.

ANOTHER TICHBORNE CLAIMANT. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—There is a new Tichborne claimant. He lives in California, served in the Federal army and navy during the late war.

ENGLAND SURPRISED. LONDON, Sept. 9.—Considerable surprise and regret has been occasioned here at the tone of Vice-President Hendricks' speech at Indianapolis last night in riding with Mr. Parnell in the latter's issue with England.

CATHOLICS IN CONVENTION. 6,000 PERSONS MARCHING THROUGH WILLIAMSBURG BENEATH FLUTTERING COLORS AND TO THE CHIMING OF BELLS AND THE MUSIC OF BANDS.

WYHE HE DID NOT SIT IN THE RIEL CASE. The Hon. Justice Dubuc, who is in the city attending the Regina College convention, in a recent interview with a representative of the Standard, made the following statement regarding his action in not sitting in court when Riel's case came up before the Manitoba court.

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MR. PARNELL ENDORS'D.

SPEECH OF VICE-PRESIDENT HENDRICKS AT INDIANAPOLIS—THE DUTY OF THE IRISH PEOPLE. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 8.—A large meeting was held to-night to endorse Mr. Parnell in his political career respecting Ireland.

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THE APPEAL DISMISSED.

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WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US.

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, sometimes in the back. They feel dull and slow, and at times a bad taste, especially in the morning.

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THE TRUE WITNESS

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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 acid, the product of American ingenuity.

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.

MR. GLADSTONE, whose fondness for place and prominence in the political world has not diminished under the weight of years, does not appear to be 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.

RENEWED energy and life are being put into the Irish national movement in America. Now more than at any other time it is necessary that the National League should make its usefulness felt.

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 severe mood, sentenced the lads to three and two years respectively in the Reformatory.

WHEN the Herald published a letter containing vile 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.

justice to our contemporary we give its reputation in full:—"But when criticism takes the form of a wicked calumny, as in the case of the anonymous article against Roman Catholic clergy in the Herald, there can be no difference of opinion and no room for controversy. That was a most wicked and malignant statement, which should never have been written nor published. Then there were the allegations against 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."

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 those years. It appears that, in 1884, there were 6,985 persons in Ireland whose incomes varied from £150 to £200 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; 88 who had between £900 and £1,000; 506 persons 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 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 against 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 opportunity to escape from a sentence of death, 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?

SERMON BY A REFORMED JOURNALIST.

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:—"If all the newspapers of a great city are vent and fifty, 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 use, except, perhaps, for supplying people with wrapping paper. There is not a city in which there are not clean, able and upright organs, so far as Canada is concerned we can go further and say that on half the fingers of one hand can be counted the sheets which open their columns to all unclean news. Every man has his choice of papers, and at least in some cases he purchases the paper which he deems most socially sound, 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 that are as good as their constitutions will permit—clean, upright and true."

It was with much pleasure that we read the above in the columns of our evening contemporary; 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 contemporary 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 Ireland which remain undeveloped, owing to the absence of railways and markets, and His Excellency added that it was a delicate

question whether or not the Government should aid in the development of these resources. Now that is just one of the strongest reasons and arguments the Irish people have to advance in support of their demand for a home government. 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 vanish, and there would be no suicidal hesitation in making the country and the people benefit by the inherent wealth of the one and by the skill and muscle of the other. The railways and markets that are now wanting to create and spread prosperity through the land, would be brought into existence, 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, and 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 say and show to them that after the lecture, which lasted two hours, was over they actually remained seated 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 Montreal audience, 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 appreciation of the historical value and romantic interest of his lecture. We consider that these lectures, which are to be delivered abroad, as well as at home, are destined to work an immense good to Canada. They are calculated, on the one hand, to stir up a sentiment of patriotism in the breast of Canadians, to make them feel proud of their country, and to make them consider it a duty to contribute their quota towards building up a great Canadian nationality on the northern part of 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 prospects; they will bring enlightenment to the ignorant and will help to create a foreign public opinion that will be more favorable to Canada 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 truthfulness of description, such warmth of sentiment, such a keen insight into and powerful grasp of the leading events and characters of the time, and with such honest appreciation and impartial 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 other—a 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 as yet nobody has been either able or willing to answer it.

We suppose that as the question was put to nobody in particular, nobody in particular considered it incumbent upon him to offer a solution.

To-day we renew the question, but this time we put it directly and in particular to the Minister of Justice. We ask him to examine into an administration of justice that is capable of reaching the most contradictory results on the same issue and under the same circumstances.

We ask him to explain to the people of 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 cordially accorded to one rebel to effect his escape, 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 free from the trammels of race and creed, and that it is regulated to suit the exigencies and the dictates of the one and the other.

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 and do not demand any more favors, privileges and rights than can be equally enjoyed by their French fellow-citizens, would it not be advisable and proper for

the English-speaking people to make some organized effort towards impressing that fact upon the Government?

Let them by petition or by mass meeting, or by both, tell the Government that they 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 Government that as the white rebel has been liberated so shall the half-breed leader; let them demand that the right of life and liberty which was secured to Scott, whether by fair or unfair means, by the wise leniency or the unjust partiality of the court, shall 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 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 the subject that cannot be but pleasing and of much interest to the Canadian public. We make room for it with pleasure:—"There is a strange mixture of forgetfulness, ignorance and impotence 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 of the United States or of the Canadian Dominion.

"Even if there were anything improper or offensive in such a declaration, it would not 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 complete independence of Great Britain, he would simply have followed the example of Mr. Gladstone, who, while Chancellor of the Exchequer, publicly announced that in his judgment 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 transatlantic kinsmen when the republic hung upon the verge of ruin. Neither have they forgotten how generally and how cynically 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 applaud 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 Ireland. To pretend that when Americans hail 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. But had experience proved that the misgiving was only too well founded, were Ireland actually in successful revolt notwithstanding all the efforts of England to enforce the imperial authority, and had a prominent member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet seized the occasion to declare his satisfaction at Ireland's conquest of independence—even then he would have done no more than Mr. Gladstone did in our hour of peril and of sorrow."

