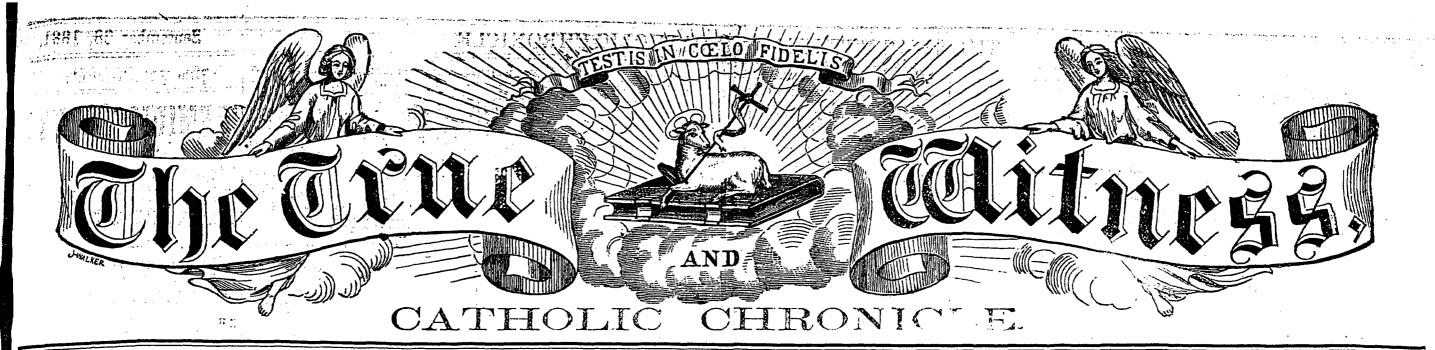
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## VOL. XXXII.—NO. 8.

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. OCTOBER 5, 1881.

RELAND The Land War. SUSPECTS! THE

PARNELL at COLLEGE GREEN.

THE SPREADING OF THE LIGHT!

DUBLIN, Sept. 27.-Father Sheeby and four other suspects have been released from prison.

At the Land League meeting to-day Parnell denied that any members of Parliament were paid by the League.

LONDON, Sept. 27. — The *Times*, in an edl-torial article, says : — " There is no sign of any improvement in the state of affair in Ireland. It is for the Government to defeat by any necessary means whatever the evil designs of those who are determined that Ireland, in pite of the Land Act, shall not be suffered to be at peace. If the Land Act is insufficient, there were other acts relating to Ireland passed before it which might now be used more freely than they have as yet been to supplement it; but they must be used without any respect to persons, if they are to prove efficient for good."

PECRETARY FORSTER'S LETTER.

DUBLIN, Sept. 27 .--- The following is Secretary Forster's letter referring to the release of Father Sheeby and others :--

To the Governor of Kilmainham Jail :

SIR,-The Lord Justices being satisfied, after due inquiry, that the persons named in the margin who were arrested in Killmallock under the Protection of Persons and Property Act, may now be released without endangering the peace of the district, and having been pleased to order their discharge, I have therefore to request that you will discharge the Ber. Eugene Sheehy from your custody, with the usual warning that any act of violence, intimidation, or incitement thereto, will render him liable to immediate rearrest.

W. E. FORSTER. (Signed). The persons whose release is ordered are

Henry Gilbertson, John Collins, Thomas O'Donnell, John Slattery and James Joyce. Father Sheehy was released at seven o'clock to-night. He is in very good health. The

nell, supporting a resolution calling for natio-nal independence of Ireland, said : " If as the result of the Land Act, it should happen that tenants receive any benefit, they must recollect it is their duty to refuse that benefit unless it could be shared in by laborers and artisans of all classes. He hoped the move-ment for the revival of Irish industries would result in bringing plenty and comfort to the home of every Irishman. During the past two years the national cause had advanced in the proportion of twenty to one" Father

Sheeny supported the resolution." CORF., Oct. 2.—The Parnell demonstration was fifty minutes passing a given point. It consisted of trade associations and League branches,

DUBLIN, Oct. 1.-The past week has been an eventful one in the Irish social war. The Government apparently believes the country is quieting down or will soon subside, for suspects are being released every day. One of the Holy Family, established by the released men said the other day that the authorities were anxious to discharge prisoners as fast as possible, and they would send any of them to hospital on the slightest

pretext as preliminary steps to release. Parnell has been very active for the past week at College Green. During his triumphal entrance into Dublin, as Parnell's coach passed the old House of Lords and the remnants of the Parliamentary buildings, he rose in his seat, baring his head, his figure standing out in bold relief amid the flickering torches of his bodyguard. He pointed his outstretched arm toward the black old Parliament House, and cried in firm ringing tones :--- "Fellow-countrymen, I cannot pass this hallowed spot without saying that here where our Parliament died our nation shall yet re-assert her freedom." The effect was electrical, and the shout that went up was heard blocks away. Many reasons are ascribed for Parnell's remarkably bold attitude during the past fortnight. Some believe it is genuine boldness, others that he has information that great size were planted at either side of the Government will not touch him. Yet others believe Parnell desires to be arrested having tasteful arches were erected, flags and carried the movement as far as he thinks it has chance of success, and wishing to atandon it without dishonor, besides strengthening the affection of the people for him. In the meantime agitation is being kept up to fever striking indeed. Numerous trees were placed heat. In every quarter of the country as yet at intervals of fifteen or twenty yards. Flags the League is implicitly obeyed, better, as United Ireland says, than English law ever was or ever will be again. There is no doubt the Land Court will either have to beggar the were inscribed on them. Among the inscriplandlords by heavily reducing rents or else the League will order no rents to be paid at all.

DUBLIN, Oct. 3.-Lord O'Hagan, delivering an address at a Social Science Congress, said the Land Act in conception and magnitude of its results is one of the greatest measures of the century. He spoke hopefully of the proposed revival of Irish manufac-

Donnelly, Bishop of Clogher; Patrick Dor-rian, Bishop of Down and Connor; Bartholemew Woodlock, Bishop of Ardagh; F. J. Mc-Cormack, Bishop of Achonry, and Michael Logue, Bishop of Raphoe. Archbishop Croke is on the Continent. The Bishops of Ross and Meath are the only two other important bishops who are absent.

MAGNIFICENT RELIGIOUS DEMON-STRATION IN LIMEBICK.

A magnificent religious demonstration took place at Limerick on Sunday, 11th September, in celebration of the Papal Jubilee of Leo XIII. It was equal, indeed, if it did not surpass the memorable display which was made a few years ago on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the late Sovereige Fontifi, when the members of the Confraternity cf the Redemptorist fathers, came forth in the full strength of their numbers and in magnificent processional array, with flags, banners, statuettes, and the various insignia of the order, marched through the streets of the town to the fine Cathedral of St. John, where they were addressed by the venerated Bishop of the dlocese, and where they themselves sang hymns of thanksgiving that their long suffering Pope had been so long spared to his Church and people. The grand display of Sunday was not less impressive and imposing. The celebration was not confined merely to the confraternity-there was not a Catholic in Limerick who did not wish to co-operate in one way or another towards rendering the demonstration the great success which it really was. Those who did not join in the procession decorated their houses, and neither time nor expense was spared in transforming the whole appearance of the city, and giving a festive aspect most pleasing to behold. Trees of streets, garlands spanned the thoroughfares, banners bearing appropriate inscriptions were everywhere to be seen, and pretty altars were constructed at convenient places. The appearance of George street was floated from many houses, magnificent banners depended from the garlands which spanned the streets and appropriate mottoes tions were the following : " Thine enemies encompass thee round about," "May the faith of St. Patrick never fail," "They shall perish, but Theu shall continue." The O'Connell Monument was decorated in a very attractive manner. The elements behaved admirably, and to this fact may, no doubt, be attributed the tremendous influx of visitors. While on this point it a child's appetite to a recognition of serving have be said that the anticipations which had been entertained of the magnificence of Sunday's demonstration must have been of no ordinary kind, as was evidenced by the fact tended to assemble all the delegates to the that special trains were run from all the towns embraced within the Waterford and Limerick system, which include Waterford. Galway and Tralee. Each train was crowded. and the visitors could be numbered by thousands. The procession commenced to form about one o'clock, and shortly before two it began to move. The children attending the Christian schools, preceded by the band of the industrial school, appered first in view. A statue of the Holy Child, under a canopy, was borne by Then came the Confraternity of four boys. the Sacred Heart, and after thom marched the main body of the Confraternity of the Holy Family. The centre of the procession con-sisted of the singing class of about 130 boys. The heads of each section carried bannerets. Statues of St. Patrick, St. Joseph, our Lady Immaculate, and the Holy Family were borne on the shoulders of four men. The Mayor and members of the Corporation attended in their official costumes, and, traveling in open carriages, brought up the rear. Several bands also attended. The procession, which occupied fully a mile in length, and which comprised at least six thousand persons, presented a magnificent appearance. Every window in George street was filled with lady spectators, and every inch of the street itself was filled by a dense people. The procession halted opposite St. for some time past the public schools of the John's Cathedral, from the front of which float-State of Massachusetts have been held up as ed gorgeous banners. The procession then onpatterns of perfection for an admiring world tored the church, where it was received by the to giz) upon. In this state the public school Rev. Father McCoy, adm.; Rev. Father Higgins, is supposed to have reached almost absolute and Rev. Father Doody. The vast capacity perfection. Yes, and in this State, let it be of the edifice was taxed to its utmost to proremembered, too, crime has reached almost vide accommodation for the mighty concourse, absolute perfection. By the census of 1860 but owing to the admirable arrangements of Massachusetts, while showing the least numthe fathers who marshalled the procession, ber of illiterate persons, had the largest numthe various sections had taken their places in ber of criminals in proportion, to her populaa comparatively short space of time. The tion, of any State in the Union. But, lest I sounds of the deep-toned organ then swelled may be accused of making statements with

CORRESPONDENCE. THE "CANADA SCHOOL JOURNAL" ON

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

SIR,-I must confess to my astonishment at the glaring inconsistency which characterizes our Protestant friends in their views of that much vexed question, "Religious in-struction in school." The old adage that to preach and practice are two very different and that the only hepe is Christian education in things may be well used here. Is it not a singular fact that we have at nearly every annual convention of the teachers of this Province some noted personage lecturing the teachers upon the necessity of imparting religious instruction to their pupils in school? What a aham! Now, the teachers of the Public and High Schools of Ontario must know well that not one iota of religious instruction is given in their schools. We ask in all sincerity when-at what hour is religious instruction given in the schools? Let us see it on the programme of studies. Let us hear of one teacher who can say: "It forms a portion of my daily school work." All the religious instruction given in the Public and High Schools of this Province could be squeezed into a thimble that would fit the little finger of the religious editor of the "Canada School Journal," and yet we find the following from his pen in the last number of the Journal. The Bishop of Manchester struck a good key note for Canadian as well as English teachers when he said recently "The thirty-five thousand teachers now employed in the elementary schools, whether connected with any specific religious denomination or not, should count it not only their highest duty but their chiefest honor and privilege to teach to those committed to their charge a simple, reasonable and Apostolic Christianity." "There is no doubt," says the Journal, com-menting on this, " that the future of a child, his capacity to benefit himself and his country depends more on the training of his moral nature than his mental powers." The great object, therefore, according to the religious editor of the Journal, in training a child morally in a school, is that his future, his worldly prospects may be bright, and that he may thereby enlarge his capacity to benefit himself and his country. So that we are not to practice virtue and shun vice because in doing so we conform to the law of God, but because by doing so we advance our own temporal happiness and add to the lustre of our country's fame. How strangely does this purpose of religious instruction in school Sea of cold unbelief and still be counted contrast with Bishop Watterson's definition a good Protestant, but the Catholic child beof a true education. His Lordship does not fore he enters a Protestant school must leave define moral education to consist in whetting at the door his belief in the sacraments, confession, the Holy Communion, prayers for the boint it himself and his country, but in training the of Sun child to seek first the sanctification of his soul. dead. the Blessed Virgin, all the saints, the duty of self-examination and of player, in a The religious editor of the Canada School Journal would not have children respect authority because of the divine command : "Let and ignored by that Catholic child before he every soul be subject to higher powers, for there is no power but from God, and those that are ordained of God. Therecan come down low enough to take a seat beside his little Protestant brother. But here I must close. Meanwhile, I would recommend fore he that resisteth the power resisteth the ordi. the religious editor of the Canada School Journance of God, and they that resist purchase to nal to apply his milk and water moral porous themeslves aamnation." No, the religious editor plaster to that loathsome ulcer on the educaof the Journal would have a teacher impress tional body of Massachusette, where the Pubupon a pupil the necessity of obeying the lic School system has been most fully devellaws of the land lest their violation would oped. By the time he has given a healthful clash with his interest-that is, lest the body to his little state patient, I may give pupil's capacity to serve himself and his him something to do in the Province of country would be contracted by a six months Ontario. or ten years' sojourn within the iron portals Yours, etc., of a prison wall. This is the barren mor-A CATHOLIC EDUCATOR. ality, this the shadow of religious instruction that is educating the young man to SHERBROOKE. look to himself, and when he is too prond to live by honest labor it teaches him Our city, or portion of it, was thrown into a to forge his neighbor's name to a note or commotion this afternoon by the report that a little girl had fallen through a footbridge rifle the public treasury of its accumulated wealth. But if the husbandman sow tares he over the Magog river, near the Paton Manuneed not expect to gather in the golden grain factory. The report originated about 6 p.m. of the harvest. Our neighbors of the Ameriand in a few minutes a large crowd was colcan Republic are just reaping the whirlwind lected. The people were engaged in looking of the Public School system. So the Boston for the body for over 15 minutes, when a correspondent of the San Francisco Morning messenger arrived with the news that the missing child was safe at home. If this was Call, writing to that paper the 16th day of November, 1877, said: "The rapid progress "a trick, then, I say it was a senseless one. of knowledge peculiar to the educational I have just been informed that the Corsystem of this State has led to the crection of poration have refused to accept either the two more State prisons." We all know that Waterworks or the Gas from the contractors.

### household word in all lands, after making a most searching investigation into the immorality of Boston, said that, to his utter astonishment a large proportion of the "soiled dovs" of that city traced their fall to fluinences that met them in the public schools." At a convention of Baptists held in Marion, Alabama, 1871, the principal southern States being represented, Prof. Davis and Rev. E. B. League said, in the course of a discussion on the advantages of education in denominational colleges, that the tendency of the Public School System is to foster infidelity, our own schools. And Gov. Brown, addressing the Seventh National Teachers' Convention of the United States, in St. Louis, in August, in 1871, said: "It is a very customary declar. ation to pronounce that education is the great safeguard of republics against the decay of virtue and reign of immorality. Yet the facts can scarcely bear out the proposition. Now-a-days cortainly your prime rascals have been educated rascals." After such complimentary testimony to the goodness and virtue of the Public School System of the United States especially to that portion of it that has reached pyramidal perfection in the state of Massachusetts, let us examine the feasibility of teaching in the Public and High Schools of Ontario that simple, reasonable and Apostolic Christianity of which the Bishop of Manchester speaks. To make it more inter-esting let us suppose that no separate schools exist at all; that the Catholic children are entirely in the High and Public Schools. We will see how far Catholics and Protestants can be taught together—a simple, reasonable and Apostolic Christianity. The teacher says to his pupils, you believe in the existence of a God? And they answer, we do. So far, so good. One great dogma of Christianity accepted by all. The next great dogma of simple, reasonable and Apostolic Christianily that the teacher places before his class for acceptance is: You believe in the divinity of Christ? Ab, my friends of a imple, reasonable and Apostolic Christianity, the Catholic child and the Protestant child must of necessity here shake hands and part. A great many Protestants do believe in the Divinity of Christ, but it is not with them a necessary article of balief, and there are today clergymen of the Church of England preaching in Protestant churches throughout England who deny the Divinity of Christ, No one knows this better than the Bishop of Manchester. It is' very well for a Protestant child to attend a public or high school, for he has but little to lose, as he may believe almost anything between the thirty-nine articles and the Arctic

## PRICE FIVE CENTS

### LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

### QUEBEC, Oct. 1, 1881.

The event of the week was the great Conservative pic-nic in honor of the Hon. A. P. Caron-Minister of War-or I should say Minister of Militia. Colonials don't go to war only when their august governors over the water manage to get them into trouble. Well the pic-nic was a success, the numbers attending it are roughly estimated to have been anywhere between ten thousand and one hundred, according to the political color of the calculator, but I think something in the neighborhood of 4,000 would be near the mark. There was the usual eloquence on such occasions, and the inevitable moral that Conservatism is the safety plank of Canada. I won't fight about that issue, but what I can-not understand, is that a Conservative in Canada should consider himself in duty bound to, accept as political gospel the bucolic utterances of every English Tory that chooses to worship titled nincompoops and royal noodles, as the divinely appointed guardians of a people's liberty. It is equally absurd to find Canadian Liberals imbued with a blind belief in the infallibility of gauralous Mr. Gladstone, Buckshot Forster and all the other so called Liberals who simply worship the

same idols after a different fashion. The bazar in aid of St. Bridget's Asylum is progressing very satisfactorily. The ar-ticles displayed are really valuable, fully up to the proverbial excellence of the fancy work coming from the hands of Quebec's fair daughters. No other city on this continent could group together so many bright eyes and witching faces as can be seen at this bazaar. To refuse the musical voice asking for a quarter would be an impossibility, and though you may leave the hall with your pockets emptied your soul is full of resignation, and you go home to your garret with a foretaste of heaven.

Although we are in the enjoyment of tolerably mild weather, signs of winter are increasing every day. River craft are being tied up, passenger traffic having all but ceased, and the streets are blocked with piles of fuel. The slightest little cool breeze brings out a young lady with a sealskin sacque, worn not so much as a protection from the cold than to be used as a poker to stir the embers of jealousy in some poorer acquaintance.

We have some curiosities here as doubtless you are aware, but I met a good man the other day, who, since the day he lauded in Quebec, to the present moment, a period of some fifty odd years, has never been two miles from the city. Concentrated essence of energy, ambition and enterprise ! All our curiosities are nuclent, and so is this one.

There is talk of getting rid of this blessed Corporation of ours and placing the municipal affairs in the hands of a Syndicatethat's the word now. What folly! why, there's not a rap in the till to induce any honest man to put his hand in it. There is nothing for Quebec to do but to knuckle down under the Insolvent Act, having first bounced the Corporation, and then begin again with a white washed credit. That's business. for in secula seculorum, Quebec will never pay one hundred cents to the dollar, and the necessary taxation to meet the interest is already too heavy for the poverty stricken place to bear.

other "suspects" mentioned in the letter were Sheehy announced that unless all suspects released from Naas jail almost simultaneously.

DUBLIN, Sept. 28 .- Father Sheeby complains that the sanitary condition of Kilmainham Jail is conducive to blood poisoning. He says the food is unfit for use. He strongly condemns the Land Act.

Father Sheehy, just released from Kilmainham Jail, visited Naas to-day, where he was received with enthusiasm. Replying to addresses from various public bodies, he said Mr. Forster's name would go down with hate to future generations of Irishmen.

LONDON, Sept. 28 .- The Bishops of Ireland have adopted a resolution that the Land Act is a great benefit to tenants, for which the gratitude of the country is due to the Government and all who helped to carry the measure. The Bishops summon the clergy to guard their flocks against all secret agencies of violence and intimidation, and appeal to the laity to prove their patriotism and faith by seconding the clergy in removing the stigma which their enemies have sought to cast upon the people that they will not pay just rents. The Bishops urge the release of suspects. CORK, Sept. 28 .- Bands played through the treets to day in honor of the release of Sheehy. Demonstrations were also held in different parts of the country.

A process server was probably fatally attacked at Ballyshannon, County Kerry. Similar violent attacks on evicting parties of police are continually reported. Boycotting has rather increased.

At a meeting, of the Cork Land League; it on Sunday. There will be a procession of in the Land Act and every other means in trade organizations, and Land League branches tave been invited to co-operate.

DUBLIN Sept. 28. - The Emergency Com-mittee have upwards of 200 laborers engaged saving crops in various parts of the south and west. Many thousand pounds worth of valuable crops have already been saved. The Property Defence Society have over 300 laborers similarly engaged.

Mr. Parnell, speaking at a land meeting in Queen's county, on Wednesday, explained the nature of the test cases, which it is proposed to bring before the Land Court. These, he said, are of three kinds, viz, holdings which cannot be described as rack-rented ; holdings wherein the tenant made improvements long, on the Government the release of those who ago; and holdings where recent improvements abide by the guidance of the League until these cases are tested.

DUBLIN, Sept 30 .- The Land League has issued a circular to secretaries of branch them to send details of cases of leaseholders who, since the passage of the Act of 1870, have seen compelled by landlords to take out

The Land League has selected about four have been evicted for non-payment of rent dare and Leighlin; George Butler, Bishop since February 22nd.

DROGHEDA, Oct. 2 .- The Land League American Government to interfere on behalf Lynch, Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare and of suspects who are American citizens.

F QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 2. At Cork, to-day, Par. Patrick F. Moran, Bishop of Ossory; James | cents.

CORE, Oct. 3.-At a banquet here Father were released within one month he in-Land League from the County Limerick, and pledge them to withhold the payment of rents.

LONDON, Oct. 3.-Patrick Moran has been unconditionally released after five months' detention in Galway jail.

DUBLIN, Sept. 29, 1881.

The following is the text of the important manifesto on the subject of the Land act and the state of Ireland which was issued by the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland after their meeting at Maynooth College yesterday afternoon. Seventeen archbishops and bishops were present at the conference :---

"Influenced by the same deep solicitude for the welfare of their flock which moved them at their last general meeting in April to solicit the government to smend the Land bill which was then before Parliament, the bishops of Ireland consider it their duty to declare at the present meeting that the new Land Act is of great benefit to the tenant class and a large instalment of justice, for which the gratitude of the country is due to Mr. Gladstone and his government and to all who helped them to carry this measure through Parliament. The bishops earnestly exhort their flocks to avail themselves of the advantages derivable from this act, believing that if rightly used it will bring present and substantial benefits and help them to obtain their rights, social and political, which they justly claim. The bishops would also urge was agreed to give Parnell a public reception the tenant farmers to use the means provided their power to improve the condition of the laboring class. The bishops avail themselves of this opportunity to call on their clergy to guard their flocks against all secret agencies of violence and infimidation, which can only come from enemies of the people, and appeal to the laity to prove the love they bear their country and their faith by seconding the clergy in the suppression of all anti-social and anti-Catholic abuses ; also by removing as far as in each one's power the stigms which our enemies have sought to cast upon the people that they will not pay their just debts, which they are bound to do. The bishops unite with the people in urging are still imprisoned, hoping that such at meahave been made. He advised the farmers to sure will contribute no little to the peace of the country."

Then follow a series of resolutions demanding the removal of grievances under which the Oatholics of Ireland labor with regard to Leagues throughout the country, requesting | university and elementary education. The dosument is signed by Daniel McGettigan, Archbishop of Armagh and primate of all Ireland; Edward McCabe, Archbishop of leases containing unfair conditions towards Dublin; John MacEvilly, Bishop of Galway having allowed them that beautiful church the tenants. The Land League has selected about four Tuam ; Francis Kelly, Bishop of hundred lest cases in all of the tenants who Derry ; James Walshe, Bishop of Kilof Limerick; Lawrence Gillooley, Bishop of Elphin ; Nicholas Canaty, Bishop of Kilmore;

through the church, and five thousand voices sang out the byme, "Full in the panting heart of Rome."

one which, together with hot cakes and excess of butter, lays the foundation for first class cases of dyspepsia. Better use Burdock Leighlin ; Patrick Duggan, Bishop of Olonfert ; Blood Bitters. Price \$1.00, trial size 10

stinate facts. I will contrast the State System of Education in Massachusetts with the Benediction was then given by Fathers Parental System of Virginia: Out of a native Higgins and Doody, after which hymns were white population of 970,952 Massachusetts sung by the whole confraternity. At the had but 2,004, that is to say, one to every 484 conclusion of the ceremonies Father Graham native white adults who could neither read reminded the confraternities of the promise nor write; heing a difference of forty illiterwhich they had made-that not a single man ates to one in proportion to population as would enter a public-house that day. The against Virginia; so that if the people of man who broke that solemn promise would Massachusetts were properly educated we be a disgrace to the confraternity, a disgrace might reasonably have expected to find in to the city of Limerick, and a disgrace to the Virginia, in proportion to its population, Ohurch of God. If they required anything forty times as many criminals as in Massa they should take it in their own houses. He chusetts. But, instead of that, there were, at thanked the Mayor and the Corporation for the date referred to, in Massachusetts, 1,495 the honour they had done them in accompanying the procession. He also thanked Father McCoy and clergy of the parish for

### TOP OFF WITH A BIT OF PIE.

native white criminals in prison, being one to every 649 native white inhabitants ; while Virginia had but 163 native white prisoners or one to every 6,566. That is to say, in proportion to her native white population, Massachusetts had as the full of her state system more than ten times as many criminals as What a peculiar American custom, and had Virginia with her parental system of education. Now let us hear the opinion of leading Protestant educationists and Pro-

no legs to stand upon, let me proceed to ob-

don't give you this for truth, but it is the chief topic of conversation here to-night. The Cattle Show which was held at Lennoxville on Tuesday was, they say, a perfect tailure.

Now, a word or two about Sherbrooke. It's the most miserable place that ever an unfortunate man can be transported to. No singing hall, no theatres, no gymnastics, no nothing. Oh, yes, there are the hotels, five or six of them, and a young man can spend an evening here just as well as at any of the places have mentioned by getting drunk. Of course I asked why the young fellows of the city did not organize a dramatic club, and the reply completely staggered me. This is it in substance :- There is a party of young men here which is called the aristocratic circle, and another the plebelan. Now, the aristocrate will have none of the plebeians, so you see if they organize a club, why, they must be thrown together, and "'pon my soul' that wouldn't do, you know." Ah! Midshipman Easy, you must steer clear of Canada when you look for equality. Pshaw! a'int it a free LITTLE TOX. country 1

The statement has been made by London newspapers that the garter vacant by Lord Beaconstield's demise is to be given to King Alfonso. This is an error. There are twenty-five Knights, of whom Lord Beacongfield was one, besides the royal Knights.

No line in England carries the same number of passengers, or carries them so cheaply and pays so large a dividend, as the underground railroad of London. The passengers last year numbered 110,000,000. Several of the United States. Piof. Agassiz whose cents, thus enabling them to enjoy cheap 8-2 i scientific attainments have made his name a bouses and country air.

## COMMENTS, AND CLIPPINGS.

There are no Irish people among the Mornons.

The new criminal law courts at Berlin are of imposing aspect, and cover a large area of ground.

Annie Muller committed suicide, in Detroit, because her sweetheart gave his trousers to another girl to mend.

Kentucky is said to have 58,000,000 galons of whiskey in store ; that is about twentyfive gallons for every inhabitant.

His Highness Rampal Sing, Rajah of Rampas, East Indies, will stand for a London constituency shortly to be vacant.

The reduction of the American national debt for the current quarter will be \$37,000,-000. Is there any chances that Canada's debt will be reduced ?

One of the Mail editors does little else than write articles against scepticlem. It is supposed he has converted tens of thousand of infidels to the true faith.

The Duke of Saza-Meiningen has decorated Henry Irving with the Knight Cross of the Ducal Saxe Ernestine House Order, in recognition of his services to the dramatic art. Designs by the thousand for the statue to Victor Emanuel bave reached Rome, where they are to be exhibited. Allegorical allu-

sions will doubtless be chiefly to Venus and Mars.

A petition for liquidation was illed at the Dudley County Court, in England, recently, by a general dealer bearing the extraordinary name of West Angel Honorable Depthany Mason.

In "Macbetk," as played by Frank Mayo's Company, Hecate' is represented as a young and beautiful woman instead of an old hag. This is an old ides, but has not been used of late years.

A bank of Warsaw received the other day an example of a new forgers' device, which consists in splitting hundred rouble notes, and uniting each side with the corresponding upper or under half of a false note.

The commission appointed by the Russian Government to inquire into the best means of diminishing drunkenness has entered upon its labors. Experts from all the different governments of the empire will give evidence.

A Judge at Erie, Pa., has just decided that Spiritualism is a religion, and its exponents the underground and overground railways are entitled to all the privileges enjoyed by testant clergymen on the public schools of carry workmen twelve miles a day for two ministers. A medium who had been arrested for giving exhibitions without a license. was accordingly discharged.

Ontario has a surplus of \$4,000,000.

