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# TESTIS IN CAELO FIDELIS

# The Crime AND Witness

## CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXXVII.—NO. 10.

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### TEMPERANCE GATHERING

Of the Irish Catholic Temperance Convention—Eloquent Sermon on Father Mathew's Life-Work by Rev. Father Conaty, of Worcester, Mass.

The demonstration of the Irish Catholic Temperance Convention at St. Mary's Church took place on Sunday. The societies connected with the convention met at the corner of Craig and St. Alexander streets, and headed by a band, marched by way of Craig street to the church. The attendance at the church was very large. Amongst those present were His Grace Archbishop Fabre, Rev. Mr. Lavallee, St. Vincent de Paul; Rev. Fathers M. Callaghan and J. Walsh, of St. Patrick's; Rev. J. M. Conaty, of St. Gabriel's; Rev. J. J. Samon and Rev. M. O'Donnell, of St. Mary's, and other reverend gentlemen.

#### THE SERMON

was preached by the Rev. T. J. Conaty, of Worcester, Mass., vice-president of the Total Abstinence League of America, and ex-treasurer of the Land League. The reverend gentleman took for his text Ephesians VI. 10, 11 and 14 verses: "As to the rest, brethren, be strengthened in the Lord, and in the might of his power. Put you on the armor of God that you may be able to stand against the snares of the devil. Stand, therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of justice. His sermon was devoted to a biography of the great temperance apostle, Father Mathew, and the lessons to be drawn from his life work. After giving his biography, the reverend gentleman said: "Father Mathew is dead, but his spirit still lives, his pure life still lives. His name immortal, the patriot will ever utter it to bless it, and the lover of humanity to cherish it as the memory of the trust he of the race. He has gone, but he has bequeathed to us, his children, a precious legacy; he has confided to us, his followers, his work, and asked us to carry it to completion. The struggle which he withstood we must withstand. To-day, as in the days of Father Mathew, intemperance is a crying evil; it is still ravaging our people, it is still one of the greatest scourges to society; and the duty of every man who loves his fellow-man, who loves himself, is to raise his voice and arm against it. Its evils meet us at every step of our progress. There is no need here for details. We each have a memory which will suggest harrowing scenes, depicting in language far more eloquent than words the necessity of united action to save society. If all men were temperate it is true we would not need total abstinence, but such is not the case, and while we must not set ourselves up as censors of public morals and add precepts which God has not imposed by inveighing against the use of liquors, still we must recognize the use of liquors as the approximate occasion of ruin by a great portion of our people. We must recognize for such an obligation to abstain from it as from association with a fiend; for others the obligation of good example and edification necessary in order to help in the salvation of so many victims. Yet it is for us to battle against it, for, as Archbishop Manning, of Westminster, has said, the liquor curse is growing on us. It is like a great prairie fire; it will destroy us unless we destroy it. Intemperance is written in letters of blood on the door of many a home; intemperance is stamped on many a brow; where intellect had once its seat; intemperance stands as a hindrance on many a grave where the hopes of a family lie blasted; intemperance blights our youth, destroys our families, destroys our old age; intemperance is the wall from our jails, our reformatories, our poor houses, and our asylums. Something must be done. We have intellect to cultivate, a country to serve, a destiny to carry out, souls to save. Labor was against capital—it needs protection. It loses sight of the grinding capitalist in intemperance, more soulless than the most arrogant monopolist, more exacting than the worst taskmaster that ever lashed a slave. We Irishmen are clamoring to-day for home rule. Temperance clamors for home rule against saloon rule, it wants man to rule and not be ruled by men. We honor to-day an apostle of home, an apostle of freedom, an apostle of God. Remember we are his children. We are called to be apostles, too. Remember, we have a soul to save, and intemperance will render it very difficult for us to save it. We have home to sustain, and intemperance threatens to ruin it. We have society and Church to preserve, and intemperance would destroy both. Let us remember that God has lifted up this man to be a leader, and let us take his principles which spring from the Gospel, and let us preach it to labor, to home and society. Let us total abstinence be true to our apostle and true to God, and we will be true to society and to ourselves. Total abstinence brethren, I offer you my congratulations upon your work here to-day. We have a great work to perform and great aid to assist us. In united, concerted action lies success. Guided by faith, strengthened and sustained by religion, with one idea in view—the glory of God, the salvation of our race, the destruction of intemperance—the pledge of Father Mathew is our weapon. Labor, then, in the temperance cause with this end in view; be faithful to the promise you have made; have one motive in all your actions—the promotion of the glory of God. Do not forget society has in its midst evils as great as intemperance, but none so tangible, none so flagrant, none so fraught with ruin to many. Let union be our strength; let character be the bond which will unite us; let us love temperance. 'Tis an old virtue, old as Christianity itself. Let us enfold it with sister cardinal virtues; let us advocate temperance, but always with prudence, employing only means dictated by prudent judgment and avoiding fanaticism; let us advocate temperance, but always with justice, remembering every man has individual rights which we must respect, appealing never to force but always to entreaty and

### CONVICTION; let us advocate temperance, but above all things with fortitude, this being the virtue we need. We will meet with difficulties; we must expect taunts, encounter temptations, numerous and violent. Let us always possess fortitude; let our mind and will always be strong. Take then upon you the banner of total abstinence; stand firm under it; fear no man; carry out your principles, based on your religion; be strict in your duties; frequent the sacraments. Then will you be good children of Father Mathew; then will you deserve well of men and God; then will you always be true men.

After the sermon the pledge of total abstinence was administered to very large number. Solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed, with His Grace as celebrant, assisted by deacon and subdeacon and numerous clergy. After the benediction an address was presented to His Grace the Archbishop, on behalf of the convention, by Mr. Dugald Macdonald. The address congratulated His Grace upon his elevation to the rank of an archbishop, paid a tribute of respect to his late pastor, the Rev. Simon Lonergan, and expressed a hope that the great cause of temperance would progress even faster in the future than it had in the past.

### FROM HIS HOLINESS THE POPE.

A PONTIFICAL LETTER OF THANKS TO THE YOUNG MEN OF THE NAZARETH CONGREGATION.

An imposing ceremony took place at the Nazareth Church, Sunday, on the occasion of the reading of a letter from His Holiness the Pope to the young men of the congregation thanking them for their address. After Mass the Rev. Father Conaty read the brief before an audience of 400 young men, all signatories of the address to the Pope. The Rev. Father, who is always eloquent, surpassed himself in commenting on the brief, saying to the young men that they were to be congratulated upon their disposition always to receive anything from the fountainhead of truth. Not as Jansenists with cold and useless reverence, not as Catholic liberals who consider that these directions are exclusively given for each individual, and not for social life, but as true Catholics who are always ready to obey the commands of Jesus Christ in simplicity and earnestness. "The letter from His Holiness was as follows:—

DEAR CHILDREN.—Salutation and the apostolic benediction. Your filial devotion for us is clearly disclosed in the letters full of respectful homage that you have addressed to us, and to which were appended your names and that of the priest who presides over your reunions. We see, and are happy to note, that the sentiments expressed in these letters are worthy, in all particulars, of young Catholics devoted to the Holy See, and from which we are able to augur favorably, and which promise us much for the glory of religion.

The tenor of your letter clearly proves to us that not only do you receive with respect the enunciations which proceed from this citadel of truth, but that you embrace with much fervor that which ought to regulate all your actions, whether in private life or in public affairs, when you are called to take part therein.

This has not been to us a lesser cause of rejoicing than to observe that you appreciate so well the utility and the fruits that a close observance of our precepts will bring to the people. In this your wisdom does not commend itself to us less than your piety, for it is a sign of the highest wisdom to recognize that which promotes the prosperity of the state in the observance of true principles.

We hope that in the light of this wisdom you will profit so well that you will be able to overcome the temptations which belong to your age, by which with fallacious words and written records the children of darkness under the form of misleading argument, aided by the attractiveness of elegant composition, show the venom of their doctrines. More than this, we hope that your piety will draw and gain for you a great number of the rewards of virtue, and that it will add greatly to the numbers of your worthy congregation.

But for that that you wish to obtain with more success and fulness we ask for you the power of the auxiliary grace and the abundance of the celestial gifts. We give you, as a pledge, our apostolic benediction marked by paternal regard for you, dear children, for your director, and for all those who meet with you to hear the Word of God, and who zealously hope for the realization of the power of science in their lives.

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, the 17th June, 1866, and the ninth year of our pontificate.

### TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—St. Louis special says: Shortly after noon yesterday the steamer, La Mascotte from Grand Tower, Ill., to Cape Girardeau, Mo., exploded her boilers opposite Neely's Landing, and was burned to the water's edge, and floated a mile below Willard's Landing, where she lodged on shore. The tow-boat Eagle rendered valuable assistance rescuing all who were left alive. Among the lost are Judge Hager and wife, Miss Neigher, William H. Wheeler and two children, and Fritz Lard, all of Cape Girardeau; Charles Ansell (colored) two chamber maids, and an unknown lady with two children, J. H. Perkes, first clerk, Miss Julia Lubick, of Cape Girardeau, the first engineer and the porter are supposed to be lost. Out of a crew of 24, 14 are saved, and the total loss of life is placed at between 10 and 22. La Mascotte was a new boat, built by Evansville, Ind., parties during the past summer at a cost of \$85,000, and was especially designed for the packet trade between St. Louis and Cape Girardeau.

St. Louis, Oct. 6.—No cause can be assigned as yet for the explosion last evening of the boiler of the steamer La Mascotte; which caused such great loss of life. The boat is said to have been steaming along under 150 pounds of steam, her usual amount, when the explosion suddenly occurred, blowing the fire in every direction. J. J. Haulon, second pilot, says: "The Eagle was near us when the disaster occurred and could easily have pushed us ashore without much trouble or danger, but I understand the captain didn't care to render any assistance for fear of endangering his boat."

### GLADSTONE'S CONGRATULATION.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in which he says the Liberals have reason to congratulate themselves on the conversion of the Tories and their leaders to the mass of liberal opinion. He hopes the conversion will be durable and effective.

### FAITH AND FATHERLAND.

Eloquent Address by Rev. Father Conaty in St. Mary's Hall Last Evening.

Monday evening the lecture hall of St. Mary's Church was filled to overflowing by an enthusiastic audience to listen to the address by Rev. Father Conaty on "Faith and Fatherland." The chair was occupied by Mr. Dugald Macdonald, and among those on the platform were the Rev. Fathers: Lonergan, Lonergan, Foley, O'Donnell, James Callaghan, Hon. Mr. Tallon, Hon. Mr. Flynn, Messrs. G. W. Stephens, M.P.E., His Worship Mayor Beauregard, Dr. Guerin, F. A. Quinn, Owen McGarvey, U. E. Archambault, John O'Neill, president St. Gabriel's, T. A. and B. Society, T. Nicholson, St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society, and others.

The Rev. Father Conaty was introduced by the Chairman, and was warmly received on taking the chair. During the course of his lecture he was frequently greeted with loud applause. The Rev. lecturer said that faith, a divine virtue uniting man with God, was received by the Irish people with enthusiastic promptitude from the lips of St. Patrick and was preserved by them until our own day, despite statues, wars and persecution of the direct kind. Nationality is an instinct planted in the heart of man for the place of their activity, no matter what its condition, locality or history. The Irish race have had both in a pre-eminent degree, and as the Irishman has been true to his faith so he has been true to his nationality. And as his faith has been preserved and is now triumphant, so also will his nationality be preserved and be triumphant. To preserve their faith the Irish have difficulties to meet such as no other nation mentioned in history has ever had to encounter. Consider the Danish invasion. For 300 years these pirates of the north, after having conquered at different times almost the whole of Europe, swept down upon the Isle of Saints, like the wolf on the fold, but at each invasion they were met by a fiercer and fiercer resistance which nothing could daunt, and in the year 1073, on the field of Clontarf, Brian hurled them back into the sea. There is no grander scene in history than that of the aged king, the hero of one hundred battles, raising the cross before his Celtic followers and promising them the crown which he himself was soon to wear, for all who should fall on that day in defence of faith and fatherland. Consider the Norman wars, the Tudor wars, the Cromwell massacre, the Williamite war, and the long succession of petty revolts, the penal laws, the struggle against a system which, failing to annihilate, strove to proselytize. At first it was a war of races, later it became a war of religions; if first it had been cruel for conquest and the possession of the land, the last wars for the suppression of the faith became such as the bigotry of no other country can parallel. At the end of the last century there burst forth a worth of new ideas concerning the rights of man. The Declaration of Independence was at Philadelphia, the echo of which was heard in the hearts of the Irish and throughout the world. The United States of America took its doctrines to their hearts and transmitted to their brethren at home the principles which were to animate Grattan, Wolfe Tone, Emmet, O'Connell, the men of '48 and our glorious contemporary, Charles Stewart Parnell. How can we look upon the outcome as other than encouraging? See the progress made, see what remains to be done, in our own recollection the Irish race was despised, misunderstood, the Irish cause absolutely unknown. Irish history as told by Irishmen was considered a fiction. To-day the Irish race can be heard in all the legislatures of the world. Civilized humanity has made the Irish cause its own, and English writers to-day stand against on reading the chronicles which a system, centuries old, displayed by the ruling classes of England to the people of Ireland. Human progress is onward and not backward, movements for social reform constantly tend to blot out every vestige of slavery. Like the torrent that rushes down the mountain side on its way to the great ocean, mingling on its way pebbles and even rocks—turned from its course by them—in a manner almost unnoticed it runs its destined course, so home rule from the mountain tops of intelligence and justice rushes on, imbedded here and there by the rocks and pebbles of prejudice and vested rights, to find itself soon buried in the ocean of complete nationality. Through the efforts of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone the national aspirations of Ireland were never stronger, national unity never greater. Speaking of the success of Irishmen in America, he said they had gathered here what they could not do at home, and they sent of their means to keep warm from the doors of the poor in Ireland. Of the sins which men commit, some excite horror and detestation, others shame and contempt, others even pity and compassion. There is one sin, however, which, on account of its extreme foolishness, moves men to laughter and mirth, and that is the sin of vain-glory. The sin of vain-glory, I say, not the sin of pride; for, although people often confuse the one with the other, yet they are in reality as far asunder as the poles. Pride consists in despising others and all they say, do and think; say, even when carried to its full extent, Almighty God Himself. The proud man makes so little account of others that he does not care what they think of him. He is entirely taken up with his own superior excellence and abilities. But for the vain-glorious man the good opinion of others is the very breath of life, and for which they live and move and have their being. I am inclined to think that there are not very many really proud people among us, but of the vain-glorious men and women the number is infinite.