GENERAL MIDDLETON UNMASKS A FRAUD.

The most gigantic fraud of the late campaign 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 commander-in-chief himself, or any score of officers lumped together. It was the Gatling gun to the right, to the left, to the rear 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 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 half-breed destroyer, by these war correspondents, were calculated to evoke nothing but admiration and gratitude from the Cana-

dian heart, and there is no contesting the fact that there were lots of gratitude and 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 disgust 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 fraud? 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 ecstasies 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 war correspondents hear that? Will they listen to the description the Commander of 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 afterwards) 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, 'not one of whom was hurt, though a priest 'was shot in the leg by a rebel armed with '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 correspondents have been so far and so much astray as to the merits of the Gatling, what guarantee have we that the Canadian people have not been made to swallow the grossest misrepresentation and false 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?

THREE CHILDREN ATTAIN THEIR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

THREE Catholic children, after seven months detention in a non-Catholic Charitable Institution in this city, have been liberated at last and handed over to the authority and care of their 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 liberation 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 vengeance, 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 remarkable figure in the Government of the Republic as the Vice-President has deemed it justifiable 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 the Irish party, Mr. Hendricks figured as the principal speaker. His speech was a notable

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, England's demand for a retraction and an apology 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 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. Hendricks, 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 unmistakable, 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 applauds Mr. Parnell in his demand for national self-government, and prophesies the formation of an Irish party which will be restless, 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 concluded his calm and deliberate speech with the following prophetic announcement:—"I think this cause will go further than 'has been yet mentioned. It will result 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 of 'man to govern himself and to abolish laws 'that are inimical to his welfare. In hope 'that principle was asserted at Bunker Hill, 'and in glorious triumph was proclaimed at 'Yorktown."

The immense assemblage of American citizens cheered the speaker with wild enthusiasm. This noble and disinterested pronouncement by the Vice-President of the United States will accomplish three things: 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 those struggling to be free, the proud and honored name of the great American Republic.

THE STAR ATTACKS MR. HENDRICKS FOR HIS IRISH 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 personage 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 themselves 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 him to explain his inconsistency in then fighting against the South, which asserted the principle that men had the right to govern themselves.

The Star's dishonesty in putting the case in such a false light is too transparent to deceive anybody. It is a contemptible thing

try and injure an opponent or weaken his argument by mistaking 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 government itself. It was not the principle of self-government that was at stake, and it consequently could not be its destruction which was aimed at.

The South ought to know this, but to serve its mean purpose of weakening a significant advocacy 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 abolition of slavery. Instead of fighting against the principle of self-government, Mr. Hendricks and the North went to war to vindicate and enforce it on behalf of six million slaves.

In view of these facts, how ridiculous and 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 enunciated at a gathering of Irishmen is the principle which he fought against on the side of the British Union for the same reasons as regarded the Southern States necessary to the American Union—reasons which then had Hendricks on their side."

The principle that Mr. Hendricks enunciated at Indianapolis is the principle which he fought for and which he wishes to see extended to Ireland. And why not? Any man who will fight to rescue an uncivilized negro from slavery and to give him a voice in the government of his country, cannot be put 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 Jungoistic when they have small and timid fry to deal with, or the British Government itself, which, when occasion arises, can talk sanely and viciously to unarmed tribes.

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

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

- P. Kyle, Merrickville, Ont. \$5 00
J. J. Flynn 1 00
D. J. Egan 5 00
J. D. Fitzpatrick 1 00
J. A. Fitzpatrick McGarry 1 00
P. Murphy 1 00
E. Lynch L'Epiphanie 1 00
P. O'Reilly 1 00
P. Foley 1 00

THE QUARRYMEN'S PROCESSION.

THE DONATION TO ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

At about 10.30 o'clock Monday morning a large number of quarrymen gathered at Cooteau St. Louis, and with heavily laden wagons proceeded by way of the streets mentioned the route of the procession. All along the route the men were greeted with loud cheers, and the quality of the stone and the horses were admired by all. The procession was led by a cavalcade of 20 men; then came the firemen of Cooteau St. Louis, mounted, followed by the wagons belonging to the different contractors. Following these were four double carriages containing contractors, foremen and citizens of the municipality. The band played most of the time, and was only to rest themselves when they arrived at their destination.

AT THE CATHEDRAL. A platform had been erected, on which chairs were placed for the clergy and invited guests. After a short delay Mr. Barry arrived, followed by Messrs. J. J. Egan, Rev. Canon Bourdieu, Val. M. P. Gagnon, Charles Larocque, Theriault and Michael; Mr. P. P. Gagnon, Mayor of Cooteau St. Louis; Messrs. Deambien, M. J. Desjardins, M. P.; the members of the press and others. On the grounds tables had been spread, and on the men after dislodging approached and were served with refreshments, etc. After every body had been well supplied with nourishment and order restored, the Mayor of Cooteau St. Louis 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 shoulder to the wheel and follow the example of to-day's work and help the Cathedral, either by giving donations in money or articles; that there were many among the quarrymen and contractors who were of the Catholic religion, but whose wagons to-day were the heaviest laden. His speech was frequently interrupted by cheers and applause from the crowd.

Mr. Barry then arose and made a very happy and interesting speech.

There were 100 wagons loaded with stone, mortar, lime, etc. The value on an average is estimated at \$16 per load, which will make a total value of \$2,400.

MONTREAL COLLEGE CONVENTION.

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 September, deigned to send them his apostolic benediction."

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

MORTUARY MORTUITS.

Were life's short transient space and mortal days, The term of love and thought and hope and care, Oh! might our lips ignore the name of friend, And hearts forget the name of loved one, While hand in hand the bond of life beyond days, And souls anew, should there not sweetly hand The kindly moment from the onward wind. In utterance suppliant or grateful praise, And all the crown and laurels of this earth, And all the bliss of heaven, and all the north Can claim—'tis know and all the clasp of hands And all the rest of some paltry years, Whence faith comes from the throes and tears To the bright union in immortal strands. J. B. 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 INSOLENT.

