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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 5.

MONTREAL WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE DEAD SINGER.

"She is dead!" they say; "she is robed for the grave; there are lilles upon her breast; Her mother has kissed her clay cold lips and folded her hands to rest;
Her blue eyes show thro, the waxen lids;

they have hidden her hair's gold crown; Her grave is dug, and its heap of earth is waiting to press her down."

"She is dead!" they say to the people-her people, for whom she sung,
Whose hearts she touched with sorrow and love, like a harp with life chords strung; And the people hear-but behind their tear they smile as though they heard Another voice, like a mystery, proclaim another word:

"She is not dead!" it says to their hearts " true singers can never die : Their life is a voice of higher things, unseen

to the common eye. The truths and the beauties are clear to them,

God's right and human wrong, The heroes who die unknown, and the weak who are chained and scourged by the strong." And the people smile at the death-word, for

the mystic voice is clear : "The singer who lived is always alive-we hearken and always hear !"

And they raise her body with tender hands and bear her down to the main; They lay her in state on the mourning ship.

like the holy maid Elaine : And they sail to her isle across the see, where the people wait on the shore

To lift her in silence, with heads all bared, to her home for evermore— Her home in the heart of her country—O, a

grave among our own Is warmer and sweeter than living on in the stranger land alone!

No need of a tomb for the singer! Her fair

head's pillow now Is the sacred clay of her country, and the sky above her brow

Is the same that smiled and wept on her youth, and the grass around is deep

With the clinging leaves of the shamrock that cover hor peaceful sleep. Undreaming there she will rest and wait in

the tomb her people make Till she hears men's hearts, like the seed in

epring, all stirring to be awake, Till she feels the motion of souls that strain till the hands that bind them break.

And then, I think, her dead lips will swile and her eves be raised to see.

When the cry goes to the nations that the

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

IRELAND

DUBLIN, Sept. 5 .- The Lord Lieutenant, repolicemen, says he has directed careful en- | did. quity to be held into the recent conduct and previous character of the memorialists. He rounc's that seventeen of the dismissed conthe inquiry, and promises that deserving men | i. sf. c. . l. If further combinations arise, he will be reinstated. It is officially denied that | w.ll b unable to approve the reinstatement the mon have returned to duty in conse- of any men dismissed for a like offence. quence of any tacit understanding. They were informed that they would be dismissed if they did not return to duty.

The special constable sentenced to six months' imprisonment for assaulting the Hynes were passed. military has been liberated on ball, pending an appeal to the Recorder's Court.

It is expected that about 220 of the dismissed constables will be reinstated, only the of Hynes, said he regretted that he was unringleaders being excluded.

The Corporation of Waterford has conferred on Dwyer Gray the freedom of the city. at Limerick on Monday. The official report places the number of grarian cutroges in Ireland during August orial Hall, London, Mr. Henry George said at 165, including one murder, 10 cases of intimidation, and 183 cases of sending threatening letters.

LIMEBICK, Sept. 5.—The parapet of the that an attempt had been made to blow up Lloyd's house.

CORK, Sept. 5 .- A letter from O'Dwyor Gmy states that he will not enter into recognizances after the expiration of his three months sentence. He will consequently have to endure a further and similar term of DEATH INSTANTANEOUS-THE AUTHORITIES TAKconfinement.

LONDON, Sept. 5,-Henry George this evening, in Memorial Hall, declared the fight for the nationalization of the land was becoming universal, and the result would be that the unearned increment of wealth would be set apart for public purposes, so that industry perceptible immediately before the bolt was and enjoyment be relieved of all taxation.

At the close of George's lecture, Rev. Edward Girdlestone said he hoped it would not be taken for granted that it was part of the programme of the Nationalization Society that there should be no compensation for land acquired by the people. This elicited signs of disapproval from a large part of the

Dunlin, Sept. 6 .- The services of the special constables have been dispensed with.

All the dismissed constables were sumtended. They were interrogated as to whether churches in the counties of Limerick and moned to the Castle to-day. Over 200 atthey had been present at any of the meetings, and informed that their cases would be conaldered.

A meeting will be held on Thursday in iavor of a commutation of the sentence of Hynes. The Lord Mayor will preside at the meeting. Biggar, Sullivan and Sexton are

expected to be present. dead to-day, while driving on the highway ed to come forward as a candidate for Newry mear Athlone.