For, consider for a moment the way in which people are acting every day. How many they see who spend all the money they can spare, and more than that they can well spare, in buying dresses and bonnets and fine ribbons, and give up their leisure moments either to decking themselves out in their fineries or to displaying them to the rest of the world. And with what result? Well this is not the place for me to repeat the remarks which all these efforts call forth from other women; and if sometimes the desired effect is produced upon persons of the other sex, is it not a humiliating thought that such success should be due not to any personal excellence, but to the clothes that are worn? Again, how many men there are of whom it is the supreme delight and the topmost

### FIVE MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES.

BY THE PAULIST FATHERS.

"When thou art invited to a wedding, go sit down in the lowest seat, who invited thee cometh, he may say a friend, go up higher."

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At the conclusion of the Rev. Father's lecture stirring addresses approving of Home Rule were delivered by His Worship Mayor Beauregard, Rev. Father Salmon, Hon. Mr. Flynn and Mr. P. A. Quinn. Rev. Father Conaty was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for his lecture, on the motion of the Mayor, who spoke in the most eloquent terms of the lecture, characterizing it as one of the grandest efforts he ever had the pleasure of hearing.

### A TORONTO TRAGEDY.

TORONTO, Oct. 11.—A horrible accident, resulting fatally, occurred about 10 o'clock this morning in the wholesale warehouse of

Boyd Brothers. Mrs. Kelly, over 80 years of age, residing on Tecumseh street, visited the warehouse to make a few purchases, which she had been in the habit of doing for many years. She was, as usual, permitted to take the hoist to reach the top story. Shortly afterwards the hoist was found fast at one of the intermediate flats, with the old lady's head jammed between the platform and one of the projections in the elevator shaft. Her head was terribly injured, the whole right side of her skull being crushed in and the brain protruding. She was conveyed to the hospital, where she died in about two hours. She owns considerable property in the city.

### FATHER MATTHEW ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED BY THE ST. ANN'S T. A. AND B. SOCIETY.

There was a very large and appreciative audience at St. Ann's Hall Monday evening in honor of the anniversary of the birth of Rev. Father Mathew, the apostle of temperance in Ireland. Mr. O'Reilly, President of the St. Ann's T. A. and B. Society, under whose auspices the concert was given, occupied the chair, and among those present were the Rev. Father Strubbe, Rev. Father Schwartz, Mr. J. J. Curran, O.C., M.P., the representatives of the different Irish Catholic societies and others.

The programme which had been prepared was of a very choice nature, and was rendered in admirable style. The several contributors acquitted themselves very creditably, and their efforts were well appreciated. Following is the programme:—"Marche de l'Amateur," orchestra; song and chorus, "The Midshipmite," Mr. J. Morgan and St. Ann's Young Men's choir; song (comic), Mr. J. Roach; Irish airs on musical glasses, Mr. A. C. Wurtzle; chorus, "Sweet and Low," St. Ann's Y. M. choir; song (comic), Mr. G. P. Holland; song and chorus, "Good-bye Mavourneen," Miss Berry and St. Ann's Young Men's choir; chorus, "The Fisherman," St. Ann's Young Men's choir; selection from "Die Zauberflote," orchestra; chorus, "Ave Maria," (Mendelssohn's "Loreley"), St. Ann's Y. M. choir—Soloist, Miss Berry; duet, "Believe me all these underneath young charms," Messrs. W. P. Clancy and Wm. P. Sheridan; cornet solo, "Killarney," Mr. T. Newton; song (comic), Mr. J. J. Roach; descriptive performance on musical glasses, Mr. A. C. Wurtzle; chorus, "Bill of Fare," St. Ann's Young Men's choir; flute solo, Mr. Wm. T. Barley; jig, Mr. E. Lorne; song, Mr. G. P. Holland; the National Anthem, orchestra.

Mr. J. D. Purcell, who was to have delivered the address, was, unfortunately, unavoidably absent, and the Rev. Father Schwartz kindly filled his place. He spoke of the effects of intemperance and its baneful influences on society. It worked havoc amongst statesmen, it was the ruin of the family, it destroyed the foundations of society. He spoke of the duties of father and mother, and made a special appeal to the young ladies never to marry a young man who was the victim of intemperance.

Mr. Curran was then called upon for a speech, and after referring to the eloquent speech made by the Rev. Father Schwartz, he proceeded to speak of the glorious career and unparalleled success of Father Mathew. He referred to an event which he said would gladden their hearts. Next month, through the instrumentality of the St. Patrick's Temperance Society, they would have amongst them one of Ireland's most cherished sons, the gifted and patriotic member for Longford, Mr. Justin McCarthy. (Applause.) He referred to the remarkable services of that statesman in the cause of Ireland, and spoke of his literary works. His "History of Our Own Time" was a masterpiece, and his novels were so fine that the most innocent girl or the nun in the cloister could read them thought and not blush at a single syllable. They would flock to hear him and give proof of the patriotism that they had ever manifested. He was the trusted lieutenant of Charles Stewart Parnell. (Applause.) He was helping the great Irish leader, as Father Mathew had helped O'Connell, and in days to come, when the work of that great leader had been brought to a successful issue, his name would be remembered in the annals of Ireland, but in many a distant land. Three great names would go down together and ring throughout the coming ages—O'Connell, the emancipator; Mathew, the regenerator, and Parnell, the liberator.

### THE BULGARIAN ELECTIONS.

The Government Supported by a very large Majority—Another Russian protest—Maunder meets with a poor reception at Shumla—Alexander refuses the money voted him and offers to return.

SOFIA, Oct. 11.—All the members of the Ministry have been elected by immense majorities. The returns thus far received show the election of four hundred Ministerialists and twenty-one Zankovists. In the city election all Government candidates have been successful. M. Karayloff, pro-Russian, received but 50 votes out of 1,500 cast in his district. Returns from eighty to eighty-six electoral districts show that seventy were in favor of the Government. Rastchuk gave 1,940 votes for the Government and 39 for its opponents. The Macedonian voters at Dabnitza murdered the Government Deputy Zagra and Grancirof and Prefect Dimitroff. The elections were abandoned in Vratsa, Horeva and Buccino, all of which are pro-Russian districts.

A crowd of fully 5,000 met Gen. Kaulbars upon his arrival at Shumla. The Siskomann told him the people had full confidence in the government. Afterward a crowd assembled near a window where Gen. Kaulbars was seated and hooted at him. Twelve Zankovists, who were going to pay their respects to the General, appealed to the officers to disperse the crowd, but they refused to do so.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A despatch from Vienna says that at a meeting at Hantschok to-day M. Stojanoff read a despatch from Prince Alexander declining the money voted him by the Sirkobranje and saying he was prepared to accept the throne of Bulgaria if selected.

M. Mekindoff has addressed three notes to the Government and the foreign consuls. In the first note he says he will resume diplomatic relations with the Government in accordance with instructions of Gen. Kaulbars, who commands the Bulgarian army, which he says may lead to a rupture. In the second he says Russia will declare the elections illegal and invalid. In the third he officially protests against the attack on the Russian agency and the peasants who had sought refuge there.

object of ambition to have their names appear in the papers. Should they realize their desire how proud they are, and how careful they keep their copy. I wonder they do not have it framed and hung up in their rooms. But it passes comprehension how any man of sense can take pleasure in seeing his name in such papers as most of ours are nowadays, filled, as their columns are, with accounts of adulteries, elopements, suicides and every kind of disgraceful action. And even if the papers were more decent than they are, among their thousand and one contents how much attention would your doings receive, even if duly chronicled, and how long would they be remembered!

These are but specimens of the foolishness of the way in which people are acting every day, and ordinary intelligence is sufficient to show the folly and emptiness of it all. I wish to point out, however, one consequence of this pursuit of worldly honors which is not sufficiently adverted to, and it is this—that by seeking glory which is worthless we run the risk of losing that which is of infinite and everlasting value. For it is not wrong to seek glory and honor. Our Lord Himself prayed that He might be glorified. We have an in-born and an ineradicable desire of honor and glory, and to cherish and cultivate this desire is not only right, but a duty. What is wrong is the seeking it in the wrong way, and from the wrong sources; because by seeking it in the wrong way we shall fall short of that which is set before us as the reward of our actions. And what is that?

Listen to what St. Paul says: "We all beholding the glory of the Lord with open face, are transformed into the same image from glory to glory, as by the spirit of the Lord." It is the attainment of this glory which our foolishness endangers.

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### NOTES.

SOFIA, October 11.—The Government attaches little importance to the action of the Russian agent here in suspending diplomatic relations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 11.—The Sultan has accepted Sir William White as the British minister.

In New Zealand the railroads, telegraph and telephone systems are all owned and worked by the Government. The white population of the islands is 500,000 and the native a little more than 100,000. There are 1,230 miles of railroads opened, and about 400 miles are being constructed at present. There are 1,802 post offices, with 221 money order offices. The cities of Auckland, Christchurch and Dunedin have about 400,000 population each, and Wellington, the seat of government, has about 20,000. There are no frogs, snakes, poisonous bugs or insects on the islands; no snow or ice to speak of except on the mountains and the southern part of the South Island. Cattle and sheep never require shelter, and the grass grows green every day in the year. There are about 13,000,000 sheep, 300,000 cattle, 65,000 horses and 72,000 hogs, besides countless numbers of wild pigs that have risen from the stock left loose from Captain Cook's ship Endeavor 118 years ago. The Maoria (natives) are, in point of intelligence, far ahead of any of the other South Sea Islanders, or American Indians. They are now at peace with the Europeans, and are represented by four natives in the Assembly of the New Zealand Parliament. The natives are allowed to sell their lands only to the Government, and consequently their lands are leased to the Pohaikas, or whites, at a good rental, for grazing purposes, for which they receive sufficient income to live and dress comfortably.

President Lincoln once listened patiently while a friend read a long manuscript to him, and then asked: "What do you think of it? How will it take?" The President reflected a little while and then answered: "Well, for people who like that kind of thing, I think that is just about the kind of thing they'd like."

### DRIFT.

A five-year-old, at the supper table set down a cup of milk, which he had raised to his lips, with the remark: "Mamma, I believe the milkman has a sour cow."

Explicit directions—Young man (driving with young girl)—"I say, farmer, how can I get back to the village the quickest way?" Farmer—"Well, you might run your horse."—Tidbits.

The Professor: "How singularly you and your brother resemble each other, Miss Angelina. Miss Angelina: "Is that a compliment to my brother or a compliment to me?" The Professor: "Oh, a compliment to neither, I assure you!"

Policeman to man who has fallen over a bridge, and is up to his neck in water: "Your name? Your address?" "Yes, but—" "Not a word; it is forbidden to bathe in this river, and I am not here to listen to extenuating circumstances."

"Well, Mr. Robinson, and how does your son get on with his violin?" "Astoundingly; there were fourteen of us playing together last night, and he took the lead." "Capital—admirable!" "Yes, and he kept it so well, sir, that none of us could catch him."

A watchmaker says that the multitude of telegraph, telephone and electric-light wires in large cities have much to do with the variation and stopping of watches which have hitherto been good timekeepers, and that manufacturers are trying to invent means to provide against the magnetizing of watches.

Very beautiful pink rose-colored rubies of great size, from four to six carats or more, are sometimes absolutely flawless; but no ruby of the true deep glowing carmine, and of more than three carats in weight, has probably ever been seen without flaws. In very fine and valuable rubies such flaws are perfectly visible at the first glance of the naked eye.

A novel flower has been found on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Central America. This floral chameleon has the faculty of changing its colors during the day. In the morning it is white; when the sun is at its zenith it is red; at night it is blue. The red, white and blue flowers grow on a tree about the size of the guava tree, and another peculiarity of this flower is that only at noon does it give out any perfume.

A battered old piece of wreck, covered with barnacles and moss, was washed ashore on Brigantine Beach, New Jersey, recently, and closely following it was a large school of some kind of fish, altogether new and strange to the fishermen of that neighborhood. Some 400 of the strange fish were washed ashore with the wreck. They averaged about one pound each in weight, were black, and had large eyes and queerly shaped heads.