### BEAUTY'S DAUGHTERS ! **CHARLIE STUART**

AND HIS SISTER.

2

PART III.

She did not wait for a reply-she went out and hunted up Charlie. He was smoking downstairs, and trying to read the morning

paper. "Your wife wants you," said Miss Stuart, brusquely; "go | only mind this-don't stay too long, and don't talk too much."

He started to his feet-away went Tribund and cigar, and up the stairs sprang, Oharlishalf a dozen at a time. And then Miss Stuart sits down, throws her

handkerchief over her face, and for the next five minutes indulges in the exclusively feminine luxury of a real good cry.

After that Mrs. Charles Stuart's recovery was perfectly magical in its rapidity. Youth and splendid vitality, no doubt, had something to do with it, but I think the fact that she was Mrs. Charles Stuart had more to do herself to think Sir John disgraceful. He has still.

There came a day when, propped up with pillows, she could sit erect, and talk, and be talked to, as much as she chose; whe blinds were pulled up, and sunshine poured in ; and | marriage ; and still she cannot be certain he no sunshine that ever shone was half so bright as her happy face. There came still another day when, robed in a pretty pink morningdress, Charlie lifted her in his arms and carried her to the arm-chair by the window, Brompton's, when the lights burned low in whence she could look down at the bright. busy city street, whilst he sat at her feet and talked. Talked! who is to tell of what? "Two souls with but a single thought -- two hearts that beat as one," generally find enough to say for themselves, I notice, and require the aid of no outsiders.

And there came still another day-a fortnight after, when looking pale and sweet, in a dark-grey travelling suit and hat, Mrs. Charles Stuart, leaning on her husband's arm, said good-bye to her friends, and started on her bridal tour. They were to spend the next three weeks South, and then return for Trixy's wedding at Christmas.

Christmas came merry Christmas, sparkling with snow and sunshine, as Christmas ever should sparkle, and bringing that gallant ex-officer of Scotch Greys, Captain Angus Hammond-captain no longer-plain Mr. Hammond, done with drilling and duty, and getting the route for ever, going in for quiet country life in bonnie Scotland, with Miss Beatrix Stuart for aider and abettor.

Charlie and his wife came to New York for the wedding. They had told Mr. Hammond how ill Edith had been, but the young Scotchman as he pulled his ginger-whiskers and stared in her radiant, blooming face, found it difficult indeed to realize. She had been a pretty girl-a handsome woman-happiness had made her more-she was lovely now. For Charlie-outwardly all his easy insouciance had returned-he submitted to be idolized and made much of by his wife, after the calm fashion of lordly man. But you had only to see him look once into her beautiful. laughing face, to know how passionately she was heloved.

unified behind a fifty dollar pocket handkerchief, as in duty bound. They departed im- row ?" mediately after the ceremony for Scotland and a Continental tour-that very tour which, as asks Kitty, anxiously. you know, Trixy was cheated so cruelly out of three years before.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart went back South to finish the winter and the honeymoon among said, "Love among the roses." Mr. Darrell his faded, though luxurious cushions, "I am returned to Sandypoint, Mrs. Stuart, senior, almost sure you will find her in the garden." took up her abode with Nellie Seton, pending

By THE DUCHESS.

CHAPTER II .--- CONTINUED.

Perhaps Kitty herself is the only one who seels any serious doubt about his ultimate intentions. She knows him to be a careless, easy going, good-humored young man, who has held his own successively through many a hot campaign with managing mothers, and who up to this has carefully avoided matrimony as one might the plague or any other misfortune. Young men like Sir John, who have proved themselves over attentive to various young women year after year, and yet have obstinately abstained from bringing their attentions to a satisfactory finish, are generally termed flirts. Kitty has heard Sir John so called, and in her heart has not liked the speaker the better for saying it. A man who flirts systematically is a disgraceful thing,so she tells herself,-yet she cannot bring said things to her that have interested her and have had a good deal to do with her rejection of Lord Sugden and others,-things that might almost be construed into an offer of means to propose to her. In town there had been many opportunities to speak had he so willed it, but he had not seized them. Above all there was that last evening at Lady the conservatory, and the flowers slept, and the very stillness breathed love, yet he had not spoken. No one, of course, mentions Sir John to Kitty Tremaine as an acknowledged lover, nor does she ever mention him as anything but a casual acquaintance, even to Gretchen; though in her she would have surely

gained a sympathetic listener. Pretty Gretchen ! with her pale pure face, and little Grecian nose, and great blue eyes, that remind one of nothing as much as the sweet Uzar violet. She is two years young-

er than Kitty, and smaller and slighter, with an expression calm and unspeakably tender. To think of Gretchen is to think of moon light, or the soft perfume of roses, or faint strains of sweetest music. To see her is to love her. To know her is a "liberal educa-

tion." Then there is Flora, the last but by no means the least of the Tremaines,---a tall and very determined person of twelve, who would reject with ignominy the notion that she is still a child. Her eyes are gray, steady, and

severe, her small mouth is incorruptible. She is one of those awful people with whom a spade is a spade; and to even hint a harmless falsehood in her presence, and to suddenly find those gray orbs fixed npon you is to lose instant self-control, and to long for the earth to open and swallow you up. She admires Kitty-though being cognizant of her faults. she does not scruple to tell her of them occasionally; she adores Gretchen, and maintains an undying feud with Brandy, to whom she is a joy and an everlasting resource.

Kitty, having searched the house diligently for Gretchen and failed to find her, walks into the schoolroom as a last chance, and looks

Mr. and Mrs. Angus Hammond had a anxiously around her, whereupon Flora raises splendid wedding; and to say our Trixy look- her head from her German in a vain hope that ed charming would be doing her no sort of something is going to occur to put an end to justice. And again Miss Seton was first her detested lessons; and Brandy, who is bridesmaid, and Mrs. Stuart, in lavender silk, smoking a cigar against all rules upon an elderly sofa, asks, inelegantly, "What's the

" Meg are you here? [Where is Gretchen ?"

" Meg was meek and Meg was mild. And bonnie Meg was Nature's child."

quotes Fora, gayly, glad of the interruption. "If it is 'Nature's child ' you want," says the glades of Florida, and " do," as Charlie Brandy, obligingly, sinking back again upon Thus encouraged, Miss Tremaine crossed

sance in the regiment, and that is why he gives you so much leave." "What a pity you don't know him !" says Brandy. "You might captivate him, and get

him to cortail it." "You may take your books to my room, Flora " says Miss Tremaine, with gentle dig-

"Don't you mind my smoking there?" asked Brandy, instantly, in a tone of innocent surprise.

"You! Don't attempt it, Brandy. I am not speaking of you," exclaims Kitty. "The last time you went into my dressing-room you upset everything in it. You shall never enter it again."

"But, my dear girl, I can't desert Elora. I have undertaken her education, and I must go through with it. Besides, you forget I am lonely down here, and that she is my sole companion. You are too dignified, Gretchen is too ethereal, but Miss Flora Tremaine, says Brandy, with mild enthusiasm, is my beau ideal of budding womanhood-the very acme of perfection."

Flora laughs sardonically and flings heavy volume of Schiller at him, which he dodges with admirable presence of mind.

"I think you might show your admiration for her in a less objectionable manner," says Kitty, " for instance, by throwing that horrid cigar into the grate."

"What! And set fire to all those elaborate trimmings? Never. Far be it from me. Like all our family, I strenuously object to reckless extravagance.'

"I like that," says Flora, scornfally. What about your tailor's bill that came this morning? I heard of it, though you may think I didn't."

"Such an absurd thought never struck me. I have known you too long for that; and we know the proverb about ' little pitchers.''

"Your ears are a great deal longer than mine," says Flora. "Well, well, don't let us wander from the

original subject. Think what a drawback it would be to you in the future, my dear Flora, not to be able to appreciate your husband's cigars. Why, positively, unless educated vp to the mark you would not know whether he was smoking pure Havana's or Early York." "Brandy, how can you talk such nonsense to the child ?" says Miss Tremaine, who is busily examining the child's exercises.

"It doesn't matter what he says, as I shall never marry," puts in Flora, with conviction; "I wouldn't put up with the caprices of any man; I know too much about them for that P

"I envy you your experience," says Brandy with a laugh of the richest enjoyment. Stick to that, dear child, till your hair is gray. But in the meantime, lest some Adonis should induce you to alter your mind, let me give you a hint. Do you know that young women who object to smoking and insist on quenching their husband's pipes invariably drive those poor men to clubs and all sorts of naughtinesses, and generally play the mischief all round ?"

"I wonder you don't suffer from a sore throat," suggests Miss Flora, with a sneer. "I would suffer snything for your sake. It

is the fatherly interest I take in you that induces me to deliver this lecture; and, as I shouldn't like to see you in a hole hereafter, I shall smoke one cigar here daily until you can lay your band upon your heart and tell me honestly you----

"Very good all right. 'Then I shall do no more German or anything else," with angry resignation.

"A very trifling consideration, when compared with your chances of domestic bliss." "Kitty, I wish you would speak to Brandy. Oh! is that another mistake? Well, I can't help it, if he will come here and talk to me all

the time-----'

"There was a young lady named Flora, Who had a devoted adorer; He smoked all the day, Which, some people say, Was the reason her German did floor her.

such time as her children should get over the the room, and putting her head out of the Isn't that a very nest impromptu? I think I blue; in vain to seek the termination of one, first delirium of matrimonial blies and settle open window, says loadly "are you there should take to rhyming, only I hear it don't the beginning of the other. The heaven itself pay now-a-days; and I shouldn't like to fling | is a centinued sea, where tiny cloudlets, yelaway undoubted talent," says Brandy, unabashed.

"He may not die for years," says Mr. Tremaine, who is vainly struggling with a refractory bracelet. "That old man in town with the one large tooth-that wonderful surgeon, you know, Sir-Sir-what was his name, Kitty ?-said he might live for a long time. (I wonder they can't make proper clasps nowadays! Thank you, dear.) But poor Kenneth was so wilful, gave himself up at once, and, because one doctor spoke untavorably of his case, could hardly be persuaded to see anorher.

Old Sir-Sir-told me all about it. What was his name, Kitty ?" "Of course, of course. Plaister they call

him in town,-so rude of them. He told me the poor boy was greatly changed." "He must be," says Kitty. "I met him wherever I went the season before last, and

thought him the gayest fellow possible. He was a general favorite all round, it seemed to me; and now, we hear, he is silent, morbid, melancholy."

"Who can wonder at it!" exclaims Gretchen, with deep compassion. "To go in one, moment from a state of perfect health to what must be only a living death,-the worst in that it is living, —the very thought is depress-ing; what must the reality be! If such a thing were to happen to me, I think I should refuse to speak to any one; I should just turn my face to the wall and cry and cry until I died."

"Oh, no, you wouldn't," says Kitty, with a little lsugh, patting her cheek softly; "I know you better than that. At first you would sigh a little and repine in secret; and then one day you would take yourself to task, and say to yourself, After all, are there not others more unhappy than I am?' And then vou would begin to think how you could lighten the cares of other people."

"You are describing an angel," says Gretchen, with a faint blush, and a suspicion of reproach in her tone.

"My dearest Gretchen," breaks in Mrs. Tremaine at this moment, " do run away and put on your things. It is quite half-past three, and you know how your father hates to have the horses waiting." As a rule, Mrs. Tremaine alludes to her husband as though he belonged to the girls alone, as though he was their exclusive property, and they alone were responsible for his eccentricities. "Now. don't be five minutes, darling, or I shall be really vexed," she says, mildly, her thoughts intent upon her card case, which is nowhere to be found.

Above in the heavens-

"Apollo, Dellus, or of older use All-seeing Hyperion-what you will-Has mounted."

All the air is hot and heavy with the strength and fierceness of his glory.

As the carriage rolls along the dusty road, bearing Gretchen and her mother to Laxton Hall, the horses fling up their heads impatiently, as though in eager search of the cool wind that comes not, and throw upwards little passionate flecks of foam, that lighting upon their backs, gleam like snow-flakes against their glossy skins.

The day is merry with the voices of many birds that send their sweet hymns of praise from wood and thicket. There is no less harmonious sound to mar their melody. A sense of peace and warmth has lulled the world into a mid day sleep.

Below in the bay the ocean, vast, illimitable, has also sunk to rest. Not a breath, not a murmur, comes to disturb the serenity of its repose. Only from out the great gray rock, that seem ever to keep eternal watch, dash the sea-birds wildly from their hidden nests in search of watery prey. Their snowy wings expanded glint and glisten beneath the sun's hot rays like silver lightning as they hover above the great deep and then drop into its bosom to disappear only to rise again.

Far away upon the horizon the sea and the sky have met and melted into each other's embrace. All is one ethereal mass of palest blue; in vain to seek the termination of one, low-tinged, stand out as isles, and placid lakes and quiet shores are numerous.

rustle through halls and corridors, across a library, and past a heavy portiere, into a small room beyond, where lies the hero of the hour. It is a charming room, not large, but comfort itself. Everything is pale, or faintly tinted; there is scarcely a pronounced color, anywhere, unless, perhaps, in the large bowle of sweetly smelling flowers that lie about in graceful disorder on all the tables. Against the walls and on the brackets quaint pieces of ohina frown, and simper, and courtesy, and make hideous grimaces. Upon the cabinets, and in them, old English punch-bowls push themselves officiously before the notice of dainty Chelsea maidens, and cups innocent of

handles stand in rows. Wedgwood jugs, and Worcester plates, and little bits of rarest Sevres shine conspiouously everywhere. There are eight or nine fine pictures,-some by modern artists,-and a good deal of handsome carving.

The whole place seems full of sunshine as through the open windows the soft breezes creep shyly in and out. It was Maud Dug-dale's room in the old man's life, before she married and went to India, and even yet the charm of her presence seems to haunt it.

The windows, made in casement fashion, are thrown wide open, so that the ivy and the straggling roses that cover the walls outside are peeping in, forming a bower picturesque and perfumed.

The fond little sunbeams, too, lest they should be forgotten have stolen in, and are flecking all they touch with gold. Across the grass comes a tender murmuring as of doves frem the wood beyond. It is one of those calm, sleepy days when "all the air a solemn stillness holds" and a sense of peace makes itself felt. The "tender grace " of the hour, the careless artistic beauty of the room and all its surroundings, touch Gretchen though vaguely, and then her eyes wander to the window, upon which a young man lies fall length.

As her glance meets his, a great and sudden pity fills her heart. He is a very tall young man, and though somewhat slight, is finely formed. He is fair, with the rich nut-brown hair through which soft threads of gold run generously; his face is not so much handsome as very beautiful. His eyes are large and of an intense blue, -eyes that before misfortune clouded them were friends to laughter, but are now sad with unutterable melancholy.

His month beneath his light mustache is tender and mobile, but firm. Originally there must have been a certain amount of happy recklessness about the whole face that fascin ated and contrasted pleasantly with its great gentleness. But the happiness and gayety and laughter have all disappeared, leaving only regret and passionate protest in their place, and something that is almost despairin the blue ever.

He flushes painfully as Mrs. Tremaine en ters the room, and closing his left hand with some nervous force upon the arm of the couch, makes the customary effort to rise It is only a momentary effort. Almost on the instant he remembers and sinks back again passive. But the remembrance and the futile attempt are indescribably bitter.

" Dear Kenneth, I knew you would see me," says Mrs. Tremaine, quickly, with an unusual amount of kindness in her tone, going up to the couch and taking his hand in both hers.

"It is more than good of you to come to me," says Dugdale, raising himself on his elbow. "You must forgive me that I cannot rise to receive you." As he speaks he smiles, but it is a smile that saddens one. Even as their voices sound in each other's ears both he and Mrs. Tremaine remember the hour when last they met. They see the brilliant ball-room, the glowing flowers, the pretty faces, and all the piquante that had courted petted and smiled their sweetest upon poor beauty," Dugdale.

Involuntarily Mrs. Tremaine stoops and presses her lips to his forehead. A sympathy and she, being quick to notice the signs of that is almost motherly stirs her breast. Had grief or longing in those around her, returns be been in good bealth, her greeting in all the pressure faintly, and says "Good-bye," in he been in good health, her greeting in all probability would have been cold, but now in her gentlest tones. It seems to him there is his affliction he seems very nearly dear to a hope, a promise in her voice that sustains her. "Of course I would come to see you," she says, gently, "and I have brought Gretchen with me. I suppose you and she hardly re-member each other." She moves a little to one side, and Gretchen, coming nearer, lays her hand in his. "I recollect Mr. Dugdale," she says, half to her mother, while smiling kindly upon Kenneth; "I seldom forget a face, and you are not so greatly changed. But you were only a big boy then, and I was a little child. It is very long ago." "I don't remember you, Kenneth answers reluctantly shaking his head. "Your face is strange to me, and yet-how could I have forgotten it? It does not say much for my memory, does it ? Is your sister quite well ?" "Kitty? Yes, thank you." "I am so very glad you have come down," says Mrs. Tremaine. "I am sure the fresh country air will do you good." "Will it ?" says Dugdale, in a peculiar tone and with a slight contraction of the brows: then, as though ashamed of his curiness, he goes on quickly : " Perhaps so. At all events rather fancy the country just at this time, and the view from the windows here is perfect. It was Maude's room you know. One can see where she had the trees cut down to give her a glimpse of the ocean."

October 5. '81.

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sion of gloom,---" there might be worse faults than that." 

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"There is one fault even in this your favor. "There is one lauge over in the root isvor-ite room, says Gretchen, hastily, anxions to turn his thoughts from their present unhappy

"And that is?" asks he, with some snima. tion.

"You have flowers, but no roses," "You have nowers, but no roses," says Gretchen, nodding her pretty head disdain-fully at all the china bowls full of flowers that are sweet but ill-chosen ; "and what is a bunch of flowers without a rose?" "" A more mockery," replies he, catching her

humor; "yes, of course you would notice that. But you must pardon my want of taste. Remember, I have no one to gather them for

"I shall do it this moment. I can see some tempting ones just below me," says Gretchen, craning her neck over the balcony, "May

" Oh | thank you," exclaims the young man, gratefully, a little color coming into his pale face. And then he watches her as she crosses the balcony and descends the steps, her long dove-gray skirts trailing behind her, -watches her musingly as she moves with unstudied grace from tree to tree, a fairer unstudied grace from tree to tree, a fairer flower herself than any she can gather,—a veritable symphony in gray, while Mrs. Tre-maine talks ou, and successed, as she always does, in making herself intensely agreeable.

Then Gretchen returns with the roses, and going to him, puts them softly to his face. "Are they not sweet?" she says; and he answers back egain,-

"They are indeed," gratitude in his face and voice.

"They will die, darling. Bing for some water and arrange them in one of those Wedgwood bowls," says Mrs. Tremaine.

" If I may have them here beside me just as Miss Tremaine has brought them in, without water and without arrangement, I think I should prefer it," says Dugdale, whereupon Gretchen, feeling pleased, she hardly knows why, brings them back to him and lays them on the small table near him.

Then Mrs. Tremaine rises and tells him they must really go.

"Must you ?" says Dugdale, regretfally and wonders vaguely how he could have feit so bored half an hour ago at the mere thought of having to entertain them.

"Thank you a thousand times for coming! he says earnestly. "Do you know I never realized how lonely I was until you came?" "Then I am afraid we have done you more harm than good," says Gretchen, mischievously glancing at him over her mother's shoulder, with a faint little smile.

"Oh, no, you must not say that. On the contrary, you have given me something plea-sant to think of. I shall now live in the hope that you will come again," returns Dugdale this time addressing Gretchen rather than her mother.

"It is quite dreadful your being so much alone-so disheartening," says Mrs. Tremaine, thoughtfully. "Well, we must see-we must see; oh, yes, of course we shall come again, and soon, very soon. Good-bye, my dear Kenneth; and pray do not keep those roses so close to you. Flowers are always unwhole. some-so full of midges, and flies, and other unpleasant things."

"I don't believe there is anything unpleasant in these flowers," Kenneth replies, with conviction, letting his glance rost on Gretchen for one moment as she bids him farewell. Her clear eyes look calmly into his : his hand closes round hers. This visit, so unly oke i for, has proved inexpressibly sweet to him, has linked him once more with the old world on which he has so resolutely turned his back, refusing to be comforted, and yet for which he has never ceased to pine daily, hourly.

There is a color on his brow, a warmth at his heart, that ever since his sad accident has been unknown to it. He held Gretchen's hand closely, as though loath to let her go;

sque the v bette therall s mari cens and me i Flor

equally between them, six months with each, Charlie and his wife would make England their home; Edith's ample fortune lay there, and both loved the fair old land.

In May they sailed for England. They would spend the whole of the summer in Continental travelling-the pleasant rambling life suited them well. But they went down to Cheshire first ; and one soft May afternoon stood side by side in the old Gothic church where the Catherons for generations had been buried. The mellow light came softly through the painted windows-up in the organ loft, a young girl sat playing to herself soft, sweet, solemn melodies. And both hearts howed down in tender sadness as they stood before one tomb, the last erected within those walls, that of Sir Victor Catheron. Edith pulled her veil over her face-the only tears that had filled her eves since her second wedding-day falling quietly now.

There were many remembrances of the dead man-a beautiful memorial window, a sombre hatchment, and a monument of snowwhite marble. It was very simple---it represented only a broken shaft and beneath in gold letters this inscription :

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF SIE VICTOR CATHERON, of Catheron Royals, Bart.

DED Oct. 3, 1867, in the 24th year of his age. "His sun set while it was yet day."

### THE END.

### Consumption Cared.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for 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 fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, 11-eow-G N.Y.

Holloway's Pills .- This purifying and regulating Medicine should be had recourse to during foggy, cold, and wet weather. These Pills are the best preventive of hoarse ness, sore throat, diphtheria, pleurisy, and asthma, and are sure remedies for congestion, bronchitis, and inflammation. A moderate attention to the directions folded round each box will enable every invalid to take the Pills in the most advantageous manner: they will be taught the proper doses, and the circumstances under which they must be inoreased or diminished. Holloway's Pills act as alteratives, aperients, and tonics. Whenever these Pills have been taken as the last resource, the result has always been gratifying. Even when they fail to cure, they always assuage the severity of the symptoms and diminish the danger.

quietly down to housekeeping. After that it Gretchen?" to the back of the summer-house was fixed that she was to divide her time all overgrown with silvery clematis and the fast reddening Virginia creeper.

A soft voice answers,— "Yes. Do you want me, Kitty?" And

Gretchen, emerging from her bower, stands gazing inwards, one white hand shielding her eyes from the sun. "Not I so much as mamma. She wishes

you to go visiting with her. Be quick, dearest: the carriage is ordered." "Coming," says Gretchen, disappearing be-

hind the escalonias and running down the garden-walks, through borders of glowing flowers.

"I wish, Brandy," says Kitty, drawing in her head, "you would not smoke in the school-room. You know mamma particularly objects to your doing so. And why have a smoking-room, if people won't smoke in

"Why, indeed?" returns Brandy, mildly. "I only smoke here, against my better judgment, to oblige Flora, who is never entirely happy except when enveloped in a thick cloud of tobacco."

"No, I am not," says Flora, indignantly, but wrongly.

"You hear her," says Brandy, with a faint but triumphant flourish of his right hand.

"I mean I hate it, I perfectly abhor it. It runs right up my nose and into my brain, and makes me quite dazy;" says Flora : "I can't do a bit of my German with the odiousuess of

"Mere imagination. I always found it an incentive to study," exclaims Mr. Tremaine positively. "I can't bear smoking myself; it disagrees with me, and in fact I only indulge in it in the vain hope of knocking some intelligence into your exceedingly dull head."

"Don't call my head dull," says Flora, "I've as good a head as ever you had, and a great deal better, I wasn't spun for an examination, at all events."

"My dear Flors," says Kitty

"Yes, isn't she a darling?" remarks Brandy, undisturbed. "I can't tell you how I admire our Flora; she is so spirituale, so tull of wit, espieglerie, and all the rest of it." "'I wonder that you will still be talking. Signor Benedick: nobody marks you." " quotes Flora, disdainfully. "I should think your colonel must love you." "For once," says Brandy, "you have hit the | I think I will take a glass of sherry before I right nail on the head; such perspicacity in [ start." one so young is truly delightful. Yes, he adores me."

"So one might really imagine," murmurs Miss Flora, with cutting irony.

"Now, might one ?" questions Brandy, assuming an air of deep thought. "I rather doubt it. I should fancy that, with regard to this point, the common observer would be at fault. Your apparent certainty on the matter says wonders for your insight into charac-ters, as any one seeing me and that good man here, was he not?; a tall, fair boy of about -our colonel -in close proximity would hardly, I think, arrive at so satisfactory a con- ) fond and proud of him. Both he, and Maude clusion as you have done. An outsider would dare say, consider him difficult, and would not suspect him of the bonhomie with which he is actually saturated."

"Nonsense," says Florence, rudely, unable any longer to maintain the ironical position:

"I wouldn't, if I were you," witheringly. "Flora I don't like your tone. There is an unpleasant ring in it. Have you never heard are driving swiftly down the long dark avenue. that little girls should not be pert to their superiors ?"

"Superiors, indeed 1" says Flora.

"Certainly, your superior," says Brandy. "Uh, do try and be eilent for even five min-

utes, if you won't go away," exclaims Flors, wrathfully; "I have not got half down one page yet, and Monsieur Sol will be so angry to-morrow."

"Read it out loud to me." returns Brandy drowsily : "it will improve your pronunciation, and you can have the advantage of my knowledge; I don't think anything of that Monsteur of yours. He looks like an impos-tor, and I'm positive he is a Scotchman. I feel deliciously sleepy; so go on,-I am sure a very little more of your German will finish me comfortably.

"Kitty, I shall go with you to your room, says Flora, desperately, gathering up her books and beating an ignominious retreat.

CHAPTER III.

"It fell upon a day." "Wnere are you going, mamma?" asks Gretchen, entering her mother's chamber, with a delicious little pink rose flush upon her cheeks, born of her swift run through the scented garden. Kitty by this time, having safely incarcerated Flora in her dressing-room, has also joined her mother.

"To see poor Kenneth Dugdale," returns Mrs. Tremaine. "I actually never heard of |y. If he is as apathetic as you say, I dare his arrival until this afternoon And it appears he has been in the country now a week. Such a very long time to be in ignorance : but your father is always most carcless. He must have known of it, and, I suppose, forgot as usual."

"Perhaps he didn't hear of it," says Gretchen.

"Well, at all events the visit cannot be put off any longer; and of course I shall go my-self. His mother was my dearest friend. You may as well come with me, Gretchen, as Kitty is so busy. Poor fellow it is such a sad case. Quite the saddest I know. It makes me positively wretched even to think of it.

Thank you, dear; yes, you may ring the bell. "You mean Maude Dugdale's brother?"

asks Gretchen,-" the poor man who broke his back out hunting, or dislocated his spine, or did something horrible? You and Kitty, 1 remember, used to tell me of him last year." "The doctors now say he will be an in-

valid all his life. Can't stir off his cofa, I've, been told."

"I think I can recollect him years ago," fifteen. Old Mr. Dugdale, his uncle, was so before she left for India, never seemed to tire when telling me of him."

"There was a sincere attachment on both sides, I believe. He never would come here

By this time Gretchen, and her mother have reached the gates of Laxton, have entered, and Having never seen it since the old man's death, Gretchen now turns her head admiringly from side to side, as though to recall to mind the pretty spots once loved.

On one side can be seen a small but perfect lake, on which swans float gracefully in and out between the broad green leaves of the water lilies that are hardly so fair as their own breasts. On the other side stretches a vasi expanse of park and upland, swelling, waving -one grand mass of living foliage, tender greens and tawny browns and russet reds. while through them here and there, like a faint streak of moonlight, comes a suspicion of the distant ocean.

"What a perfect place it is!" says Gret chen, dreamily, yet with a certain amount of honest enthusiasm.

"Quite so," says Mrs. Tremsine, briskly who never dreams, " and just fifteen thousand pounds a year. Really, it is most unfortunate about that poor young man. By the bye, 1

" If he was very nice I shouldn't mind mar rying him," says Gretchen, idly, with a little lazy laugh. "Oh, see, mother that exquisite touch of light upon the hill beyond-how beautiful! It sounds wicked, but do you know I am rather glad this Mr. Dugdale cannot go about much? New people have such a horrid trick of altering things, and cutting down trees, and generally behaving very bad-

say he will let well enough alone." "I dare say," says Mrs. Tremaine. "I should rather think George Dugdale's son would inherit. A most unpleasant man, and

a very distant cousin; but no doubt the younger branches are better mannered.' Then she carriage sweeps round a softened

ngle and draws up before the hall door. It is opened, and a very gorgeous personage in irreproachable garments comes down the steps and tells Mrs. Tremaine that Mr. Dugdale is pretty well, and down-stairs, but that he is

not in the habit of receiving visitors. As he draws towards the close of this little speech, Mrs. Tremaine-who, to judge by her expression, must be utterly unaware that any one has been speaking-takes out a card, scribbles on it a word or two, and gives it to one of her men, who gives it to the other man. who gives it to somebody else inside the hall,

whe vanishes. Then ensues a pause that might be a silent one but for the faint little laugh that breaks

from Gretchen. "What is it ?" asks her mother, rousing her-

self from an apparent reverie .