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.)

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 society in the clear water of the St. Lawrence after having strived for twenty-five years running in the betid mud of old-courts, And they are boasting about it.

After having emerged all gleeful from the common sewers in putrefaction, where so many thousands of our proud Englishmen, state at first, to bud great men afterwards, or at all events clean citizens of free and clean America, like the seed of a cucumber root 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 feat of having bored a lay of fifth 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 fanning the moving morsels of antique linings. They descend from a boot black sometimes enriched by the robbery of a convent or the pillage of a church, and they naturally suppose that our priests, even those of them who are the Lords of Montreal, who give gratuitously millions for church and education, and who not so long ago gave hundreds of thousands to clean them, their brothers and fellow citizens; that our priests, even those that centuries of the highest civilization 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 indignant protestations. It was quite legitimate and even altogether natural.

But it seems to us we are giving too much importance to these vagaries, 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 tubaliferous plant, it is but a natural consequence of the impregnance we have committed in rubbing against it. We are proud at the least explosion of fanaticism from these ferocious beings. It ought not to be from that we should complain, but of the existence of the narrow, bad, unjust 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 today? 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 for their mad hatred to produce itself, 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 a century represented the strength of the French Canadian element, has been to exaggerate beyond measure the attitude of moderation and of do-as-you-please, which it suited us to take in a certain measure alongside the vanquished land where a Pignal fought and an Indian sang. The language that morning in the house of Abraham was: "Gentle and moderate tongue though we did not understand it, we were sure there was none, save the soft stirring notes of the pibroch," which Scott's lullaby has often heard, and heard, "too, have her Saxon foes—how in the moon of night that pibroch thrills—savage and shrill! But with the breath which fills their mountain pipe, so fill the mountain air with the fierce battle during which instills the stirring memory of a thousand years," and Evans, Donald's fame, rings in each "clansman's ears!" And right royally did the pipers do their duty.

Take it all in all, Beauharnois presented a strange, wild scene on that Sunday morning. The scene was not the work of the Gleggaries; they were sated by the loyal inhabitants of the place in revenge for what they had suffered. It must, however, be admitted that several hundreds of the Gleggaries, turned some as cavalry men, mounted on stray French ponies which they had found foraged and used by the wayside for some years later in the Rebellion Losses Bill!

We had not much time to lose 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 Chateauguay 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 bearish helmets of the Lachine Troop appear in sight, at a full center, 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 force!

We recognized our troopers from Lachine and they, 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 land 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 Gleggaries, to find out where they were, called for four troopers to ride through the woods to Beauharnois. Four of them, all young men, the front and rear 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 his noble charger in front of the assembled staff of the Gleggary Highlanders. He afterwards figured prominently and successfully in commercial circles in Montreal, without leaving 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 Gleggary, one of whose proud names he bore, will ever point to the withering finger of true, biting, Scottish scorn—Nathanael-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!

REMINISCENCES

OF THE

Canadian Rebellion of 1837 and 1838.

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL. No. 5.

Sunday morning, the 11th of November, 1838, found us 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 our breakfast was awaiting us. We resigned ourselves philosophically to our fate, just because we could not help it.

We knew nothing of what had taken place at Beauharnois during the night, nor did we know where our Gleggary friends 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, and loading them, so that each volunteer 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 afternoon. The uniform of the Gleggaries and the red coats of the 71st Regulars along the shore testified us of our safety in steaming direct to the wharf alongside of the captured 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 we were our friends, the patriots of yesterday. As we neared the wharf, the staff officers of the Gleggaries and the officers of the 71st were congregated on the deck of the Henry Brougham to meet us to get the news we had. The first person we saw was our landing was his uncle, Col. Fraser, and with him was Major MacMartin. Our story was soon told. We knew nothing of the advance on Chateauguay, having left Lachine on Saturday before the force crossed to Cawganuags.

They were anxious to know the fate of Chateauguay, just eight miles from them. The writer found himself among old friends in the Gleggaries—not only friends, but kindred of the nearest ties. Those grand old men, the Colonels of the Gleggaries, Alexander Fraser, the two Macdonells, and Alexander Chisholm—in short, half 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 Hill, Chippewa and Chrysler Farm, during the war of 1812. Colonel Fraser, of the 1st regiment, was well known in Montreal; he was every inch a soldier, just such another, and of the same high and built, as our own old landmark, Colonel John By.

We stole away from our steamer for half an hour to see the sights in the town. Fires were still 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 evidence of the roads they had passed over. These Gleggaries 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 St. Pierre and Phillipsburg most of the previous winter.

There was none but Highland bonnets there—the Gleggaries and the 71st Regiment; and had there been any real work to do they would have proved themselves worthy sons of Old Scotland—and that stout land where a Pignal fought and an Indian sang. The language that morning in the house of Abraham was: "Gentle and moderate tongue though we did not understand it, we were sure there was none, save the soft stirring notes of the pibroch," which Scott's lullaby has often heard, and heard, "too, have her Saxon foes—how in the moon of night that pibroch thrills—savage and shrill! But with the breath which fills their mountain pipe, so fill the mountain air with the fierce battle during which instills the stirring memory of a thousand years," and Evans, Donald's fame, rings in each "clansman's ears!" And right royally did the pipers do their duty.

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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 Gleggary families, and then the writer and his brother from Lachine—the young trooper above referred to.

Having reached the arms and clothing to the Gleggaries, 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 excited 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 Gleggaries. 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 Lachine, so as to prevent 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 two and three in the farm houses along the lake shore.

It was fully three weeks before the scattered fragments of the Old Lachine 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 positions since the morning of Sunday, the 4th.