Acting upon instructions from the American Government, Meany, recently arrested at Ennis, has taken a most decisive course for the purpose of testing the legality of his arrest. He has notified Purcell, the resident magistrate, that be surrenders his recognizance entered into August 11th. Meany says: "I no longer consider myself bound by the condition and obligation of the recognizances. cannot, as an American subject, carry the stigms of a British bondsman, unaccused and unconvicted of any offence, or to continue the confession of lawlessness that a continuance of the bonds would involve. I thus place myself in the position occupied prior to the execution of my recognizances, but shall for 36 hours hold myself on parole for your action. Meany's security have likewised notified Purcell that they refuse to hold themselves obligated by the bonds, and ask to be absolved from further responsibility. It is a noteworthy fact that when surrendering himself to one magistrate Meany was the guest of another, O'Gorman, Justice of the Pence at Bucraggy.

The Lord Mayor gave an entertalument this evening in bonor of Mayor Harrison, of Chicago. The affair assumed a strong political character. The toast to the Queen was cordially received by all the company except a iew who refused to drink it. The Lord Mayor in roposing the health of Mayor Harrison said the entertainment was intended as a significant compliment to the people of America and a personal compliment to the Mayor of Chicago. The health of Harrison was then enthusiastically drunk. In response to the toast Harrison said the Irish in Chicago had learned to love not only liberty itself, but also the very name of liberty, and nence when the news came of Ireland struggling for freedom there was but one feeling in Chicago, namely, the hope that Ireland would at last be free. In view of what Eng-land had done to abolish slavery he hoped to see the shackles of slavery broken from the limbs of the Irish. There was only one sentiment in America, especially in Obicago, and that was sympathy for struggling Ireland. At the conclusion of Harrison's speech the assembly rose and cheered bim.

Dublin, Sept. 7.—Ten persons, arrested for complicity in the murder of the Joyce family, near Cong, have been committed for

At a meeting at the Mausion House to-day, the Lord Mayor presiding, a resolution was adopted asking the Lord-Lieutenaut to commnte the death sentence of Francis Hypes. Canon Pope denounced murders in Ireland, but was told by persons in the audience that murders were for the good of Ireland.

Earl Spencer to-day ordered the release of the suspects, the two Whelans, at whose house in Brabazon street a large seizure of arms was made, and Kavanagh, suspected of an attempted murder in connection with the same affair; Muicair, who participation in the murder of Bailey, the informer, and Doyle, Davis and Keogn, implicared in the Saville Place murder.

The Lord Lieutenant has intimated that

THE LAND WAR 208 of the 235 dismissed Metropolitan police will be reinstated.

Earl Spencer, in reinstation the dismissed policemen, granted them a free pardon, but expressed regret and surprise that they plying to the memorial from the dismissed should be induced to take the step they

DUBLIN, Sept. 6 .- The Lord Lieutenant anwill himself personally review the result of sable; being bad characters, will not be re-

> The Lord Lieutenant declined to receive the deputation from the Mansion House meeting yesterday, at which resolutions asking for the commutation of the sentence on

> Earl Spencer, in reply to-day to the memorial adopted at the Mansion House yesterday, asking for the commutation of the sentence able to interfere with the execution of the sentence. Hynes will accordingly be hanged

he respected Michael Davitt. The only thing he disliked about him was his proposition to pay the landlords compensation which Mr. George thought would be a very wicked spirit warehouse next the office occupied by thing. The Times in an editorial article Clifford Lloyd fell this evening, killing two says:—"The nationalization of land is nomen. The occurrence gave rise to a numor thing but socialism in disguise. It is nothing more than the old socialist theory furbished up anew.

EXECUTION OF HYNES.

ING PRECAUTIONS.

LIMERICK, Sep. 11 .- Francis Hynes was

hanged at 8 o'clock this morning.