"Very little dear, almost nothing. I was merely wondering how you would look if this very difficult young gentleman sends you word he will not see you.

"That is impossible," replies Mrs. Tro-maine, calmly, 'No young gentleman ever sent me such a message. He will, of course, be very pleased to see me."

She is right. He will be very pleased to since his uncle's death, although that event see her. The gorgeous personage returns made Laxton Hall his own. It seems sad presently with a few words to that effect; presently with a few words to that effect;

"It is charming, -quite too lovely," turns Mrs. Tremaine, who in reality thinks it a little bleak, and has a rooted objection to the sea, "How is dear Maud? Have you heard from her lately ?"

"Yes. Last Monday. She is very happy, and seems to be enjoying herself tremendously. They have gone pretty well up the country, and appear to have fallen in with rather a nice lot. She says the life suits her, and she likes it. She would, you know. She was always a lazy child,-fond of lying in the sun, and that.

"Maude and I were great friends," says Gretchen, turning from the open window where she has been standing, looking like a picture framed in by the drooping ivy and the clustering roses. "How pretty she was, and how full of verve! "I was more sorry than I can tell you when Major Scarlett married her and took her away from us."

"Every one liked her, dear little thing," says Dugdale.

"I have not been here since she left; and this room reminds me of her so forcibly," says Gretchen, with some regret in her tone. "I can almost imagine I can see her over there at that easel bending her sleek head above her paintings,-which were always quite impossible."

"She certainly wasn't a young Turner," Kenneth says, witha faint laugh-

"No," echoing the laugh gayly. "I used to wonder how she kept her hair so gmooth. Dear Maudie! everything here recalls her so vividly."

+ I like this room," says Dugdale, looking round him. "It is small, that is one comfort ! When a fellow has knocked about a good deal in barracks he gets an affection for his walls and likes to have them near him. All

the other rooms are so vast they make one al-"you know I mean that he must hate you. that he should come here now for the first whereupon Mrs. Tremaine descends from her most lose sight of one's own identity. Though, He thinks you, no dobbt, the greatest nui- time, as master, only to die.

him. Yes, she will surely come again. The

thought almost reconciles him to the weary days that lie before him, in which life, in its fullest sense, must be denied him. He has so long been a recluse, has so long brooded in solitude over his own misfortunes, that now to hold sudden converse with his fellow-creatures seems strange to him, and good as strange. He watches the girl's departing figure ; as she follows her mother from the room with a wistful gaze. At the door she pauses, and looking back at him again, bestows upon him a last little friendly smile and bow, after which she vanishes. To Dugdale it seems as though the sun

shine has gone with her. He sighs impatiently, and with a gesture of distaste closes the book he had thought so interesting halfan hour before and flings it from him. A gloomy expression falls into his eyes, and the old look of heavy discontent settles round his lips; he raises his hand, and by chance it alls upon the roses at his side. His face softens. Lifting them, he separates them slowly and examines them one by one.

CHAPTER IV.

"Wherever sorrow is, relief would be." -As You Like It.

"Well, what did you think of him, Gretchen ?" asks Kitty. It is many hours later, and dinner is almost

at an end. The servants have departed to a more congenial though a lower world, and Brandy and Flora have brought to a successful termination the mild but vigorous dispute that has endured through every course.

"I thought him handsome,-particularly handsome,-but sad," says Gretchen, a little absently. She has been somewhat silent since her return home, and apparently full of thought.

"Quite depressing," remarks Mrs. Tremaine; "one hardly knew what to sav to him, poor fellow. Really, but for Gretchen 1 don't know how I should have sustained conversation. She cheered him a good deal, I fancied. Yet he is not emaciated in appearance. He is pale, of course, but really looks wonderfully well; only melancholy, you know, and-hopeless, it struck me."

"He evidently depressed Gretchen too," says Brandy, screwing a most unnecessary glass into his eye; "she looks as as if holding up one's finger would make her weep. I have been lost in admiration of her charming face ever since dinner began. The pensive expression suits her down to the ground. The general effect, however, was spoiled by her appetite, which was most objectionably healthy. You ought to do the thing thoroughly, my dear Gretchen,-artistically,-when you go about it at all. Have some more ginger? You appear to like it."

"I think he is lonely," says Gretchen, suddenly. "I glanced back as I was leaving the room, and found him gazing after us with a terribly wistful look in his eyes. I am sure he was thinking he would have no one to speak to him all the rest of the long evening."

"You should have gone back and offered your services," says Brandy, severely ; " I hate half-hearted charity. I don't know how you (Continued on Third Page.)

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quite forget who the next heir will be."

## October 5, 1881.

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can enjoy your dessert with such an evident sanse of gratification when you ploture to yourself that poor young man absolutely pining for you. Do have some more ginger. I know you love it."

"Well, I will, then," says Gretchen, with a little grimace, letting him help her. "But this is a most miserable state of affairs," exclaims Mr. Tremaine, anxiously.

"It is most unneighborly and inhospitable to think of his being there all alone, when per-happhe would like to be here. It is sufficient to dive him melancholy mad lying there all to days ining brooding over his misfortunes." Jey long brooding over his misfortunes." "You are going to propose something,

gary," says Mrs: Tremaine, with a smile. avering smile. "Yes. 1 think we ought to invite him

here; poor Mary Spencer's son; is that it? You see I always know your thoughts." "Ah! that is just what was in my heart,"

Gretchen breaks in, eagerly. "How thought ful you are, papa! I am sure he would be happier here. Brandy may laugh at me, but when I was leaving his room to day I would have given almost anything to be able to go back again, to have got a book and drawn my chair close to his and read to him for an hour or so. It seemed cruel to be so trong and healthy when he was so afflict.

"Your sister Gretchen's fate will be a Methody parson," says Brandy, sotto voce, to Flore, who indignantly repudiating the ides, at once opens up another exhaustive argument, that lasts on and off till bed-hour. "The library would be a charming place for him to lie in all day," says Kitty, with mination. "It is such a pretty room, and to occupy it so much during the morning, and nearly all the evening."

"But his bedroom," ponders Mrs. Tre-maine, thoughtfully. "I could see at once how painfully sensitive he is about his unhappy condition, and I don't think he would submit to be carried up and down stairs in a strange house."

"He may have my morning room," says Gretchen, "willingly; it is off the library and he can be easily brought from one room to the other."

"Bat you will miss your room, dearest," says her mother.

"No. For the time being I shall inflict myself upon Kitty. You don't mind, do you, Etty ?"

"Then I shall go over to-morrow and insist upon his coming," says Mr. Tremaine; "I won't hear of a refusel."

"I think pappy, it would be almost better if mamma went," puts in Gretchen, very gen-tly, giving her father's hand a soft little squeeze. "You are the kindest old pappy in the world, but perhaps mamma could explain better, you know "-with a glance at her mother-" how wonderfully clever she is about all such matters."

"Do you hear her, the oily hypocrite ?" murmurs Brandy, still sotto voce, to the incensed Flora. "Buttering up both the Pater and the Mater in one breath. Ugh! it makes me ill."

"You are a miserable creature," returns Flora, with subdued but evident force ; "and I forget myself when I condescend to bandy words with you. She is the sweetest creature on earth, but you are incapable of appreciating her. There is not a drop of 'oil' in her body

"You would have to boil her down before you could swear to that," returns Brandy, pro-vokingly. " Do you want to boil her? Why, positively you are worse than Wainright, and Hannah Dobba, and all that lot. And your own sister, too! Why, bad as you are, only that I heard you with my own ears, I shouldn't have believed that of you.'

"I never said it. How can you even hint at such a thing ?" says Flors, angrily ; whereupon the argument waxes hotter and hotter. until Mrs. Tremaine, fortunately rising, carries off Flora to the drawing-room, and so puts an end to it-for the moment.

whole heart-the tenderest that ever felt for mortals-she pities him, and all day long devises little secret plans for his amusement, and the same; until at length Miss Jemima found weaves plots whereby he shall reap such comfort as may be gained from the knowledge that those around him are eager to do him good service. To be maimed, or miserable, r poverty-stricken, or despised by the world, is the surest way to gain Gretchen's sweetest smiles and tenderest glances and most honey. ed words. And already Dugdale has learned to listen impatiently for her coming, to distinguish her step among a thousand, to read with unerring accuracy each change in her expressive countenance. To him the pleasantest hours in all the twenty-four are those in which she brings her book and her gentle presence to his side, and, drawing a chair to

his couch, reads to him in her low sweet voice, that most " excellent thing in woman." Just now she raises her head and sends to him a smile soft and frank and full of fellowship, that raises envy in the breast of Scarlett,

who would have all her smiles and every thought of her heart his own. "How good you are to that fellow Dug-

dale !" he says, begrudgingly; and Gretchen answers with mild reproach,

"Remember how sad it is for him; how different he is from you and me, who can go about, enjoying the sun, and flowers, and all there is of the best."

"Well, of course it is hard on him," says Scarlett, growing repentant, "not to be able to walk, you know, and that, I certainly shouldn't like to be a cripple you know should you ?"

Which answer vexes Gretchen more than she would like to acknowledge.

"He is not a cripple," she says, coldly, in the tone that usually reduces Scarlett to despair. He is not in the happiest mood today. And Flors, without knowing it, is doing her utmost to aggravate him to madness by persistently keeping as close to Gretchen as circumstances will permit.

It is, indeed, with rapture he hails the approach of Brandy, who comes leisurely towards them across the lawn. He is not alone; the pest week has given to the Towers two new guests, Kenneth Dugdale and Mr. Dinmont, a friend of Brandy's, and indeed, from old associations' sake, a friend of all the Tremaine's.

He is young-disgracefully young, he tells himself,—though not so boyish in appearance as Brandy. Indeed, he might be any age within the twenties, though only twenty-two. There is a colemnity about Mr. Dinmont, an amount of carelessness both in manner and in speech, that does honor to his "head and heart," considering he is rich, and well-born, and without that " creeping horror," a guardlan .

History declares he might have been even more endowed with wordly goods but for a fatal tendency towards practical joking that, being put into practice in his fifteenth year lost him many thousands. The thousands were his sunt's, the practical joke was quite his own.

Miss Jemima Dinmont was an elderly spinster of severe morals and small wit. Nowadays they say it impossible to swear positivey to any one's morals; but that Miss Jemima's common sense was of a low order. I think there can be little doubt, when she expressed a desire to escort George Dinmontthen a lad-home from Eton.

Miss Jemima seldom made mistakes but this was a mistake difficult to cap, as I believe few people hnowing George Dinmont at that time would have elected to go on a journey with him. But Miss Jemima probably thought herself beyond fear. Afterwards all the Dinmont's were glad to remember that it was she herself who had proposed the journey, that no one had incited her to it or painted the expedition in glowing colors.

Miss Jemima met young George at the station, and, having saluted him and bought his ticket, they started on their ill-fated way towards home. At first Miss Jemima was genwas nothing if not f and George

He is Gretchen's special charge. With her luggage. The man came, saw, and was conquered. He put his hand to his mouth, and, with a choking sound fied! Several men did herself marching across -he station through a delighted crowd neatly divided into two rows, who gave her as she reached the place of exit a parting cheer.

Her own footman, as he opened her carriage door, grew first pale with fright, and then subsided into agonies of suppressed laughter, whilst the coachman on the box declared af terwards he was never so near apoplexy in his life.

Miss Jemima, all unconscious, though some what perplexed at the strangeness of things in general, stepped into her brougham and asked herself calmly what was the matter. Instinctively she raised the little mirror at islets, among which loyal Uanadians peep tached to the carriage, bent forward, and-88W1----

She never again spoke to that branch of the Dinmonts and when some months later she died, George was not so much as mentioned in her will.

"But what's the odds," said young Din. mont, very philosophically, on the occasion, ' as long as we're 'appy ?"

Just now he does not look particularly hap py as he walks through the grass beside Brandy Tremaine, but is evidently protesting anxiously against injustice done, whilst the

latter is exploding with laughter. "What's the joke, Brandy?" asks Jack Blunden, lasily raising himself on his elbow. 'You will be ill if you conceal it much long. er. Don't be selfish, dear boy let us be partakers of your joy."

"It's only Dandy's last," says Brandy, still tull of enjoyment (Mr. Dinmont is a "gal-lant plunger" and a Christian gentleman, but because his name happens to be Dinmont, and his garments irreproachable, it goes without telling that to all who know him his Ohristian appellation is simply "). "It is only Dandy's last," says Brandy,

whilst Dandy in the background glowers pain. fully. "He is so sentimental and so full of poetry ?" .

"I wouldn't make an ass of myself, if I were you," interposes Mr. Dinmont wrathfully.

### (To be Continued.)

MB. ARTHUR AND THE FENIANS.

Mr. Walter, the owner of the London Times, who is now on a visit to this country, recently stated in an interview with a newspaper reporter, that it seemed to him the chief distinction between the journals of this country and those of England was that our newspapers are provincial, while those of England are cosmopolitan. In the face of this recent utterance comes the London Standard -the chief organ of one of the great parties in England-which says in commenting on our recent national calamity, that, "so far as England is concerned, we have no particular reason to congratulate ourselves on the inauguration of Mr. Arthur. He owes his election to Irish votes. In New York his constant associates were Fenians." That American newspaper would be exceptional and provincial which should say that Mr. Gladstone relied mainly for support on the Irish landlords, supplemented by such help as he could count on from that class of voters in England who favored a reenactment of the Corn laws. There are in this country no "Irish voters." There are citizens here who were born in Ireland, and who, having given the required proof that they have identified their fortunes with those of the republic, are permitted to exercise all the rights of native born citizens. Little Bhode Island makes an exception against this class of citizens, in requiring a property qualification of them, but Rhode Island is but a fragment of the great Republic. It was brought to the attention of the great body of our voting population, last year, that Mr. Arthur was at all events the son of an Irishman voters very generally vote against the party which elected Mr. Arthur. Years ago the Democratic party came to the defence of the rights of foreign born citizens who had settled here in good faith, and established that liberal policy of which we all boast now, and to which we are indebted for the astounding growth of the Republic. On several memorable occasions since, the Democratic party staked its existence on its ability to maintain this policy. Native born men forget the Know Nothing excitements of the past, but the foreign born citizens and their descendants gratefully remember that at one time the Democratic party went out of power in almost every Northern State rather than concede that the Republic made a mistake in acknowledging the right of foreign born men who come in good faith to stay among us, to share in all the privileges and rights of citizenship. If Mr. Arthur has associated with "Fonians" in the past, it would be taken as pretty strong proof that the Fenians are, at all events, good fellows, for if Mr. Arthur was noted for anything it was for being a good fellow himself, with a natural leaning to the companionship of gentlemanly good fellows like himself. There is not living, perhaps, a man to whom a dynamite Fenian would be more offensive than he would be to Chester A. Arthur.-Brooklyn

A SCOTCH CATHOLIC SETTLEMENT IN CANADA. [From the Catholic World.]

"You will hear more Gaelic spoken in Canada in one week than you would hear during a month's sojourn in the Highlands !" Such was the astounding assertion made some time ago at a Montreal dinner-table by a Scottish laird, himself of Canadian birth, and an extensive landowner in Ontario as well as

in North Britain. And such is indeed the case. Along the shore of Lake St. Francis, and beyond, where the broad blue ribbon of the St. Lawrence is dotted with tiny verdant shyly across to the State of New York, dwell a sturdy race of men as truly Highland in heart and speech as when they left their beloved hills a hundred years ago. A nature, if loyal to one attachment, will be loyal to all. These Highlanders have preserved their faith and have adhered to their language and traditions.

To visit the Gael in the home of his adoption you leave Montreal, going by rail westward for about two hours and a half, and arrive at Lancaster, the county town of Glen-garry, the home of the Chlanadh nan Gael. Glengarry is the most easterly county in On. tario, and is one of those into which the district of Lunenbourg was divided in 1792. It is bounded on the east by County Soulanges, on the north by Prescott, west by County Stormont-also largely peopled with Scotch settlers-and on the south by the St. Lawrence.

The county comprises four townships: Charlottenburg, Lancaster, Lochiel and Kenyon. These are again subdivided into " concessions," and the concessions into lots. Lancaster, the county town, is in the township of Charlottenburg and lies on the banks of the Riviers-aux-Raisins. It is the outlet for produce from the inland villages, and the place of starting for stage coaches to different points. The roads here are atrocious, and the cosches "rattle your bones over the stones " while taking you through a country so magnificent that you wonder why the dwellers therein do not mend their ways. In Charlottenburg are also the parishes of St. Raphael's, Martintown and Williamstown. The township of Lancaster lies east of Charlottenburg, and was called the "sunken township" on account of the first French settlers having considered it too swampy for habitation. Lochiel lies to the north and boasts of quite a rising town, Alexandria, containing seven hundred inhabitants, a high school and convent under the Sisters of the Holy Cross. Kenyon is north of Oharlotterburg and is, like the others, a country of magnificent agricultural development.

The counties of Stormont and Dundas are, if we except a few Germans, entirely Scotch, but are not Catholic, as is Glengarry. The pioneer settlers were from the valley of the Mohawk, whither many had emigrated from Scotland and from Germany tefore the revolution. When the proclamation of peace in 1783 deprived the Scottish soldiers who formed the Royal New York Regiment, under Sir John Johnson, of their occupation, nothing was left to them but to accept the offer of the British Government and settle on lands granted them in Canada West. Loyalty came more natural to their mountain instincts than policy, and they were in those days much more conscientious than practical." Each soldier received a grant of a hundred acres fronting on the river, and two hundred within the county on which he settled. That these people were for the main part Protestant is easily seen by the names which they bestowed on their villages, such as town, which latter was, we are told, " called | the Quebec Gazette, 1786, is this entry :-sfter Captain Duncan's daughter Maria."

not well attended and strongly armed it would be worse for him, for meekness and gentleness were Christain characteristics not strongly marked in this race, and they acted literal-ly on St. Paul's injunction to be "first pure and then peaceable." Their precept was, Luathie do liambh agus cruadhich do Chuille-"Quicken thy hand and harden thy blows." An amusing specimen of this spirit is handed down from the prayer of a clansman before the battle of Sheriffmuir: "O Lord! be thou with us; but, if thou be not with us, be not against us; but leave it between the red-coats and us l"

At last some among this chosen people of God fell, lured by the inducements of the supporters of the Elector of Hanover, as they had persistently called his Britannic majesty. Not content with embracing Calvinism themselves, they endeavored to inoculate their people. One, indeed, tried an untoward application by means of severe blows from his Bati-bui-or yellow walking stickwith which he hoped to induce his tenantry to repair to the Protestant meeting-house To this day Calvinism is spoken of by the descendants of those people as Credible a bhat bui-the religion of the yellow stick. The tyranny of these foes of their own household, combined with the poverty and wretchedness prevailing throughout the Highlands, caused many of the MacDonalds and their Catholic neighbors to turn their thoughts to America, whence came alluring stories of plenty and peace. At home the country had been drained to provide means for the insurrection which they hoped would put their exiled prince on the throne of the Stuarts. The ravages of war laid their lands waste, the more progressive Lowlanders and the absentee nobles were turning the tenant-holdings into sheep-walks, inch by inch there birthright was leaving them, their dress was forbidden, their arms seized, their very language was made contraband; so, facing the difficulty like brave men, they determined to emigrate. In the year 1786 two ships sailed from Scotland to Canada filled with emigrants. The first left early in the season, but sprang a leak and was obliged to put into Belfast for repairs ; resuming her voyage, she reached the American coast too late to attempt making Quebec harbor, and therefore landed her passengers at Philadelphia. The emigrants were lodged in a barracks evacuated by the troops after the proclama-tion of peace, but in the course of the winter a third misfortune befell them : the barracks took fire and burned to the ground, consuming in the flames their worldly all. These poor pilgrims then went through to Lake Champlain in boats, and were met at He-aux-Noix by their friends who had already established themselves in Ontario. Who but Highland hearts would undertake such a journey for friends? At a bad season of the year, over slushy roads, when time was precious and horseflesh valuable, they started in capacious sleighs for their old friends and kindred, and drove them to the forest that was to be their home, housing and feeding them until their own log houses were erected.

The second band of emigrants before referred to had a much more prosperous voyage. They were from Knoydart and were under the leadership of the Rev. Alexander Mac-Donald, of the family of Soothouse, a cousin of the chief of Glengarry. He was a man of courage and etrong will, and marshalled his tlock with prudence and discretion. As the good ship MacDonald glided out of the harbor of Greenock the priest addressed his flock and put them under the protection of St. Raphael, the guide of the wanderer. A few moments later there was a wail of terror: the ship was aground. "Sois air er glunean, agus dianibh urnaigh"-" Down on your knees they bestowed on their villages, such as and pray !"-thundered the priest; St. Matilda, Williamstown, Charlotte and Maria-Raphael interceded, the ship slid off, and in

"Arrived, ship MacDonald, from Greenock and oame mighty near being an Irishman himself, but he did not get one vote more or the less on this account. The Irish American passengers to better their case up to Catara-

### WIRE, SCISSORS AND PEN.

3

There is still a chance left for Grant to be ome Emperor.

Western people abroad are noted for their loud tone of volce.

The Hon. Mr. Mercier has retired from politics for a few years.

Vennor holds the coming winter in the hollow of his right hand.

Greer county in Texas has two million acres of unappropriated land.

If folks would only leave off feeding those monarchical British sparrows.

A granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson visited the White House on Tuesday.

Living in Paris is as expensive as at a fashionable American watering place.

It is not unlikely the hangman will say one of these days, " Get, O, Guiteau."

Parisians boast that one of their celebrated restaurants is the centre of the world.

It is reported that those in charge of the French loan are lending money on sham security.

What troubles English savans now is the question "Will the coming woman smoke?'

It is thought Mr. O'Flaherty, of Quebec, will obtain Mr. Gahan's place in the Crown Lands Department.

Now, that the English and Scotch want a Land Bill, will the London dailies call them communists?

In Washington eight men are kept busy in photographic gallery making portraits of Guiteau for sale.

Two hundred soldiers lately took the pledge at Aldershot after an eloquent address by Cardinal Manning.

The number of verses written on the death of President Garfield is as romarkable as their general lack of merit.

The Toronto World thinks we shall soon see a conglomeration of republics. Long live the Canadian Rep----orters.

When Emma Abbott is sick and her place as a singer is taken by another lady she makes a little speech of apology.

The Acadian Recorder, of Halifax, wants no deadheading to the Exhibition. Even newspapers should pay, thinks the Recorder.

. It is no wonder Sir John goes in for everlasting connection with England. Canada cannot make him a Knight Grand Commander.

At half tont half shanty, at Sentinel Butte, Montana, bears the sign, "Rev. C. A. Duffy, Sample Room." The proprietor does not care to talk about his antecedents.

Secretary Blaino Intends to retire from the Cabinet forthwith, but it is generally believed that he will continue, for the present at least, to give the new President a generous support.

William Wheelwright of South American celebrity left \$138,000, which is now ready for use, to found a school in Newburyport, Mass., to educate young men in practical business knowledge.

The Rev. S. S. Hunting appeared on the stage of a theatre at Des Moines, Iowa, at the conclusion of a regular performance, and married an actor and actress, who still wore the costumes of the play.

Some malicious person or persons broke into the Ottawa Herald office on Wednesday night and made "pi" of the forms. If the proprietors discover them they will make pudding of their heads.

In Cote St. Louis they light the lamps on a bright beautiful evening, and leave them severely alone on a dark night. A resident of Cote St. Louis may be detertod by the bumps on his shins.

The fare on the railroads running out of Boston has been reduced to five cents to any point within five miles, and the experiment is said to be satisfactory alike to the companies and to suburban residents.

CAPTER V.

"Now, what is love? I will you show; A thing that creeps and cannot go, A prize that passeth to and fro !"

Seven long days have dawned and waned August is a week older. Visions of yellow September, of partridges, and of good red set-ters haunt the brain. The last faint remembrance of summer has indeed departed, but mid-autumn asserts itself in all its glory: "Le roi est'mort ; vive le rol!"

In the library at the Towers both the clocks have carefully chimed four strokes each. As One begins precisely as the other finishes, the listener may be excused for wondering if it can be really eight o'clock. The day is drowsy and full of a calm serenity. All nature seems at rest; only the soft but hasty wind rustling through the distant firs-making them creak and groan as though they are tender spirits in mortal pain-makes itself heard.

The sunbeams are throwing flickering shadows through the trees ; little touches of light, yellow as golden corn, are dashing madly here and there in very gayety of youth and joy, dancing on Flora's pale pink gown, enriching Kitty's hair, and, lingering softly in Gretthen's eyes, makes those sweet homes of love lius as the skies above her.

There is a sense of languor and unspeakable rest in the whole air ; every one feels inclined to smile and to believe without asseveration in the amiability of his or her neighbor. The flowers lift up their heads ; the grasses bend and rustle ; above in the topmost branches of the tree even the "small fowle make merrie."

Upon a lounge close to the library window, the sash of which is lifted high as it can go, lies Kenneth Dugdale; while outside the younger members of the Tremaine family, with two or three guests, sit upon garden chairs, and upon the grass when chairs fail them.

Kitty, with delicately flushed cheeks and work, with Sir John Blunden stretched at her fest; but I think she is netting more of his love into the tender mesh of her heart than gold beads into her embroidery."

Gretchen is not working at all; work and Gretchen are deadly foes; she lies in a little graceful attitude of utter abandon upon the sward, with daisies plucked in idle mood all tound her, drinking in the beauties of the day; and near her, very near her, is a young man,-one of the Scarletts of Scarlett Mers, a devoted adherent of her majesty and Miss per lip for the purpose." Gretchen's slave. Dugdale watching in the open window near, marks how his eyes brighten, and his color deepens, and his whole face gains life and warmth when she smiles upon him, or when her hand by chance comes close to his, or when some kind little word meant exclusively for him reaches his cars.

Every now and then the group outside address a word or two to the invalid, " poor Dugdale," who, sitting apart from them, still amuses himself listening to the wise and silly and merry remarks that fall from them as time goes by. He had accepted the invitation to spend some weeks at the Towers, given by Mrs. Tremaine in person, with an alacrity, a willingness that amazed even himself, and now knows he has has been happier during these past few days than he has been for

tious-presently broke into a strain of reminiscences amusing, if not of a highly spiritual nature, that let her into a thing or two about school-boy life.

Perhaps these recollections were of a lively rather than an edifying description, because after awhile Miss Jemima froze palpably, whereupon young George found himselt, as he afterwards expressed it. "in the wrong box Silence ensued, and both turned their attention upon the fiying landscape.

So far things had gone unusually well, and might have ended with a mere reprimand on one side and some disgust on the other, had not Miss Jemima chosen this moment of all others to commit her crowning act of folly; she fell asleep i

When the Diamonts heard this later on, they shook their heads dismally and asked each other solemnly. "What could she have expected ?"

Yes, she fell as leep, and time began to hang heavily on young George's hands. He yawned, he fidgeted; he cut a a large hole in the new cloth cushion of the carriage; he scratched his name upon the door; he worried the tassel off the end of the piece of leather that helps to open the windows, and in fact, did all that could possibly be expected of him in the course of ten short minutes.

Then he looked at Miss Jemima. She was sweetly sleeping, her lips were apart; her head was thrown slightly backwards. A gentle snore proclaimed her in the arms of Morpheus. Her nephew sat for some time lost in admiration of this enchanting picture down upon her upper lip!

It was enough, Quick as lightning he drew from his pocket a piece of twine, three penknifes, several apples, a few nails, a little box of matches, and a oork.

Cantiously he lit a match and spplied it to was black as could be desired. Then came half veiled eyes, is making a pretense at the last act in the drams; George rose on tiptoe and applied the oork generously to Miss Jemima's lip. The down took to it kindly, and soon developed as fine a mustucke as any young attache might be proud of.