On Saturday last, the 5th of September, 1835, the writer paid a visit to old James Davidson, at the Tanneries. He served as a sergeant in Captain Carmichael's Company of Foot in 1837. We found the old man—now approaching his four-score years—half and hearty, sitting by his own vine and under his own fig-tree. The storms of forty-eight winters have passed over our heads since we first met on the 13th of December, 1837.

Here ends the 5th chapter of our little history of the Canadian Rebellion of 1837 and 1838. "And what is writ is writ: would that it were soother!"

CORRESPONDENCE.

PARNELL AND HOME RULE.

To the Editor of THE TRU WITNESS:

MR. PARNELL. The public sentiment of the times leads me to believe that the above subject 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 to California, his name is an universal potent. He is always compared with CConnell. But, if Parnell does not possess the rare eloquence 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 Dublin Mansion House he said that if Home Rule is refused the Irish, 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 colony. The latter would be practically a punishment to the former. He announced, saying that a continuation of them would be a terrible blow to the Irish cause, the gospel of Home Rule was first revealed, and was greeted with a shout of approval, and is to-day working to the advantage of the Irish people. It is a moral substitute to the Land League, the old war-cry of Home Rule is again rising, which war-cry, I hope, will not be hushed until our stolen Parliament is restored once more to College Green, where it belongs. I may like 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 eloquence of Curran, Grattan, Smith, 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 lie in a quiet little cemetery in the Convent Donegal, without a trace left save a small slab and a cross with the short inscription, "Here lie the remains of Isaac Butt." He was 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 confidence in and will achieve the victory with the aid of the remaining 82 colleagues that are at present occupying the Nationalist benches in the English House of Parliament. The victory scored by them in overturning 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 sort of mild Parnellism; the Radicals, led by Joseph Chamberlain, are urging extreme measures, as a dissolution is imminent at any time now. In some future issue I will explain the relations of the Irish Land question coupled with Home Rule.

JOHN O'GORMAN, Crow Island, Saginaw Co., Mich. September 8, 1885.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The Montreal branch of the Irish National League held its regular meeting Sunday afternoon, 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 various towns and villages in the country, authorizing them to solicit contributions to the Fund. It was also decided to invite all the old members of the league, who number some eight hundred, to cancel their indebtedness to the branch by the payment of this year's dues—the small sum of one dollar. The next meeting of the league will be held in the hall of the Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association in Dupre lane, on Sunday, the 20th inst.

GERMAN AND IRISH CATHOLICS

THE TWO GREAT CONVENTIONS—AUSTRIAN EX-MINISTER KEILEY—WELCOMING CONVENTION—LAST DAY OF THE GERMAN CONVENTION.

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. Wilbers called the meeting to order and addressed the delegates. Upon taking his seat Mr. Wilbers 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 he has held for twelve years. Mr. Wilbers 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 of 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 Convention in session in the city paid the members 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 enthusiastic reception. The cheers continued for some minutes, while he stood on the platform looking at the delegates called for by a speech, and Mr. Keiley 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 insensibility the acclamations which greeted me as I passed the threshold of this room. But petty spite 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 be an affront on my part to believe all this to be personal, however delightful it might be 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 presented the facts in the case. The cause was too high to be acceptable to foreign nations. I hope, however, that some of these present before me 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 Irish republic.

The Committee on Resolutions returned while Mr. Keiley's address was being applauded, 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. Keiley, our late president, as United States Minister were based in part upon the religious creed of his wife and partly upon the refusal he gave to the King of Italy by his denunciation of the spoliation of the Holy See by Victor Emmanuel, this Union, in convention assembled, desires to enter its protest against the insult to American principles of liberty involved in each and both of the alleged causes. While this Convention proposes and is determined to avoid all connection with party politics, 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 especially resented by this Union, which for twelve successive years, and up to his departure or his post, conferred on Mr. Keiley its highest office, and which to-day extends to him its unalloyed confidence. This Convention, for itself and for the great body of the Catholic 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 patriotic 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 that was no part of the business before the 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 matter which came up was the reading of a letter signed by the president of the Convention, Mr. Henry J. Spunhorst, 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 Rev. Father Barry, of Philadelphia, and J. J. Reeves, of Ohio, who were introduced as the representatives of the Irish Convention. Mr. Fink said:

We are Catholics working for the same object, and it is the wish of the Irish Benevolent Society that the bodies become more closely united. We come here to extend to you our best wishes, with the hope that you will 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 care to become aggressive, but if we are forced to assume the offensive, let us remember 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. Spunhorst, of St. Louis, the present President, was re-elected by acclamation. 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. The delegates 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 capacity.

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

The Hon. A. M. Keiley, of Virginia, President; Maurice F. Wilbers, of Manyunk, Pa., First Vice-President; J. J. Murphy, of Toronto, Canada, Second Vice-President; Martin J. Griffin, of Philadelphia, Secretary; the Rev. James Henry, of St. Louis, Treasurer; and Messrs. Dennis Dwyer, of Dayton, John Murphy, of Richmond, and John Green, 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 Legion. Mr. Keiley was received with a prolonged outburst of applause. Then Mr. Keiley declined 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 hall.) For twelve years you have paid me the compliment you have again tendered to me, and I have had with me the honor of it, and 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 hall.) For twelve years you have paid me the compliment you have again tendered to me, and I have had with me the honor of it, and 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 hall.) For twelve years you have paid me the compliment you have again tendered to me, and I have had with me the honor of it, and 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 hall.) For twelve years you have paid me the compliment you have again tendered to me, and I have had with me the honor of it, and 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 hall.) For twelve years you have paid me the compliment you have again tendered to me, and I have had with me the honor of it, and 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 hall.) For twelve years you have paid me the compliment you have again tendered to me, and I have had with me the honor of it, and 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 hall.) For twelve years you have paid me the compliment you have again tendered to me, and I have had with me the honor of it, and 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 hall.) For twelve years you have paid me the compliment you have again tendered to me, and I have had with me the honor of it, and 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 hall.) For twelve years you have paid me the compliment you have again tendered to me, and I have had with me the honor of it, and 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 hall.) For twelve years you have paid me the compliment you have again tendered to me, and I have had with me the honor of it, and 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 hall.) For twelve years you have paid me the compliment you have again tendered to me, and I have had with me the honor of it, and 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 hall.) For twelve years you have paid me the compliment you have again tendered to me, and I have had with me the honor of it, and 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 hall.) For twelve years you have paid me the compliment you have again tendered to me, and I have had with me the honor of it, and 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 hall.) For twelve years you have paid me the compliment you have again tendered to me, and I have had with me the honor of it, and 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 hall.) For twelve years you have paid me the compliment you have again tendered to me, and I have had with me the honor of it, and 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 hall.) For twelve years you have paid me the compliment you have again tendered to me, and I have had with me the honor of it, and 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 hall.) For twelve years you have paid me the compliment you have again tendered to me, and I have had with me the honor of