They tell you that in time of adversity you find out your true friends. Never believe it. It is only monsters of spite whom a natural humane feeling will not incite to show kindness to one crushed by heavy misfortune. To your worst enemies—cynics say your friends—the calamity causes a kind of pleasure, which by itself disposes them to act amiably on such occasions. It is when you are prosperous, and jealousy comes to the fore, that the quality of friendship is tested.—London Society.

Anglican missionaries in the diocese of Maritzburg, South Africa, claim that the great sin of the Kaffirs is idleness. What work is done falls on the shoulders of the women, and they don't work three months out of the twelve. When the people are not off to a beer drinking, they are stretched out in the sun, idling their time away. They don't, it seems, like to go to church any better than they like to work. Sometimes the impatient missionary will have to wait for his congregation more than an hour, even after a messenger has been sent for them.

What is known as the Paris Missionary Society, having received to establish a mission in the French section of the Congo district, has issued a circular appealing for funds. Thirty thousand francs, about \$11,000 per annum, it is claimed, will be sufficient for the outset. "Missions! Missions!" writes M. Revalland in the Signal, "these should be our crusades, to which our sons should devote themselves, and in which they might win titles to nobility far more real than those which were obtained by the pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre and by the mailed knights of middle ages. God wills it."

Sir Arthur Sullivan has thanked the Vienna papers for their favorable opinion of the "Mikado," now being performed at the Carl Theatre, and expressed the hope of being able to direct one of the performances himself. The success of the "Mikado" in Vienna has been very great. Professor Hanslick, the critic of the Neue Freie Presse, contrasts its unpretentious music with the works of most modern composers of operetta, "who are intent on showing that they can compose operas, and merely succeed in proving that they cannot compose operettas." He says that all the Vienna painters who have seen the "Mikado" are delighted with its pictorial effects.

M. Camille Koechlin has recently brought before the Academy of Sciences a paper "On the Purple of the Solar Spectrum." He contends that the solar spectrum yields only two simple colors, blue and yellow. It is not easy to describe within a limited space M. Koechlin's views; they must be carefully studied to be properly understood. He contends that the spectrum contains the elements of all shades, by mixture, or by diluting with white, or extinction with black. In the last case the colors containing blue preserve their tint, while those in the opposite side of the yellow become changed in character. The whole question of color radiations is opened anew by these statements, and it demands a most thorough and exhaustive examination from M. Koechlin's point of view.

A VISIT TO THE GRAND CHARTREUSE.

From the chapel a gallery named the Allee des Carthes—because it contained, until the Revolution laid its rude hand upon them, pictures representing most of the old Carthusian houses—leads to the Chapter House, an ancient Chapter General holds its annual meeting, and which contains, in addition to a fine statue of St. Bruno, portraits of the first fifty Generals of the order. Some of these portraits are very poor works of art, but they are supposed to be faithful likenesses, most of them having been done from life. Into the functions of the Chapter I need not enter, and will go on to speak of the cells in which the monks pass nearly the whole of their lives. These are approached as one comes out of the Chapter House, and open on to what is called the Grand Cloister, a gallery 705 feet long and lighted by 113 windows.

This is longer than the Roman basilica of St. Peter's and it combines three distinct orders of architecture, for the Grand Cloister was not built all of a piece, the first part having been erected as far back as 1432, after an avalanche had destroyed the existing monastery. Opening on to the cloister are the cells in which the monks spend their lives, and over each is some inscription as: "O beata solitudo, o sola beatitudo." The cells are exactly alike, and a description of one will do for all. That which I inspected was occupied by a young Englishman, the son of a Suffolk clergyman, who had gone over to the Church of Rome, and who himself had felt the vocation for a contemplative life. He had only been one or two years at the Grand Chartreuse, but there upon his face that contentment which, as St. Augustine says, comes up from the heart to the countenance and tells of a mind at peace with itself. There are two stories to the cell, upon the ground floor being a room for cutting and storing wood, and another with a lathe and carpenter's bench.

Upon a level with these, but in the open air, of course, is a small garden; for the Carthusian rule is that the monks should seek relaxation and exercise by gardening, carpentering, etc., rather than by walking. This is very wise, I think, for the mind is always more or less upon the stretch when one is walking, whereas in gardening and carpentering one can exercise the body and at the same time must direct one's thoughts into an entirely new channel. Upon the floor above, which is reached by a narrow flight of steps, is the room in which the monk lives. It is divided into two by a wooden partition, but the first room is merely furnished with a table and a chair, and it is here that he takes his single meal. For though the monks are allowed a little bread and wine in the evening—except at the great feasts—they have only one meal a day, and that with neither meat nor any of the luxurious dishes which good Catholics partake of with a good conscience upon fast days, is but a modest one. The inner room contains a bed, which is inclosed in an alcove, and is not unlike those with wooden skirting to the sides often met with in old Dutch houses, and it is outside this bed, which is inclosed in sheets or pillow-cases, the monk takes his rest. In former times there were shutters to the bed, so that in cold weather the occupant could pull them to, but this being deemed unhealthy, they were removed, and a couple of blankets are now provided. The room has no other furniture save a washstand, but in an inner recess there is a writing-table with some book shelves over it, and this is literally all, excepting, of course, a crucifix over the bed and another over the writing-table. The food is passed in through an aperture in the door before the ground floor, as the monks of La Grande Chartreuse only take their meals in the common refectory upon Sundays and certain high festivals, and when they do so no conversation takes place, a lay brother reading from a lection in the gallery which overlooks the refectory, verses from the Bible or a chapter from one of the fathers of the Church. Upon Sunday evenings each monk comes to the door of the refectory and asks as a beggar in the name of Christ for alms, the lay brother giving him a piece of bread and saying: "Requiescat in pace." This refectory, built in 1371, was restored in 1491 by the liberality of Margaret of York, widow of Charles the Bold, and among other English princes who have been benefactors of La Grande Chartreuse I may mention Cardinal Henry Chastreux, who built part of the monastery in 1441; Edward III., who had contributed to the restoration of the church in 1371; Henry II., who assigned to the Grande Chartreuse in 1152 a perpetual (3) income upon the English exchequer, and Richard Cour de Lion, who confirmed the gift a few years afterwards.—Temple Bar.

When, however, Mrs. D'Arcy and her sisters arrived, they found Rose and her sisters listening, with all their eyes and ears, to the criticism of their grandfather as he stood in the convent chapel, before Murillo's grand picture of Moses striking the Rock. Not only did the old gentleman point out the technical beauties and defects of the composition, but he went with them, in spirit, to the analysis of Moses, showing the providential and prophetic mission of the Jewish liberator and law-giver, and then showing the reality fulfilled in the Redeemer—the Rock and Refuge of all humanity—from whose river side flows unceasingly the stream in which the nations are regenerated, refreshed, and saved. The Duchess left the delightful group of children to drink in Mr. D'Arcy's lessons, and hastened away to precede her visitors at her country-house in the evening.

CHAPTER XIV. FRENCH PROMETS AND MEXICAN DUPES. "This transition-stage, the time and strain. Not only does it stand still, it stands like." "You must make up your mind speedily, Diego, either to accept the honorable post offered you on the English mission, or to go to Mexico as the confidential envoy of the Government and trusted friend of General Prim." "It will be a relief to go, sir, under present circumstances, somewhere out of Spain," was the somewhat dependent reply of the young Count de Lebrija to his father. "You have then given up all hope of a speedy marriage with your betrothed?" said the latter. "Or of a speedy ratification of our engagement itself," replied the son. "Then you had a more definite answer last night?" "Yes. The girl loves me—she does not deny it; but she is only sixteen, and begs not to be pressed too hard. There is reason in what she says."

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THE TWO BRIDES.

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued. "Sincerely," said Mr. D'Arcy, "the house of God on earth ought to be the visible image of the eternal home above." The great sacramental Presence here below is but the pledge and forerunner of the everlasting possession hereafter. But, my dear Mary," he continued, "what do you say to a quiet drive, in the lovely evening, along the banks of the Guadaluquivir? The Duke says he will be waiting for me with the Duchess, at their villa, where you shall have really a magnificent dinner, and we shall retire peacefully by moonlight." "That would be delightful, dear father," she said. "I am sure the thought came from you."

"And are we too to go?" inquired Maud. "Of course, you spoiled pet," answered her grandfather. "You and your lady friends are to go in one carriage. Rose is to be with her mother and me." The visit to the tobacco manufactory was postponed on account of Mrs. D'Arcy's indisposition, the girls going with their grandfather to visit the Carrido or Hotel-Dieu, of Seville, where Murillo labored so long and left behind so many and such splendid specimens of his handiwork. The party was joined there about noon by Mrs. D'Arcy, together with the Duchess and her daughters. From the dreadful disease which preyed upon her frame the former knew well she could not, without a miracle, expect to be delivered. While she saw the stealthy advances of her mortal foe, her spirit remained superior to suffering. She revelled in the religious atmosphere which surrounded her, and was the more eager that her daughters should have a thorough knowledge and appreciation of Christian art and the creation of Holy Catholic piety, that she was conscious her short stay upon earth must be. Hence the keen and constant delight she took in listening to Mr. D'Arcy's explanations of all the glorious things so new to her admiring eyes—so mute, so colorless, so dead also, to very many of the men and women born in their midst!

Yet all this eagerness to see, to understand, to admire the marvels of the beautiful Andalusian capital, did not partake of anything that savored of morbidity or melancholy. She and her noble father-in-law and life-long instructor were as pilgrims at the end of life's journey, with the eternal hills visible at the horizon, looking their last on the sun that had lighted them on their way, blessing its radiance, and feeling that the glorious orb, going down beyond the western mountains, was only the faint image of that uncreated Light and Love, whose beams would soon make for them a morning to which there should be neither noonday nor evening.

It was with difficulty, when Rose and her grandfather had arrived at the hospital, that she could be prevented from paying her first visit to the wards where the aged poor are provided for with such a princely liberality, and a charity and a reverence that bespeak, in the founders as well as in the good Sisters who minister to these helpless ones, the belief that Christ is present in the persons of His poor.

CHAPTER XIV. "This transition-stage, the time and strain. Not only does it stand still, it stands like." "You must make up your mind speedily, Diego, either to accept the honorable post offered you on the English mission, or to go to Mexico as the confidential envoy of the Government and trusted friend of General Prim." "It will be a relief to go, sir, under present circumstances, somewhere out of Spain," was the somewhat dependent reply of the young Count de Lebrija to his father. "You have then given up all hope of a speedy marriage with your betrothed?" said the latter. "Or of a speedy ratification of our engagement itself," replied the son. "Then you had a more definite answer last night?" "Yes. The girl loves me—she does not deny it; but she is only sixteen, and begs not to be pressed too hard. There is reason in what she says."

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raids of heroic men and women look down on descendants without vainly honor or moral principle, and on women without any religion but vanity." "You are resolved to become religious, then," said his father, looking at him curiously. "Miss D'Arcy has been lecturing you to good purpose, I see." "I am resolved to be worthy of the mother who bore me," Diego answered proudly, "as well as of the angel who loves me, whom you have shown for me, and whom I am resolved to make my wife." "You begin rather late," the Marquis said. "I should not have to begin at all, had God spared me a Christian mother's watchful care," was the prompt answer. "And spared you as well an unchristian father," rejoined his parent. "I did not say that. Only, had he lived, my boyhood and youth would not have been spent in the worst schools of Paris."

"Of course, for that education you hold me responsible," said the Marquis. "You wished to make a soldier of me, sir," Diego answered calmly; "and you sent me to the most renowned military school in Europe, and entrusted my guardianship to French soldiers, whom you knew to stand high in their profession, but whom, probably, you did not know to be utterly devoid of religious principles." "I did it for the best; in what do you blame me?" "I do not blame you, sir. But I now begin to deplore my own misfortune, when I fear it is irreparable."

"Would you turn Carthusian, then?" asked the Marquis. "Would you have your lady-love become a Sister of Charity?" "I would have the lady, whom I love with my whole heart, remain what she is—a light, a shining example to all her sex, wherever she is. Would that every woman in Spain resembled her! As to myself, I must say that my contact with Mr. D'Arcy has raised my ideal of manhood. What I saw in Paris of his grandson, Charles D'Arcy, was a first revelation to me. I had heard and read of men being young and chaste, and lofty-minded withal; as gentle as a maiden, in the common intercourse of life as simple as the child, and yet as brave as a lion in defense of truth or principle."

"You find your ideal in young Charles D'Arcy?" asked the Marquis. "I found in him every one of these noble qualities that authentic history attributes to Tancred and Godfrey De Bouillon, to our own St. Ferdinand, and to the Old Campaigner, together with one other which is so important to the man of our day." "And what may that be?" said his interrogator. "A thorough, practical knowledge of the world around him, and a marvelous readiness to enlist his religious faith in every measure most likely to benefit and elevate the society amid which we live."

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Duchess among the shrubs and flowers of the patio, with Mrs. D'Arcy and her daughters, and while paying their respects to the ladies, they were joined by Mr. D'Arcy. Diego naturally sought to say a few words to Miss Rose, who received him with her usual cordial simplicity. "Do you know," he said, after a moment's conversation, "that I have almost made up my mind to go to Mexico?" "To Mexico?" Rose said, surprised, and blushing. "What pure that into your head?" "Oh, there is just at present some difficult and important negotiations on foot between our Government and the Mexican Republic, and my father is urged to take the matter into his own hands. Naturally he would like to have me with him as his secretary."

"Is this serious?" asked Rose. "Quite serious, I assure you," answered the Count. "I should like to accept any honorable mission that would take me out of Spain for a few years," he answered. "And make you forget?" "Not forget you, surely," he said, looking at her; "but the promise I have made my own soul."