George, gazing at her in silent ecatasy, laid his hands upon his knees and bent almost in two in his violent efforts to restrain his unholy joy ; whilst Miss Jemima slumbered on in blissfal unconsciousness

"And you gever," said young George to an admiring audience later on, " saw such an ug-

Not yet altogether content with his work, this dutiful nephew next ornamented his sleepy aunt with bushy whiskers, and, as a delicate compliment to the present government, made her a present of a charming " imperial." He might, perhaps, have added a touch or two to her brows or the tip of her nose, but that just then a shrill whistle warned him his time was short ; and Aunt Jemima, waking, with a final snort, declared " she never could sleep in those shaky trains," and told him his journey was almost at an end. Then they steamed into the station, and Georne, bidding her a hasty farewell,-with out trusting himself to look at her again,sprang to the ground and fought his way through idlers and passengers, out of sight. Miss Jemima descended slowly on to the platform and summoned a porter to see to her ' afterwards burned.

Eagle.

"BOYCOTTING."

Dr. Philip Cross, Shandyhall, near Coachford, County Cork, has within the last week been Boycotted, owing to some differences he has had with his tenantry. Everybody in his employment, with the exception of a lame steward and his wife, have left him, and his neighbours refuse to supply him with necessaries or to hold any communication with him. A few nights since his steward's wife was taken seriously ill, but not a woman in the cork; the latter, as though in rich enjoy-ment of the shedows, burned bravely and soon nurse. The traders in the town of Tallow, County Waterford, have held a public meeting to take steps towards Boycotting the police, and have come to the decision not to sapply them with any provisions in future unless they pay double the ordinary prices for them. The meeting considered this course would be effectual in Boycotting the constabulary.

> The Customs receipts of St. John, N. B. for month ending 30th September, amounted to \$124,705, against \$106,271, an increase of **\$18,484.**

FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, -Take a tea spoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in a gill of milk and syrup, equal parts, three times a day, bathing the body freely with the medicine wherever you feel distress. 76-2 ws

A FUTILE UNDERTAKING.

DUBLIN, Sept. 29.—Several ambulance waggons, which left Athlone barracks with police and soldiers for Shannon Bridge, County Westmeath, to protect process servers, were obliged to return on account of the roads being broken up and obstructions placed upon them.

CAPT. BOYCOTT BURNED IN EFFIGY. Boycott, protected by police, was in West-port on Tuesday. He was followed by a mob during the whole time, and his effigy was real influx of Catholic Highlanders did not take place until 1780 and 1802.

Throughout the last century religious persecution prevailed in the Highlands of Scotland, not in actual strife or bloodshed but in the merciless bigotry and continued obstruction that comes so readily to those children of the world, who are wiser in their cerated in Edinburgh Castle or in the Tower moved from the influence of early associations, were the helpless pupils of the sanctimonious dominies, who banished from their young minds every ray of Catholic hope and strangers and sojourners-sometimes as fierce denouncers of the taith in which they vere born.

Strong in loyalty and conservative to the heart's core, for years the powerful clan of MacDonald escaped unscathed. Descended from the mighty Somerled, Thane of Argyle, by his marriage with the daughter of Olaf, umbs, the "royal O'Neil," and never wavered from his teachings. For centuries they had simmons. lived and died Catholics, and the bones of their chieftains had been

"Carried to Colme's Kill, the Sacred storehouse of their predexers, And guardian of their bones."

In rugged Inverness, where the mighty the heather-clad mountains and deep and dangerous arms of the sea; back through the brass of Lochaber to where the McDonells of Keppoch dwelt under the shadow of Ben Nevis; over the Sound of Sleat, by whose waters MacDonald of that ilk kept his enemies at bay, and westward to the wild rocks of the Hebrides, the clan Donald practised their faith. By dint of much caution and with great labor, these faithful mountaineers were ed with the sacraments of their church. Priests' heads were then as valuable as were those of wolves in the days of Alfred, and if a saggarth was caught by "the Reformed " woe to him! In spite of these dangers, young men escaped to the Continent, studied in the Scots' College, Rome and at Valladolid, in Spain, studied for the priesthood. After their ordination they would return to their beloved hills to brave death and save souls. Jesuits and Irish secular priests, outlawed, and with a price set upon them dead or alive. sought this remote field for their devoted labors.

Across the rough gray waters of the Gulf of Hebrides, in many a cave and sheltered nook of the Island of South Uist, the clantmen in their belted tartans, assisted at the Holy Sacrifice and received the Bread of Heaven. Like the Israelites, they "ate it with their loins girt and standing," for the morning mist rolling off Benbecula might disclose to them a watchful foe, and the waves of Minch, now trembling in the dawn of day might ere the sun climbed beyond the mountains' crest, bear on their bosom the boat of the Sassenach spy. If the spy were

\*The writer of this article. it is well to note, a December.

Cataraqui was the ancient name for Kingston; there, however, they did not go, but to what is now known as St. Raphael's parish, some miles north of Lancaster. Here they fell to work, in spite of numerous hardships, to construct their houses, and also to build generation than the children of light." The the pioneer church, called "Blue Chapel." old chieftains who had clung to their God Of course church and parish were dedicated and their sovereign were atlainted, incar- to their archangel guardian. In the year 1802 another very large party of emigrants of London, and their sons of tender age, re- arrived from Glengarry, Inverness-shire, who, settling near the earlier comers, gave the name of their native glen to the whole district. During the winter of 1803 the good priest of St. Raphael's fell ill far away from oy, and sent them back to their country as any comfort or from medical aid to soothe or assuage his malady; to was deprived, too, of the services of a brother priest to administer the consolations of religion. His people rallied round him, and the strongest mea came forward; they constructed a leabath ghulain and carried him upon it through the forest paths and over the snow mountains to Williamstown. Hence, when the ice broke surnamed the Red, the Norwegian King of up, he was taken in a canoe down Rivierethe Isles, this branch of Siol Cuin (the race aux-Raisins to the mission at Lachine, where of Conn) had accepted the taith of St. Col- he died on the 10th of May, 1803. He was succeeded in St. Raphael's by a Father Fitz-

The chronicle of the emigrants of 1802 introduces one of the grandest figures in Canadian history-the Rev. Alexander (Allastair) MacDona'd, or MacDonnell, later the first Bishop of Upper Canada. He was of the House of Glengarry, a branch of the clan houses of Clanranald and Glengarry, divided Donald now generally recognized as by Loch Nevish, held watch and ward over inheriting the chieftainship of the

### CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SUR-GEONS.

At the semi-annual meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, held on Wednesday at Laval University, the following graduates in Medicine and Surgery obtained the license of the Uollege on presentation of their respective diplomas :-Laval University (Quebec)-L G Phileas DeBois, M D,1 St Henri de Lauzon; Aime Trudel, MD, Three Rivers; Alex Chausse, Gros Delery, M L. St Francois, Beauce; Nap Mercier, M L, St Jean Chrysostome; Chs Noel Barry, M D, St Anne de la Perade; P A Gauvreau, M L, Rimouski, Laval University, Montreal-Jos Ed. Lemaitre, M D, Pierreville Gustave Demers, M D. Victoria University-A Gibeault, M D, C M, St Jacques L'Achigan ; Gilbert Houl, M D, C M. McGill University -Wm L Gray, M D, C M ; Geo Boss, M D, C M. Bishop's College-Frank N R Spendlove, M, M D; Robert H Wilson, C M, M D. Mr T J Syminton, graduate of Queen's College, Kinston, Ont, obtained the license after passing a successful examination.

Money sayed and pain relieved by the leading household remedy, DR. THOMAS' ECLEO-TRIC OIL-a small quantity of which usually suffices to cure a cough, heal a sore, cut, bruise or sprain, relieve lumbago, rheumatism, neuralgia, excoriated nipples or inflamed breast.

The vote on the Canada Temperance Act will be retaken in St. John, N. B. early in dition which not only secures tensciousness

The elepement of Martha Neally, the richest heiress of Clermont County, Ohio, with Dr. John McDonald, an already married man, was noteworthy from the fact that the girl's mother accompanied I'the couple in their flight.

McNeally reached across a Texas gaming table and seized the stakes belonging to Phillips. His hand was instantly pierced and fastened down by Phillips' knife ; but he quickly freed himself and killed Phillips with a pistol.

The trousers, an English critic writes, is the weak point in the German military costume. Those worn by the officers are so tight that they remind one of the English dandy in old times who would never venture to sit down in his walking trousers.

A widow in Philadelphia who keeps a shos store owns a parrot which repeatedly cries : "Say, come over here and buy some shoes." This amuses the passers-by, but two rival shoe dealers on the other side of the street thought the parrot was alluring away their trade by his oft-repeated entreaties, and they brought suit against the widow and caused her to be bound over in the sum of \$500 on. the charge of maintaining a nuisance. And still the parrot cries, "Say, come over here and buy some shoes."

Fenian outrage concocters have lost a splendid chance. A live white rat was found the other day in the letter-box of one of the Birmingham pillar-posts. How came it there? May not it have been ingeniously coated with dynamite? What a splendid Idea I-a dynamile-coated force of rats trained to crawl into all sorts of places obnoxious ta Fenianism! Had a reporter of a Fenian-outrage concoster type got hold of the first news of the very suspicious whereabouts of this Birmingham white rat, what a sensation might he not have caused ? But the chance has passed away. Instead of the sensation and the penny\_a-lining profits coming first, and the truth afterwards, the truth has come first, and there is neither sensation nor money. making. What a disappointment.-London Universe.

ABOLITION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HALIFAX, Sept. 30 .- Hon. Messrs. Fraser, Wedderburn and Young, of New Brunswick Government, and Hon. Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson, of the P. E. Island Government, were entertained at a dinner at the Halifax Olub to-day by members of the Local Government. The former gentlemen had an extended conference with the N.S. Government on the subject of the abolition of Legislative Councils of the two Provinces. No issue was arrived at, but the visiting gentlemen will report the conference to their Government, and another will shortly be held at Fredericton.

As caloric, electricity and phosphorus are induced and supplied by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, it only requires the administration of this successful invention to fortify the feeble, give sprightliness and motion to the torpid, and bring about a conof life, but makes life really enjoyable.

## October 5, 1881

WAitness True AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE S PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE

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10 cents per ine first insertion. for every subsequent insertion CONTRACT BATES. 1 Year ..... \$1.50 per ine Months..... 1.00 3 Months..... 50 " [Advertisements with Cuts or large type, 50 per cent on these rates.] MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.

### CATHOLIC CALENDAR For October, 1881.

THURSDAY, 6.-St. Bruno, Confessor. FRIDAY, 7 .--- St. Mark, Pope and Confessor. SS. Sergius and Companions, Martyrs. SATURDAY, 8 .- St. Bridget, Widow. Bp. Kelly, Richmond, died, 1829. SENDAY, 9 .-- Eighteenth Sunday after Pente-

cost. Epist. 1 Cor. i. 4-9; Gosp. Matt. ix. 1-8. MONDAY, 10.-St. Francis Borgia, Confessor. Bp. Galberry, Hartford, died, 1878. TUESDAY, 11. — SS. Dionysius and Com-

panions, Martyrs (Oct. 9). WEDNESDAY, 12. - Feria. Bp. McFarland, Hartford, died, 1874.

In would appear from the cable reports that the English, the Scotch, the French, the Italians and the Germans are perfectly satisfied the Irish Land Act is a beneficent one, and that it is the Irish alone who are not satisfied with it. But, perhaps, as they happen to be on the ground they should be considered the best judges.

VICAR-GENERAL FABRELLY, of Belleville, has been created a Prelate by His Holiness Atlantic, will devote column after column of the Pope, with the the title of Monseignor attached. This honor is only what is due out Canada as one of the most learned as well as the most energetic dignatories of the dum and Tweedledee. Church. May His Lordship live long to wear his new honors and work zealously in the vineyard of his Master.

FATHER SHEERY and four other "dissolute ruffians and village tyrants," otherwise "suspects" bave been released from prison contrary to general expectation. It is doubtful if a term of imprisonment will have made those gentlemen more attached to a state of men in Ireland to jail, while swashbucklers, in the guise of emergency men, are allowed to stalk abroad with impunity pointing rein Ireland.

THE New York Sun says that General agh the religion of the occupants of the

Quebec Grand Master differ somewhat as regards what should be considered Christian; but a good many will be of the opinion that the Grand Master might have left the word Christian out in his eulogy as being unsuited to the case. We wonder if Guiteau is a Freemason

ir is reported on the authority of Truth, that the Marquis of Lorne will be called to England next season and will sit in the House of Lords. They have a polite way of putting official changes in high places, and the re-call, or more likely the resignation of His Excellency may, after all, be the outcome of the stand taken by the Duke of Argyle on the land question. Considering all things, the position of the Marquis must be to him an irksome one. The Princess Louise does not like Canada. and never did, and it may be easily understood that his feelings towards Mr. Gladstone's Government cannot be of the warmest The land agitation, now beginning to rage in Scotland, calls for the presence of the threatened proprietors, and, as the Marquis of Lorne is a great land owner in his own right, besides being heir to the dukedom and estates of Argyle, he will find it necessary to be personally present to defend his interests in Scotland. As Governor-General of Canada, he has been, on the whole, a success.

THE English and Scotch farmers are agitating for a land bill, and the Pall Mall Gazette says they will obtain it, even if an emergency vote has to be taken in the Commons. It will not be necessary for the agriculturists of Great Britain to go within a measurable distance of civil war to have their demands granted, and it is highly improbable we shall hear of buckshot, or suspension of the Habcas Corpus, or Coercion Acts, or the imprisoning of suspects, or other diabolical means to drown agitation in blood. as resorted to in the case of Ireland. The English and Scotch people are in a position to stand no nonsense of that description, nor would the Irish if they could help it. It is also improbable that the British papers, or their servile imitators on this side of the

their space to defame and traduce the men agitating for their rights as they defamed Mr. times a marked difference between Tweedle-

It has become quite the fashion for English historians and literary men generally to sneer at Jreland's pretensions to ancient greatness. They are unwilling to admit that Ireland was capable of any effort until England undertook to rule and civilize it, and this notwithstanding the successful researches of Irishmen like Keating, O'Halloran, O'Donovan, and others who things which consigns the best and truest have established to the satisfaction of every un-British mind a chain of evidence proving the claims of their country to ancient literature and fame. The efforts of Irish volvers at the heads of Her Majesty's subjects | literateurs for instance, to show that St. Brandon discovered America centuries before Christopher Columbus saw the light, was laughed to scorn by the Chauvinists of London. But, Arthur belongs to the Episcopal Church, and magnus est veritas et prevalebit in the end. At a meeting of the Americanista Congress held White House is not a matter of paramount at Madrid on the 27th, says a cable despatch, importance, it is something. Grant is a M. Beauvois, a French savan, in a very able memoir, "based on ancient saga and Irish legends, contended and showed that the Irish missions of Sts. Brandon and Colombo once explored Northern America." The exploration of America by St. Brandon's missions was long before an Englishman, or rather a Norman, had set foot on Irish soil as an invader, and if the invasion did not take place, or if the Irish chiefs had been united enough to drive the marauders into the sea. Ireland, possessing such adventurous spirits, would have become, in all probability, the leading mercantile country in Europe, whereas it is now an island with magnificent harbors but no shipping, no manufactures, and with but a demoralized agricultural industry. But it is never too late to mend. and Ireland is still young. Her unrivalled situation as the highway between two continents cannot always be ignored, nor for long, now that she has such clever and daring spirits as Parnell and his comrades to initiate a policy which must bring prosperity and happiness if persevered in. SIR JOHN MACDONALD, in his speech at Ottawa in answer to the address of the Corporation, said :-- " The change of feeling in regard to Canada which has taken place in England during the past few years is something remarkable, more especially in the last three years, during which time the extent and resources of our great Northwest have become known." Sir John then went on to say that he saw by the Toronto Mail that the London Times, from being hostile, had lately veered and North African affairs generally. round and said the English people must, in future. look to the Northwest as the means of providing for their surplus population. So then it is the great Northwest which has wrought such a beneficent change in the | ed check, as also that important changes in " Thunderer." As President Lincola would say, that reminds us of a story, and the story was first told by the Duke of Argyle. There was a fool on the Duke's estate named Sandy whom His Grace was wont to salute whenever he met him | Ireland. It would undoubtedly receive what | too late. The grand idea of Cornwallis was to which was not seldom; as Sandy was in the habit of visiting the ducal kitchen when hungry, which was also not seldom. The was agreed among the Irish party in Parlia- then to wheel about and, in conjunction Duke returned one day from London and met Sandy, but, being plunged in abstraction, did - " On the second day of July last an emi- not notice his acquaintance as usual. Shortly nent and illustrious brother, His Excellency after, however, he beheld Sandy under a tree the President of the United States, was shot | tearing away at an enormous bone and said : | the bill would be of material benefit, but | such an independent role. Washington "Well, Sandy, how are you getting along?" after they were so scornfully struck out by watched the movements of Cornwallis with "Hoot, awa mon," replied Sandy, wrathfully, the Peers, and the manipulated bill humbly an anxious eye, allowed him sufficient liberty heroic fortitude, he died from the effects of "ye all come speerin' round Sandy, when he accepted by Gladstone, it was felt that a fraud of action, and then softly withdrew his his wound on the 19th day of September in- has got a bone, but ye dinna ken him when had been imposed upon the country. The army from New York, which he left in

terribly cheap at this rebuff, and he walked away. And so with the Times and our North-West, if Sir John is correct in his inference. When the Times thought we had no bone it frowned upon us, but when it saw we had it smiled, And, in truth, it may be that the North-West will yet become a home for millions of the English people including the landed aristocracy, whose prestige and power are in danger of departing from them after centuries of possession. Nevertheless, Canada need not be thankful for the change which has taken place in the policy of the London Times; it was the bone did it all.

THE latest cable reports from Ireland are of a highly exciting nature. The land war rages more fiercely than ever, and the evictors, notwithstanding they have an army of 50,000 men at their back, are not having things all their own way. Parnell 1s practically the ruler of Ireland at this moment. He is a man after the hearts of the people, honest, unswerving, courageous and earnest. The episode in front of the old Irish House of Parliament is characteristic of the man and significant of the desires of the Irish people. They want national independence, and it seems to us they will have to get it. Land his coat in order to deal with the land ques-Bills and native industries are excellent things tion. He would fight for anything he could in their way, but they are only parts of a great whole, and until the national aspiration is gratified there can be no real peace in Ireland.

THE Czar Alexander and the Kaizer William have had their meeting and their fraternal embrace, and now the Czar and the Emperor of Austria are advertized to have another. The initiative in those meetings has been taken by the Russian autocrat because his danger is the most imminent, and the other Emperors consented to meet him half-way. In fact the danger is a common one. If the Nihilists succeed in murdering the Czar why should not the Socialists take courage and renew their attempts on the life of the Kaizer? But then the Austrian Monarch has nothing to fear; he is well liked by his subjects, and why, therefore, should he join the holy alliance? He may not, it is true, have anything to fear for his personal safety, but his dominions are heterogeneous and may fall asunder if the Czar and the Kaizer wish it. There to the Vicar-General, who is known through- Parnell and his colleagues. There is some- is a strong German element in Austria which could be manipulated by Bismarck. and there is an equally strong Slavonic element which has Russian sympathies. In this lies the danger to Austria in keeping clear of the alliance, a danger which will be scarcely lessened by her entering. The lamb and the two wolves will be lying down together, and, as the sage, Josh Billings, thinks. when they arise, the lamb will be missing. It may be that the Czar Alexander is sincere and houest in his formation of the triple alliance, and is willing that the three great powers guarantee the integrity of their respective dominions but it is well known that Bismarck would like to see the twelve millions of Germans in the Austrian Empire gathered to the bosom of the Fatherland before he dies. Germany will never be complete without them, and excuses can always be found for their annextion. A great statesman is neve a loss for a casus belli. Austria is in real danger of dismemberment and Francis Joseph knows it well, but what can he do? He must walk into the parlor whether he will or no. But the triple alliance has been formed for something besides the personal safety of the Emperors. The spread of republican ideas in southern and western Europe is alarming, and must not be allowed to go further. France is Bepublican, England, Spain and Italy are half Republican, and a taste for Democratic institutions is gaining in all European countries. The alliance alone can check the onward march of Democracy. The three Emperois can bring two millions of men into the field, and although so could Xerxes in his time, his armies were not supplied with Krupp guns, and Bismarcks and Von Moltkes to guide and command them. They were nothing but barbarians, whereas the Germans are highly polished and wear spectacles. The present time is opportune for the formation of the alliance. The Southern and Western States are devoured by jealousies. France will not make a treaty with England, and each is striving for the mastery in Egypt. Italy is angry with France on account of Tripoli, and Spain because of Morrocco. If this state of things continue any length of time, the emperors can not only crush Nihilism and Socialism, but can divide Turkey among them at leisure, as they formerly partitioned unfortunate Poland, and not only that, but they will be in a position to have a say in Egyptian Who can resist their logic if they once enter into an argument on international politics? From all this it would appear as if the march of democracy in Europe had received a decidmaps and charts will have to be noted within the next few years.

session in Dublin did not commit itself to the acceptance or rejection of the act. It was resolved to try it, but little hope was entertained of the trial. It is now arranged that each county shall send test cases to the courts, but in the meantime the agitation is to be carried on as if nothing had happened. The Irish bishops have assembled in Mayncoth, and issued a manifesto to the clergy approving of the Land Act, and recommending their flocks to take advantage of its provisions. Evictions go on, and their corrollaries riot and bloodshed, and the condition than ever.

But if the Land Act were a passable, or even a good one, surely no intelligent man can imagine that it should be the means of killing agitation. It would be at the best only an instalment of justice, whereas the lrish are determined to do all in their power to obtain justice in its completeness. The Earl of Derby, in an article of his in the Ninsteenth Century, chides both political parties for their optomist ideas in thinking the people of Ireland will be satisfied with anything less than a native Parliament. Parnell said he would never have taken off obtain, but nothing would satisfy him but legislative independence. This is in fact the dream of his countrymen, and has been since the year 1800. They have never given up the

idea. They may have occasionally diverged from the road that led to it, but they have never lost sight of it. They know that during the eighteen glorious years an Irish Parlia ment sat in College Green their country made rapid strides towards prosperity and happiness, formidable strides as England saw them, and they also know that since the union was forced upon them without their consent Ireland has been a wretched, impoverished, degraded province, given over to bailiffs, informers and Castlehacks. All this is plain to the intellect of every boy who can read a newspaper, or hear an election speech. This is what a cable despatch

says :---The Earl of Derby, in an article in the Nineteenth Century on the Land Act, contends that the land question, as it regards Irish opinion, is unsettled, nor is is likely to be settled, and if it were settled its disappearance from the list of controverted topics would only bring on in a direct instead of an indirect form the claim which really underlies it-namely, the demand for an Irish Parlia. ment. "The Parnellites have obtained from Parliament what would certainly never have been granted without pressure. To speak of the Land League as the work of a few demagogues, anxious only to draw subscriptions from American sympathizers, is childish. The government has satisfied every reasonable man in England and Scotland that the utmost limits of just concession to the Irish domands have been reached; but we must not overrate the effect of what we have done. We must not indulge in the pleasant dream of a contented, loyal people. We are at the beginning of the struggle, not at the end.

He is a sensible man that Earl of Derby, and knows precisely what he is saying, except when he talks of the limits of just demands when he becomes hackneyed and unreasonable. His lordship has seen great changes within the past twenty years; if he

Cornwallis, who had been' checked by La fayette and Green at Richmond and obliged to retreat northward. Cornwallis knew he could not cope with the forces of Washington and Rochambeau, and threw himself into Yorktown, where he hoped to be relieved by Clinton or by, a British fleet. But the Count de Grasse kept the seas at this time for the most Christian King, and Clinton was powerless in New York. After a seige, which lasted from the 28th of August to the 16th of October, Cornwallis surrendered his army, his stores, his fleet and his treasury country appears to be in a more desperate chest, and America was virtually free although including Hessians and other mercenaries England had at the time over forty thousand troops on the continent. The 16th of August was a great day for freedom and for humanity and the Americans do well to celebrate it, still let us hope it will be the last. One centennary of that nature should be enough. The New York Times, a pro-British journal, modestly suggests that as a mark of respect to England the British flag should be run up during the celebration and saluted with salvoes of artillery, and that all present should sing "God Save the Queen." Whether the Times is in earnest or merely joking is not known, but it is hardly possible the Americans will stultify themselves so far. It would almost be as natural to burn Washington, Lafayette,

## Rochambeau and Montgomery in effigy.

THE "CATHOLIC WORLD" for October contains a number of splendid articles all worth reading. Among them are Irish and English crime by Henry Bellingham. M.P., for Louth. A memorial of Lady Blanche Murphy by Cardinal Manning. And "a Scotch Catholic settlement in Canada," by A. M. Pope, which last named article will appear in the TRUE WITNESS for the benefit of our numerous Scotch readers. This magazine is now acknowledged to be the leading exponent of Catholic opinions, perhaps in the world, and as such is extensive. ly praised and quoted not only by Catholic newspapers and periodicals, but by Protestant as well. It is for sale by Sadlier, publisher, Notre Dame street, Montreal:

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

Among the many attractive exhibits of Canadian manufacture at our last Exhibition ganization of the revolutionary committees. we cannot fail mentioning specially that of Messrs. Senecal, Frechen & Co., church ornaments dealers, who obtained a diploma for the manufacture of sacred ornaments. Apart from their rich display of magnificent paintings and ornaments, the numerous collection of statues drew forth encomiums of the many visitors who continually thronged the alley facing their exhibit. These gentlemen manufacture their own statues, and owing to a new and superior process, of which they have the exclusive right, they can turn out work, which, for finish and elegance, certainly equal, if they do not surpass, the finest specimens of French manufacture. The vast importance of their works and the widespread and daily increasing demand for articles of their own manufacture, clearly demonstrate that in the fine orts as well as in the production of many other articles of commerce, Canada can hold her own against all competitors ; and Messers. Senecal, Frechon & Co., richly deserve our congratulations for their enterprise in gifting Canada with this new branch of industry.

## NO WONDER

Many a man's love has been turned into loathing on account of unsightly eruptions on the face, and of the offensive breath of his This trouble could have been fiancee. woided if she on

## CATHOLIC NEWS.

Rev. Canon Duiresne, of the Roman Catho. lic cathedral bere, an eminent and well-known occlesiastic, died to-day. -Quebec Chronicle, The report that Cardinal Ledochowski has resigned the Archbishopric of Posen is re-vived, and is believed in reliable quarters to be well founded.

Last week the general meeting of the Ger. man Catholics was held at Bonn, on the Rhine. From all parts of Germany dele. gates flocked to the spot, and for four days about a thousand of them were in close conference about the best means of promoting the welfare of the Catholic Church in Father. land. This meeting is of particular importance at a time when the general election for the German Parliament is about to come off, and when, on the other hand, it seems as the war between the State and Church should at last come to an end. All the leading men of German Catholicity attended the congress. A correspondent of a German paper relates a story of a peasant in Hanover, who travelled some 250 miles to Bonn for the sole purpose of hearing the speech that Dr. Windthorst was to have delivered there. The resolutions passed by the congress relate to the rights of the Holy Father and of the Church to Catholic instruction, to the social question, and to the religious orders. On the whole, the meeting was a great success, and will, no doubt, exercise some influence on the solution of the pending questions between Church and State -London Universe. We fear that among the possibilities, per-

haps even the probabilities of the near future, is the retirement of Pope Leo XIII. from Rome. It seems a hard thing to conceive, and it is unpleasant to write. But it does not seem to be in the least degree unpleasant for the torpid Catholic world to contemplate the condition of the Holy Father at Rome at present. There need be no concealment on the point. The Pope's position in Rome is verging on the intolerable, and it is just possible that the excesses of the revolutionists may at any moment make it the duty of the Pope to retire from the city of which he will be Bishop, were it even to pass more directly than it is under the domination of the infidel To it, of course, he or his successors will return, but what a disgrace to the age and to the Catholic name, that he should have to choose between remaining a prisoner, exposed to insult and danger, and flying to the protection of strangers ! This is what seems to be inevitable, for it is no longer a secret that the "Italian" Government is urging on, or at least winking culpably at the orthat are demanding the occupation of the Vatican. Already its original organs have sounded the word that the regulations of the Vatican is a question of internal domestic policy, in which it will brook no interference from the outside nation, Catholic or non-Catholic! It would be deplorable were the Pope to leave Rome, but there have been occasions, and they may arise again, when it will be his duty to accentuate his stand for the independence of his power, by retiring before brute force. May Heaven send some other solution of the difficulty. - Catholic Review.