1767-1885

OLD FAMILIAR FACES

(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...

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

The damp, windy and thoroughly disagreeable weather which greeted every citizen upon arising this morning, did not, however, deter the old students of Montreal College from assembling in hundreds at the Cabinet Lecture at eight a.m. Here the madal com morative of the reunion of old students was distributed...

AT THEIR ALMA MATER.

Here a very pleasing sight awaited them in spite of the disagreeable weather. The committee had been busy for several days in having the building and grounds decorated on a very elaborate scale...

languages, a John Larkin, the author of the Montreal College grammar, in crayon, Louis Joseph Poirand and Holmes, our Alma Mater has given six senators, sixty members to the Local and Federal Parliaments...

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 dioceses...

The remainder of the programme was made up of the following:—Violin solo, "Elegie," by Mr. Oscar Martel; a song, "La Charite," by M. C. St. Pierre, B. C. L.; a piece of poetry, "Le Retour des E. A. S.," by M. E. Marceau; a chorus, "Les Martyrs d'Arènes;" and a vaudeville, "Souvenir de Mons L'oeil," by Messrs. C. and J. Labelle...

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. Deguire, Dr. Rottot, S. J., Rev. Mr. Emard and Rev. Mr. Lapierre...

meeting, and had considered it his duty to do so more the order of his beloved Alma Mater. It only for a single day. He had experienced much enjoyment in hearing the pathetic language of the address just presented to them...

Dr. Rottot next read an able paper on the advantages of education, which was thoroughly appreciated, 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 hour.

Lieut.-Col. Harwood then sang "Les Adieux du Martyr," and was rapturously cheered. Dr. Rottot next read an able paper on the advantages of education, which was thoroughly appreciated...

CLOSING SCENES—THURSDAY.

The grand re-union of the former students of Montreal College was brought to a successful termination by the closing exercises, which were held at the corner of Alexander and Craig streets at 3 p.m. on the day in question...

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is a concentrated, potent, alternative, or blood-cleansing remedy, that wins golden opinions from all who use it for any humor, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the formidable scrofulous swelling, or ulcer...

A SURE THING.

A SURE CURE FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS.—Procure from your druggist one 37-cent bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and use according to directions. It is infallible for Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and Cholera.

Quarterly Meeting of the Irish Catholic Temperance Convention. Platform of Principles Adopted. The regular monthly business meeting of the Irish Catholic Temperance Convention was held at St. Mary's Hall, Craig street, last evening...

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HAVE YOU

Hot and dry skin? Swelling of the ankles? Aching limbs of the joints? Stomach troubles? Aching limbs? Tramps, growing nervousness? Strange soreness of the bowels? Inaccountable languid feelings? Short breath and pleuritic pains? Headache? Backache? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Fluttering and distress of the heart? Albumen and tube casts in the water? Pitting rheumatic pains and neuralgia? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels? Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night? Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

YOU HAVE

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear in any order, and gradually pass a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-polluted blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhoea, blood-poison, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue, and then death is inevitable. This fatal disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day ailment, and claims more victims than any other complaint.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

SUPPORT FOR PARNELL.

RESOLUTIONS ENDORSING THE PLANS FOR IRELAND'S SELF GOVERNMENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11, 1885.—At the meeting held here to endorse the plan of action adopted by Mr. Parnell for the regeneration of Ireland, the following resolutions were adopted:—Resolved, That we, the citizens of Indianapolis, in mass meet assembled, believing that Ireland has plainly proven her capability to govern herself, and that in the unrestrained enjoyment of those incentives to industry and progress and the opportunities for development which are the right of all people, she has within herself all the elements of true greatness...

NO LADY WHO DELIGHTS IN FLOWERS.

ERKS, and likes to see them do well and bloom abundantly, should be without Huntington's Food for Flowers. Ordinary packages 30c—sufficient for 20 plants for one year. The phrase "a wheel within a wheel" undoubtedly had its origin in the Bible. In Ezekiel, i., 16 we find the expression, "A wheel in the middle of a wheel." The revisers of the Bible have adopted the popular phrase "a wheel within a wheel," whether as a more correct transcript of the original or in deference to the common phrase is known only to themselves.

DAIRYMEN PREFER IT.

MESSRS. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Since the introduction of your Improved Dairymen's Food 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 brands, 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 in market.

UNDERHILL, VT., April 5, 1882.

Here is the long story of the September stars made short: Mercury will be the morning star after the 20th, and those who wish to see the quick little dodger of the solar system must look for him an hour before sunrise. Saturn, outshining the other planets, is morning star also, and so, too, Mars and Neptune morning stars. Uranus, Jupiter and Venus are evening stars. Venus is the gem of the Western sky.

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 unable to work. I tried many remedies without effect, but 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!

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

in General Debility and Emaciation. It is a most valuable food 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 Cruelty to Animals during the last twenty-five years 55,000 have been successful.

Try Ayer's Pills, and be cured. Misery is a mild word to describe the mischief to body and mind caused by habitual constipation. The regular use of Ayer'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 stroke, while women apply the water and then stroke gently downward?