"This is a very sudden resolution," Rose said timidly. "Has Senor de Anguilar's visit anything to do with it?" "Yes," he replied. "But it is still a profound secret; and nothing, as yet, has been definitely settled by the Government." "Your secret is safe with me," she said. "Are you ready to confer with grandpapa on this mission to Mexico?" "We are just going to lay our projects before him," Diego answered. "Will you not wish me success?" he continued. "That depends on the object for which you are sent," she answered, looking up at him. "I should not like to see you going to Mexico on a mission hostile to the United States, or to the interests of religion."

"I can answer for it," replied the Count, "that our projects are not opposed to your interests. And I can say, further, that one principal purpose of Spain's negotiations or interference would be to protect the Mexican Church from further spoliation." "And you would do your best to save Mexico from the confiscations that have ruined and desolated the holy places of Spain?" she inquired. "I would do my utmost to give her the religious security, founded on a well-ordered freedom, that you enjoy in the United States," he answered. "Then, when you are going," she said, with a warm smile, "you shall wear my colors."

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the Church, and the hallowed name of religion itself, with a policy which all moderate statesmen approve. It is to enlist against Churchmen and the Church the public opinion of the whole world." "But is not this what the Sovereign Pontiff himself has done, and is still doing, in order to protect his temporalities against the aggressive policy of Piedmont," asked Diego, "France and England?" "Asked," answered Diego, "and drawing a parallel that cannot bear attentive examination."

"I should like to see where the difference of divergence lies," said Senor de Anguilar. "Do you believe with me," answered D'Arcy, "that the Pope is the common father of Catholics, and that all Catholics have a right and a duty to see that their father enjoys absolute freedom and independence in the discharge of his spiritual office. That office, you and I believe, embraces as its object the entire human family in their dearest temporal and eternal interests; it contendedly embraces all Catholics. All have, therefore, a deep and vital concern in the mighty fact of the Pope's being free, that is, independent and sovereign within his own home, and episcopal city, Rome."

"Then, if I understand you aright, sir," Diego said modestly, "and I am extremely anxious to seize the point you are making, in a word, gave the common parent a secure home, in which his sovereignty made him independent of every one's action or power, and thus enabled him freely to fulfill his office of teacher and ruler of all Christians in things spiritual." "You have exactly spoken my thought, my dear Count," said Mr. D'Arcy. "And hence, as a consequence, any aggression on the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See was a violation of that necessary independence and absolute liberty which no Catholic nation, no Catholic Christian, and no power having Catholic subjects, can rightfully allow to be diminished or imperiled."

"And, therefore, when the acts of one power imperil the existence of that independence—of that sovereignty—all the others are bound to interfere," said Diego. "Just so," said Mr. D'Arcy. "Nations, on the contrary, hold themselves to be, in the temporal order and within their own sphere, sovereign and independent of each other, and will not brook interference from abroad." "But is not this very right to interfere in the concerns or quarrels of nations, one which the Popes themselves have always claimed? Was it not the unwise and unjust exercise of this right that led to the Greek schism, and to the disruption of western Christendom in the sixteenth century? Are you not arguing against your own position, my dear Francis?" asked the Marquis.

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themselves. Spain learned to her cost, eleven hundred years ago, what it was to call in the stranger to right or to avenge wrongs. Let her daughter, the Mexican Confederation, not forget the lesson."

CHAPTER XV. THE GLOOM OVER FAIRY DELL. Not more ardent was the change effected in the outward aspect of nature around Fairy Dell than that which followed the election of Lincoln in the first days of that month, greeted throughout the whole social aspect of things in the land. Louis D'Arcy and his noble father-in-law labored hard—and with every natural stress—to preserve concord and brotherly feeling among their numerous dependents, while keeping up, at a great sacrifice, the large industries that gave comfortable homes and daily bread to hundreds of families. Quincy Williams and his coadjutors had succeeded in spreading disaffection among many of the colored people, and not a few of the white laborers. The irresistible march of political events did the rest.

The D'Arcy's used no influence, directly or indirectly, to induce their men to vote in favor of one candidate or another. All were left absolutely free to follow, in the exercise of the suffrage, their own convictions or predilections. Mr. D'Arcy confined himself to warn all who looked to him for advice against two things—against allowing themselves to be bribed or persuaded to vote against their conscience; and against tasting any sort of alcoholic stimulant on election day. He and Gaston went with their people to the poll, the latter being entirely ignorant of their employer's determination. To the astonishment of everybody there the father deposited his vote for Lincoln, and the son for Bell, of Tennessee, their followers voting for whom they chose, but in perfect liberty and with the utmost order. Then all returned home as they had come, peacefully, quietly, and in a body. It was plain to every unprejudiced beholder that Louis D'Arcy, who had abstained from influencing his own son, had also respected the political opinions of his farmers and factory hands. And yet, the very fact of his not having cast his vote for disunion, and prevailed on his people to do the same, inflamed against him the vindictive passions of the tory fanatics who terrorized over a portion of the community, and equally irritated many among the most extreme Republicans. Threats were uttered then and there which were all too soon to have their fulfillment. Nor were the Hutchinsons more spared in these drunken denunciations.

After the election, however, the wild confusion and the utmost dismay prevailed, not only in the mountain districts contained between the parallel chains of the Alleghenies, but in the adjacent regions on either side. Men had to choose either with those who pushed the car of secession forward with a united and ever-increasing energy, or with the Union party. To be moderate, or to be neutral, was to draw down on one's self the bitter animosity of both extreme parties,—for active parties in a civil conflict are always extreme, intolerant, and unmerciful. Mr. Quincy Williams, though he had been dismissed by Mr. D'Arcy did not leave the neighborhood of Fairy Dell till after the memorable 6th of November. His intrigues, before that date, had made subordination very difficult among a very large portion of Mr. D'Arcy's people; after the election, subordination was at an end. Both parties began to arm in earnest. Still, Mr. D'Arcy continued to give employment to all who chose to work for him steadily; and Mrs. De Beaumont, with Mrs. Hutchinson, and Lucy and Mary, still continued to keep up their Sunday-schools,—the day-schools having been closed for some time,—and to visit as usual the sick and the poor, wherever their help was needed. Lucy was growing rapidly both in height and in strength, and all the beautiful features of her character were hourly developed by her contact with the old clients of Rose and Mrs. D'Arcy. Mrs. De Beaumont, moreover, took special pains in cultivating the girl's many noble qualities in directing her education, and in encouraging her to cast off the last remnants of the habits begotten by her long years of illness and suffering. Of her brother Frank, very gratifying tidings were brought to Fairy Dell. He had not once been known to yield to his old enemy—intemperance—since he had turned his back on his native valley; and was said to be excelling in his mastering the difficulties of his new profession.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1886

The religious riots in India are a very serious matter for the English Government. In its interference, and it must interfere, one side or the other must be put down, and consequent ill-feeling engendered.

THE HON. MR. FLYNN.

We are glad to see that the Hon. Mr. Flynn has been re-elected by acclamation. To have put that gentleman to the trouble of contesting the seat would certainly have been lost labor on the part of the Opposition.

THE U. S. MARRIAGE LAWS.

It is no doubt, in a moral sense, a step in the right direction for the United States to take action in relation to the Mormon blot on their social escutcheon, and the report of the Utah commission may on general grounds be considered satisfactory.

strict, uniform throughout the States, and under the control of the Federal government alone. This is a step in the right direction, and, until the true view of the matrimonial tie is seen by the people, and this of course out of the Church is not to be expected, in a general sense as good a one as can be taken.

EAST INDIAN GRAIN.

The wheat trade of the great West is at present in a very critical position, and the immediate prospects seem to be that the European market will become less and less open to American traders.

A PROSPECTIVE KINGDOM.

The determination of Austria, as expressed by the Hungarian Minister Tisza, has, combined with certain moral influences exercised in other quarters, caused Russia to assume a different tone and a different attitude.

MR. MACKENZIE IN EAST YORK.

It would be only a graceful act on the part of the Conservatives of the East Riding of York, Ont., to permit Mr. Mackenzie to be elected by acclamation. In ill health, and surrounded by circumstances which should commend him to the sympathies of the opposition party, this course would meet the endorsement of the better type of Conservatives.

Premier are generally discovered for the victims by some one else, and we are inclined to think the East York affair is one of them.

HOME RULE AND NEW ZEALAND.

It would be interesting to know what Mr. Goldwin Smith thinks of the opinion of New Zealand views on Home Rule. In Canada he is convinced, by the grace of the Castigan amendment to the Blake resolution, that no Home-Rule sentiment exists and that Canadians are all Unionists.

KAWAN, Auckland, New Zealand.

My DEAR SIR,—At the time you were so pressed with difficulties in the House of Commons regarding your Irish policy I was anxious that you should be gratified by knowing with what eagerness we looked upon the struggle now in progress.

G. GRET.

21 Carlton House-terrace, S.W., Sept. 20, 1886. My DEAR SIR,—I have received the gratifying testimonial in regard to Irish policy from the members of the Assembly of New Zealand (nearly fifty in number) which you have so good as to send me.

POLITICAL TINKERS AT WORK.

The Daily News, of London, is a Government paper, and, consequently, like many Opposition journals nearer home than Europe, not unfrequently discusses learnedly and as with authority concerning administrative measures.

THE PARNELL APPEAL.

Thanks to the manner in which trivial and worthless trash is sent by the yard over the wires by the Associated Press, the proceedings in a small meeting of a New York ward branch of the Land League have been magnified into an event of importance and a "revolt against Parnell" in the press of the continent.

such meetings as took place at the Hoffman House to welcome Mr. Justin McCarthy, and with such representatives Mr. Parnell and his friends need not fear the result of any appeal he may make for assistance.

No friend of Ireland will fail to heed the circular letter addressed by President Fitzgerald to the numerous branches of the Irish-American National League on behalf of the new fund intended to relieve evicted tenants during the approaching winter.

This is no ordinary charity, which involves in its broad issues not only the mitigation of suffering and sorrow, but the political destiny of a whole people. The pecuniary aid now asked for will not merely shield a multitude of homeless human beings from cold and hunger, but it will avert resentful and desperate reprisals which might inflict a deadly injury upon the Home Rule cause.

These are sterling words, and as long as the views of the Irish in the United States are as described in them, Mr. Parnell and the friends of old Erin need have no fear.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Mr. John Fitzgerald, the new president of the Irish Land League, has issued a circular to the officers and members with reference to the recent letter of Mr. Parnell. He alludes to the meeting of the convention at Chicago and his own election in graceful terms, and concludes as follows:—

In the accomplishment of this labor of love and duty your officers rely on the patriotic spirit of the members, and their loyalty to those whom they have called to manage the affairs of the League until the next convention. It is admitted that the numerical strength in the house of Commons of the Irish parliamentary party is largely due to the untiring efforts of the general and the large amount of money transmitted at opportune times by you reverend and distinguished treasurer for the parliamentary fund.

Until recently the sad story of Ireland was only known to her sons; now it is uppermost in the minds of all Christendom. The outspoken sympathy and the aid which is being rendered in the struggle for home and liberty. Hence Lord Salisbury and his government will soon discover that they can neither starve, exterminate, nor subdue by coercion, the Irish people.

I therefore appeal to every man and woman with Irish blood coursing in their veins to aid in resisting this inhuman brutality. Let every branch of the League at once start a fund, and send the contributions to the national treasurer, Rev. Charles O'Heilly, Detroit, Mich. Branches should be started in every town and village in the country; in the workshops and on the railroad. Rich and poor should unite in this humane and patriotic work.

Organization is necessary to resist organized tyranny. Let the twenty millions of the scattered Irish race, whose hearts beat true to Erin and liberty, unite under the leadership of Charles Stewart Parnell in the Irish National League. Present a united and determined front to that Government whose Queen only a few days ago intimated that she would defend the crown and throne would defend home rule in Bulgaria, while denying home rule to Ireland, and while she is content with appointing a "commission of enquiry" into the system of Irish landlord robbery. Let the good work commence at once. State delegates should lose no time in organizing their several States, while municipal council and branch officers should be starting in their efforts to increase the roll of membership. Secretaries of branches will please notify the national secretary, John P. Sutton, Lincoln, Neb., of all remittances to the national treasurer, and all changes in branch officers.

I remain, Yours faithfully, JOHN FITZGERALD, President Irish National League of America.

THE MAIL AND ITS POLICY.

The conversation or treachery of the Mail newspaper, as its recent change of front is variously styled, is yet to some extent the subject of comment. There is still only one point in the controversy on which unanimity seems to exist. People seem generally of the opinion that whether the change be sincere and real, or whether it be only a political dodge, it does not much matter. The officer who in the presence of an enemy wavers in his allegiance to the cause he has espoused is not likely to be the recipient of much confidence afterwards from friend or foe.