### ST. GABRIEL'S.

There was a Jubilee mission in St. Gabriel's Church during the past week, preached by Rev. Father Ryan, S.J., who poured forth each evening in golden eloquence the terrible truths of the Gospel. The Rev. Father was ably assisted by Rev. Father Bundles, erchaplain to the troops at Halifax, whose instructions each morning were listened to with marked attention.

Yesterday Grand Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Brindles, assisted by Rev. Fathers Forget and Ducharme as deacon and subdeacon. After some announcements by the Pastor, Rev. Father Salmon, in reference to a mission for the French portion of the congregation, Rev. Father Brindles preached, taking

Methodist, if anything, Hayes was a strict Methodist (at least his wife was), and Gar. field was a Campbellite Baptist. Perhaps, as the Sun has entered on the question of religion at all, it will explain why it is that, notwithstanding their numbers in the States, Catholics have not as yet furnished a President, and but one or two Cabinet members since the Revolution, a hundred years ago. Lafayette and Rochambeau little thought they were fighting so hard for the benefit of Methodism.

THE land war in Ireland goes on apace and assassination follows surely in the wake of eviction. The Earl of Lucan has cleared out the Island of Innisturk more completely than if the cholera passed over it; there is peace in that island now, the people whose ancestors lived and died on it for a hundred generations are scattered to all the points of the compass. Some of them are in the poorhouse, others are perhaps dead, the balance are wanderers on the face of creation, and the noble hero of Balaklava is happy. Orange emergency men have invaded southern districts flourishing revolvers, which invite revolvers in return, and the land Act seems to be a dead failure. Perhaps time, which settles most things, will bring peace to Ire. land, but certainly not while wholesale eviction continue to be the rule.

THE New York Sun is pained and grieved that President Garfield passed away from the world without the ministrations of the Ohristian religion. While the whole Christian world was praying for the recovery of the wounded President, no Christian Minister was called to his bedside, no prayer ascended to the Saviour of men irom the sick room. It is the strangest omission ever chronicled, and up to this no one knows who is responsible for it. The Sun SByS :---

"He went to his dread account just as he was shot down, so far as the sacred offices of religion are concerned, which have been so profuse since his death."

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Quebec, however, do not think so much of the omission, for at their meeting yesterday in the Canadian Masonic Ohambers, Place d'Armes Hill, the Grand-Master said : by an assassin; and after a lingering allness, borne with Christian, manly and

the Land Act has not satisfied the people of of the intentions of Washington until it was is called a fair trial if Mr. Gladstone had not to march to the South, keeping as near the allowed the Lords to emasculate the bill. It sea coast as possible, to conquer it, and ment, properly so called, and it was understood in Ireland that if Mr. Parnell's and the few other amendments accepted and indeed without his Commander, who was by Mr. Gladstone were allowed to remain, not willing that the lieutenant should assume stant." Clearly the New York Sun and the be has got nothing." The Duke says he felt Irish Convention which subsequently held Olinton's possession, marched south to meet has a seat."

ives twenty more he will see greater, and he will smile at his own simplicity in the nineteenth century of September, 1881.

### THE YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL.

The Americans are about celebrating the ber, 1881, which virtually closed the war and gave them what they fought for over seven weary years. The war taken altogether had been tame and monotnous, and since the surrender of Burgoyne and his army at Saratoga no brilliant success had crowned the arms of the American army. The extreme, and even Washington must have felt qualms of despair for the cause of freedom. They say the hoar before dawn is the darkest, and this was true as regards the struggling colonies. France made a great and generous effort to aid them in their distress. Lafayette

had been previously acting under Washing-

ton with a respectable French force, and in 1779, D'Estaing had made several attempts with a French fleet, but without much result. He was a skillful commander, but a little timid. In 1780 Louis the Sixteenth sent the Count de Grasse with a fleet and Rochambeau with an army to cooperate with Washington, and, what was just as much required, he sent several millions of maintenance of the American force proper. It was then that Washington assumed the offensive and girded up his loins for the coup-de-grace. All things were unity and cordial relations existed among Washington and his allies, while between Clinton, the Commander-in-Chief of the English army and Cornwallis, his subordinate, no love was lost. Cornwallis disobeyed orders. in fact, in allowing himself to be cooped up in

Yorktown, and Clinton himself was left in IT is now acknowledged on every side that ignorance of the movements of the allies and with Clinton, to crush the allies in a decisive battle. But he reckoned without his host,

ugn to us Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents. 8-2

### AN ENGLISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, Oct. 3.-A Land Bill for England has been finally considered by a special committee of the Farmers' Alliance. The Bill last and the greatest of their centennial suc- aims at the establishment of complete security cesses in the fall of Yorktown, on 16th Octo. | for the capital of farmers and entire immunity from capricious evictions, the vight of the tenant to sell improvements in the open market, with the provision that the landlord must accept as a tenant the person who purchases them, and the creation of a Land Court in every district for the settlement of questions concerning rents and all other disputes.

The Pall Mall Gazette says :--- If the draft of year 1779 was not bright for the Ameri- the English Land Bill is supported by the cans. Their prospects were gloomy in the majority of the farmers throughout the country and vigorously used as a means of agitating for reform, the day when Parliament must vote urgency for the bill is not very far off.

> For dysentery, diarrhea and all summer complaints use the greatest of all pure, simple remedies-DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY. It is pleasant, rapid, reliable and effective. For sale by all dealers. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors.

CARILLON. The bazaar held at Carillon for the last eight days in aid of the Catholic Church at St. Andrew's, ended on Monday night, the 26th inst., and we are glad to say, was most succe,ssful both financially andotherwise; every article was disposed of and a handsome amount realized.

The concert which took place on Wednesshining gold pieces for the payment and | day, the songs, music, operettes, etc., charmed the andience, eliciting applause and admiration. Its organization reflects high honor to Miss Eugenie Oharlebois, who, with the able help of the Misses Josephine Charlebois. Palliser, St. Denis, Bacon, Coultry, Dorion, favorable to his views. The most perfect the Misses Emna and Lucy Ladouceur, achieved wonders, doing their parts to perfection, but the gem of the evening was Miss Alice Orompton, of Montreal, the daughter of Irish song, who very kindly gave her assist ance; her singing was certainly delightful, the soul of melody, and, I must say, appealed to the hearts of her hearers ; we are deeply indebted to her for her charitable concourse. The Hall was densely crowded, but we did not expect less, for the more announcement that Miss Orompton was to make her appearance was a sufficient guarantee that we would have a full house; her songs called forth hearty and repeated encores. The Messrs. Crompton, O'Brien and Charlebois contributed much to render the evening pleasant and entertaining.

Rev. Father Bourget begs to tender his sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen, in fact, to all and every friend of the good cause, who so devotedly exerted themselves in ensuring the success of the bazaar and concert, thereby contributing to the liquidation of the church debt. Communicated:

The Duke of Devonshire has spent \$1,500,-place on the Sussex coast, near to which he bien specially honored by the Pope. In the

for his text the following words from the Gospel according to St. Matthew :--- Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole

heart, with thy whole soul, with all thy mind and with all thy strength." The reverend gentleman spoke forcibly of the duty of love owing to God for the countless favors bestowed on mankind, and particularly on those who belong to the church founded by Jesus Christ. He exhorted his hearers to be grateful for the many spiritual advantages they possess in comparison with Christians of less favored places, beautifully illustrating his remarks by relating incidents of religious zeal and sacrifice for the cause of truth which came under his notice when a missionary priest in England. The speaker brought his eloquent and lengthy discourse to a close by impressing upon his hearers the importance of adhering to the good resolutions they had made during the season of special grace in

which they were, encouraging them in the words of St. Paul "to fight the good fight" and receive the crown promised to those who do 80 In the afternoon the Rev. Father addressed the young men of the parish. In the evening, at seven o'clock, the closing exercises of the

mission commenced. The Rev. Father then imparted the Gospel Benediction, having special faculties from our Holy Father the

Pope for so doing. The singing, under the direction of Messrs. Theriault and Shea, was excellent. Madame Brunet presided at the organ. Much taste was also displayed in the altar decorations by Misses E. Phelan and Ryan.

### MONSEIGNOR FARRELLY.

To the Editor of THE POST ....

DBAB SIR, -The accompanying extract from the Kingston Whig of Friday last-and which I know to be correct in all its details-I beg you to insert in this week's TRUE WITNESS. It, speaks for itself. In common with the great majority (1, hope all) of his brother priests in Kingston Diocese, I heartily rejoice at Monseignor Farrelly's well-merited promotion to the Purple, albeit it is not that of a Bishop with his crosses and responsibilities. It is thus that our Most Holy Father Pope Leo XIII, at the solicitation of our present beloved Bishop, Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, has been graciously pleased to favor and reward the vener-able parish pricest of Belleville, erst-while Administrator of Kingston Diocese. Assuredly, the Bight Reverend Gentleman must find in his present elevation by the Holy See ample recognition of his long and faithful services to the parent diocese of Ontario, as well as a triumphant vindication of his worth as a zealous priest, from the cowardly and malicious onslaughts anonymously made on him some nine months ago in the columns of the Toronto Globe and other kindred sheets! That Monsignor Farrelly may live many long years in the enjoyment of his well-earned dignity of Prelate of the Holy Roman Ohurch, is the hearty

ejaculation of "CLEBICUS KINGSTONIENSIS." October 3rd, 1881.

(From the Kingston Whig.). presence of several priests this morning;

## October 5, 1881.

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### Bishop Cleary read a letter from His Holiness announcing that the Vicar-General had been made a prelate in recognition of the great service he had rendered the Church while acting as Administrator of the Diocese. He will now wear the purple, and be addressed as Right Rev. Mgr. Farrelly. The dignity has been earned, for no one could have labored with greater zeal and solicitude for the

Church than he, while his management of diocessa affairs, at times when a skilled and diocessi and was required, has been unusually commended and approved. It may be added bi Mgr. Farrelly has received the highest denity which can be conferred upon a prelie without a See. Few dioceses have been isle without a loc. I aw dioceses have been so honored; several have received secondary degrees. The reading of the letter, officially intimating the elevation, was followed by applause, the priests in attendance expressing their congratulations and the pleasure they felt that one so deserving had been so highly distinguished. Agr. Farrelly will appear in the Cathedral for the first time as a prelate on Sunday morning.

# LEO XIII. AND THE RIGHTS OF THE CHUROH IN EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

The admirable encyclical letter of our Holv Father Pope Leo XIII. announcing an extraordinary jubilee on the 12th of March last has, no doubt, not been forgotten. In that letter the Sovereign Pontiff at first recalls in a general way the persecutions to which the boly Church of God is exposed at the present time, then he points out to the Christian world the two ordinary forms under which these persecutions take place in our day. The memies of the Church direct their infuriated forts against the Chair of Peter, and the rights of the Ohurch in the matter of Christian ducation. Here are the words of the Holy

teaching, which resides in the Roman Pontiff, they (the enemies of the church) put aside our authority of instruction even of youth, and if we are allowed, which is denied to no individual, to open at our own expense schools for the instruction of youth, the violence and rigor of the civil laws are made to be felt even in those schools. We are all the more deeply affected at such a baleful spectacle, as we have not sufficient means to relieve so many evils, as much as we would wish to do. In fact, we are really more in the power of our memies than we belong to ourself, and eren the use of this liberty which is conceded Us has no certain basis of duration or stability, since it can be taken away from Us or diminished at the will and pleasure of another. Nevertheless it is manifest through daily experience, that the contagion of the eril is gaining more and more through the rest of the body of the Christian state and is spreading among a large number of men. For the nations separated from the Church are each day falling into deeper calamities; and the moment the Catholic faith is extinct or weakened, then an opening is made for barefaced licentiousness of ideas and for the unhealthy ouriosity of novelties. When people despise the very great and noble power of him who holds the place of God on earth, it is evident that the authority of man does not remain strong enough to check the unsubdued spirits of the rebellious, or to repress, in the multitude, the ardour of an insane liberty. And now civil society, though it has already experienced great calamities, is frightaned by the parapettive of still greater perils. It is for this reason that it is necessary that the Church, to repel the efforts of her enemies and to accomplish her mission for the benefit of all, should work and combat a great deal. But in this violent and varied combat, in which the glory of God is in question, and in which the struggle is made for the eternal salvation of souls, all the valor and all the skill of man would be in vain, it we did not receive from Heaven the help required by the times.'



whole clan. For services rendeted to the house of Stuart they were rewarded by Charles II with a peerage under the title of Lord MacDonnell and Arross. The Rev. Alexander MacDonald was born at Innisha-

laggan in 1760, and studied at Valladolid. About the year 1790 trade between the River Clyde and the North American colonies had been greatly injured by the proclamation of peace and the independence of those colonies, and the merchants of Glasgow and Greenock turned their attention to the importation and manufacture of cotton. This branch of industry grew rapidly, and in 1793 over eighty thousand people were employed in it. The great demand for labor drained the agricultural districts and sent up the

price of all kinds of provisions. The lairds, finding they could obtain so ready a market, determined that it would be more to their advantage to turn their mountain estates into sheep-walks than to allow them to be occupied by the numerous and poor clausmen, who were indifferent farmers and could scarcely obtain from the soil sufficient for their own maintenance Accordingly the tenants were turned adrift; sometimes two hundred gave place to one south-country shepherd, or as the local phraseology expressed it, "Two hundred smokes went through one chimney." These poor people were destitute and helpless; they had never been beyond the gray line of ocean that washes the rocks of the Hebrides and runs into the deep indentures of the Inverness-shire coast. The southern language was to them an unknown tongue; to make or take care of money was beyond their ken. The means of emigration was denied them. British cruisers had orders from the Admiralty to prevent the departure and to press such able-bodied men as they found on board of emigrant ships. It was the Rev. Dr. MacDonald came to the rescue. Leaving the scene of his missionary labors on dained from this primitive seat of learning. the borders of Perth. he repaired to Glasgow. where he obtained an introduction to the stone mansion capable of accommodating principal manufacturers. He proposed to many persons, and fronting on a large garden them that they should give employment to | laid out in 1826 by a gardener whom he his destitute countrymen. This they were brought out from Scotland. The bishop willing enough to do, but reminded the priest of two obstacles : one, their ignorance of the English language; the other, their profession of the Catholic faith. At that time prejudice against Catholics was so strong in Glasgow that they were always in danger of insult self very strongly against "those radicals and abuse. It was hardly safe for a priest to reside among them; he would be subject to were still in force, he would also be liable to be brought before a court of justice. Dr. Mac-Donald expressed his conviction that "although the letter of the law was in force, the spirit of it was greatly mitigated," and deavored to interest Cardinal Wilde in his declared that if the manufacturers would take Glengarry colony, and, it is said, wanted him the Highlanders under their protection he to visit Upper Canada, his eminence being would run his chances of safety and take up then not even a priest, simply a very wealthy his residence among them as interpreter and clergyman. This was agreed to, and from 1792 to 1794 the plan worked admirably. Then came the war with France. The manufacturers received a sudden check ; many failed, and others were almost at a stand. The poor Highlanders were again out of employment and again destitute. Dr. Mac-Donald then conceived the plan of getting them embodied in a Highland corps under his kinsman called Allastair Ruogh (the red), the young chief of Glengarry. He assembled a meeting of Catholics at Fort Augustus in through the wildeeness. February, 1794, when an address was drawn up to the king, offering to raise a Catholic corps under the command of the youog chieftain, who with Fletcher, the laird of

Roderick, from St. Regis, reasoned with them by letter, but in vain. At last a sturdy Quebec in midwinter, 1805, and laid his peti- John MacDonell, of Greenfield, for many tion before Bishop du Plessis, who came to years member for Glengarry and attorney-Glengarry in the summer of the same year and appointed Dr. MacDonald parish priest of St. Raphael's.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

The people's joy was very great at having their beloved priest with them once more. They gathered from near and far to bid him welcome. The little "Blue Chapel" was filled to overflowing; devout worshippers knelt along the aisles, on the doorsteps, and out on the short, crisp grass of the woodland meadows. When the notes of the Tantum Ergo rose on the air they pictured the Benediction service in their former home, where they had knelt on the heather of the beloved glen, through whose mountains their clear, wild music had so of-ten sounded that hymn of adoration, borne along the rippling waves of the Garry to float over the waters of dark Loch Ness and echo amid the wild hills of Glen More. The "Blue Chapel" was soon too small for the parishioners, and Dr. MacDonald went home to Scotland in 1819 to procure assistance toward the erection of a larger church. During his absence he was elected bishop of Upper Canada. He returned in 1820, bringing with him from Glasgow a stonemason, who set about building the present parish church of St. Raphael's. The bishop was consecrated in Montreal in in the hearts of the people. It is difficult 1820, and was received in Glengarry with a great display of rejoicing. After remaining days. You leave Lancaster in a "Black there for two years he removed to Kingston, which place became his home, the diocese having been divided and Bishop Power appointed bishop of Toronto. Bishop Gaulin, condjutor to Bishop Maccoadjutor to Bishop Mac-was assistant priest of St. Donald. Raphael's after 1812, as the bishop was constantly travelling. Bishop MacDonald organized his immense diocese, bought land, built convents and churches, also founded at St. Raphael's the College of Ions, a portion of emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland, of which was built in 1818 for a public school; the western part was added for ecclesiastics in 1826. Here he taught himself, when affairs was in this pitiable state that aided by professors whom he obtained from Montreal. Fourteen ecclesiastics were or-The bishop's house, built in 1808, is a spacious seems here to have found rest and solace among his flowers. He founded the Highland Society and encouraged among the people the preservation of their nationality. In a pastoral still extant he expresses himwho sim at the destruction of our holy religion," and strives to inculcate on his annoyance and assault, and as the penal laws people a spirit of moderation and gratitude to the government, who had certainly befriended them "better than had their own natural chiettains at home. When he crossed the Atlantic in 1891 the bishop en-

> widower. In 1840 the venerable prelate went home to Scotland for the last time, and visited an old friend, Father Gardiner, in Dumfries, in whose arms he died. Mortal illness seized him before he reached the ond of his journey, and his first words of greeting were : " Dear old friend, I've come to die with you." His remains were brought to St. Raphael's, then removed to Kingston in 1860. Thus passed away one of the grandest men whom God ever sent to hew for his people a path

Among those who came out in the ship MacDonald were one John MacDonald, of the MacDonalds of Loupe, and Anna McGillis, Dunens, proceeded to London to lay it before his wife, with three children. The three multiplied to nine before many

came some of the celebrated characters of Canadian history, such as the first Speaker of accept an invitation to dine with the Marquis clansman, John MacDonald, surnamed " Bona-the Upper Canadian Parliament, which met of Lorne, declaring that a MacDonell could parte," pushed his way from St. Raphael's to at Niagara, September 17, 1792-Colonel not and would not be the guest of a Campbell of Argyle! The national dress is rare now and only

"When death's dark stream I ferry o'er-

A time that surely shall come-

Than just a Highland welcome."

A GENERAL ALARM

A VETERAN OF WATERLOO.

-INCIDENTS IN THE OLD SOLDIER'S LIFE.

THE 47TH INFANTRY REGIMENT,

IN WATERLOO HE WAS SEVERELY WOUNDED.

enemy's quadrons. The Frenchman charged

furiously upon him, and with a single sweep

of his sabre severed the bridle lines of Ronan's

his mercy. But while Monsieur was so en-gaged, his intended victim ran a sword

through his body. While Ronan was with-

advantage of his prodicament by also charg-

ing upon him. The British officer, however,

adroitly fell over his horse, and slipping under

the animal's body managed to catch the sec-

ond Frenchman in the nick of time, and by

REATS OF STRENGTH AND DARING

A. M. POPE.

8-2

In heaven itself I'll ask no more

comes out, like the bagpipes, on state occageneral. He was colonel of the Glengarry sions. The girls, in spite of Father John's Fencibles taised for the War of 1812, and was killed while serving under Brock at Queens. penances, have cultivated their decided talent town Heights. for dancing, but there is generally none of the

Simon Fraser, of the house of Lovat, desgayety and careless amusement so common cended from Mrs. Fraser, of Kilbrocky (the among the French-Canadians. Hospitality best female [Scotch] Gaelic scholar of her is a predominant characteristic of the Hightime, who instructed the Jesuit Farquarson landers-a hospitality so generous, sincere, in that language and was one of the means of and hearty that, having experienced it, you keeping the feith from extinction in the will be ready to say with Burns : Highlands), was born in Glengarry; he became a partner in the Northwest Company, and on one of his exploring expeditions discovered the Fraser River.

From St. Raphael's came the family of Sandfield MacDonald, of which the late Hon. John Sandfield MacDonald was the eldest son. He was one of the most brilliant politicians Is needed when the frame is consumed with of his time, and premier of the Canadian govfever as with a slow fire, brought on by slugernment. His brother, the Hon. D. A. Macgishness of the kidneys, or torpidity of the Donald, one of the crown ministers of the liver; Burdock Blood Bitters will act on the late Liberal or Grit government, was lieutesystem like a chemical engine, and remove nant-governor of Ontario for five years." all fever and restore to normal state of health.

Among the "places of interest" to a Catho-Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents. lic stranger in Canada West, there is none more delightful than St. Raphael's, where so many historic memories meet and touch, and, inter-DEATH OF MAJOR BONAN AT THE AGE OF 105 YEARS weaved with the faith that is in them, live on of access: so are most postic places now-sthat another of the links which connected us Maria" that groans and creaks and hounces over the road in a way that will test your supremacy on land and sea has been broken. nerves. Your driver is a yellow-haired Gael Major Ronan, a veteran of the Peninsular war with a tendency to moralize on the evils of and Waterloo, died on Tuesday last at the little village of Gilford, county of Simcoe, intemperance; but as he speaks the wind waits over his shoulders his breath, tainted having reached the ripe old age of 105 years. with an unmistakable odor of John Barleycorn. As you leave Lancaster a wayside Major Timothy Ronan served his Majesty King George III, in workshop strikes your eye, neat, white, and dapper. From its eave depends a sign; you expect at the most an intimathe same corps which, it will be remembored. tion that festive buggies and neat jaunting lay in Toronto at the time of the Fenian raid sleighs are made within; but no: "Alarge in 1866. Most of his military life was passed supply of elegant coffins always on hand I' This in active service, for he was engaged in most singular memento mori sets you thinking until of the sanguinary battles fought between the you come to the end of your seven-mile drive French and British in Spain during the years and dismount at " Sandfield's Coiner," your 1809 and 1811, and was privileged to take oscillating conveyance going jolting on to part in the closing engagement at Water-loo. Although it was Major Ronan's good Alexandria. You follow in the wake of a barefooted small boy whose merry black eyes tortune to die full of years, surrounded by proclaim him an interloper and a Frenchthe comforts which his own exertions had man. Along the side of the old " military won for him, he did not escape unscathed road " you go under elm trees of giant height from all the battlefields on which his courage until you reach the quaint old hamlet dediand devotion to country had been tried. He cated to "Raphael the healer, Raphael the was shot in the groin at the seige of Badajos, and carried the bullet in his body up to the guide." Village there is none; only a postoffice and store, an inn, a school house, two time of his death. Again

cottages, with the church, presbytery, and college. The former stands on the brow of a During the terrific charges which the French hill and is remarkably large and lofty for a cavalry made on the British squares at the country church. On a chiselled slab over former engagement, he was singled out the door you read : for personal combat by an officer in the

TEAG DE. † HIDCCXXI.

Entering you are struck by the bareness of the vast roof, unsupported by pillars or galleries. The sanctuary is formed by a screen dividing it from the passage that connects the sanctuaries. Behind this screen is a white marble slab bearing the inscrip-

On the 18th of June, 1843, the Highland Society of Canada erected this tablet to the memory of the Honorable and Right Beverend ALEXANDER MACDONELL, Bishop of Kingston, Born 1760-Dled 1840. Though dead he still lives in the hearts of his countrymen. Under the floor at the gospel side of the

an upward sweep of his sword nearly decapisancturay lie the mortal remains of the good tated him. But and reverred Father John. Upon the main altar a statue of the patron of the Church, St. Raphael, the " human-hearted seraph"imported from Munich by the present parish

tainship, actually refused, some time ago, to ing verdict .- "That the deceased, John Henry Elliott, came to his death from congestion of the brain, hastened by exposure to the weather.

> DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD

STRAWBERRY Cures cancer of the stomach and bowels, dysentery, cholera morbus, and all summer complaints.

## ROUND THE WORLD.

The Garfield Banner is the latest news paper venture in Colorado.

The variety stage is noted less for its new song than its nudities.

A new prospective industry in the South is the growth of flowers for perfumery.

The International Congress of Socialists opens on Sunday at Chur, Switzerland.

The excise collections at London, Ont., for the month of September were \$28,733.

The Aberdeenshire farmers continue their agitation for a general reduction of rent.

Numbers of horses in the Ottawa Valley are suffering from a disease known as pinkeye.

A project is mooted among Americans in London to build a church in memory of Garfield.

An enormous anti-monopoly meeting was held in New York last night. John Kelly presided.

It is saddening to hear from time to time At Kingston Assize Court the jury in the case of Potter vs. Gunn, gave a verdict for with that period in the history of Great \$500 for plaintiff. Britain when she battled successfully for

Two women, suspected of preparing to make an attempt on the life of the Czar, have been arrested in Vienna.

The mills of Ross, Bitchie & Co., and of Baptist & Co., at Three Rivers, have stopped running for want of logs.

The writer of the letters said to contain threats of assassination against Conkling is Harry J. Rowley, of Utica.

The recent disturbances in the colliery districts of Lancashire have cost the County Palatine no less than £23,000.

France is now building seventeen ironclade. England ten. This will give France liftythree and England lifty-seven.

The French Government will probably bring the question of extradition before the Chamber of Deputies next session.

The Duke of Argyll has taken his bride on a yacht trip. She is his second mate, the gossips say.- New Orleans Picayune.

A steamor has been specially fitted to raise the German ironclad " Great Elector," now ninety feet under water off Folkestone. England.

The Dominion Government are having soundings made at the Chnudiere River, P. Q., with a view to building a wharf there.

The man Farrell, of Brockville, charged with attempting to rape the 14-year old girl, Lavinia flow, has fled to the United States

horse, with the object of having its rider at A Toronto despatch says there has been a great falling off in the Grand Trunk traffic on the Western division during the past three weeks.

drawing his blade he pulled the French officer's gold watch and chain away from the Count Elemer Batthyany astounds the uppocket which held it, and both articles fell per ten thousand in Paris by announcing his upon his arm. But Ronan had, by the cutting betrothal to Miss Emilie Loisset, a pretty circus rider. of the bridle lines, lost control of his norse, and another Frenchman endeavoured to take

A New Orleans despatch says the steamship "Hudson," passed the steamship "City of Merida" on the 25th of September, near Cape Hatteras.

The Prussian authorities recently arrested several Russian Nihilists detected in attempts to establish connection with Polish Socialists.

It is stated that the Duke of Connaught accomplished by Ronan on that eventful day will, on attaining the necessary seniority next would fill pages. He was severely wounded year, take up command of the southern dis-towards the close of the battle. Shortly be-trict of England. rict of England. The silk business of Japan is suspended, owing to the new and oppressive conditions of sale imposed by the Japanese Gulld, which foreign buyers resist. There is no truth in the statement recently published that Sir J. Pope Honnessy, the Governor of Hong Kong, intends to return home before his time is up. When the Czar of Russia met the the Emperor of Germany the other day, it was the former who remarked, "Kaiser, how's your dog ?"-Philadelphia Chronicle. The Diet of Dalmatia, which holds its sittings at Zara, has been suddenly closed on account of a riot in the town, Several of the members of the Diet were mobbed. Mr. James Lowther, M.P., speaking at the Burton (Westmoreland) agricultural meeting, said he did not expect that we should ever see protective duties imposed upon corn. A semi-official note is published, reiterating the statement that, in spite of rumors to the contrary, England and France have resolved to maintain accord on the Egyptian question. The Marine and Fisheries Department is understood to have in contemplation a scheme for the restoration of the exhausted oyster beds on the north shore of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The statisticians are now willing to conceds that there will be a wheat surplus of at least 100,000,000 bushels in this country at the service of the needy elsewhere. It will be required, and it will bring to this country at least \$150,000,000 of foreign gold. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that "Llanfairpwichgunyugergobwichilandyselliogogo," the name of a Welsh parish, is pronounced as if written thus: "Thlanvirepoolchgwingergoboolchthlandisiliogogo, but the majority of the people will keep right along pronouncing it as it is spelled. In St. Paul, Minn., a young man in the airy costume of the circus leaped from a bridge into the water, a distance of ninety feet. He won his wager, but was arrested by the police on a charge of wearing too few clothes. The modesty of St. Paul justifies its Biblical name. A singular religious frenzy has broken out in Nicaragua. People affected believe themselves the recipients of a divine communication. Whenever a person " feels the inspiration of communication" he rushes to the church and rings the bell, when the population assemble to hear the message. The little German city of Klingenberg, in lower Franconia, not only imposes no municipal tax, but every voter receives an annual dividend from the city treasury of a sum ranging from \$22.50 to \$25. The city recently celebrated the Sedan anniversary by giving every citizen fifty cents, with fifty cents extra to every foldier of the war with France,

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

LONDON, Sept. 30 .- A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs: "One of the Ministers has just given me a positive assurance that at the Emperor of Russia's own desire a meeting has been arranged with the Emperor of Austria. Not wishing to leave his dominions before his coronation the Emperor Alexander has stipulated that the meeting shall take place at some point on the Russian frontier. I was unable to obtain any information as to the exact place and date."