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Gray's Worm Expeller is a pleasant and safe cure.

Take all in all.
 Take all the Kidney and Liver 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 restoratives.
 Take all the Great health restorers.
 In short, 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 has the best 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 positive proof of this.

Harden Liver
 Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism. Since then I have been unable to be about. My liver became hard like wood; all my limbs were pulled up and filled with water.
 All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used several bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave.
 J. W. MOREY, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.
 I was crumpled down in debt, poverty and suffering caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.
 I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and now we have a sick day since, and I want to say to all my fellow men, you can keep your families well with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it.
 A WORKINGMAN.

DR. O'REILLY'S IRISH LETTER
 HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.
 The One Universal, Predominant, Controlling Wish of the Irish People.

DUBLIN, Aug. 28.—The Irish Parliamentary party are assembled here in full strength to-day for the purpose of giving a dinner to Mr. Parnell as a public attestation of their unqualified 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 in Ireland will be assembled in the national representative 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 Government 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 radical 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 Government lives mean to do justice, or that England truly purposes to repair the evils of centuries of misrule.

The men of Ireland, depend upon it, are to be contented by nothing short of that full measure of political liberty which shall leave them free to establish here a Government such as we have in the United States—a Government carried on by their own representatives and for the benefit of the people.
 The political 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 years. The political training has resulted in a thorough organization of the popular masses—an organization which the spread of the Land League and a careful count in every locality of the electoral vote are daily widening and perfecting more and more. The electors throughout every district in Ireland are learning to count their own numbers, to distinguish friends from foes, to understand the precise political aim to be secured by joint action and unanimity, and to appreciate the means of success taught them by the united voices of political leaders and religious guides.

There is not a country prish in Ireland, nor a poor chapel in the widest and poorest district, which is not weekly a centre, where one common thought is in the minds of the people, where the one great national desire is not cherished, and from whence one common resolve goes forth—to have Ireland self-governing, to make the tenant master of his holding, and to secure the tenant a roof and a profit for his work. This island, they say, is able to support her sons, and her sons shall have the liberty and the means to make Ireland self-supporting, prosperous and contented.

There is, besides, manifest among the people—among all classes of them—a firm determination that no one man or class of men, that no event or movement or passing excitement shall be allowed to create disunion in the ranks, or to turn away any portion of the people from the promotion of Irish nationality.
 "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. We are resolved to stamp out every element of discord." Such is the admirable temper of the people, a temper which is fostered and promoted, week after week, in the enthusiastic gatherings held all over the country.

This political education is promoted still further by the practical instruction everywhere given about the extension and use of the suffrage—about the real meaning of the new laws and the "Laborer's" 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 twenty-five years, and in particular during the last twenty-five, was not adapted by those who gave it to prepare the youth of Ireland not only to take the right side in the struggle for nationhood, but to fill with honor and success every position in which they are placed.
 From the very moment I set foot on Irish soil I made it my study to ascertain how far the instruction and the intellectual and moral training received in the primary, 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 professions.
 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 schools which 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 way 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 efficiently 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 College 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 writing the pain of excellence from all competitors.

Our lay educators mean business, therefore. They are men 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; filling 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 business 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 Griffin 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 conducted 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 lesson 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, 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 me to think that these boys were ready to do good service in any industrial establishments in the United Kingdom; and they are, in truth, eagerly sought for by business men everywhere, and everywhere their practical knowledge, and their conscientiousness, make them a treasure to their employers.

If I have written so much about the Christian Brothers, it is not because I am partial or blindly partial to them. Were I a Catholic, I should in Protestant as well as Catholic, who has examined their schools and their methods, and the results of their teaching. I have dwelt especially on this order, because it educates the great bulk of the nation of Ireland.
 As to the practical excellence of the training thus given, both with regard to the present needs of Ireland and to the exigencies of the unknown future, I must give more peremptory proof. "A visit to any of their schools," Count Murphy says in his "Terra Incognita," "will best enable us to appreciate the devoted zeal and efficiency of the order, and the great amount of good they accomplish. Indeed, one of the most interesting objects that can be 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 is proverbial. As tradesmen, shop assistants, junior clerks, and other employes, the boys educated in the Christian schools are eagerly sought for. Some of them have risen to high 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 eminence; so is it in Limerick, Waterford, and elsewhere. In Parliament it may be sufficient to name the two foremost men in eloquence, influence, and ability after Mr. Parnell—Sexton and Healy—as devoted pupils of the Brothers, to show that they can prepare men for the most important forensic struggles. They count many of their scholars in the legal and medical professions, among 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 communicated in these schools embraces not only reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and book-keeping, but also an acquaintance with such branches of mathematical science as are suited to the tastes and talents of the pupils, and to the stations in life they are destined to occupy. Geometry, mensuration, drawing and mechanics become special objects of attention. As to the manner of communicating knowledge, the most approved methods have been carefully reduced to practice."
 We must not forget that when, in 1802, the Christian Brothers opened their first school in Waterford, the penal laws against Catholic

The Rising Generation

sun should find you resolved to give Ayer's Sarsaparilla a thorough trial. It will cleanse and invigorate your blood, and restore the vital organs to their natural functions. Mrs. J. D. Upham, 231 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass., writes: "For a number of years I was troubled with Indigestion, and unable, without distress, to take solid food. After using Ayer's Sarsaparilla one month I was