But this being the "silly season" the action of the Conservative organ is still material, albeit somewhat stale, for the indulgence of very varied and ingenious speculation in certain quarters. The "pious Witness" sees in the Mail, since its "wheel about and jump Jim Crow" performance, a "most marked improvement." But its conclusions are to some extent hardly complimentary. In the difference between the present and the past editorials in the Mail the pious journal sees a change from a hard drinker to one who has taken the pledge and is keeping it. This is seen in the language and the opinions of the organ in question. We are told that "its language before its conversion was exactly similar to that of Lord Randolph Churchill—slangy, abusive and full of fancy phrases of a jangling, alliterative character, intended to tickle the ear. Its judgments on many questions were those of a class who attend professional pugilistic encounters and cock-fights. The change is radical, completely so. Its language, though not stiff, is good, and is free from all catch-penny phrases." So much for the Witness, and we trust the Mail will feel the full force of the compliment paid it. Then individuals find the Mail's change a mark for their little speculative shafts. We read an effusion signed "Native," in a contemporary, which is calculated to make one shudder. He is one who evidently "dreams dreams and sees visions." According to his fine frenzy, the "flop" of the Mail is going to raise such a spirit of opposition to the Catholic Church and Quebec that Confederation is going to be smashed, and he talks quite easily and flippantly of annexation of Quebec to the States as an outcome of the position of affairs. We are told by this alarmist in his "horrible tale" that "many influential persons here (Toronto) declare that they are prepared to accept any political consequence rather than continue in harmonious relations with the Quebec establishment. I am told on excellent authority that one of the three Presbyterian clergymen who have recently given public approval to the Mail does not hesitate to say that he wishes annexation to be brought about, in order that the French-Canadians and their Church may be swamped."

It is true that ignorant bigots of a type of fanaticism equal to this are doubtless to be found, but until the "influential persons" have the courage to come out and show their long ears for the edification of the public, we decline to believe in their existence apart from the imagination of the writer.

The imaginative critics may rest in peace. The course of the Mail is not going to produce any great effect on the country, either of a positive or negative kind. All the effect will be on the paper itself, and that not of a beneficial character. The general public is not likely to be led or guided by what they may happen to read in print in a paper whose elasticity of principle has just been so abundantly evidenced. It is to such papers as the Mail is due the fact that public faith in journalism as a trustworthy channel of thought or guidance is waning so fast. The public has recently been reminded that the late Dr. Rush left his great literary endowment of the Philadelphia Library on the express understanding that none of it was to be spent on newspapers which he styled "teachers of disjointed thinking." And the same reminder tells us that "the age of newspapers is nearly over; the people are fast losing their reliance on them at least for opinions." This is a pessimistic view, but who can wonder at it if the people see the integrity of the press exhibited after the manner of the Mail. But the strife and confusion threatened for its own ends, whatever they may be or by whomsoever promoted, will not come. The good sense of the people will not tolerate it and will promptly make short work of whatever incendiary may turn the machine.

THE "MAIL" AND QUEBEC.

The abominable attacks of the Mail on this Province have not passed unchallenged by Mr. Matthew Ryan, well known in this city, but now of Winnipeg. He especially lays bare the hollowness and untruth of the assertion that the Province is backward and lacks enterprise, and that all its evils are due to the "burden of the tithes." It is refreshing to turn to Mr. Ryan's letter, his writing of what he knows and understands, after the bigoted tirade of ignorant abuse indulged in by the Mail. Mr. Ryan very aptly quotes from public documents, which should open the eyes of the Ontario critics as to the position of Quebec, a speech of the Hon. Robert Baldwin in Parliament, and refers to it as follows:—

"Lord Sydenham's recommendation of the Union of 1840 was based upon the fact that the funds of Lower Canada were necessary to wipe off the debt of Upper Canada. It could not be denied," continued the speaker, "that at that time Upper Canada was substantially bankrupt, her debentures in the London market were as low as 80 per cent., and as for obtaining a loan upon the guarantee of Upper Canada the thing was preposterous; the only possible way to obtain a loan was upon the assurance of a Union with the Lower Province." (Mirror of Parliament, 11th May, 1846.) In the course of the debate during which the above was spoken, Mr. Draper, then Attorney General for Upper Canada, and the Conservative leader, also spoke thus:—

"He must say that so far as regards the Union, that up to the year 1838 he was opposed to it; but when he saw Upper Canada perishing by slow degrees he became a convert in 1839 and advocated the Union of the two Provinces."

Mr. Ryan then refers to a speech of Sir Etienne Taohé. That eminent statesman put the case in a nutshell. "The question then is," says the Doctor, "does Lower Canada, in proportion to its population, furnish its share of exportations; and if the produce of its agriculture and its industry is equal to that of Upper Canada? As the honorable member for Peterborough has upon all occasions shown himself the Coriphæus of pretensions the most exorbitant on the part of the members from Upper Canada, I am anxious to throw down the gauntlet, and trust he will take it up. Now I am ready to prove to him that the country he represents does not export more than mine; that the agricultural produce in his county (regard being had to population) is not greater than that of the county I represent. That he, in his family, does not consume or use a greater quantity of British manufactures upon which duty is paid than I make use of in my family. I am ready with the census in my hand to show that there are as many horses, oxen, cows, pigs and other domestic animals in my county as in his. I am ready, whenever he wishes it, to prove that in the houses of Canadians in the rural districts, if we have not always as the articles of luxury as in the same class in Ontario, we have a great number of useful articles which are more or less of British manufacture, which have paid duty, and consequently contribute to the revenues of the country; and, further, that there is a far greater consumption of wines and other liquors upon which heavy duties are paid in Lower than in Upper Canada, and that in this respect we pay more to the revenue than Upper Canada. I will also tell the honorable gentleman for Peterborough that I am ready to name appraisers to establish what I have advanced, and that I am ready to give security by which I will be bound to pay all the expenses of such an appraisal if the honorable member will determine the position of the member and leave the matter to arbitrators and appraisers. The honorable member has here an opportunity of proving the great superiority of Upper over Lower Canada which he has had taste so often to boast of. I will say, also, that there is not a single member representing Lower Canada who is not disposed to do as much as I propose towards the representation of any other county in Upper Canada. With the gravest face and most assured tone the honorable member for Peterborough has said, 'who loads your fifteen or sixteen hundred ships which annually come up the St. Lawrence? If it is not the inhabitants of Upper Canada?' To answer four counties in 1845 for more than one hundred and eighty ships of the value of £140,000. The Counties of Bonaventure, Gaspé, Rimouski and Saguenay can show this, not from calculations of mine, but from official returns, which can be produced at any time."

It is to be hoped that in the interests of Home Rule the appeal of Mr. Parnell will be answered liberally by the Irish on this continent. Unless the unfortunate (equality, who are now in such imminent peril of being gripped by the relentless hand of the landlords, are given substantial aid it is not to be expected—for flesh and blood after all is human—that there will not be witnessed acts of violence calculated to strengthen the position of those who oppose the demands of Ireland for her right measure of freedom. That the pound of flesh will be rigidly demanded is beyond question, although the chief organ of the Conservatives in England recently very truly said that "the landlord who at this crisis presses a legal claim in a way that the conscience of honest and humane men would condemn, is a traitor to his fellows." It seems there are many such traitors, and the present ones are not to be deterred from wringing what they can from the unfortunate people over whose heads the spectre of eviction is hovering. In order, therefore, to prevent the sufferers being goaded to a justifiable fury they must be substantially aided. So much depends on peace and order that it may safely be said if it is not witnessed this winter the growing sympathies of the English people for the principle of Home Rule will be deadened, and the hopes of attaining that object shattered for years. As the Freeman in a recent issue said editorially:—"The keynote of the attitude which the people are advised to take up is a rigid adherence to the law—a rigid abstinence from all illegality, avoidance of all outrage, united action within, not without the bounds of the law. Not only this, but Mr. Dillon is careful to advise tenants who seek to induce their landlords to give them statements in consequence of the depression of the times only to demand a reasonable and fair reduction—such a reduction as can be defended publicly. In fact, the whole principle of the action of the League may be stated to be the application of the fully recognized and legalized principles of trades' unions to the circumstances of those whose means of livelihood is hard. The tenants of an estate legally, peacefully, openly acting together, are, we take it, as much entitled to ask for fair reduction of rent as a body of artisans are entitled to ask for reduction of the hours of labor or for increased remuneration. True, if the landlord be not paid his full legal demand, he has a legal right to evict. No one has, we understand, advised resistance to the legal process if it be enforced. We certainly have never advised it." But this position cannot be sustained by the poor tenants aided. The maintenance of such a satisfactory order of things as the Freeman advocates is certainly necessary and desirable, but it cannot be maintained without that assistance for which Mr. Parnell has so vigorously appealed, and Mr. Fitzgerald endorsed so heartily. The urgency is immediate, and we hope the response will be prompt.

IRISH HOME RULE AND ANTI-EVICTION FUND.

COLLECTED BY P. FLANNERY, BATHURST, N. B. Rev. John Carter, \$2; Rev. Wm. Varrily, \$2; K. J. Burns, \$2; T. F. Keay, \$5; F. J. McManus, \$1; A. Macpherson, \$1; Rev. Father Dickson, \$5; Patrick Flannery, \$1; John O'Neil, \$1; John O'Neil, \$1; Rev. Thomas F. Barry, V.G., \$2; Mrs. Patrick Flannery, \$2—Total, \$24.

A FRENCH SENSATION.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The Nouvelle France publishes a sensational letter from General Dax, now President of Mexico, to the effect that during the late attempt to establish an empire in Mexico, Marshal Bazaine, through a third party, offered to place in his hands the town of Maximilian, Marquis, Miroujon, and others if he accepted certain proposals, which Dax rejected because he deemed it dishonorable

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent)

OTTAWA, Oct. 9.—British writers are often glad to point to Spain as a country very much behind the age. Yet, I think that the most abused country, just and a comparison with this great, glorious and free Dominion in one respect, at all events. There was an insurrection in Madrid the other day to overthrow the regency of Queen Christina. Many lives were lost, and the whole nation was shaken with the revolutionary explosion. The General who headed the insurrection and his chief abettors were promptly tried by court-martial and sentenced to death. Did the government of knighted Spain carry out the sentence? No! The despatches inform us that all the leaders of the uprising have had their sentences commuted. Canada is the only country in the world, outside Africa, where men are hanged for treason! The only tyrant in existence whom it is death to oppose is Sir John Macdonald!

"A GRAND RALLY"

of Conservatives is to take place here this evening. All friendly to the cause are invited to assemble on the square near the Premier's residence at 7 o'clock, to escort Mr. W. R. Meredith, leader of the Ontario Opposition to the Opera House, where addresses will be delivered by the great lights of the party. There will doubtless be a large gathering. The civil service alone with the hangers-on, workmen, etc., employed by Government ought to furnish a crowd big enough to make the occasion a success. As many people have never had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Meredith, curiosity will induce them to attend. The demonstration will not be interfered with, though I must say it would not be out of place for some one to ask Mr. Meredith to define his attitude on the Home Rule question. It will be remembered that he promised to attend the Orange delegates' meeting at London, but backed out at the last moment. Frequent efforts have been made before and since that time to get him to say whether he was for or against Home Rule, but so far he has hedged, and nobody knows how he stands. One thing, however, is certain—he has not disclosed his attitude as Mr. Blake and Mr. Mowat have. Until he does so, we must regard him as in sympathy with the "Loyalists," who are ready to "kick the Queen's crown into the Boyne," and rise in rebellion if Ireland be granted a Parliament of her own. But Mr. Meredith is not his party; everything or anything to suit the times. They have no principle but great interest at stake.

THE CONQUEST OF QUEBEC.

In its issue of November 25th, 1885, the Mail formulated the treat to conquer Quebec in the following words:—

"As Britons we believe the conquest will have to be fought over again, and Lower Canada may depend upon it there will be no treaty of 1763. The victors will not capitulate next time. But the French Canadian people would lose every thing. The wreck of their fortunes and happiness would be swift, complete, and irremediable. To threaten is at all times foolish, but to threaten, without the power to put the threat into force, is childish.

The motive for the threat has long been evident, but its effect has been the exact reverse of that intended. The people of French origin all over the Dominion are deeply, justly incensed and their indignation has been intensified by constant repetition of the same undesired menace. On the other hand, the people of Ontario, who never believed that Sir John Macdonald's party and confederation were one and indivisible, or that the defeat of one involved the destruction of the other, smiled at the frothings of the organ, and, as Haldimand has proved, distinctly repudiated.

THE NOTION OF CONQUEST.

But, as the Mail persists in its beligerent attitude, may we be permitted to ask how it is going to "fight the conquest over again?" Newspaper columns, loaded to the muzzle with editorial dynamite, may sound very terrible when they go off, but when, after repeated discharges, nobody is hurt and few disturbed, people are apt to laugh at the performance. A more ridiculous spectacle could hardly be imagined than the Mail bombarding Quebec with blank cartridge and shrieking to "the victors not to capitulate next time," but boldly "wreck the fortunes and the happiness" of Jean Baptiste, his sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts, and do the work in a "swift, complete, and irremediable" manner! Meanwhile the grand army of conquest stands open-mouthed, without stirring a foot.

WILL ANYBODY GO TO WAR?

Gore is in demand. Scorpions are at a premium. Hostilities are declared. Has not the organ of "the Chieflain" said:—"Cry havoc and let loose the dogs of war?" And still Jean Baptiste sits smoking his tranquil pipe beside his cottage door, utterly unconscious of the terrible visitation that is to "wreck his fortunes and his happiness." It would seem that there is no way out of the difficulty, unless Sir John takes the field in person. To must pull on his scaramletals, don his blue bob-tail with gilt buttons, strap his regulation coat split upon his manly thigh, put on his cocked hat and go to war himself, since nobody else will volunteer to "fight the conquest over again," and "smash confederation into its original fragments," or perhaps he thinks that.

THE PICTURE.