I have learned that the Czar would much have preferred not leaving his yacht on the occasion of the Dantzic meeting, but his uncle, the Emperor William, pressed him so much to land that he could not refuse.

Despite the recent articles in the Journal de St. Petersburg the word "unexpected," supplied to Prince Bismarck's friendly attitude, was most certainly in the confidential despatch published by the Egycrteles the other day.

### SPORTING NEWS.

Bibby, the English wrestler, has accepted the chillenge of John McGillick to wrestle for \$00 a side.

The Ottawa racing association have issued a very attractive programme for a two days meeting on Friday and Saturday, 21st and 22nd inst.

The yacht "Atlanta" will sail a race with the "Norah" on Wednesday, and will leave the Bay of Quinte for New York, probably on Thursday night.

Laycock, the Australian Oarsman, was recenty defeated over the Paramatta River chambionship course, Australia, by Michael Rush for a purse of \$2,000.

The victories of the Scotch cutter yacht "Madge," says the N.Y. Graphic, have astonished our yachtsmen about as much as the "America" did at Cowes.

With the steady march of improvement in solance and mechanics, medicine has kept even pace. It now gives us remedies in a perfection of form and composition that the crudities of earlier medical science , never approached, Among the most effective of medicines are Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills-beautiful, sugar-coaled, slistening globules-universally known and used as a reliable family physic. These pills Possess great efficacy as a preventive of, or cure for the diseases incident to this section of the country; especially diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels, which often result in dangerous fever. They also give vigor to the circulation, remove constipation, create an appetite, and aid digestion, thereby promoting health. Their ingredients are entirely vegetable, and they are a safe remedy in the hands of the most inexperienced.-Macon, Ga., Telegraph and Messenger.

The water in Lake Manitoba is gradually falling.

the king. It was most graciously received the manufacturers of Glasgow warmly seconded it, furnishing cordial recommendations of the Highlanders, and in August letters of service were issued to Alexander MacDonnell, of Glengarry, to raise the Glengarry Fencible Regiment as a Catholic corps, of which he was appointed colonel. The Rev. Dr. MacDonald was gazetted chaplain to this regiment, which did service in Guernsey and atterwards in Ireland.

An anecdote is told of them at Waterford which shows the honest simplicity of their nature and their ignorance of worldly wisdom. When they entered the town billet-money was distributed among them. Before night the order was countermanded; they were ordered to New Ross. Being told of this, each honest Scot returned his billet-money l While they were quartered in Connemara two young men named Stewart were brought by the commanding officer before a drum-head courtmartial, whereupon a private stepped out of the ranks, recovered his arn's, saluted his colonel, and said:

" Ma dhoirtear diar di fhuil nan Stuibhartich an a sho a noc, bi stri s'anchuis"-"If there will be a drop of the Stewart blood split here to-night there will be trouble." "Go back to the ranks, you old rebel," was the answer ; but the Stewart's escaped scotiree. The colonel at this time was not Glengarry, but his cousin Donald MacDonell, who was afterwards killed at Badajos at the head of the forlorn hope."

The regiment was disbanded in 1802, and the men were again as destitute as over. Their chaplain then set out for London, and entered into a negotiation with the Government in the hope of obtaining assistance to further their emigration to Canada. This plan was opposed, and the Government offered to settle them in Trinidad. Dr. Mac-Donald, however, persevered, and at length procured from Mr. Addington, the Premier, an order to grant two hundred acres of land to every Highlander who should arrive in the province. After enduring extreme opposition from Highland landlords, governors and members of Parliament-even from the Prince of Wales, who offered them land in Cornwall-the devoted priest obtained the desire of his heart and saw his beloved people sail for Canada in 1802. As has been before said, they named their new home after their native glen, and every head of a family called his plantation after the farm he had possessed among the grand old hills of Inver-

ness-shire. It must not be thought that all the Catholic settlers were MacDonnells (or MacDonalds). Among those of 1784 we find the name of Fraser, McLennan, Hay, Rose, Glasford and others; among the bands of 1786 were Grants, McIntoshes, McWilliamses, McDougalla, Mc-Phees, McGillises, McGillivrays, McCuaigs and Campbells. Those of 1802 were more than haif MacDonalds.

In 1804 Dr. MacDonald followed his people to Canada. He proceeded first to visit the Rev. Roderick (Bory) MacDonald at the Indian mission of St. Regis, then went to Kingston. During this time the people of

American crusade against liquor selling by a of having his place filled by their be-prayer meeting held opposite public houses. loved pastor of old days. Father mountaincers they were, and from their ranks

and of these two sons entered the church the eldest, Aneas (Angus), joined the Sulpicians and passed forty years as a professor in the Montreal seminary. He then retired to Glengarry, where, at the age of eighty, he died universally beloved. Two brothers and two sisters died, aged respectively ninety-eight eighty-two, seventy-three, and sixty-seven years; there are now living in Cornwall two brothers and one sister, aged eighty-eight, eighty-one, and seventy-eight years. The second son, John, studied for the priesthood, and soon after his ordination was an assistant at St. Raphael's, thence he was removed to Perth, where he suffered many hardships for ten years. He was vicar general of Kingston and parish priest of St. Raphael's for many years, and died at Lancaster on the 16th of March, 1879, in the ninety-seventh year of his

This latter was a man of very determined character and somewhat stern in his treatment of his flock, who one and all obeyed him as little children. It was no uncommon thing in those days to see a man with a sheep-skin on his head or a wocden gag in his mouth-a penance awarded by Father John. A pulpit was a conventionality that he scorned; he always addressed his people while walking to and fro behind the Communion railing. If any luckless wight incurred his displeasure he was pitilessly and publicly rebuked, though semetimes the worm turned. For instance:

"John Roy MacDonald, leave this church." Dead silence. "John Boy MacDonald, I say leave this church." John Boy MacDonald rises and goes slowly and solemnly out, stepping carefully over the far-apart logs that did duty for a floor

Father John proceeds with his sermon, when creak, creak, creak, back over the logs comes John Roy MacDonald and calmly resumes his seat.

"John Roy MacDonald, did I not tell you to leave this church ?"

"Yes. Maister Ian, and I will be for to go out of the church for to pleases you, and now I wass come pack for to please myself !" It was not the ancient Scotch custom to call priests father ; hence Father John was always spoken to and of as Maister Ian.

Through great and manifold hardships have these people worked their way to comfort and ease. Coming from a life of freedom, and in many instances careless idleness, in a sea-girt home where a wealth of fresh fish was always to be had for very slight exertion, agricultural labor was almost unknown to them. In Canada they found themselves obliged to work hard and in the face of disheartening obstacles. Their new home was in many parts either swamp.land or else sandy and full of stones; the stones had to be picked up and made into walls to divide the farms, and the swamp-land drained and reclaimed. Often they had to lay roads of logs across the marshes and jump from one log to another, carrying on their backs bags of grain to be ground at Williamstown, where Sir John Johnson had erected a mill. Wil-St. Raphael's had taken a dislike to Father | liamstown is to-day a thriving place, with a An unsuccessful attempt has been made in Fitzsimmons and clamored to have him re- fine convent and as pretty a church as there Southern districts of London to imitate the moved, probably because they saw a chance is to be found in Canada. All these obsta-

riest. Father Masterson—looks as full of beauty and compassion as even Faber has portrayed him.

The side altars have also fine statues of the care. In the graveward there are many old tombs, of which the inscriptions are deby time. One of the oldest faced bears the date of 1828, and on it the passer-by is requested, "in the name of God," to pray for the soul of Mary Watson, spouse of Lieut. Angus McDonell, Glengarry Light Infantry. Near the church there was a building called a convent, but the bishop never succeeded in obtaining nuns for the mission. The enclosure across the road is occupied by the presbytery and college, now used as a chapel in which Mass is said daily, and in which, when

the writer first saw it, the descendants of the mountaineers were repeating the resary on a golden May evening. The building is small, and has, of course, been greatly altered, all the partitions having been removed to render it fit for use as a chapel. garden of the bishop is still a mass of bloom, and in its centre walks stands a moss-grown sun-dial, whereon we trace: "B. J. McD. 1827."

-a relic of Maister Ian. From the wall of one of the rooms in which he lived the grand old bishop's portrait looks down on his people. It shows a man of commanding figure and noble and benign aspect, withal bearing a striking resemblance to the pictures of Sir Walter Scott. The church, house, college and garden have been much improved by Father Masterson, who succeeded

The

Father John, after being his assistant for many years. The people of Glengarry seem to live on very good terms with their Protestant neighbors, and tell with pleasure of Father John's custom of reading the Bible aloud to those of them who wished him to do so. The bishop was revered by all sects, and when he received visitors of state in Kingston the wife of the Protestant minister used to go over to do the honors of his house. All through the country the farms are equil, if not superior, to any others of the Dominion, and are graced by magnificent trees. The roads are border-ed with beech, ash, birch, tamaraok, maple butternut, spruce, willow, and pine, while the elms in every direc-tion offer studies for an artist in their rugged and graceful curves. These elms were the staple commodity for export, and the year in which the people found no market for their wood was one in which their sufferings were

extrems; they still speak of it as "the year of elms." A small river called the Beaudette winds ishrough the country. On each side of it are marsh-lands, covered in places with low-sized bushes: water scenery is certainly wanting in Glengarry. The Highlanders are grave and serious,

clannish as of old, standing by each other "guaillean ri guaillean" (shoulder to shoulder) in all disputes. . The old antira hy between the clans is still in some instances cherished. It is a well-known fact that a young lawyer of Glengarry, who is, in the opinion of many, heir to the title and chief-

. Mother St. Xavler, for years the respected superior of the Ursuline Convent in Quebec, also was born in Glengarry. † House of God.

fore Blucher's arrival was announced a shell burst immediately over him, and a fragment fractured his skull. He was carried to the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, and the rear, and in the hospital the wound was silver church throughout gives evidence of tasteful trepanned. He wore the plate to the end of his life.

Ronan came to this country before the rebellion of 1837-38, and took an active part in its suppression. At that time he resided at Aurora, where he built the first brick house, and in which he carried on a boot and shoe business for several years. "Before coming to Aurora, however, he had concluded to settle in Medonte township, near Orillia, but the hears and wolves insisted on being neighbourly, and the adventurous settler concluded to go to Orillia, where he remained for some time.

### AN INCIDENT IN LONDON.

The deceased soldier was at one time in the London police force, having joined it shortly after leaving the army. Upon one occasion, while searching in a dentist's office for the body of a young Italian whom it was supposed the dentist had murdered for the purpose of obtaining his teeth, which were remarkably fine, Bonan found a little child seated at a table playing with toys, while its feet were resting in a butt of hot water. It Was

### BLEEDING TO DEATH

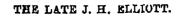
from cuts inflicted on the feet. The teeth of the child had tempted the dentist to murder, but the fiend was arrested by Ronan, and subsequently suffered death on the gallows.

The deceased was born on the 13th August 776, at Ballyronan, county Tipperary, Ireland, and was educated in Meath college. He married a daughter of Mr. Horace Cook. a merchant of Cashel, and had eleven children born to him.

The remains of the decensed were conveyed to the city on Thursday morning, and were subsequently interred in St. Michael's cometery. If proper notice had been given it is probable that the old soldier would have been buried with military bonours, but the family preferred a simple burial .- Toronto Mail.

### FANCY DRINKS.

Burdeck Blood Bitters is not a fancy drink, but a pure medicinal tonic, alterative, lazative and nervine, whose effect is to purify, restore and build up the impoverished blood and enfeebled body. Price \$1.00, trial size 8-2 10 cents.



THE POST MORTEM EXAMINATION ---- THE VERDICT. After the evidence of the several witnesses had been taken at the inquest held over the remains of the late J. H. Elliott, the coroner consulted with the jury, when it was decided to hold a post mortem examination. Further proceedings were then postponed until 7.30 in the evening, and Dr. Pinet, of St. Laurent, was instructed to make the examination and report the result at the above hour.

At the appointed time the jury reassembled and the inquest was resumed when Dr. Pinet reported that he had made a thorough examination of the body, and gave it as his opinion that the immediate cause of death was congestion of the brain.

### BEAUTIFIERS.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength, buoyant spirits and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is The jury accordingly returned the follow- certain proof. - Telegraph.

فسند والوليون والواد العادي والوا

### "YOUNG IRELAND."

6

[BY C. G. DUFFY.]

I,

In misery a nation's wrath lies sleeping, But still she hears A cry of freedom from the far West sweeping. And through the years She dimly sees her ransomed children reaping The hard-won harvest of her blood and tears.

. 11.

Alone her leaders stand ; and for this token-"Their hand is red." "Their hand is red." Lo ! on their hearts a people's grief has broken, And bowed their head, And unto them a people's shame has spoken— The shame, the glory, of a people's dead.

` 1<u>й</u>.

The gave the death-word to the foe-the warning :

He would not heed; Mocked at their curses, and with light words scorning Their sorrow's creed; Scoffed at their hate and weakness, till the

morning Broke on their desperation and their deed.

IV.

"Who sinned shall die ;" with blood for blood

atoning, atoning, And mingle with a ruined nation's moaning The bugle's call. The may not see their country's glad onthron-

v.

England, forget the red wounds which are dye-ing ing Thy raiment's hem; Gather the stones (on fields war-wasted lying) To cast at them; Forget the blood of slaughtered thousands arrived thousands

crying For vegeance on thee. Then mayst thon condemn.

vi.

They fall in darkness, looking to each other Alone for aid, Acoused, condemned ! Behold them, O my

Mother ! They fall betrayed, 'Stricken for thy sake, O fair land, our Mother ! For thy sake exiled, dying, undismayed.

YEL.

And she, the disinherited of nations-

Anu sne, the disinherited of nations-Shall she forget The bleeding hands that wrought her sure foundations, The sale eyes set Upon the subrise? When new generations Crown them with laurels, lo! their eyes are wet.

vπı.

So let them fall; with shattered hopes and shaken, Thus it must be, Fear not, O England! they will not awaken To trouble thee. But though their land lies desolate, forsaken, Jerusalem which is above is free. -Dublin Nation.

# A DONEGAL ISLAND.

## Legends and Landlords of Tory LETTER FROM JAMES REDPATH.

### To the Editor of THE POST:

GORTABOCK, DONEGAL, August 28, 1881.

I left Miss Ethnea Ballor in her inaccessible tower on the summit of Tor-more wondering who these creatures in the currachs were-those creatures whose faces instead of being smooth were covered with hair-she MacKineely's cow. He meant mischief.

But what is a currach. Before I saw one I learned what they were from Lord George Hill, the late philanthropic landlord of Gweedore.

"The natives of the islands along these brother Gavida, who taught him his trade of

chance. He instantly took his 88.W the form of a little red-headed boy, and came up to MacSamhthainn, and told him that he had just heard his brothers say in the forge that they would make MacSamhthainn's sword of iren, and use all the steel he had bought to fashion swords for MacKineely. MacSamhthainn was furious. He swore by

all the powers above and below that his brothers should be punished for their rascality. He would show them that they couldn't humbug him. Not any. By the Seomh nol

"Hold this cow, my little red-headed friend," said the angry MacSamhthainn to Ballor.

Ballor esgerly caught hold of the halter. As soon as MacSamhthainn went into the forge, Bailor " with the rapidity of lightning," it is said, neither more nor less, " carried off the cow to Tory Island." When MacKineely ran out of the forge, he saw Ballor with his cow in the middle of the Sound of Tory. The Sound is there yet to authenticate this story. and a still stronger corroboration is the fact that the place where Ballor dragged in the cow by the tail, at Tory Island, is called to this hour Port-na-Glaise, or Cow Har-

bour. MacKineely was in despair. The only remedy that suggested itself to his distracted mind at the moment was to give his too ing, Though they shall taste the sharpness of her credulous brother a thrashing. He so did, thrall. and, it is written, that he did so "with im. punity." Then, he went to the priest of those days-a hoary Druid-who had a lonely habitation in this parish. The Druid told him that he would never get back his lost, his lactiferous Glas Gaivlen, as long as Ballor lived; because, to keep her, Ballor would never again close his Evil Eye, but keep it constantly cocked (if I may say so), to "petrify every man that should venture to get near her."

Discouraged by the Druid, MacKineely called to his aid his Leanon-sidks, or familiar spirit, or, as we say in America, his "conmolling influence." Her name was (and may be yet is) "Biroge of the Mountain." Biroge told him that she would enable him to kill Ballor. Her remody was that MacKineely should become the son-in-law of Ballor-and as Ballor's prejudices would have made it useless for Miss Ethnes to remark, "ask my pa," that this and other formalities of wooing

should be dispensed with. The Biroge dressed MacKineely in lady's garments, and then, we are told, by one of the O'Dugans of Tory Island, "she waffed him on the wings of the storm across the sound to the airy top of Tor-more, and there, knocking at the door of the tower, demanded admission for a noble lady whom she had rescued from the cruel hands of a tyrant who had attempted to carry her off by force from the protection of her people." The twelve matrons feared the banshee, and admitted her and Mackineely. The bashee then cansed a deep sleep to fall on these ladiesbut not on Ethnes and MacKineely. They fell in love with each other at once. Next day there were thirteen matrons in the

Tower of Ballor. MacKineely was taken back by the same route--the first air-line on record in Tory

Island There were three sons born in the Tower of Ballor. Grandpa Ballor was furious, but he was equal to the emergency. "Drown them," he said; and his unkind suggestion was adopted. The three little Irish boys were rolled up in a sheet that was fastened by a delg or pin. As the bostmen were rowing to a whiripool into which Ballor had ordered them to be cast, the delg fell out of the sheet, and one of the children dropped into the harbour, and seemed to meant men. Her father was sad at the same sink. The other two boys were secured time because he coveted and could not steal and drowned in the whiripool. This harbor is still called Port-a-delg, or the harbor of the Pin. But the boy who fell into the harbor

was not drowned. The banshee wafted the child across the sound, and delivered him to his father, and Mackineely sent his boy to his

side in. The man who went with us to the site of the grave of the last of the Pagan Kings of Ireland-a very intelligent fellowtald of a neighbor who died after he had listened to the uncanny strains of fairy music in a mound less than a mile away. Canon Bourke showed so sceptical a spirit as he heard these stories, that 1 felt it a conscientious duty to threaten to report him to his bishop for seeking to undermine the simple faith of the people.

"The priests are the worst," said a neasant woman, when she thought that I believed in the fairles, " they are as bad as the Protestants in not believing in the fairles."

From the windows of Father McFadden's house, where I now write, I can see, as I look up a hill, at Killult, where during the present century a woman lived who used to be carried off by fairles of dark nights. Often the men turned out with torches to look af. ter her; and Owen Kelly, of Malins, when he was a man of 80, solemaly told Father Mc-Fadden that he once rescued her on one of those nocturnal searches. He found her in the grasp of a male fairy-a little fellow with a red cap-who disappeared as he came up.

JAMES REDPATE.

### MR. JUSTICE RYAN.

We take the following from the Winnipeg Free Press :--

The following address shows how Mr. Ryan is regarded in one of the most important sections of the district in which he officiated. It is the third tribute of the kind presented to him within the last year, Rapid City, Minnedosa, and Shoal Lake, having alike testified to his work and respectability as a private gentleman, and a public efficer and when the commission went to Qu'Appelle to "fish " for evidence, they were told by the Cure of the place, who voluntarily came forward, that he knew Mr. Ryan to be a conscentious man; that he believed the complaints against him to be puerile and founded in hate, and that he only knew one man in that valley who was opposed to nim, and that was a man whom he had compelled to restore a horse to an Indian, obliging him, also, to pay twenty-five dollars to the Indian for the use and abuse of said horse."

Mr. Laroque, a merchant of Qu'Appelle, also stated upon the same occasion that he believed Mr. Byan "to be a man of honor who liked the right."

It thus appears that in the District with which Mr. Ryan was officially connected, public opinion, founded upon actual observation, is strongly in his moor.

As to his conduct and efficiency as a mem-ber of the North-West Council, we believe his colleague, Col. Richardson, addressed him a | so ?" letter on the special service he rendered in shaping the ordinance for the administration of justice so as to adapt it to the peculiar wants of the Territories; and in reply to a charge that he was not a favorite with Governor Laird-the Governor wrote to him as follows :---

" How such a slander could have originated I cannot understand. I have not nor never had the slightest doubt of your most perfect honesty, and I may say that no complaint has ever been made to me of your decisions. The jact that when you last left Battleford I invited you on your return to some straight to Government House, and not stay one night in your tent after your arrival, shows that I would have no such opinion of you as a guest as is alleged. As a member of the North-West Council you have sometimes disagreed with me in opinion, but that was your un doubted privilege, and does not, so far as 1 am aware, expose you to the censure of any commission or Government."

### ADDRESS. SHOAL LAKE, Province of Manitoba,

July 23rd, 1881. To the Honorable MATTERY RYAN:

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the settlement of Shoal Lake, having learned that

tlement of the district in which I acted as a magistrate am I better known than in yours. When there were yet few of you there I was there also, and witnessed with no little inter est your manly struggles with difficulties now nearly overcome; and most pleasing is it to me to know that our intercourse has resulted, to such an extent, in mutual confidence and respect.

Your appreciation of the action taken by me in behalf of one of your fellow settlers who had been wronged, and grossly insuited in the manner of the wrong, is also most gratitying. To no act of my official life in the North-West Territories will I look back with more satisfaction, especially as the precedent thereby established " will be a standing rebuke to typanny." We shall not, I apprehend, soon again hear of an "eviction" in the North-West, exceeding in bold injustice any recorded act of Irish landlordism. Your good wishes for my future happiness

are most encouraging; and should I determine upon becoming a permanent resident of the North-West, which is not improbable, I am sure the goodwill your words indicate may be relied upon to aid me in every proper proceeding. In any case, gentlemen, believe me I shall ever, and with all my heart, wish well to the interesting and promising settlement of Shoal Lake.

MATTHEW RYAN.

## LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

### [From our own Correspondent.]

QUEBEC, Sept. 28, 1881.

Like all others who have visited Quebec. you are doubtless aware that our streets are worse than if the hand of man had never touched them. Accidents are occurring every day. Recently a Mr. Rheaume met with an injury and promptly sent in a bill of damages to the extent of \$100, which was paid. The injured individual is at the same time a member of the City Council and actually Chairman of the Boad Committee. The city debt is something like \$4,009,000, and how to pay it is what " pussies the Quaker." tear the above incident will hardly evidence a desire on the part of the corporation to schieve so laudable an undertaking.

An amusing instance of English geographic cal knowledge occurred the other day. A few gentlemen were enjoying the luscious bivalves of a popular Lower Town restaurant. One of the party, an Englishman, proceeded to dilate on the superior flavor of "the old country oysters you know," when a waggish Canadian remarked that the gulf oysters were good, but could not be compared to the Manitoba oysters. "Aw, do you tell me remarked the unsophisticated John The wag appealed to a gentleman Bull. lately returned from the West, to corroborate his statement, but the barkeeper came to the latter's assistance by stating that when the gentleman left Manitoba the oyster sesson had not begun. The Englishman departed

with a desire for a further acquaintance with the cyster fisheries of Manitoba. The Chronicle informs us that two "Boy-

cotted 'Irish landlords driven from their own country, arrived by a late steamer with the intention of settling in Canada. Just the people we want-says the Chronicle. Their chief merit in the eyes of the Chronicle, is the fact that they have been "boycotted." Well Canada receives all comers, who intend to work out an honest living, with a welcome, but all who have got Irish landlordism in their system, had better purge themselves of the disease before leaving Ireland, for, outside of Ireland, no people on earth would put up with it for twenty-four hours. However, it looks ominous to see land rob. bers, who have fattened on the blood and toil of Irish and British labor, coming hither and purchasing immense tracts of land intended by God for the people. Canada belongs to the people of Canada, not alone to this gen. eration, but to all future generations, and

### TRUE WITNESS FOR 1881

The TRUE WITNESS has within the past year made an immense stride in circulation, and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also claim a stride in general improvement.

This is the age of general improvement and the TRUE WITNESS will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS has survived a generation of men all but two years, and it is now what we may term an established fact.

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this journal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the TRUE WITNESS is without exception the chespest paper of its class on this continent.

It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and knowing that to many poor people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Oanada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights.

The TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to offer premiums or " chromos " as an inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a journal, and it is for the people to judge whether they are right or wrong.

But as we have stated we want our circulation doubled in 1881, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our chorts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still further enlarged and improved during the coming year.

On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TEUE WITNESS for one year.

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$2.50.

Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS; also by sending the name of a reliable person who will act as agent in their locality for the publishers, and sample copies will be sent on application.

We want active intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests. serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business. The TRUE WITNESS will be mailed to clergy-

men, school teachers and postmasters at \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We have observed, that our paper is, if possible. neither Government nor people has the right more popular with the ladies than with the

THE OUTRAGE AT NEW PALLAS.

October 5, 1881

FURTHER PARTICULARS. DUBLIN, Sept. 30.—One of the most daring outrages ever committed in Ireland is re-ported from New Pallas. At three o'clock this morning the inhabitants of the village, and in the surrounding district of the County of Limerick, were startled from their sleep by an explosion, which shock the houses and shattered the windows. The people rushed out to find that an attempt had been made to blow up a large house in which were sleep. ing Oaptain Lloyd, a number of emergency men and ten policemen. A barrel, containing upwards of thirty pounds of gunpowder, had exploded under the portion of the house where it was supposed Capt. Lloyd was sleep. ing, but he had, curiously enough, only that night changed his room to another part of the building, and so escaped most certain death. Some of the inmates had miraculous escapes. The back walls and doors were completely demolished, and the entire building was shattered. The greatest care and skill had been diplayed in placing the explosive in the most advantageous place for doing its work of des. truction. Remnants of the barrel and a portion of the fuse were found after the explosion. The house was built and for. merly occupied by a man named Hickey, who made some money in America. He recently had a dispute with the landlord, the notorious Col. Lloyd Apjohn, and this resulted in his

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eviction a few weeks ago. Capt. Lloyd acts as agent for his cousin, Mr. Apjohn, and he went to occupy the house under police protection. No arrests have been made

M. A. St. Mars, St. Boniface, Manitoba, writes: "DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL is a public benefit. It has done wonders here, and has cured myself of a bad cold in one day.

It appears from movements now going on in St. John, N.B., police circles, that the authorities are after more circus men in connection with the Fletcher murder case.

Finance. WITH



which Bonds are issued and secured by the above German Government, and are redeem-able in drawings

Three Times Annually.

until each and every bond is drawn. THE THREE HIGHEST PRIZES AMOUNT TO

240,000 120,000	Reichsmarks,	
48,000	66	

and bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a Premium of not less than 69 MARKS as there are no BLANKS. One Reichsmark equal to about 24 Cents Gold. One Reichsmark equal to about 24 Cents Gold. The next drawing takes place on the

1st NOVEMBER, 1881.

Country orders sent in Registered Letters in-closing Five Dollars will secare one of these Bonds for the next Drawing, 1st of November, For circulars and other information address

International Banking Co. No. 150 Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874. N.B.-In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS.