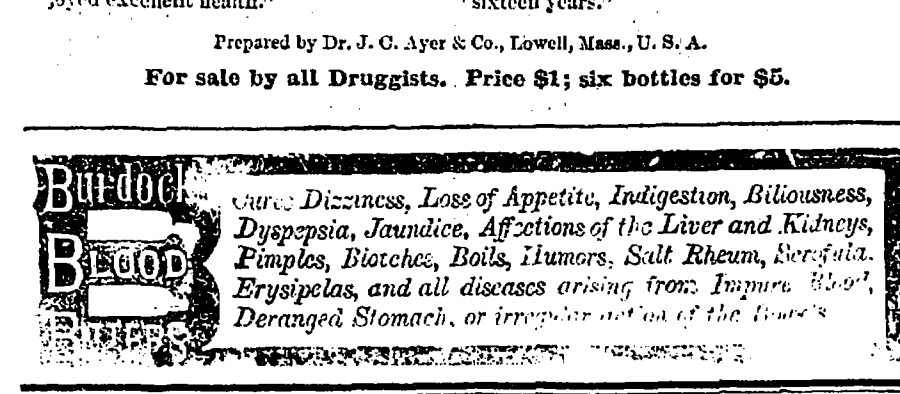
follows generation, transmitting a legacy of good or ill, according to well-known physical laws. To the unfortunate sufferer from hereditary Scrofula, nothing can be more cheering than the assurance that in Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla is found a constitutional remedy, which eliminates the poisonous taint, and restores to the blood the elements necessary to

Entirely Cured.
 Mrs. H. M. Thayer, Milton, Mass., writes: "I have been very much troubled with torpidity of the liver, and Dyspepsia. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured me." Mrs. J. W. Bradlee, Hyde Park, Mass., writes: "I was greatly reduced by Dyspepsia, and was advised to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which entirely cured me." Mrs. M. F. Hamblett, 25 Lawrence street, Lowell, Mass., writes: "I was sick two years with stomach and liver troubles, and obtained no relief until I took

Life and Health.
 Alarie Mercier, 8 Harrison avenue, Lowell, Mass., writes: "My son was weak and debilitated, troubled with sore eyes and Scrofulous humors. Ayer's Sarsaparilla restored him to perfect health." Irving H. Edwards, Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "From the time I was four years old, until eighteen, I was subject to Scrofulous sore throat. Many a time my neck has been raw sore, from poultices put on to draw out the inflammation. I took four bottles of Ayer's Sar-

aparilla. Since that time I have enjoyed excellent health."
 Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
 For sale by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla



educators had not yet been formally repealed. It had been sought during centuries to be gradually by ignorance, servitude, and abject poverty a whole nation; that when this atrocious system of oppression began to be fought, and Catholics were tolerated who imparted and received education, it was not to be wondered at that no regularly trained class of teachers existed among the oppressed. Eternal 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 honorable and sure place in the march of progress and the enjoyment 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 march of civilization when her educators were truly Christian. When education became Voltairian and atheistic her decline began.

THE STORY OF THE SEIZURE.
 PLUCK OF THE SPANISH GOVERNOR—THE GERMAN SHIPS, BUT IS FIRED BY THE SPANISH COMMANDER—SPAIN'S ULTIMATUM 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 Caroline, Sanor Babrilles, visited the commander of the German gunboat Itlis, and accused him of piracy and breach of international law. The German commander replied he had simply obeyed orders. A hot argument ensued, ending in a scuffle, when the German commander retired to his ship. The Governor then boarded the Spanish man-of-war San-Querique, 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 altercation 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 alienated the navy, thus adding to the danger of the situation.

SHIPWRECK AND PANIC.
 LONDON, Sept. 11.—Information comes from Genoa that the steamer Villa de Malaga, with 60 passengers and a crew of 28, fled, wrecked 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 crew 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 ASSISTED.
 An Italian doctor recommends the internal administration of borax for cholera in doses of seventy-seven grains each day. He believes that it not only destroys the microbes in the intestinal canal, but also in the blood.

WORMS CAUSE MUCH SICKNESS AMONG CHILDREN THAT FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS WILL SURELY CURE.

CURE SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
 Cure Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or Irritation of the Bowels.

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Health is Wealth!

DR. J. C. WEST'S
 BEEHIVE BELL FOUNDRY
 Manufacturers of the celebrated BEEHIVE BELL FOUNDRY
 Church Bells, Fire Alarms, Bells for Clocks, etc. Price Lists and circulars sent free.

MEEHELY BELL COMPANY.
 The Finest Grade of Church Bell
 Largest Trade.
 Illustrated Catalogue mailed free
 MEEHELY BELL COMPANY
 170 N. Y.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY
 Manufacturers of the celebrated BEEHIVE BELL FOUNDRY
 Church Bells, Fire Alarms, Bells for Clocks, etc. Price Lists and circulars sent free.

BUSKEY'S BELL FOUNDRY.
 Manufacturers of the celebrated BEEHIVE BELL FOUNDRY
 Church Bells, Fire Alarms, Bells for Clocks, etc. Price Lists and circulars sent free.

MEEHELY & COMPANY
 WEST TROY, N. Y. BELL
 Manufacturers of the celebrated BEEHIVE BELL FOUNDRY
 Church Bells, Fire Alarms, Bells for Clocks, etc. Price Lists and circulars sent free.

\$500 REWARD!
 We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, or any other ailment of the bowels, if the treatment does not cure the patient within 10 days. For full particulars apply to
 JOHN C. WEST & CO., 81 and 83 King Street (East), Toronto, Ont.
 By mail prepaid on receipt of 25¢ stamp.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA

THE OBLATE FATHERS,
 CONFERS UNIVERSITY DEGREES.
 COURSES
 Classical, scientific, Civil Engineering and Commercial.
 STUDIES to be resumed 2nd September.