The unfortunate picture incident, in which the Minister of the Interior figured so unfortunately, we keep alive. The other day I gave an affidavit from a person who swears that the original story was the correct one. In fairness it is as well to give a letter which appears in the Free Press on the other side.

SIR,—The Free Press published an article headed "Thomas White Trapped," in which is given a statutory declaration of one W. T. Anthony. Anthony declares that the Hon. Thomas White, in his address at Cayuga, in this county (Haldimand), showed a portrait of Louis Riel, and said, referring to it: "Here is one of the new saints of the Roman Catholic Church." I was chairman at this meeting and the nearest person to Mr. White at the time referred to, and I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. White did not make use of this language, nor can I understand how Mr. Anthony has made such a mistake. In speaking of the effort being made in Quebec by certain politicians, to raise a national feeling against the Government for having permitted the execution of Riel, Mr. White referred to in order to incite public feeling in this Province. He then said that the French-Canadians were being induced by the Rielites to hang this portrait beside those of holy men, whose lives were to those French-Canadians incentives to good living. He denounced this as a scurrilousness. He did not mention the Roman Catholic

A MISSIONARY'S COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of THE POST:

DEAR SIR,—The Rev. Mr. Ashton, an Anglican minister, superintendent of the Mohawk institution, near Brantford, Ontario, and honorary secretary of the Board of Schools for the Six Nations, recently visited Caughnawaga on his way back from England. Though his stay at Sault was short, he made it the occasion of a visit to the village school, conducted with such success, by Mr. Ovide Roy. The interest taken in the education of the Indians by the Rev. Mr. Ashton is edifying; but unfortunately his trip was not altogether disinterested. To be convinced of the truth of this statement, it is necessary to bear in mind that for many years past he has had the knack of seducing into his Protestant institution a goodly number of the Catholic children of this village, whose parents, led astray by the temptation of a "free education," confided them to the care of this gentleman, who only too naturally brings them up according to his own persuasion, and even obliges them to assist at Protestant ceremonies. Seeing many of the Mohawk Indians, who are numerous and all Protestants or Pagan, do not avail themselves of this "noble" institution and have their children properly trained, rather leave many a vacant seat to be filled by strangers, a question naturally arises:—How is this state of things to be accounted for? The food? The discipline of the institution? Do these questions throw any light on the subject? But we had better look for an answer from the inmates themselves.

To the simple and uneducated this institution appears generous and disinterested; but it presents itself in quite a different aspect to those who know that it has attached to it an immense farm upon which the children are bound to work, enough, one would think, to earn their pittance. Those who are conversant with the management of the institution look upon the "gratuitous education" simply as a bait to allure the simple and unwary.

Some of these children, brought up at Caughnawaga, not having returned this autumn to the Mohawk Institution in obedience to the commands of their Missionary, it would seem that Mr. Ashton's visit was occasioned by that fact, and that it was zeal to bring back into the fold the lost sheep that "wrestles with the devil." Mr. Ashton is a gentleman, and that he is not a member of that hateful and hypocritical school of sectarians who excited the Indians of Oka to pillage and to murder, I am convinced. But, perhaps, that in coming here he expected to find himself in a land subject to his sway. If he labored under such an impression, great indeed must have been his surprise to find on the contrary that Catholicism is flourishing at Caughnawaga, and that if the village has abettors of "Gratuitous Education," it is, thank God, free from those who would for the sake of false still conscience and trample on religion.

I might be allowed in conclusion to put a question to Mr. Ashton. We know that Catholics are sometimes accused of being intolerant and fanatical. But I should like to know in what spirit he (Mr. Ashton) would receive the visit of a Romish priest to his institution, if he had grounds for suspecting the said priest had come with the intention of alluring some of the children into a Catholic school? I fancy the priest would be the object of a shower of sticks and stones, if not of the scoffs of the attendance. It is not in such a manner that Mr. Ashton was received at the school of Caughnawaga. The teacher, Mr. Ovide Roy, gave him a polite reception and furnished him with all the details he looked for. Indeed he would be to blame had he done otherwise. On the other hand, Mr. Ashton assured Mr. Roy that he could count on his "good-will and protection." We sincerely thank him for his kindly disposition, and for the interest he takes in a school for which he can "naturally" have no sympathy.

If we have an advice at all to give Mr. Ashton it is this: to desist from interfering with Catholic children and to direct his labours and energy in the direction of children of his own religious conviction. Or better still, let the poor Rags who are his patrons, be the object of his unremitting zeal. But there is an end to those intrigues for the capture of children over whom his paternity has got no charge; and especially we beseech him to give up inviting Catholic children, some of whom I know to have become members of his school against their will, and only in obedience to the "unjust" commands of their parents. Proceedings of this kind serve only to beget discord, and have a certain likeness to those made use of in the matter of the Indians of Oka.

Being a gentleman, and, what is more, a man of taste and of cultured mind, Mr. Ashton will not fail to perceive he has been in the "wrong box," and acknowledging his mistake, will take in good part the advice we have just given him.

Caughnawaga, Sept. 29.

SAFE IN ST. JOHN'S HARBOR.

THE OVERDUE ST. ANCHORIA ARRIVES WITHOUT MISADVENTURE AFTER AN EVENTFUL VOYAGE.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 11.—The Anchor line steamship Anchoria, about which much anxiety was expressed in Europe and America, arrived here to-day, after a passage of twenty-six days from Sault, with 600 passengers on board, all of whom are well and none the worse for their experience. The vessel broke her shaft when 1,100 miles from Glasgow and great alarm was felt among the passengers, which was, however, considerably allayed when the broken shaft was temporarily repaired. All went well for a few days until the weather became boisterous when the shaft again broke and recourse had to be had to sails. When the vessel was ninety miles off here the captain sent a boat to St. John's for assistance, in response to which the steamship Miranda was despatched. The Anchoria, however, was brought in on board being glad to see the end of their perilous journey.

New York, Oct. 11.—The Herald St. John's, Nfld. despatch says the Anchoria is safe. Nothing is the matter but a broken shaft. All are well on board, and the staunch old ship is bobbing about on the ocean some fifty or sixty miles to the eastward of Cape Spear. There is great joy in St. John's, as on the passenger list of the Anchoria are the names of several people well known in Newfoundland. The deepest interest has been taken by all concerning the missing steamer. Old sailors in this seaport are loath to believe that anything serious had happened to the vessel, and they put down the delay to what, as it has turned out, was the true cause—the mishap to the machinery. It was about half-past eleven this morning when a large ship's boat was observed entering the harbor. She was under sail and four sailors were also helping her along with oars. She very naturally excited some anxiety as she came in. The boat proved to be one of the Anchor's life boats, and was under the command of the first officer and manned by eight picked men of her crew. The Anchoria, they reported, had broken her shaft and had drifted along to the westward under sail for several days. The first officer, who was very recovered, declared to give much information. He said, however, all

THE COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The report of the Department of Agriculture says the cotton season has been too variable in temperature and precipitation for best development and largest fruitage. The boll worm has wrought local injury in the Gulf states. The average of condition is 79.3, against 80 last month and 78 in October last year.

CREMATED IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—This morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, August Becker's residence and tailoring establishment, at No. 97, Moore street, was discovered to be on fire. The place was thoroughly cleared out. Among the ruins two dead bodies were found. They were those of Margaret Link, aged 63, and her daughter, aged 18. They occupied rooms on the third floor.

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BAD FOR THE BOODLERS.

EX ALDERMAN DUFFY TURNS STATES EVIDENCE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Telegram says: Michael Duffy, one of the aldermen of 1884, has disclosed the true inwardness of the Broadway railway deal to Inspector Byrnes. The paper says: After the Jaehne decision was rendered and Duffy saw there was a likelihood of his going up the river he consented to give the whole thing away. Accordingly last week he visited headquarters and made a statement, which was reduced to writing. He told how Billy Moloney and John Keenan succeeded in securing the members of the 1884 board. The manner in which money was given to each of the men was gone into with great detail. Incidental to it is the equitable that occurred between two members of the board, both of whom will be tried shortly, because one received more money than the other. Part of the corroboration of Duffy's tale will be the story told by ex-Ald. Waite. Besides all this, it is said on good authority that ex-Ald. Fulgraff has followed the example of Waite and Duffy. District Attorney Martin said to-day that he contemplated releasing Waite from the house of detention. If this is done it will be only on the same condition as that on which Ald. Jaehne's confidential clerk, is at large, that is that he remains within the jurisdiction of the court, and also reports duly to Inspector Byrnes. This contemplated release of Waite is taken as further confirmation of the "sequencing" of both Duffy and Fulgraff. Ex-Ald. Kirk was in town to-day. Many rumors are afloat regarding the whereabouts of ex-Ald. Syles, and it is generally rumored that he will not answer to his name when called for trial on Monday. Many think Syles and his brother, who gave a bail bond for him, are both in Montreal. Lawyer Newcombe said it was quite possible that his client may have gone to Montreal for the purpose of conferring with DeLooney and Moloney, and not to avoid trial.

SHOCKING DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN A ST. LOUIS THEATRE.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—Shortly before the performance was to begin this evening at the Alhambra theatre, a variety hall, a terrible double tragedy was enacted behind the scene. Josie Martelli, a rather pretty woman, was stabbed and instantly killed by Frank Handmiller, who saved the hangman a job by immediately ending his own existence. The victims of the tragedy are said to have been husband and wife. The exact cause of the murder and suicide are unknown, but it is supposed to have been jealousy. During the evening Handmiller quarrelled with the woman. This evening he called her from her private dressing room, where she was preparing for the night's performance, into the general dressing room, and was heard to ask, "Are you going to do that?" to which she replied very decidedly "No." Instantly Handmiller struck her with a knife, the blade penetrating the heart, and she sank to the floor dead. Then, without moving from his tracks, the murderer plunged the weapon into his own heart and fell dead beside his victim. Josie Martelli was about 50 years of age and well known to variety theatre-goers.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS AT THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONGRESS AT TORONTO.

TORONTO, Oct. 7.—The American Public Health Association resumed its proceedings yesterday in the afternoon at the Hotel Hamilton. The secretary of the state board of health, North Carolina, in a sickness, was passed. Dr. Holt exhibited a model apparatus used in disinfecting baggage in New Orleans. A paper on "Recent progress in the investigation of hog cholera," by D. E. Salmon, of Washington, D.C., was read, and the reading adjourned till this evening. This afternoon the members of the association were driven to the principal points of interest in the city by the reception committee of the city council. The following papers were read:—By Dr. Boyce, of Toronto, on the decomposition of a luminous substance and some sanitary problems connected therewith; by Dr. Baird, of Wisconsin, W. Va., on sanitation in cold storage; by Dr. Youngman, of Mount Forest, Ont., on the best methods and apparatus necessary for teaching hygiene in the public schools, as well as means for securing uniformity in such instruction; by Mr. A. Blue, secretary of the Bureau of Instruction of Ontario, on food in its relation to the distribution of wealth. Dr. Russell, of Glasgow, Scotland, delivered an address upon the sanitary condition of that city. The committee on Lamb prize essays reported that the essays and plans were of such a poor class that they could not conscientiously award the prizes so generously placed at their disposal. The Mayor of Memphis, Tenn., extended an invitation to the members of the congress to visit next year, which will be considered to-morrow. The conference of state and provincial boards of health concluded its session this evening. The report of the committee was adopted, upholding the objections offered by the delegates from the State of Indiana, regarding defective sanitary arrangements of the Capital building at Indianapolis. A motion to hold the next meeting at Washington, D.C., during the session of the International Health Congress.

TIE LATE TEMPEST.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 5.—A great deal that is misleading has been published regarding the extent of damage and suffering caused by the deluge to what, as it has turned out, was the true cause—the mishap to the machinery. It was about half-past eleven this morning when a large ship's boat was observed entering the harbor. She was under sail and four sailors were also helping her along with oars. She very naturally excited some anxiety as she came in. The boat proved to be one of the Anchor's life boats, and was under the command of the first officer and manned by eight picked men of her crew. The Anchoria, they reported, had broken her shaft and had drifted along to the westward under sail for several days. The first officer, who was very recovered, declared to give much information. He said, however, all

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THE BULGARIAN DIFFICULTY.

Kaulbars delivers the Czar's message to the Bulgarian Government...

Sofia, Oct. 5.—The note presented to the Bulgarian Government by Gen. Kaulbars before his departure from Sofia was, in effect, as follows: The Imperial Government desires the release of all persons arrested in connection with the deposition of Prince Alexander. It also desires that the elections be postponed till November.

AN AUSTRIAN OPINION. VIENNA, Oct. 5.—The Fremdenblatt says: "The Bulgarian regency has skillfully maintained order in Bulgaria. In trying to consider the wishes of the Powers, while acting in accord with the law, the regents may bear the attendant responsibility without disturbance."

St. Petersburg, Oct. 5.—The Journal de St. Petersburg, commenting on the British foreign policy as outlined by Lord Randolph Churchill in his Dardanelles speech on Saturday, says: "Lord Churchill's speech may encourage the Irish or Hindus, or if English solicitude for oppressed peoples is only an article for export, it may be an advantage in Egypt."

THE SHAME OF A GREAT MERCHANT was that a skin disease made him look like a drinking man. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a certain cure for all diseases of the blood and skin.

THE LAND LEAGUE FUNDS. CHICAGO, October 5.—John Finerty and Alex. Sullivan were interviewed regarding the demands made in a meeting of the New York 20th ward branch of the Irish National League.