MINING INFORMATION.

coasts," he wrote, "are very fearless boatmen. and skilful in their own way. There is a very ancient and simple kind of substitute for a boat called a currach in general use. They are very neatly and ingeniously made. In building them a flat oval frame or gunwale with holes at regular distances from which the ribs are to start is laid down in the first instance and secured to the ground. The ribs, which consist of stout sallows, are planted in the gunwale holes, and the sides are basket-work for about six inches wide above the flooring, as a skirting all round. The ribs (being intertwined at their junction) are crossed by transverse laths, extending from stern to stem, and which are lashed together where they crossed each other with cords made of horse hair. The frame is therefore very strong and elastic. It is then 'skinned with a hide of tarred canvas. A very good one that would last for four years periect may be made at a cost of thirty shillings. Seven score of sallows are required and a man would make one entirely, including skinning and tarring, in four days. There is no beam or seat in a currach, but the crew sit down on the floor, and must remain there perfectly ateady, as a very little lateral motion, there being no keel, would capsize them. Short paddles are used to propel them, and when one person only works a currach he kneels at the bow, and with alternate strokes from side to side guides the frail barque."

These canvas and basket-work canoes are common in Tory, and appear to have been in use along this coast for more than 3,000 years. They are about 9 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 2 feet deep. Lord George says that "it is a wonderful sight to watch a curragh go to the islands through a surf on a rocky beach where no other boat could land in safety." But it requires great skill to manage them. Yet the people have been known to bring their cattle from the islands in these little boats. The creature, when thus shipped, is thrown down, its legs lied, lifted into the curragh, laid on its back, instened with ropes so that it cannot struggle, and then both brute and boat are carried into the water.

But to go back a few thousand years, and tell about Ethnes and "her awful dad."

MacKineely was the lord of this very parish of Tullaghobegly at that period. I can't quite fix the date, but a handful of centuries more or less is of no sort of consequence in Irish pagan history. MacKineely's cow was coveted by all his neighbors. It is written that "she was so lactiferous," that her fame spread far and wide, and that Ballor of the Mighty Blows and Evil Eye declared that "his ambition could never be satisfied until he god possession of that most valuable cow."

MacKineely's elder brother was a smith. His forge was at Drumnatinne, in the parish of Rath Finan-or "the Ridge of the Fire"--still so called as a witness to the truth of the story. His name was Gavida. One day Mac-Kineely went to his brother's forge to have some swords made. MacKineely was like our American Mary of the Little Lamb, for everywhere MacKineely went the cow was sure to go. He would not trust her out of his sight. us the mound where "the Oroppies" But he handed her halter to his second bro- slain in '98 were buried on Tara's Hill. ther, MacSamhthainn, who happened declared that on the night of the famous be near the forge as he went

smith-then regarded not as a menial calling, but as one of the learned professions. Indeed, did not the old Irish goddess Brighit, the goddess of the posts, declare and show by her acts that she did not regard it as beneath her dignity to precide over the smithe as well as over the poets? Which, since first I read it. has caused me to regard that ancient goddess as a most sensible old party.

A Druid told Ballor that MacKineely w the father of the three boys whom he had ordered to be drowned. Ballor called his men together, and landed at Ballyconnel (two miles from where I write), now the property of a gentleman with whose son I spent last evening. I mention these facts to confirm what otherwise modern scepticism might regard as mere legends. Ballor seized Mac-Kineely. One of his fierce followers grasped MacKincely's hair, another his hands, another still, his feet-and then they laid his head of his ponderous sword," Ballor cut off, " clear," the head of his presumptuous son-in law.

That stone is a conspicuous landmark. It. is a large block of quartz-half a ton in weight-and it has red streaks in it. The crimson veins are said to be the blood of Mackineely. In 1874 it was placed on a pillar sixteen jeet high by the predecessor of the present landlord, Mr. Olphert. Ballor now fancied that he could defy the

Fates. He made frequent visits to the mainland, and one of his favorite haunts was the forge of Gavids. He saw his grandchild not knowing his origin, and became greatly attached to him. This young blacksmith had the habit of visiting the Clogh-an-Neely and coming back " with a sullen brow which nothing could smooth." And it ended, and so anded Ballor's life-thus :

"One day Ballor came to the forge to get some speers made, and it happened that Gavida was from home upon some private business, so that all the work of that day was to be executed by his young foster-son. In the course of the day Bellor happened to mention with pride his conquest of MacKineely, but to his own great misfortune, for the young smith watched his opportunity, and, taking a glowing rod from the furnace, thrust it through the basilisk eye of Ballor and out through the other side of his head-thus avenging the death of his father, slaying his grandfather, and executing the decree of Fate which nothing could avert."

This is only one of the traditions of Tory Island.

The people there still believe in fairles, and no man nor woman on the island could be induced to go out alone after dark for fear of them. It is an error to suppose that the fairles have been evicted from Ireland, and I trust that they will long survive the land lords. The old woman .who was our guide at Tara's Hill said "God save the listeners whenever I mentioned the name of "the good

people." It is a sort of spell, I be-She had never seen a fairy lievo. herself, but she knew people who had seen them. The old man who showed

slain in '98 were buried on Tara's Hill, meeting of O'Connell there, he had been in to see that his elder brother steeled whisked about by the feigles, and could not

trate of the North-West Territories, with this and adjacent settlements, has ceased, because, as we understand, of the recent extension of the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba. avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity of expressing our regret at being deprived of the benefit of your society and services as a kind and amiable gentleman in private life, and as an honest, impartial and considerate Judge.

Our several years knowledge of you warrants this, our public declaration, in your favor.

As settlers of this particular locality, we feel specially indebted to you for the stand you took, both as a Magistrate and a Member of the North-West Government, in behalf of a fellow-settler who has been arbitrarily. most unjustly, and almost savagely ousted from his holding-his clear right under the law. Your action in this matter, resulting, as we are happy to say it did, in final justice to the injured settler, entitles you to the lasting gratitude of present and future immigrants, it having established a precedent that will be a standing rebuke to tyranny.

Allow us to assure you, in conclusion, Sir, of our best wishes for your future happiness. and of our desire to soon hear of you in some public position where your eminent ability and large experience may be directed to the benefit of the public, with whose well-doing we know you sympathise warmly.

We are, Sir, Yours respectfully,

A. R. MoDougald, Robert Scott, Robert Findlay, Donald Gunn, Peter, Warven, Geo. Thompson, Charles Findlay, George Stevenson, Nelson F. Wells. Duniel Saunders, Lewis Saunders, John Brodie, Fmark Miller, John Simpson, William Brydon, William Vance, Okarles Caroiz, John Wilton, John Easteott, Alexandria Campbell, O. H. Ercata A. T. Harvey, James, Nicol, Hugh Melennon, Oa vin Westever, Archy Mo. Millin, An. gus MeDonald, William Colvin, Thomas Martin, John McMillan, William Yez, S. B. Paul, George Sutherland, Andrew Gar-diner, Borradaile Collier, S Routledge, Brandon, Stephen Clement, Robert A. Teskey, A. Marshall, G. Churchill, Angus McDonald, Donald Grant, James Robertson, Thomas Shedden, James Findlay, M. W Thompson, A. Thompson, A. H. Scoutan, M. Wilton, F. J. McNaughton, Jozeph H. Warren, John Chambers, Henry S. Chambers, Lewis J. Olement, William Clement, William Dixon, John McLeod, Thomas Ryan, Mertin Wells, William Dosk, Edmund A. Goldstone, Oharles Morgan, Alexander English, William Jinken, Robert English, Al lan McGean, Hector McKinnon, Hugh Mc-Kinnon, B. F. Teskey, Peter McBain. Mr. Ryan transmitted the following reply

to the above address :---WINNIPEG, 16th September, 1881. GENTLEMEN, - Your kind and complimentary address, enclosed to me by one of your number, Mr. McDougald, was received in the post office of this city a few hours after my arrival from Ottawa on Wednesday last, the 14th instant.

It is my duty to avail myself of the mail about to leave for Shoal Lake to convey my really heartfelt thanks for the very valuable testimony and the warm words of encourageand shaped his sword rightly. Ballor 'escape from them until he turned his cap out- | ment embodied in this address, . In no set- | cannot get any charters, and are idle.

dispose of the land to a few to the detriment of the many. It is to be hoped some of our representatives will sound the alarm, and so prevent a land monopoly from cursing our young country with a system prolific of misery and starvation to millions.

Is not the hypocritical sympathy of England for the Americans actually nauseating While the goody goody religious papers and the Anglo-American organs of New York and Boston are parading the lying condolence of the British, there is not a public man in America who does not know that the gushing sympathy of the English arises from the in-

tense respect they have got for the growing power and influence of the Itish Americans. whom they sent across the ocean with a ven geance. No, bono Johnnie! the writing is on the wall; the enemy is at your gates, and God be praised the end is not far off.

### FRAGMENTS.

The Dominion Exhibition at Halifax is closed.

The Russel House, Ottawa, is to be lighted by electricity.

The VanKoughpet murder trial is in progress at Kingston, Ont.

San Francisco is flooded with finely executed counterfeit eagles.

It is stated that next year's Dominion Exhibition will be held in Quebec.

There were 211 interments in the different cemeteries of Toronto last month. "Foxhall" is backed to win an immense stake in the race for the Czarewitch stakes. Typhoid fever, prevalent in Toronto, is said to be due to the impurity of the city water. Mr. Jas. Norworthy, of Belleville, has eon. tracted to supply 140,000 ties to the Grand Trunk.

At the Kingston assizes, in the suit of Hoben vs. Parker, the jury could not agree, and were discharged.

George Rusteed, fireman on the tug Gladiator, was drowned in the Miramichi by falling into the river while intoxicated.

An American has arrived at Quebec with a patent machine, which he thinks will solve the question of winter navigation.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway has declared a quarterly dividend, of 1ª per cent, payable on October 21st.

The steamship "Neckar," which arrived at Southampton on Thursday, passed three telegraph buoys in 44 deg. west longitude.

The Fair Trade campaign is being carried on with extraordinary vigor in England, the opposition of the Jingos notwithstanding.

The Governor-General, on hearing of the death of President Garfield, at once telegraphed a message of condolence to the Secretary of State.

The Customs' duties collected at the port of Toronto for September were \$376,493, an increase of \$95,325 over the corresponding month last year.

Grain ireights in Kingston from Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago are very

other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible presure of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousins as well. Rate for clubs of five or more. \$1.00 per annum in advance.

In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once.

POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. 741 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

### ROME AND LAVAL.

A few days ago a report was circulated. stating that the Pope had recognized the right of the Laval University to establish a branch in the city of Montreal. The authority for this statement was at first not given, but yesterday a French morning contemporary received the following communication from the Rector of the Laval University, which gives the grounds on which the report was based :

"His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec authorizes us to affirm that on the 21st day of the present month he received from His Lordship Mgr. A. Racine a cablegram informing him that the cause of the Laval University had been won in Rome.

" M. E. METHOT. " Rector L. U. "Quebec, 28 Sept. 1881."

It now seems that this report had no real foundation and that it was entirely premature, as no decision has been arrived at by the Holy See, which appears from a later cablegram received yesterday from Rome by the Recorder, Mr. De Montigny, and which reads as follows: " ROME, Sent. 29.

Before the plea was heard the Pore had sale before the plea was neard the Pore had said the decree must be executed, but afterwards de-gided that the affair should be reconsidered. Our attitude has not been blamed. The pro-ceedings of Laval have not been justified. The questions relating to the School Bill have not been decided. We are confident, and are work-ing hard. ing hard. " DUMESNIL."

There is an apparent contradiction in these two cablegrams from Rome, but it is only apparent, and the situation is fully explained by the latter cablegram, which states that the Pope had said at first that the " decree must be executed," a statement which Mgr. Racine must have accepted as final and decisive, and on the strength of which he must have based his cablegram. His Holiness, how-ever, had so expressed himself before the hearing of the plea, since which matters have been reconsidered.

The new Woollen Factory Company at Hopewell, N. S., has been prosecuted by the Department of Marine and Fisheries for not constructing a fishway in their dam in the East river. The defendants were fined S4 per diem for the time the same was closed up to date.

It is denied that Messre. Priestly & Sons are about to remove their looms from Bradford scarce and dull' this fall. Canadian vessels to Philadelphia, though one of the sons is about to start business there.

many M. S The chief provisions of the Quebec General Mining Act of 1880 are :-1. The declaration of ownership by the Crown and reserve of all mines not specially granted. for th by th Asth Sec. 2. For the sale of mining rights on patented those fallib and seignorial lands, and on unnatented lands to sa Sauvi Mont

and seignorial lands, and on unpatented lands acquired for agricultural purposes. Secs. 4 to 12. 3. For imposition of Royalty under Order in Council if deemed advisable. Secs. 13 & 52. 4. For granting licenses to mine for gold or silver on public lands and on conceded portions of Seignory Rigaud, Vaudreuis, and other pri-vate lands. Ses. 14, 50, et seq. 5. For the sale of lands as mining locations.

vate lands. Ses. 14, 50, et seq. 5. For the sale of lands as mining locations. Sec. 23, et seq. 6. For imposition of penalties for contraven-tion of Act. Sec. 101, et seq. Under this Act parties holding Letters Pateni for lands granted for agricultural purposes may acquire the right to work any mines of gold or sliver thereon, without license, by paying the Commissioner of Crown Lands a sum sufficient to make up, with the amount pail before issue of patent, the price of two dollars per acre. In the case of "free grants" the whole price of two dollars per acre must be paid. Censitatives in the seignories in which the Crown holds mining rights may acquire these rights by paying on a dollar and a half per acre for the whole of their land, or at least one hundred acres; and the seignor or proprietor of the unconceled portion of a seignory may do the same on paying two dollars per acre; the extent over which such rights can be acquired being, however, limited to four hundred acres, or, in special cases, eight hundred acres. If a mine of any kind be discovered and worked on land sold for settlement but not patented, the settlement duties not being per-formed, the set may be cancelled, unless the land be paid for in full as a mining location. Sec. 12 Mining locations, which may be of any extent

Sec. 12

Mining locations, which may be of any extent

Mining locations, which may be of any extent up to four hundred acres, or, in special cases, eight hundred acres, may be sequired by ad-dressing a latter to the Commissioner of Grown Lands, specifying the lot or lots required, and transmitting at the same time-1. The full price of the location at the rate *three dollars, per acre,* if it is to be mined for phosphate of time (thils price fixed by O.C. of 25rd March, 1881); two dollars per acre if to be mined for asbestos, or gold or silver (price fixed by O.C. O.Th Oct., 1890); one dollar per acre, if it be mined for inferior metals or other minerals, of deposite of any substance of appreciable value.

deposits of any substance of appreciable value. 2. A specimen of the mineral for which the land is to be worked, with an affidavit identifying it as having been taken from the land applied for. Mines of gold or silver on public or private lands may be worked by parties taking out licenses for themselves and their employees, costing two dollars for each person for three months, if the mining is to be done on private lands, and four dollars if on public lands. The size and position of claims on public lands worked under such licenses are regulated by the Act or determined by the mining inspector ac-cording to circumstances. The localities in the Province of Quebec in which minerals are chiefly found are as fol-lows:-

lows:-GOLD.-ERStern Townships, especially the counties of Beauce and Compton. PLOSPHATE OF LIME.-Counties of: Ottawa

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.-Counties of Ottawa and Argenteull. Ashestros.-Counties of Megantic and Wolfa IRON.-Countles of Ottawa. Montcalm, Sk Maurice, Champlain, Charlevoix and Saguenay. COPER.-Counties of Bagot, Megantic and Sherbrooke. GALENA.-Counties of Ottawa (Lake Temis-camingue), Gaspe and Rimouski. PLUMBAGO.-County of Ottawa. MICA.-Counties of Berthier, Ottawa and Megantic. E. J. FLYNN.

Megantic. E. J. FLYNN, Commissioner C. L CROWN LANDS' DEFARTMENT, 141)D m<sup>-1</sup>

14.1)D m Quebec, 1st June, 1881.

by all

DIOGENES.

## October 5, 1881

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### THE THREE FIENDS.

From the Burlington Hawkeye. here were three demons came out of the deep; Fiends that blighted the eyes to see; Is frightened the dreamer out of his sleep, is frightened the heart with a sudden leap, in debiled the heart with a sudden leap, and onlined the brain with their stealthy A ghasly, terrible, horrible three.

A gnass, while, institute three. "War" was one, and his sable plume "War" was one, and his sable plume "Badowed a face that was cruel as hate; Shadowed the dawn with the sullen boom He awakened the dawn with the sullen boom He awakened the dawn with the sullen boom of moderous guns; like a pall of gloom of mode of his breath, and pitless form gymalled hands held like a soulless fate.

And "Rum" was another one, grisly and

grim; grim; Crueler ten times told than you'd think; Usery poisoned its beaker's brim, peath eternal, and hate, and sin, peath eternal, and hate, and sin, Mant and wos; he poured them in And gave to the world to drink.

His victims were numberless as the sands, Maiden and youth and hoary age; The wisdom and courage of many lands, Hearts of manhood, and dimpled hands, Rearts of manhood, and dimpled hands, They came to his death feast, ghostly bands; Weak fools and the strong-minded sage.

and the third-he came with a goblin smile; Gentle and kind he seemed to be; But the heart of the fiend was full of guile, In his merriest moments all the while His throughts were cruel, his plans were vile; He was the worst of the three.

At fast and wedding he sat elate, With luscious lips he kissed the bride; He reited the little, he pleased the great, While he wrecked the home and destroyed the state

state, state, with swan like the rule of an iron fate, fhat you couldn't resist if you tried.

(b, wos was the home where he entered in ! \_He darkened the hearthstone that he stood

by; by; And inces paie, and wan, and thin, looked up in fear at his mocking grin, and the victims knew, as they scooped him in, They were hopeless slaves of the demon "Pie."

JUST PUBLISHED.

A MOST USEFUL AND TIMBLY BOOK.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH; OR. HER FESTIVALS AND HER RITES AND CEBE-MONIES POPULABLY EXPLAINED. By Rev. F. J. Shadler. With an Introduction by Rt. Rev. P. N. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston, 5.C.

It is a book of over 600 pages, full of valuable information for everybody, and should 1,25.

FR. PUSTET & Co., Publishers, 52 Barclay street, New York and 204 Vine street, Cincinnati, O. 5-4

The New York Star says :-- " The London spers speak of the late President as "a brave ss "a nation of Englishmen." This condegension is very flattering, no doubt, provided it is disinterested. But how about President Arthur, O'Donovan Rossa and the Fenians?

### SCIENCE IN FULL PROGRESS.

Thousands cured of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthms and Lung diseases by Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the parts effected. These wonderful instruments se used in all first-class hospitals, and are prescribed by leading physicians. Full directions for treatment sent by letter, and instruments expressed to any address. It is mly since Dr. Souvielle's invention that lung eases are no longer feared except in their ery last stage. Write for particulars to Dr I. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal. Read the following notices :---(From the Montreal Gazette, December 24th, 1880.) We are pleased to notice that a great many of our best citizens have bought Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer, which is used for the cure of those terrible diseases known by the name of Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and those instruments and preparations were in. fallible in the cure of such complaints, and, to satisfy our curiosity, we visited Dr. M. Sauvielle at his office, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, and gave a thorough examination of his invention, so that we can speak with our own authority of it. We think that such a method, which conveys medicinal proper. tes direct to the organs affected by those distressing diseases, cannot fail to be a benefit to humanity, instead of pouring drugs into the stomach and deranging digestion. These wonderful instruments, with their contents, were invented by Dr. M. Souvielle after long and careful experiments in chemical analysis, and used in hundreds of cases treated by him in the hospitals of Europe. We find the Dector a well-learned gentleman, and he inthes physicians and sufferers to try his instrument free of charge.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelydepend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother; and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the eldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

### TRIED AND TRUE!

How sad to contemplate the fact, that for the sake of gain, would-be philanthropists have introduced patent medicines and drugs (vil compounds) which are advertised to cure all the ills that flesh is heir to. Verily they have their reward. Thousands are annually sunt to their graves through the use of such compounds. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters have come before a discerning public, without any loud trumpeting. They have been tried and have not been found wanting. They are daily gaining in public favor, and for dyspepsia, jaundice, and biliousness have no equal.

CONDOLENCE FROM SHERBROOKE.

At a joint meeting of the St. Patrick's and It is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally and if they have not got it and have not energy enough to order it, write us and we will tell you where you can get it. F. M. CARPENTER, St. Jean Baptiste Societies of Sherbrooke, held in Murray's Hall, in this city, on the evening of the 27th instant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, the movers and seconders making feeling and appropriate remarks in support of their motions :-

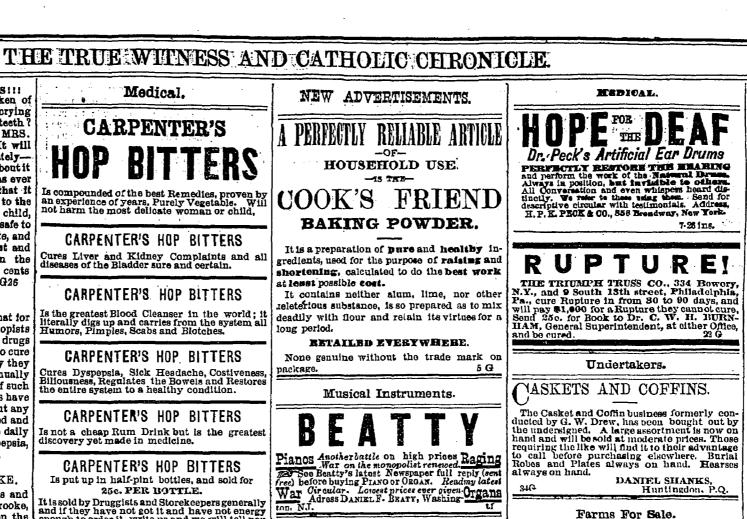
Moved by the Very Rev. A. E. Dutresone. V. G. and H. B. Cabana, Esq., seconded by Wm. Murray and M. Branswell, Esqs. -That the members of the Irish and French Canadian national societies of this city were struck with horror at the news of the dastardly attempt of the vile assassin who struck down, at the opening of a noble career, the chief officer of the great American Republic which counts among its citizens so many millions of our fellow-countrymen who live there in the enjoyment of the privilege of

citizenship. Moved by M. T. Stevison and H. Connors. Esqrs, seconded by L. O. Belanger and E. Noel, Esqrs., That the members of these Societies have learned with heartfelt sorrow that the distinguished General and states man, James A. Garfield, who had been chosen by the free voice of an enlightened electorate to preside over the destinies of fifty millions te found in every Catholic family. Price, of people, had succumbed to the effects of the assassin's blow.

Moved by G. E. J. Panneton and J. T. L. Archambeault, and Octave Gendron, Esqrs., seconded by W. J. Shea and W. W. Morency, Esqrs,-That these Societies desire to convey the expression of their profound sympathies to the people of the United States in the loss of their President, whose career was already marked by the generous and fair treatment of Englishman," and they begin to recognize us all classes, and to the bereaved widow and orphans who mourn the death of a kind husband and a devoted father. Moved by C. Gelinas, C. Millier, T. T.

Blais, Esqrs., seconded by John Heney and E. T. Malone, Esqrs.,-That copies of these resolutions he presented to H. D. Lawrence, Esq., United States Consular Agent here with request to have them transmitted to the Secretary of State of the American Republic and to Mrs. Garfield, and that copies be also transmitted to the press for publication. (Signed,)

- M. L. CONNOLLY, President St. Patrick's Society. J. T. LEMAIRE, President St. Jean Baptiste
- Society. W. W. MOBENCY, Socretary St. Patrick's
- Society. A. P. VANASSE, Secretary St. Jean Baptiste



Provisions, &c.

MONTREAL, P.Q.

Fruit.

DOVER, DELAWARE.

Consignments solicited for the sale of Pork, Lard, Hams, Ergs, Butter, Hides, Potatoes, Apples, Strawberries, Poaches, &c. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. 3411 SITUATIONS VACANT. TEACHERS WANTED. Wanta by the R. C. Trustees, Hemming-ford, two Female Teachers holding Elementary Diplomas for Kinglish and French, one for 11 months, commencing 1st August, and one for 9 months, commencing 1st September next. Salary \$12 per month. Address, P. CLANCY, Sec.-Treas. Hemmingford, 20th July, 1881, 50 tf **Cathartic Pills** Combine the choicest cathartic principles

Waterloo, Que.

in medicine, in proportions accurately ad-justed to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical ex-periment, and are the most effectual rem-edy yet discovered for diseases caused by derapresent of the storach liver and derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. AVER'S FILLS are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They out directly a characteristic act directly on the digestive and assimi-lative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensivo uso by healthy action. Their extensivo uso hy physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be admin-istered to chibler with perfect safety. istered to children with perfect safety.

G29

AVER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for AVER'S FILLS are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indiges-tion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumore, Worms, Neuraleia Colio Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhoa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathar-tic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimu-



Miscellaneous.

### Medical.

## LUBY'S

A lady, an actress, who took great pride in her magnificent chevelure, found it suddenly turning grey. She was disconsolate, but fortunately found out in time the virtues of a certain remedy which made the Grey Hair disappear as if by magic, and beside served as a rich perfume. The remedy was LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all druggists.

## FOR

- **k**.

Semiramis, the celebrated Assyrian Queen ad hair which was the envy of her subjects: It continued beautiful, flowing and glossy to the end of her life never as much as a grey hair daring to peep through it. It is probable she was acquainted with some remedy afterwards lost; but we have LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.

## THE

On the Montreal Exchange one broker remarked to another: "Why, look, Blank has grey hair!" Blank who is a young man and somewhat of a beau, felt annoyed at the fact of having his grey hairs discovered, but went immediately and procured a bottle of LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER for fifty cents. The result was amazing. It is sold by all

## HAIR!

How common and at the same time h painful it is to see young people premature bald or prematurely grey. It is a source of humiliation to those deficient of hair and a source of anxiety to their friends. The question is, how can these things be remedied? We answer by using LUBY'S PARISIAN HATR RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.

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### or FALLING SICKNES

Permanently Cared-no humbug-by one month's usage of DR. GOULARD'S Cele-brated Infaillible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that those powders willide all we claim for them we will work them by most user the lat-

Common Sense in Medicine. (Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.)

Dr. M. Souvielle, the Parisian physician and inventor of the Spirometer for the scientific treatment of diseases of the lungs and air passages, who recently took up his reai-dence among us, is meeting with excellent faccess. Already the doctor has had hun-dreds of patients, who have given his system a trial, and, so far as we have learned, with both satisfaction and benefit. Dr. Souvielle makes a departure from the usual methods of treating diseases of the air passages. He contends that the proper mode of treating them is hy inheliation and abcometion path be air passages, who recently took up his resicontends that the proper mode of treating them is by inhalation and absorption, not by pouring drugs into the stomach and thus up setting and disarranging one part of the system in the hope of benefitting another. This argument certainly has the advantage of being common sense, which is always the best kind of sense. The doctor certainly has the courage of his opinions and confidence in his system, for he gives a standing invitation to physicians and sufferers to visit him and test his instruments free of charge. Els office is at 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Tootbache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderiul." "Brown's Household Papacca,' being acknowledged as the great Pain Relever, and of double the strength of any wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Oramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all binder" and in the Stomach, and Bins and Aches of all binder" and in the stomach and the stomach a other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

Sherbrooke, September 27, 1881.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING-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 cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by Asthma, and it is so highly spoken of as if the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled-"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE for afternoon use.

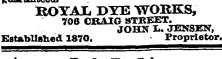
## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, District of Montrcal. SUPERIOR COURT. HONORE BOLDUC, Collector, of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff, has entered this day an action for separation as to bed and board against DAME ADELINE PERILLARD alias MARTIAL, his wife, of the same place.

ETHIER & PELLETIER. Advocates for Plaintifi. Montreal, 15 September, 1881. 6 5 DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-

Dye Works.

THE WEALTH OF NATIONS consists in the individual economy of the people. Therefore all the people of Montreal should have their Dresses, Coats, Panis, Snawls, Curtains, Table and Plano Covers. &c., Cleaned, or Dyed at the ROYAL DYE WORKS, the place where good work and satisfaction is guaranteed.

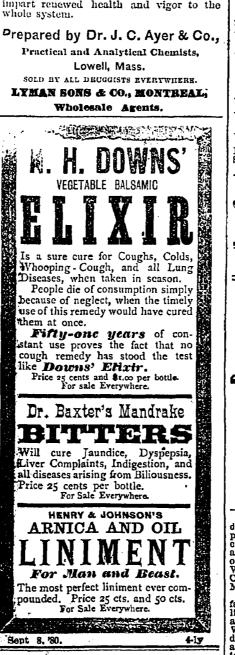


Books For Sale.



38

LANE & CO.. 361 BLEURY ST., Montreal.



Marble Working.

NOTICE:

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our large and varied stock of MARBLE MONUMENTS,

HEADSTONES,

TABLETS, &c., &c., Which for neatness, beauty of design and prices defy competition.