TERMS:
 Classical Course, per term of 5 months.....\$50.00
 Civil Engineering..... 85.00
 Commercial Course..... 75.00
 French, Drawing and Vocal Music free of charge.
 Telegraphy, Stenography, Phonography, at Teachers' rate.
 The only College in America provided with incandescent electric light.
 Send for Prospectus.
 51-515 VERY REV. J. H. TABARET, O.M.I., D.D., President.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE,

NEAR MONTREAL,
 (Affiliated to Leaval University, Quebec)
FATHERS OF THE HOLY CROSS
 COURSE—Classical and Commercial.
 TERMS:

Board per year.....\$100.00
 Tuition, per year..... 30.00
 Bed, Bedding and Washing..... 30.00
 Doctor's fee..... 3.00
 The only complete Classical Course in Lower Canada taught through the medium of the English language.
 The Commercial Course is also thorough.
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 For further particulars, address
 1100 REV. L. GAZDARON, P.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-Cresol. Highly recommended by physicians and chemists, and is used in the Hospitals. It is a sure preservative against contagious diseases. It removes Scrofula; makes the skin soft and smooth, and wonderfully improves the complexion. It is the best and most delicate soap for the face, and is especially for the children's use. Sold in large tins, price 10¢ each; by druggists and first-class grocers everywhere. Samples free, containing three tablets, mailed post-free to any address upon receipt of 40¢, or a stamped label sent upon receipt of 15¢.
 Stamps may be sent.
 Address,
 RENN & CO.,
 750 CHATEAU STREET, MONTREAL.
 Head Office and Works, Darlington, Eng.
 Trade supplied by
 LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal.

STATUTES OF CANADA.

The Statutes of Canada are for sale at the Queen's Printer's office, here; also separately since 1874. The lists will be sent to any person applying for them.
 B. CHAMBERLIN, G. P.
 Ottawa, March, 1885.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.
 "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has prepared our breakfast food, which is a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle poisons, which find their way into our systems by the food we eat, are expelled by this beverage, which is a powerful purifier of the blood, and a most valuable remedy for all ailments arising from impure blood."
 Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by grocers, including those of every description.
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
 Homoeopathic Chemists,
 LONDON, ENGLAND.

DR. KANNON

C.M.D., M.C.P.S.
 Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colborne street.

DR. J. L. LEPROLON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
 287 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN VIENNA CITY BOND.

These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums three times yearly. Every bond is entitled to
FOUR DRAWINGS ANNUALLY,
 until each and every bond is redeemed with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond must draw one of the following premiums, as there are NO BLANKS:

Premiums	Florins	Florins
4	200,000	800,000
2	30,000	80,000
2	5,000	20,000
2	1,000	20,000
6,120	150	12,000
6,120	250	710,800

 Together 5,200 premiums, amounting to 1,648,800 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 date.
 Out-of-town orders sent in REGISTERED LETTERS, and inclosing 25, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments.
 For orders, circulars, or any other information, draw on
INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.,
 169 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City.
 ESTABLISHED IN 1874.
 The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and are not subject to any of the laws of the United States.
 N.B.—In writing please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS

CORPULENCY

Recipe and notes how to harness, effectually and rapidly cure corpulence, without any starvation diet, etc. European Jell. Oct. 24th, says: "It is not merely to reduce the amount of fat by affecting the source of obesity, but to induce a radical cure of the disease. Mr. A. makes no charge whatever; any person, rich or poor, can obtain a work by sending 10¢ to cover postage to
 W. W. Woburn House, Store St., Bedford St., London E.C.4.

ALLAN LINE.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
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 W. W. Woburn House, Store St., Bedford St., London E.C.4.

1885--Summer Arrangements--1886
 This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-ended, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unobstructed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience has suggested, and have made fastest time on record.

Vessel	Tonnage	Command
Naufron	3,100	John R. Wylie
Parthian	3,400	John R. Wylie
Polynesian	3,400	J. G. Graham
Sarnatian	3,400	W. McHardy

CANADA.

BREVITIES.

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE PREPARE TO MAKE IT A POLITICAL ISSUE.

INDEPENDENCE FIRST, FEDERATION AFTERWARDS. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: Sir, 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 equals in status, rights, privileges and prerogatives afterwards."

A Georgia man has a hen twenty years old that has laid a large brood of chicks, and is still on her own hatching. A Dakota farmer is said to have raised seventeen bushels of wheat in three years from one grain of seed.

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE PREPARE TO MAKE IT A POLITICAL ISSUE. TORONTO, Sept. 14. A special convention of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance opened here to-day, when a large number of delegates were present from different parts of the province.

There has been a slow demand for horses during last week. At Mr. James Maguire's stables, on College street, the following sales took place:—One horse, 5 years, \$225; one, 7 years, \$275; one do, 3 years, \$300.

THE HORSE MARKET. There has been a slow demand for horses during last week. At Mr. James Maguire's stables, on College street, the following sales took place:—One horse, 5 years, \$225; one, 7 years, \$275; one do, 3 years, \$300.

S. CARSLY'S Black Dress Goods. JUST RECEIVED. Chenille Cloth, for Ladies' Fall Costumes, to be sold at special low figures.

THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

After the repeated failures 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 six or seven minutes.

THE NUMBER OF VOTERS REDUCED.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—It appears that under a stipulated order 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 FRENCH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—In France the electoral contest has become tame. The ardor with which the campaign was opened has disappeared. The country is singularly quiet, and political committees are inactive.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

No important change in the position of affairs has taken place, but business prospects are generally viewed in a confident and hopeful manner. There are signs of recovery in iron and steel products, wool, sugar, etc.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The wholesale trade this week has been of moderate proportions. The weather has been unpropitious, and has checked the movement somewhat.

S. CARSLY'S Black Dress Goods.

S. CARSLY'S Black Dress Goods. JUST RECEIVED. New Black Tricotine Cloth, for Ladies' Fall and Winter Costumes, to be sold at 60c per yard.

ROUNDING A LIFE ROMANCE.

LOVERS WHO SEPARATED FORTY 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.

MURDERED BY A COUNT.

VIENNA, Sept. 10.—Paul Festeis, who wanted last winter to challenge the Grand Master of the Household, because by Imperial order of the Countess Festeis, who was divorced from her first husband, he could not be received at court, has killed in a duel Mr. Pochy, son of the president of the Hungarian 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 completed it will be one of the most imposing church towers in the city.

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.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and enclosed in a wrapper for the Public Works Office, Quebec, P.Q., will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 22nd instant, for the erection and completion of a Steam Heating Apparatus.