A LESSON IN HISTORY. MR. GLADSTONE'S REPLY TO LORD BRABOURNE'S ARTICLE IN "BLACKWOOD". LONDON, October 6.—Mr. Gladstone has written to the editor of Blackwood's Magazine in reply to Lord Brabourne's article on "Facts and Fictions of Irish History."

LORD LORNE ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS. LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Marquis of Lorne in a speech at Birmingham to-day denied that the Liberal party had become disintegrated.

BELEAGUERED BRITISH TROOPS IN BURMAH RELIEVED. RANGOON, Oct. 6.—The column of troops sent from Dinpha to relieve the surrounded garrison at Myothet, Burma, has succeeded in performing its mission.

A SURE THING. A SURE CURE FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS.—Procure from your druggist one 37 cent bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and use according to directions.

AN IRISH LEGEND.

"Storm legends" are common in all old countries, especially near the sea-coast, and some of the oldest among them are plain blended in the legends of comparatively recent date.

The Van na Riac was a native of the mountains of Wicklow where she was called Moll of the Storm, or Mad Moll. Her Gaelic title came to her from other countries where she had never been.

A few years rolled on. Moll was now remarkable for her white hair. Her insanity was of a harmless type. In ordinary weather she could be induced to spin or knit, but with the first blast of an approaching storm she would rise from her spinning wheel.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE SEEKING INFORMATION. DUBLIN, Oct. 5.—The central office of the Irish National League has sent a circular to all the branches in Ireland asking them to report on the landed property in each district.

LORD DUFFRIN TELLS HOW IRISH TRADE WAS KILLED.

In a pamphlet published in 1867, Lord Duffrin sums up the evils of hostile rule in Ireland for two centuries, both to trade and to agriculture.

The owners of England's pastures had the honor of opening the campaign. As early as the commencement of the 16th century, the breeders of Roscommon, Tipperary and Queen's County undersold the produce of the English grass counties in their own market.

WORTH REMEMBERING. In a long letter from John H. Hall, of Baddeck, Cape Breton, N.S., he says: "I believe were it not for Burdock Blood Bitters I should be in my grave."

CREMATED IN CAROLINA. TWO CHILDREN AND AN ATTENDANT BURNT TO DEATH NEAR COLUMBIA, S.C. BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—A special from Columbia says an accident occurred at Chester on Sunday night, by which two children and an old woman were roasted alive.

DELHI COPIES BELFAST. SERIOUS RELIGIOUS RIOTS BETWEEN HINDOOS AND MUSLIMANS IN THE ANCIENT MOGUL CAPITAL. DELHI, Oct. 8.—The ill feeling recently aroused between Hindoos and Mohammedans here over the mutual violations of their religious principles culminated in a riot last night.

DIED. LYNCH.—At New Liverpool, on the 6th October, Patrick Lynch, aged 66 years. CRAVEN.—In this city, on the 6th instant, Thomas Craven, aged 52 years.

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S NATIONAL LOTTERY OF COLONIZATION. OF COLONIZATION. ESTABLISHED UNDER THE PROVINCIAL ACT, QUEBEC, 32 VICT. CAP. 36.

PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE. COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SOFTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK AT LEAST POSSIBLE COST.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the inferior article.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF. The only preparation of the kind containing entire nutritious constituents of the Beef. I GURE FITS! When I say cure I mean cure. I mean to cure the patient and not to stop the pain.

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CABLE DESPATCHES.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The Republic Française, discussing the need of neutrality in Egypt, says England's annexation of that country would amount to a casus belli.

TROUBLE IN TONGKIN.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—General Jamon, in command of the French forces in Tongkin, and General Jamsal and several officers of his staff have resigned, owing to disputes with the civil officers.

A BONANZA FOR SOMEBODY.

DUBLIN, Oct. 11.—A petroleum well has been found under a house in Sligo. While the floor of a house was being repaired a quantity of oil suddenly burst forth. The spring is prolific.

A RELFEST MYSTERY.

RELFEST, Oct. 11.—The decomposed bodies of John Andrews and his wife were found today in a closed house on Christopher street. Some of the police think the couple were murdered or committed suicide, and others that they are victims of the recent riots.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT ALDERSHOT.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Royal Ensign killed General stationer at Aldershot went on riot last night in resistance to a draft that was being made for service in Africa. A savage fight ensued, and the Irishmen were only subdued after a number of soldiers and police were wounded. Forty one of the rioters were arrested.

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Marquis of Hartington authorizes a denial of the statement that he has proposed to support the Irish Government bill alleged to have been drafted by Mr. Chamberlain and to be under the consideration of the Government.

THE NEW SPANISH CABINET.

MADRID, Oct. 11.—The new Spanish ministry is rather more Conservative than the preceding Cabinet. The first act of the ministry will be to raise the state of siege. It will endeavor to check disaffection in the army and will pursue a policy compatible with gradual execution of the Liberal programme.

TAMAI RETAKEN.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A despatch from Suakin says: At dawn today friendly natives assaulted and carried Tama, Osman Digna's old stronghold. Two hundred were killed and many prisoners taken. A salute of twenty-one guns has been fired in honor of the capture. Official advices received at Cairo from Suakin say that the friendly natives are pursuing the rebels; also that orders have been issued to give quarter to everyone.

FATHER MATHEW'S ANNIVERSARY.

CORK, Oct. 10.—Five thousand members of the League of the Cross, a total abstinence society, paraded through the streets of Cork today to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Father Mathew. They were accompanied by bands of music and singing Irish, French and American national songs. Although rain was falling, 20,000 persons viewed the parade.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN SPEAKS OUT BOLDLY.

DUBLIN, Oct. 10.—William O'Brien speaking at Gorteen, Sligo, yesterday said that if the people allowed the winter to pass quietly the Government would use that fact against Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell. The English Liberals would not regret if another batch of rack renters was expelled from Ireland. If the Government was foolish and unwise enough to support the National League a thousand secret societies would arise instead.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PLANS.

LONDON, October 11.—The Daily News says: It is the intention of the Government, after promising a home rule bill, to take up the procedure measure as first business of the session. The Government has so intimated to Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, but nothing definite has been arranged. Although the Government hope to carry the home rule measure by a majority of 100, they prefer to secure the right of closure first. It is likely the Parnellites will object to the Government's programme, and insist that Irish affairs be the first business.

THE KING OF GREECE SPEAKS.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The Temps publishes an account of an interview had by a member of its staff with King George of Greece. The King said his Government would maintain an observant attitude with reference to the Eastern question, such as was maintained by France. He referred to the examples of Charles IV., Louis XIV. and Napoleon, and expressed the opinion that no power could long maintain absolute supremacy in Europe. He spoke in terms of the highest praise of M. Gambetta and M. DeFreycinet.

DISCUSSING THE CONSERVATIVES' ALLEGED IRISH POLICY.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Freeman's Journal discusses the alleged Tory Home Rule scheme as a deliberate ploy to split the National League organization and minimize the national demand. The Irish Times pronounces the story that the present Government intend to propose a Home Rule bill so palpable a canard that it is a wonder any journal could have been deceived by it. Conservative newspapers avoid direct mention of the Daily News' statement that the Government will introduce a bill giving four provincial councils to Ireland. The Standard refers to a big gooseberry revelation of important Cabinet secrets before ministers themselves have arrived at any decision. The Times attributes the Daily News' story about the Government's intentions relative to Ireland to the despair of the Gladstonians and Parnellites over the growing power of the Government and Unionist cause and the failure of the latter war through the inclusion of the landowners to offer and tenants to accept reasonable remissions.

DISCOVERED IN TIME.

AN ANARCHIST PLAN OF INCENDIARISM AND ASSASSINATION PREVENTED BY ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Chronicle's Paris correspondent says he has just heard from Vienna details of a startling anarchist plot to destroy Vienna and to assassinate the Emperor Francis Joseph. The conspirators, whose plans have been frustrated by the authorities, had intended to carry out the plot October 4. Various timber stores were to be set on fire throughout the city. During the confusion the public buildings were to be blown up with dynamite. The police seized immense quantities of bombs and other explosives in different parts of the city, especially near the Imperial palace of Schöbrunn and beneath the bridge leading to the palace, which the Emperor crosses daily. A large number of foreigners and Austrians were arrested, but the ringleaders escaped to Germany. In consequence of the stringent anti-Socialist laws, the news of the discovery of the plot did not leak out for several days.

Since the last report the cholera returns from Austria-Hungary are: Trieste, 7 new cases and 3 deaths; Pesth, 14 new cases and 0 deaths.

UNITED STATES.

A CHICAGO FAILURE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—A. A. Downey, commission agent and trader, has failed. The liabilities are not heavy. He was much too long on wheat.

LARGE SEIZURE OF OPIUM.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—The custom house authorities have seized a large quantity of opium which was consigned in the disguise of tea to Chung, Yok & Co. in this city. The value of the opium seized is \$20,000.

A PRIEST SHOT AT.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 11.—There is intense excitement in the Polish settlement over an attempt to assassinate the Polish priest. His congregation has been divided into factions for some time, and the "antis" evidently determined to get rid of him by some means. He was shot at through a window while preaching from the altar after Mass.

WILSON BARRETT WELCOMED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Wilson Barrett, the English actor, made his first appearance in this country at the Star Theatre to-night, in the play of "Claudian." He was accorded an overwhelming ovation. The theatre was packed. After each act he was, with Miss Estlake, called before the curtain three times.

COUNTERFEITS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The city is flooded with counterfeiters of the recent issue of the \$10 silver certificate. They were brought here from Washington ten days ago by the men who have been circulating them ever since. One has been arrested. It is thought the principal cities of the Northwest have been flooded in a like manner.

THE COLOR LINE AGAIN.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 11.—Richmond is given up to the Knights of Labor demonstration today, many factories and shops being closed so that the employes may enjoy the occasion. There are thousands of strangers in the city. There were about 5,000 Knights in the line of the procession. Very few white members of the local assemblies responded to the order of the master workmen to participate in the parade, and it is reported a fine of \$2 will be imposed upon each contrary member. The refusal of the whites is due to the presence of colored knights in the procession. There was not a colored knight in the city who was not in line.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

PERILOUS POSITION OF A YOUNG MAN ABOVE NIAGARA FALLS.

NIAGARA FALLS, October 5.—The town is all excitement over a thrilling accident that occurred here this evening. Charlie Robinson, a young man 17 years of age, a resident of Niagara Falls, N.Y., left the Sobolasser Club house, on the river, about two miles above here, in a small boat to come home. By some accident he lost his course and got into the rapids, where his boat was captured and he was whirled in the angry torrent towards Bath Island, near the site where the Petibone Paper mill stood, together with his piers and water dams, since demolished by the Niagara state reservation. Fortunately there were some heavy iron drift bolts yet left undisturbed, and Robinson was dashed against one of these and grasped it. He managed by all the power he possessed to get his legs around it and hold himself fast. The news of the accident was soon spread. Tom Conroy, Jack McCloy and John Haines, commonly known as "Sailor Jack," nothing daunted, volunteered their lives to save that of a fellow being. They took a rope and waded out into the broken down piers and into the rapids above Goat Island bridge, where the water was shallow, and after several attempts at towing a line some forty feet, Robinson managed to get hold of it and fasten it around his body. He then let go his hold of the iron rod. The current soon swept him past the brave fellows who held the line, and he was quickly dragged to them. He was lifted from the water at 10 o'clock completely exhausted, and carried safely to shore. Had it not been for the courage of the stout men, the young man in a short time would have been swept over the falls.

AN AMERICAN ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—In an interview, Hon. S. S. Cox said the grandest educational institution in Turkey was the American college. The students were principally Bulgarians, with a sprinkling of Armenians, Greeks, and other nationalities. The lessons of popular and personal liberty as illustrated in America are taught there. Many of the alumni, especially from Bulgaria, have been the master-minds in the recent movements in Bulgaria, which Prince Alexander attained prominence. I am very much mistaken if Russia will not find it a very difficult matter to overthrow this secret element. Now how this question may be settled without involving Europe in a gigantic war is a difficult problem to solve. The English Minister who foiled the attempt of Russia after Prince Alexander's annexation of Eastern Roumelia to Bulgaria in September, 1885, was Sir Wm. White. When I left Constantinople the Russian and German nationalities, who dread the coming of Sir William White, were moving heaven and earth and the powers under the earth to prevent his reception by the Sultan. If Turkey should turn herself under the wings of Russia she would pursue a sacerdotal policy. If Russia is allowed to establish her influence in Bulgaria and Roumelia the independence of Turkey is at an end.

THE TORY HOME RULE SCHEME.

DUBLIN, Oct. 11.—The Freeman's Journal describes the alleged Tory Home Rule scheme as a deliberate ploy to split the National League organization and minimize the national demand. The Irish Times pronounces the story that the present Government intend to propose a Home Rule bill so palpable a canard that it is a wonder any journal could have been deceived by it.

After reading of the Oregon disaster, the wife of an East Canal boatman became so frightened that she refused to accompany him on any more of his voyages. She says mules are stubborn and uncertain things, and one can't tell how soon the boat might strike a rock and split open her jib-boat quarter deck, and damage the poop rudder, and carry away the cat-tail hawser and send the whole crew to the bottom of the deep.

Whether early rising promotes long life is problematical, but certainly late hours shorten it. No one should require to be waked regularly. There is something wrong if a man has to be aroused day after day for weeks together and told that he has "asleep enough" as he is invariably told, in the face of the positive evidence to the contrary, that he would sleep longer if left alone.