MARBLE and LIMESTONE POSTS, for enclosing lots, always on hand. Terms easy. The trade supplied. All work guaranteed, CUNNINGHAM BROS.,

tſ



ASII & ROBBINS, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

## CONSUMPTION **Positively Cured**,

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try DR. KISSNER'S Cele-brated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs-indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box. We don't want your money until you are per-fectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you. Price, for large box, \$3.00, scnt to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail on re-celpt of price. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS,

360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

## HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Banks Amongst the Leading Necessa ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels,

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea. MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confifidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughont 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 into 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.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 683 Oxford street. London, in boxes and acts, at is. 14d., 2s. is. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s each, and by all medicine vendo: s throughout the civilized world.

N. .-Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter 138 wr

26c to 28c.

### BRAY VS. DEVINS.

THE REMARKS OF MR. JUSTICE RAINVILLE IN RENDERING JUDGMENT .

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The plaintiff brought action against the defendant for the recovery of \$3,500 damages which he complained had been suffered by him under the circumstances related in his declaration, and which may be briefly resumed as follows :

The plaintiff, Mr. Bray, having prepared a lecture on "England and Ireland," delivered the same in Montreal in December last. This lecture Mr. Devins rublished and the plaintiff pretends that the publication misrepresents the literary merit of the lecture and 32 freight at Aylmer, and when they arrived also pretends that the insertion in the pamphlet of certain advertisements of drugs and medicines injured the plaintiff by making him ridiculous in the eyes of the public. In order to show that his manuscript was all right, and on he went. valuable the plaintiff states in his declaration One car has not vet been that an offer of \$500 was made to him for his manuscript, but was withdrawn in consequence of the appearance of the defendant's pamphlet. To all this the pleas were, that it was true the defendant had printed and circulated the lecture, but that he had done so with Mr. Bray's permission and consent ; a correct report of the lecture as delivered by Mr. Bray.

that the lecture in question was read from manuscript, and that the pamphlet fyled by the plaintiff and published by him was printed from the plaintiff's manuscript, and that this pamphlet is superior to the cne published by Mr. Devins. The defendant's counsel had at the bearing raised the question of literary property, and argued that till such a lecture had been copyrighted the author had no ex-clusive right of property in it. The Court cited the opinion of Lassine (p. 55 and 57) to the contrary. As to the permission which defendant urged had been given him by Mr. Bray, the proof is not satisfactory ; it is true and proved that Mr. Devins previous to the lecture sent to obtain such a permission, but the answer which was given his messenger, as the latter states, was merely that Mr. Devins could not be prevented from sending a stenographer and having the lecture taken down in shorthand. There remains then only to appreciate the damages. There is some evidence which would go to show that the lecture was of very great value and that Mr. Bray, had it not been for defendant's circulating the lecture, might have received large sums of money for the repetition and by the publication of the lecture. The witness McNamee speaks strongly in this sense, but there is no doubt that his evidence is greatly exaggerated. On the contrary the preponderance of proof on this point is to the effect that such lectures are not as a rule remunerative. Then as to the offers which the witness McNamee says he made for the lecture, and afterwards withdrew in consequence of the issue of the Devins' pamphlet, the evidence is very contradictory. However, the Court considered that the plaintiff was entitled to some damages and condemns defendant to pay plaintiff \$200 real damages, and \$100 on account of the injury incident on the insertion of the advertisements complained of.

### THE OKA INDIANS.

On Sunday last a meeting of the Indians of Oka was held in the village to discuss the arrangements being made by the Government and the Seminary of St. Sulpice anent their transfer to the district of Muskoka. Over 25,000 acres of land have been purchased from the Ontario Government in the township of Gibson, in the Muskoka district, for their special benefit and use. This tract of land is twenty times as large as the one on News. which they are settled at Oka, so that they leave but little behind them to gain a good deal in their new settlement. Besides they will be remunerated for any improvements

to be coming at full speed, making no effort to stop, and must have had two miles straight view. He says the freight train was at nearly a dead stop, and kept up a furious whist-ling for some time. LATER.

The names of the wounded are as follows : Mr Dennis and wife, Bay City, Mich, badly hurt, stopping at T Michael's, Aylmer; Elias Adams and wife, Malahide, slightly injured;

R P Black, Vienna, slightly; a young lady from Bay City, Mich, stopping at Heaffman's, Aylmer, slightly; Charles Brown and daughter, 4th concession, Malahide, slightly. The special train was ordered to meet No.

Conductor Maxwell went into the telegraph office to get orders concerning the freight train. The operator being busy selling tickets came up to Walmsley and told him

One car has not yet been reached by the rescuing party, and fears are entertained that some bodies are still to be found. The bulk of the passengers were fortunately in the rear end of the train, otherwise the effects of the collision must have been much more serious.

Arthur Tremellyn was Walmsley's regular that the pamphlet published by defendant is fireman, but young Walmsley, being anxious to attend a wedding in London, changed at Cayuga with Tremellyn, and thus met his un. As to the correctness of the pamphlet | timely end. His body was recovered about 4 published by Mr. Devins, the Court finds o'clock, but that of his father was still beneath the mass of debris.

TWO AFFECTIONATE RIVALS. There were several men clustered around the stoye in the back room of a Galveston saloon, and somehow or other the subject of newspapers came up for discussion. One man said that editors were more jealous of each other than any other class; that they never had a good word for each other, ect. A long baired youth, with a solemn look, spoke up, and heaving a sigh, said he had had some experience with editors, and he found them the reverse of jealous of each other; that a Texas editor was always willing to deny himself comforts for the benefit of a brother editor.

Where did that happen?

"It happened in a western Texas town where I lived," sighed the young man.

"I had dashed off a little poem of ten or tifteen stanzas about 'Beautiful Spring.' There were two rival papers in the place-the Bugle and the Trombone. I had heard that the editors were deadly enemies and sighed to shed each other's gore, and I was afraid that if I let the Trombone publish my poem first there would be a deadly encounter.

"I finally resolved to have it appear simultaneously in both papers. When I called on the editor of the Trombone he said the editor of the Bugle had a large family, and that he would prefer it would appear in the Bugle, as personally he loved the editor of the Bugge. I went then to the Bugle man, and he said the editor of the Trombone was his warmest personal friend, and that he would be glad if I would let him have the poem, as it would be putting bread in his mouth and clothes on his back.

"So, owing tog the love those two editors had for each other, I couldn't get my poem into either of their papers, and it hasn't been published yet. I never saw men so anxious to help each other out of distress," and once more the long haired poet sighed like a bellows.

There was a pause and the old man with a frost-bitten nose drawled out.

"Yer never tried them same editors with cash advertisement, did yer?'

The poet answered in the negative, whereat the andience significantly nodded their heads winked and at each other.-Galveston

BEESWAX AS A FEE. Many of the first settlers of Illinois were

## Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

. TUESDAY, Oct. 4, 1881. Sterling Exchange was quiet at 8 to 8 premium for round amounts of 60-day bills, 85 counter, and 83 demand. Documentary 71 to 75. Drafts on New York were drawn at to prem. Money loaned on stocks at 5 per cent.

The stock market this a.m. was generally easier. Montreal, Commerce and Ontario declined 1; Montreal Telegraph 1; Bicehlieu f and Gas 1 per cent. At noon City Passen-ger was 21 higher in bid at 1321 bid, 1331 asked and Bank of Montreal stood at 200, bid, 2001 asked.

Morning Stock Sales .- 25 Bank of Montreal 200]; 85 do 200]; 120 do 200; 110 do 200]; 75 do 200; 85 Ontario 723; 50 do 72]; 50 do 72]; 74 Moleons, 115; 25 Ville Marie 973; 145 Commerce 145]; 450 do 145; 29 Dominion Telegraph 99; 94 Montreal Telegraph 130; 25 do 1293; 205 do 1293; 35 Richelieu 54; 25 Gas 143; \$1,000 Corporation

6 per cent stock, 115. This p.m. the stock market was { weaker for Montreal and 1 lower for Commerce. At the close Bank of Montreal stood at 1994 22 50; Summerlee, \$22.00 to 22.50; Langloan, bid; Merchants' at 1241; Ontarlo 721; Commerce at 1444; Gas at 143, City Passenger 1324; and Richelieu at 534 bid. Afternooo sales—125 Montreal 200; 45

do 1983; 25 Commerce 1453; 275 do 1444; 15 Ontario 721; 25 do 721; 100 do 721; 10 Toronto, 1622; 50 Montreal Telegraph, 1292; 340 Richelieu, 53; 53 do 533; 50 do 531; 250 Gas, 143.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1 p. m.-Stocks weak and lower. Am. Ex., 92; C. S., 68; D. & L., 1251; Erie pfd., 87; 111. C, 901; J. C., 931; N. P. 38; pfd., 78; N. W., 124; pfd., 134; N. Y. C., 140; R. I., 133; St. P., 111; pfd., 1241; W. U., 961.

### COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW -- WHOLESALE

MARKETS.

Most departments of the wholesale trade continued sessonably active during the past week. The iron trade has been excited by advancing prices in Europe, which has sent cut nails up to 100 per keg, and Bessemer steel 25c per 100 lbs, and still higher rates for pig and finished iron may be looked for cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to before long. Wool is firmer, and there is a been vigorously moving upwards under pressure of a heavy speculative and consumptive demand at Ohicago, and to all appearances bread will be dear enough this winter all over ihe world.

GROCERIES .- Our grocery market appears very animated and the out-turn of general merchandise must be very large at present. In each line of staple business the market shows symptoms of improvement. Sugars.-Very heavy transactions are reported, and, from indications, there will probably be a stronger market next month. We quote: Granulated, 9% to 10%; Yellows, 7% to 9c; Raw, good to bright, 75c to 8c. Teas.-An active demand prevails for all grades of tea above 35c, and involces of new goods at 40c to 45c command ready sale. Good values are obtainable at from 271c to 32c. Japan, common, 224c to 25c; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good, 34c to 45c; fine to choice, 45c to 55c. Nagasaki, 25c to 35; Young hyson firsts 48c to 55c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 29c to 32; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 26c to 32c; meaium to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Coffee.-We learn of but very few transactions, and at prices altogether in favor of buyers. We quote : Maracaibo, 21c to 23c ; cape, 19c to 20c; Jamaica, 18c to 20c; Rio, 18c to 20c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 27c; chicory, 12c to 12fc; Green mocha, 34c to 38c; Java, 23c to 28c. Spices .- Continue firm all round and transactions to a considerable extent are reported. Cassis, per lb, 13c to 18c; mace, 90c to \$1; cloves, 40c to 50c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 17c to 21c; Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 15c to 17c; pimento, 17c to 18c; mustard, 4 lb jars, 19c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, un-

to 241c; No 2, ordinary, 221c to 231c. Buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; 50c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish, per lb, 124c to 15c. GAME .- Woodcock is quoted at 75c to 80c

per brace, plover at \$2 50 to \$3 per doz waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 42c; splits, large, 250 to 30c; small, 22c to 125c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs); 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c. Harness, 26c to 34c; and partridges at 65c to 70c per brace.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET .-- Oct. 3. buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough, The market to-day presented a livelier appearance, the September "corner" in ocean

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Factories are still fully employed, although the sorting trade has not yet commenced. Prices steady and unchanged. We quote : Men's split boots, \$1.75 to \$2.25 ; do,split brogans, \$1 to \$1 10; do buff congress, \$1 80 to 2.25; do kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; do cowhide boots, \$2 30 to 2 35; women's split balmorals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 10 and 1 40; do prunella, 50c to \$1 60; Misses' buff and pebble balmorals, 90c to \$1.15,

has been received from Europe regarding the pig-iron, finished bars, galvanized sheets, inlight. Hardware is steady with fair movement, and nails have risen 10c. The follow-ing are revised quotations :- Pig iron, per ton, Coltness, \$22 to \$22.50; Sie-mens, \$21 to \$22; Gartsherrie, \$22 to \$22 to 22.50; Eglinton, \$20.00 to 21.00; Carnbroe, \$21 to 21 50. Bars per 100 lbs, Siemens, \$2 to 2 25; Scotch and Staffordshire, \$1 90; Best ditto \$2.15 to 2.25; Swede, \$4 25 to 4 60; Norway, \$4 00 to 5 00; Lowmoor & Bowling, \$6 25 to 7 00. Canada plates, per box : Hatton \$3.25; other brands, \$3 25 to \$3 50; Tin Plates, per box : charcoal IC, \$5 50; ditto, IX, \$7 50; ditto, D C, \$5; ditto, DX, \$7. Coke, IC, \$4 50 to 5. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$10 50 to 11; Galvanized Sheets No. 28, best, \$7 to 7 50; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 35 to 250; Sheets, best brands,

\$2 85. Boiler Plates, \$3 00 to \$3 50. Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 121c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$4 25; do sheet, 5 50 ; do bar, \$5 to \$5 50; do shot, \$6 to \$6 50; Steel, cast, per lb, 111c to 121c; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4 ; do Tire, \$3.50 to \$3.75 ; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2.50. Ingot 2.95 ; 3 day, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3 45. Wool-The market is still fairly active for fine wools and firm. Greasy Cape, on this market, is firmer at 19c to 21c; Australian, 23c to 30c; Canadian pulled, super, 34c to 35c; B super, 30 to 32c; No. 1 28c; No. 2 26c.

HIDES are steady at \$10, \$9.00 and \$8.00 Liver Complaint and Indigestion. for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Sheepskins, 80c to 85c; calfskins, 12c.

OILS .- Newfoundland cod is quiet at 45c to 474c. PETROLEUM is steady and active. Car lots are quoted at 231/2 to 24c, and single

bbl. lots at 251c to 26c. SALT .- The market continues firm. Coarse is quoted at 57 to 62c. Factory filled, \$1 to \$1.10.

FISH.—Herrings are worth \$5 to \$5.25 per brl; dry cod, \$4, and green, \$3.80. No. 2 mackerel, \$5.00 to \$5.25.

Flour, per bbl.-Superior Extra, \$6.85; Extra Superfine, \$6.75; Spring Extra, \$6.70 to \$6.75; Superfine, \$6.10 to \$6.25; Strong Bakers', \$6.75 to 7.50; Fine, \$5.40 to 5.50; Middlings, \$4.75 to \$5; Pollards, \$4.30 to \$4.50 ; Ontario Bags, \$3.20 to 3 30 ; City Bags (delivered), \$3.65 to 3.75 Cheese i

cattle ireights being over. The domand for export cattle was not large, but drovers had less difficulty in obtaining fair prices for their stock. Freight space is now offered at £2 as against about £3.10 a week ago. Mr. P. Ryan

reported the sale of a load of good cattle weighing 1,350 lbs at 51c, and Mr. Hugh Kelly sold two lots of cattle, one at a fraction over 5c and the other at about 43c. For only middling cattle, which constituted the bulk of the offerings, it was difficult to obtain

IRON AND HARDWARE .- Further intelligence | much over 41c, and we quote 4c to 5c as the range for medium to choice. At the lower strong feeling there, and quoting advances in market inferior to good butchers' stock was selling at 21c to 41c. Fat sheep were quoted got tin and steel. The market here is firmer at 41c to 5c, and hogs at 71c to 71c. The throughout for iron, stocks being generally following drovers were on the market :--- The E Devlin, Ottawa; J F Wildor, Lennoxville; J McClanaghan, Toronto; J Campbell, Montreal ; J Benoit, do ; P Ryan, Eastern Townships; James Eakins, Port Hope; S Price, Montreal ; M Featherstone, Toronto, 1 load of cattle each. James McKay had 113 sheep and R Cochrane, C0 sheep under offer.

The estimated receipts by rail for past week are :-- Uattle, 1,600 ; sheep, 1,500 ; hogs, 400; horses, 44.

### WORTHLESS STUFF.

Not so fast my triend; if you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Glorious and invaluable remedy."-Philadelphia Press.

## HONESTY OF BAILWAY EMPLOYEES

On the arrival of the \*rain in Quebec on Wednesday last on the Eastern Division of the Occidental Railway, that brought a large number; of people to attend the political picnic, given in honor of the Hon. A. P. Caron, Tin, \$26 to \$27. Ingot Copper, \$17 25 to 18 50. Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 50; three hundred dollars and was in a sad way, apoltar, \$5 25 to \$5 50. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 25 to \$4 50. Proved Coil chain, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ inch, \$5 50; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.60 to 1.70. Cut Nails:-Prices, net and got a lamp, searched, and found it on the cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d ; Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, turned with it at once and gave it to the lucky before long. Wool is himel, and there is a loss of the out, indicated of the loss of the l owner, whose feelings can be better imagined raleins, the crops not having turned out so \$2.95 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, Ameri-well as anticipated. Within the past few can Pattern, \$3.20 per keg; 3 d, Hot Cut, Ameri-days sales have aggregated 25,000 boxes at \$3.95 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.45 per bac to 8% c. The breadstuffs markets have keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, Cuite recently he pricked up in one of the cars Quite recently he picked up in one of the cars a valuable gold brooch very highly prized by an old lady, who in expressing her gratitude, promised to reward his honesty by bringing the circumstances under the notice of the manager of the road.

> DEAR SIR :--- My business has been that of an engraver and carver in wood. Owing to confinement to ill-ventilated, rooms my health gradually declined, when I was unable any longer to prosecute my business. At this time I was suffering from great prostration of strength, extreme indigestion and disordered liver. My usual weight was 135 pounds, but I had become so much emaciated that I weighed but 109 pounds. In the early part of May last I commenced taking the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and almost immediately felt its tonic and invigorating influence. In the course of four months I used four bottles. My weight this day is 149 pounds. I have neither liver complaint nor indigestion, but consider myself in a perfect state of health, and in good spirits. JAMES MORSE, No. 43 Pleasant street. Charlestown, Mass.



October 5, '81,

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which they may have made on their old homes.

These advantages, even coming from the Seminary, were not to be despised by the Oka Indians, who have so often given proofs of animosity against their benefactors ; they were readily and unanimously accepted by the Indians. The Seminary will, moreover, pay the costs which will be incurred in bringing them to their new settlement. They number some 120 families, of which number there are about 80 Protestant. On their arrival in Muskoka they will find new houses built for them, food for the first 15 days, or longer if required, and all free of expense No wonder, therefore, that the meeting was unanimous in accepting their new situation.

### THE PERILS OF THE TRACK.

### COLLISION ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY-FIVE PERSONS LAUNCHED INTO ETERNITY-THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

Sr. THOMAS, Sept. 29 .- About 10 o'clock this morning a collision occurred on the Air Line Railway, about two miles west of Aylmer, between the east-bound freight train and an excursion train, coming west. Mr. Walmsley, driver of the engine of the excursion train, and his son, the fireman, also a young man named Cook, porter at the Mansion House, Aylmer, and two passengers from the east, whose names are not yet ascertained, were instantly killed. Charles Cheeseborough, the driver of the engine of the freight train, was dangerously injured. Several passengers were seriously injured, who were immediately removed. Both locomotives were badly broken up. Five passenger cars and one freight car smashed to atoms. The second passenger car was completely telescoped into the third. The scene at the wreck is one of great confusion. The cause of the accident is said to be the fault of the conductor and driver of the excursion train, who had orders to hold the train at Aylmer, but failed to do so.

and wounded as far as can be learned :---Wm Cook, Aylmer, killed; young man named Hines, from Jarvis, killed; man from Delhi, name unknown, killed; Walmseley and son, engineer and fireman, both buried under the turned lose to prey upon English crops. debris of the gengine. A large number were injured, but it is impossible to get all the names at present. Mr. Cheeseborough, the driver, is lying dangerously wounded at the house of a farmer; his case is critical. Frank Morrison, Aylmer, jaw broken in two places and injured internally. Stanley, from Copenhagen, fatally injured. About 2 o'clock a conveyance was secured and the dead removed to Aylmer.

The cause of the collision is at present involved in a doubt. The driver of the freight train had orders to pass to Aylmer, cannot be learned.

rude in speech and rough in manner. Money was scarce with them, and service was paid for in produce. Governor R---- used to illustrate these incidents of frontier life by the following anecdote :---One day there came to his office a young

man accompanied by a young woman. "Be you the Squire?" asked the manly youth.

"Yes sir." " Can you tie the knot for us right away ?" " Yes, sir."

- "How much do you charge ?"
- "One dollar is the legal fee, sir." "Yes, sir, if you can't pay cash."

"Well, go ahead and tie the knot, and I'll fetch in the wax."

"No," said the Squire, thinking there was a good chance for a little fun "bring in the beeswax first, and then I'll marry you." Reluctantly the youth went out to where was hitched his horse, upon which, Darby and Joan fashion, they had ridden, and brought the wax in a sack. On being weighed its value was found to be only sixty cents.

"Wall." said the anxious groom, "tie the knot, and I'll fetch more wax next week." "No, sir, I don't trust; that is against the ules of the office."

Slowly the disappointed youth turned to go out, saying : "Come Sall, let's go." "I say mister," answered Sall, with a

woman's wit. "Can't you marry us as far as the wax will go?"

Yes, 1 can and will," replied the Squire, laughing, and he did .- Youth's Companion

Labor is so scarce in Ottawa that the agent of the French Phosphate Mining Company was obliged on Sunday to stand at the doors of the Roman Catholic Church at Hull and offer advanced rates for 200 men to work in the mines.

The British Board of Customs is endeavor-ing to prevent the introduction of the Colora-The following are the names of the dead do beetle into England. A fright has been caused by the rumor that Irishmen in the West were gathering potato beetles and securing them in small boxes for transportatation to England, where they were to be

> CURIOSITY HAS OFTEN BEEN EXCITED by the name Thomas' Eclectric Oil. What does Eclectric mean? ask the enquirers. In answer, we would say it is a word coined

medical value. The article is electrized or to 33c; caustic soda, \$2.40 to 2.50; \$1 10 to \$1 25 per pair; spring turkeys, per rendered electric by contact with and rubbing and the driver of the excursion train had the skin when applied outwardly. The pre-orders not to leave Aylmer until the freight paration is one, however, which is as reliable passed. Why the latter disobeyed this order for internal as external use, and since it contains only ingredients conducive to health,

cannot be learned. The collision occurred at a bridge on the may be swallowed with perfect confidence ker, \$9.50 to 10; sulphate of copper, 52 to lard per lb, 14c to 153c; susages, farm of Mrs. Mary Davis. The passenger that it will produce no other than a beneficial 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c; quinine, \$3.15; per lb, 12c to 14c; dessed hogs, \$9 to \$9 50; train was travelling at a rapid rate, but effect. It is used with signal success for morphia, \$2.40 to \$2.55; castor oil, 10c; beesf, hindquarters, per lb, 7c to 8c; beesf, forequarters per lb, 5c to 7c. Cheeseborough, driver of the freight, saw the rheumatism, throat and lung complaints, danger and slackened up somewhat, but too neuralgia, piles, stiffness of the joints, scalds, late to prevent the crash. J. O. Stevens, a | burns, &c., as well as for diseases and injuries taimer living close by the scene, saw the of horses and cattle. Sold by all medicine moderately active as a whole. Hem-whole affair, and wondered what the driver dealers. Prepared by NORTHROP & LYMAN, lock Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 25c to 27c; haddock and cod, per lb, 6c; mackerel, per of the passenger train meant, as he seemed Toronto, Ont.

limed, 85c to 95c; limed, 65c to 90c. SYRUPS AND MOLASSES .- The demand is brightening up for both syrups and molasses and we notice sales of one cargo of molasses on p.t. Bright, GOc to 65c; medium, 55c to 59c; fair, 48c to 52c. Molasses-Barbadoes 56c to 58c; Trinidad, 46c to 50c; sugar house, 35c to 37.

DRY GOODS .- Travellers are preparing to start on their usual fall sorting trip with good prospects. Wholesale houses are well employed though none report any very extra demand for goods just now. The fall trade as a whole, however, has shown fair proportions and some leading enterprising houses report an increase in business last year ranging from 35 to 50 per cent. Just at the moment remittences are not giving every satisfaction, but strong hopes of an immediate improvement in that regard are entertained. Prices of Canadian textile tabrics are all firm with higher prices asked for some lines of cottons. The city retail dry goods and millinery houses are doing a fair trade.

Faults-Market firm and fairly active. Currants 7c to 74c. Valencias, 85c to 940; layers, \$2.25 to \$2.30; London layers, \$2.70 to \$2.80; loose muscatel, box; \$2.30 to \$2.40; seedless, 91c to 101c; prunes, 51c to 64c; S. S. Tarragona, 15c to 16c; walnuts, French, 94c to 10c; filberts, 10c to 11c.

*Eclechric* mean? ask the enquirers. In answer, we would say it is a word coined from two Greek derivatives, meaning selected and electrized, or rendered electric. The Tea-son for its choice is this: The oils, six in number, which are its constituents are selected with the utmost care for their purity and medical value. The article is electrized or in sola at \$3.10 \$3.20 sola ash, \$1.50 to \$1.65; bi-chromate of potash, 134c to 16c; borax, 17c to 18c; cream tarter weth the utmost care for their purity and in 33c; mustic sola \$2.40 to 2 50. St 10 to \$125 per pair, \$15 per pair, \$15 per pair, \$15 per pair, \$10 to \$2; geese, the sola are interpreted and the solar sol DRUGS & CHEMICALS .-- There is rather more sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bleaching pair, \$1 25. powder, \$1.50 to \$1.75; alum, \$1.75 to MEATS-B \$2.00; copperas, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1; flour mutton, 7c sulphur, \$2.90 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.30 to lamb, hindq 1.50; sal soda, 90c to \$1.10; saltpetre, per | 15c; pork, per lb, 12c; hams, per lb, 15c; shellac, 42c to 45c; opium, \$4.75 to \$5.

LEATHER. The firmer grades of sole con-

quiet at 12c to Eggs are firmer at 181c to 19c for fresh. The supply is limited as a quantity has been bought up in various districts for pickling purposes. Butter is inactive and unchanged. We quote

as follows :-- Creamery, finest, 241 to 25c; me. dium to fine, 23c to 23; ; Eastern Townships, finest, 211c to 22c; medium to fine, 20c to 21c; Morrisburg, finest, 201c to 211c; medium to fine, 184c to 20c; Brockville, finest, 194c to 204c; medium to fine, 17c to 184c Western, finest, 17c to 19c; medium to fine, 15c to 161c.

Mess pork quiet at \$23 to \$24. Receipts here to day: --- Wheat, 11,200 bushels; peas, 55,147 do; oats, 1,650 do; rye, 800 do; flour, 5,120 bbls; meal, 500 do; ashes, 31 do; butter, 1,595 pkgs; cheese, 1,773 boxes; lard, 144 pkgs; hans, 91; bacon, 751 leather, 237 rolls; spirits, 69 casks.

CITY RETAIL MARKETS-Oct. 4.

There was a good supply of green stuff on the leading public markets and also of roots, and prices were in general steady to firm

More buckwheat was under offer than for some time, and it sold at \$1.20 to \$1.25 per two bushel bag, while good, clean oats brought \$1 and even a triffe more. About a dozen buyers from leading Western American cities were on the lookout for potatoes and cabbages for export, but they say prices are too high to do much business as yet. Blue berries are about out of the market. The

few boxes left were selling to day at 75c. FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 55 to 3 60; oatmeal do, \$2 50; commeal, do, \$1 60 to 1 65 moulie, do, SI 70 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs

GRAIN-Oats, per bag, \$1 00; peas, per bush, \$1 to 1.10; beans, per bush, \$1.60 to \$2.25; buckwheat, per bag, \$1.20 to 1.25.

S1 00.

VEGRTABLES.-Potatoes, per bushel, 65c to 70c; carrots, per bushel, 50c; onions per bushel, 75c; Montreal cabbages, per 100, \$2.50 to \$3; indive, per dozen, 50c; celery, per dozen, 30c; cauliflower, new, per dozen \$2 to 2.50; Montreal turnips, per bushel, 50c; cucumbers, per dozen, 10c; Montreal tomatoes per bushel, 75c; marrows each, 10c; beets per bushel, 50c; sweet corn per dozen,

10c to 12c; spinach, 75c per bushel. FRUIT .- Apples per barrel, \$1 25 to \$3 00; Concord grapes, 5c; Delaware, 8c; peaches, \$1.75 per basket; cranberries, 50c per gal. DAIRY PRODUCE .- Poor to choice print but

MEATS-Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 10c to 12c mutton, 7c to 10c lamb, forequarters, 8c; lamb, hindquarters, 10c; veal, per lb, 9c to

S.

Fise.-Lake trout, per lb., 10c to 124c; tinue in demand, but business is only pike and lobster, per lb, 10c; white fish, per