A New York man declares it is cheaper to live in Florida in the winter than it is to stay at home and buy sea-birds for his family. He has not tried Jack-novice.

THE FLAG CAME DOWN.

A YANKEE SKIFFER IN OUSTERY AT SHELBURNE REFUSES TO HULL DOWN THE STARS AND STRIPES AND GET QUICKLY DOES IT FOR HIM.

SHELBURNE, N.S., Oct. 11.—At Shelburne today Skipper Landry, of the Yankee schooner Marion Grimes, held for \$400 fine for not reporting at the customs, persisted in flying the Stars and Stripes above the Queen's Royal Arrow. Capt. Quigley ordered him to remove it until after the vessel was released from Customs custody, and warned him of the folly of his obstinacy, but he persisted, and Quigley himself hauled down the American flag, placed the schooner in charge of an armed guard and reported the facts to Ottawa. This is the most serious proceeding since the abrogation of the Washington treaty.

A CHICAGO CATASTROPHE.

CHICAGO, October 11.—The roof of the repair shop of the North Chicago Rolling Mill is reported to have fallen in, burying under it a number of laborers, one of whom was removed dead and nine more or less injured. The damage to the building will amount to \$20,000. Edward Divon was dead when taken out and Edward Hoffman's body was still in the ruins. Of the men rescued three cannot live and one is in a precarious condition. It is feared two more are buried among the debris. Anthony Smith, one of the men injured, died this morning.

UNITED STATES CROPS.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR OCTOBER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The report of the Department of Agriculture for October gives local estimates of the yield per acre of small grains, with the condition of corn, potatoes and other late crops. The results corroborate the previous returns of wheat, confirming the expectation of a slight increase from the first record of threshing, without making any very material addition to the crop aggregate. The average yield upon an area of fully thirty-seven million acres appears to be close to 12½ bushels per acre, making the crop an average of a series of years. The area actually harvested is now the principal object of exact determination. The result will vary little from an increase of 100,000,000 bushels over the crop of last year. The average yield per acre of oats is 26½ bushels, making a crop of over 600,000,000 bushels. The barley crop averages 22½ bushels per acre, and the product will come nearly up to 600,000,000 bushels. The average yield of the year crop is 11.8 bushels per acre and the product over 2,600,000,000 bushels. The high temperature of September and the absence of frost has improved the corn crop prospects and made the expectation 22 bushels per acre, and rendered certain a crop of at least 1,650,000,000 bushels. The general average is 80 against 95.10 last year, when the yield was 56.5 bushels. The general average of the October condition of potatoes is 81 against 82 last year. The tobacco average condition is 87. Cigar tobacco averages high, except in Wisconsin. The promises of buckwheat are for a crop slightly under the average.

WELL DESERVED SUCCESS.

[From the New York World.] The great success of the Knabe Pianos is alone due to their brilliant and superior qualities for harmony, sweetness of tone, great power, and a thorough equalization throughout the entire scale, as well as their pianissimo touch. They are universally pronounced by the press and the musical profession as being unsurpassed by the instruments of any other maker. One of the most prominent qualities of the Knabe Piano, and one which is generally overlooked by the purchaser, is the superior workmanship that characterizes them, and it is conceded that they will retain their tone, and the general usages of wear, far beyond those of any other first-class maker.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—The easier feeling reported by us last week has become more pronounced, although a good business has been done at a lower range of values. We quote:—Patents, Hungarian per brl, \$3.25 to \$3.50; do American do, \$3.25 to \$3.50; do Ontario do, \$4.15 to \$4.60; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.15 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (Manitoba), \$4.10 to \$4.50; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.10 to \$4.30; Superior Extra, \$4.00 to \$4.05; do choice, \$4.10 to \$4.15; Extra Superior, \$3.35 to \$3.40; Fancy, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Spring Extra, \$3.25 to \$3.35; Superfine, \$3.15 to \$3.20; Fine, \$2.25 to \$2.40; Middlings, \$2.50 to \$2.70; Pollards, \$2.25 to \$2.40; Ontario bags (strong) b.l., \$1.90 to \$2.00; do (spring extra), \$1.70 to \$1.85; do (superfine), \$1.55 to \$1.65; City bags (delivered), \$2.20 to \$2.25.

DRY GOODS.—A satisfactory sorting business continues to be done. The city retail trade continues to be well equalled. There has been a further advance equal to another quarter of a cent in white cottons; in greys and other lines there is also a firmness which may result in a revision of prices.

GROCERIES.—A continued improvement is to be noticed in this line, and a good fall assorting business is in progress. Collections are well spoken of. Sugars remain as last quoted, with granulated at 5½ to 6½, yellows 4½ to 5½. Molasses is higher, and 3½ is said to be the lowest figure for Barbadoes in fair lots. For tea there is a good all-round demand.

FURS.—It is yet too early for new caught furs to come in. For good furs for local consumption good prices will be paid at the opening of the season, we revise quotations as follows:—We quote:—Beaver \$3.50 to \$4.00; Sable \$10 to \$12; mink \$5 to \$6; Fisher \$3.50; Fox, red, \$10 to \$15; Lynx \$2.50 to \$3.00; Marten \$2 to \$3; mink \$5 to \$10; muskrat \$10; raccoon \$4 to \$5; skunk \$4 to \$6 as to quality; other \$8 to \$10.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—The movement in leather is a moderate one. Shoe manufacturers are getting through with fall orders, and are in some cases beginning to prepare spring samples. Some large shipments of split and buff continue to be made to Britain, reducing stocks in these lines materially. Values generally are steady. We quote:—Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 24 to 26; do, No. 2, B. A. 20 to 23; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 23 to 24; No. 2 do, 20 to 22; No. 1 China, 20 to 23; No. 2, 21 to 22; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22; do, No. 2, 19 to 21; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 20 to 21; oak sole, 45 to 50; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33 to 35; Waxed heavy, 32 to 36; Gaiters, 34 to 37; Scotch gaiters, 35 to 42; Split, large, 22 to 28; ditto, small, 18 to 24; Calfsplit, 28 to 32; Calfskins, (35 to 46 lb.), 70 to 80; Imitation French Calfskins, 80 to 85; Russian Sheepskin Linings, 30 to 40;

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—Owing to heavier receipts the market appears to be easier for all apples, although there has been a very good business, sales of quite a number (of extra heavy) being made at \$1.50 to \$1.70 per bbl as to quality. Fancy fall fruit in jobbing lots has sold all the way from \$1.75 to \$2.25.

GRAPE.—Almond fruit has been placed at \$4.50 to \$5 a keg. The market is bare of Concord, which to-day are worth 40, but quite a lot have been disposed of during the week at 30 to 34 per lb. Delaware has sold at 60 to 70, Red Rogers at 60 to 80, and Niagara at 70 to 90. The demand is only moderate.

PEACHES.—The chief arrivals of late have consisted of bushel baskets, which have been placed at \$3.50 to \$4 each.

ORANGES.—The market is quiet and steady. Brazil in boxes are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5, and in cases at \$10.

LEMONS.—The market is quiet, Messina selling at \$7.50 to \$8 in boxes, with fancy quoted as high as \$9, Malaga in boxes at \$6 to \$8 and in cases at \$10.

COCONUTS.—The market is quiet, and quotations range from \$6.50 to \$7.

GENERAL MARKETS.

FISH.—The first cargo of Labrador herring consisting of about 1,800 bbls of new and 500 bbls of last year's catch has arrived. In this market new are held at \$6.50 for No. 1. Cape Breton are quoted at \$5.75 to \$6 for No. 1, September and July catch. Green cod have been placed at \$3.25, and we quote \$3 to \$3.25 as to quantity and quality, higher prices being asked for jobbing bbls. Dry Cod is unchanged at \$2.75 to \$2.90 per quintal. Salmon continues scarce, No. 1 Newfoundland being quoted at \$16 to \$17 per bbl, and No. 1 British Columbia at \$14.

CANNED FISH.—Salmon are still quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.50, mackerel at \$3.70 to \$4 as to lot, and lobsters \$5.50 to \$6 each case. In a obbing way higher prices are asked.

FISH OILS.—Steam refined steam oil is very quiet and difficult to sell, although offered at very low figures, strictly pale oil being obtainable at 43c, ordinary sweet at 40c, and some lots smelling bad can be bought for less money. Good straw seal 35c to 37c, and several parcels steam refined, off in color, have been placed at 37c to 39c. Cod oil is also quiet, pure Newfoundland being quoted at 43c, but the ordinary run of offerings range from 37c to 40c. Nova Scotia oil is quoted 30c to 35c. There have been sales of new and liver oil at 70c, and of good sweet oils at 60c to 65c.

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ORANGES.—The market is quiet and steady. Brazil in boxes are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5, and in cases at \$10.

LEMONS.—The market is quiet, Messina selling at \$7.50 to \$8 in boxes, with fancy quoted as high as \$9, Malaga in boxes at \$6 to \$8 and in cases at \$10.

COCONUTS.—The market is quiet, and quotations range from \$6.50 to \$7.

GENERAL MARKETS.

FISH.—The first cargo of Labrador herring consisting of about 1,800 bbls of new and 500 bbls of last year's catch has arrived. In this market new are held at \$6.50 for No. 1. Cape Breton are quoted at \$5.75 to \$6 for No. 1, September and July catch. Green cod have been placed at \$3.25, and we quote \$3 to \$3.25 as to quantity and quality, higher prices being asked for jobbing bbls. Dry Cod is unchanged at \$2.75 to \$2.90 per quintal. Salmon continues scarce, No. 1 Newfoundland being quoted at \$16 to \$17 per bbl, and No. 1 British Columbia at \$14.

CANNED FISH.—Salmon are still quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.50, mackerel at \$3.70 to \$4 as to lot, and lobsters \$5.50 to \$6 each case. In a obbing way higher prices are asked.

FISH OILS.—Steam refined steam oil is very quiet and difficult to sell, although offered at very low figures, strictly pale oil being obtainable at 43c, ordinary sweet at 40c, and some lots smelling bad can be bought for less money. Good straw seal 35c to 37c, and several parcels steam refined, off in color, have been placed at 37c to 39c. Cod oil is also quiet, pure Newfoundland being quoted at 43c, but the ordinary run of offerings range from 37c to 40c. Nova Scotia oil is quoted 30c to 35c. There have been sales of new and liver oil at 70c, and of good sweet oils at 60c to 65c.

EIDER-DOWN CLOTH.

Is adapted for Children's Garments, Cape, Cloaks, Robes and Wraps, Foot-bags, Sacques, Jacket, Opera Cloaks, and Dressing Gowns, also for Counterpanes, Afghan, Rugs, Mats, and in fact wherever warmth and durability combined with cosiness and lightness is desired.

JERSEY FLANNELS  
JERSEY FLANNELS  
JERSEY FLANNELS

Just received a new lot of Striped Jersey Flannel.

S. CARSLY S. CARSLY  
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LATEST ARRIVAL  
LATEST ARRIVAL  
LATEST ARRIVAL

Manufacturer's Stock of Mantles, Dolmans, Jackets and Ulsters. Special Lines to be sold at half-price.

\$2.50 Jackets at \$1.25  
\$3.00 Jackets at \$1.50  
\$4.00 Jackets at \$2.00  
\$5.00 Jackets at \$2.50  
\$6.00 Jackets at \$3.00  
\$7.00 Jackets at \$3.50  
\$8.00 Jackets at \$4.00  
\$9.00 Jackets at \$4.50  
\$10.00 Jackets at \$5.00  
\$11.00 Jackets at \$5.50  
\$12.00 Jackets at \$6.00

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MILLINERY  
MILLINERY  
MILLINERY

The large sales since opening day in the department are evidence that the Ladies appreciate our Millinery and Prices.

S. CARSLY S. CARSLY  
S. CARSLY S. CARSLY

Having imported a large assortment of the latest novelties in Millinery Goods, we have decided to sell everything in the Millinery Department at Dry Goods Prices.

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KNABE PIANOFORTES.

Equalled in Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability  
No. 204 and 205 West Fifth Avenue, Baltimore, Md. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

DIED.

How often do we see under this heading the name of some one near and dear to us. Many whose names have been printed in this paper are alive and well if they had not prejudice and poisonous drugs used and accepted the honest offer we have been making them for years past. During the last nine years we have cured tens of thousands of patients suffering from chronic ailments after all other treatments had failed, by means of our wonderful Electric Medical Appliances. We have so much faith in our goods that we send them to trial, and do not require payment until you make a cure. Can you ask anything fairer than this? Different appliances to cure Rheumatism, Dropsy, Nervousness, Debility, Asthma, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Lungs, etc. Illustrated book giving full particulars and testimonials from every State in the U. S., and blank for statement of your case sent free. Address Electric Pad No. 11, Co., 41 East 14th Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Write to-day, remember we take the risk of the application failing, the only risk you take is the risk of being cured.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

BUSINESS during the past week has been fairly active.

GRAIN.—The market is extremely quiet, and values inclined to be easier. Wheat is unchanged and dull; barley has gone lower and is weak at the decline. Oats are quiet, but rather easier; peas altogether nominal; corn and rye unchanged.

HIDES AND SKINS.—An active demand exists for hides and prices well maintained. Prices obtained by dealers are 9c for cows in car lots and 4c more for steers. There is a fair supply of sheepskins and they are readily taken at quotations. Calfskins are very dull, as they have been all season. Tallow is dull at 44 to 46 for rendered.