Hypes endured the pinioning and recited a prayer calmly. Only a slight tremor was drawn. Death was almost instantaneous. A large crowd assembled at the outside of the jail and awaited the hoisting of the llack flag, many praying for the convict's soul. It is not known whether Hynes made any statement previous to his death, but it is certain that up to Sunday he denied complicity in the murder. A military guard was held in readiness, and 700 extra

policemen from the northern counties were drafted to Limerick in view of the possibility of a disturbance. During Sunday prayers for Hynes were offered up in many Catholic

Rule and Land League party in the borough and requested to contest at the next election, emotion soon found an outburst. The Town A man named Thomas Quinn was shot It is also stated that Mr. Sexton has consentwhen a vacancy occurs in the representation. poration, and when he came to the name of try into the battalions which have hitherto with the Union.

LAWSON'S BIGOTRY!

The Secret Societies at Work Again.

WHY MR. GLADSTONE HAS REASON TO LOOK SAD.

To the New York Sun, which has been uniformly fair in Irlsh matters, we are indebted for these sketches, drawn by T. P. O'Connor, M. P. of E. Dwver Grav and Judge Lawson:

EDMUND DWYER GRAY is one of the most picturesque and notable figures in the Irish politics of to-day. He is, as most of your readers well know, the son of the late Sir John Gray, a remarkable politiclan in his day. There is the peculiarity in the case of this political family, which is not of frequent occurrence in political families, that father and son were both gifted with great political ability, and yet, in physique, in mind, and in disposition, were utterly unlike each other. The late Sir John Gray was a man of rather equat figure, scarcely of the middle height, and his face, though massive and strong, could by no stretch be described as refined. Edmund Gray, on the other hand, is tall, and, though muscular and strong, is slight. He has a face which some would describe as handsome, but which no one could deny to be striking. The face, long, thie, and dark as a Moor's in complexion, is lit up by deep brown, lustrous, and not easily read eyes, while a pointed, dark beard, a head of thick and curling black heir, and an air usually of melancholy abstraction increase the resemblance to one of those nobles of Aragon, with just a drop of Arabian blood, that have been made familiar to the world by the genius of the Spanish artists. In talents there is the same difference between the two men. Sir John was a hard hitter of very defective literary taste, and his style, both of speech and of writing, was complicated and inclined to be turgid. Edmund Gray, on the other hand, writes and speaks with calmners, grace, and pellucia clearness. His weapon of assault is the rapter, and not the bludgeon. He is, too, far

an acute, sulf-preserved, and practical parita-HIS POLITICS.

more adroit than the lather; has a gicker

and acuter mind; in short, he is the medel of

by the old tribune in the severe struggle between the physical force party of 1848 and the upholders of constitutional agitation. Sic John often told to his son a story which I have often heard the son repeat. In the midst of the tumult and excitement of the apprehended rebellion in those stormy days. Sir John Gray was asked by a mysterious stranger to inspect some plans of Dublin Castle, a knowledge of which would give that fortress of the English enemy into bold Itish hands. Gray suspected the man, and a few days after was not very much surprised to find that he was a spy in the pay of the Government. This severe warning against violent courses found a fit listeuer in young Gray; for he is a man of a clear, undimmed eye, who looks at things exactly as they are, and who is thus rather disposed to discount than to magnify the chances of vehement agitation and the resources of popular power. As the proprietor of a great daily paper, his position has besides imposed upon him restraints from which other politicians have been free. A journal with a large advertising connection has, of course, to have regard to the timidity of many of those engaged in trade. There was another and quite as strong a reason in favor of moderation in the Dublin Freeman's Journal, that it was the chief organ of the Catholic Church. As you well know, the sagacious heads of that Church are always inclined to the more conservative corrse. The result of these circumstances is that Edmund Gray has found himself at variance with popular movements. He has often been right; he has sometimes been wrong; and he has been frequently made the victim of unjust suspicion and undeserved attack.

WHY LAWSON SENTENCED HIM.

It is upnecessary to state these facts in order to understand the effect of the sentence that was passed upon him last Wednesdar by Mr. Justice Lawson. There are several Irish politicisns of the present hour whose consignment to prison would not particularly surprise anybody-such, for instance, as Mr. uohn Dillon or Mr. Healy, who are accustomed to pronounce strong opinions in strong language; but the attack upon Gray was an attack on a notoriously moderate and sagaclous political man. The fact that he held at the moment the position of High Sheriff regard to the representation of Newry it is in the faces of the audience collected in the shops. Then, every municipal officer in emotion soon found an outburst. The Town tion does not save from the outrage of arbiclerk, at the beginning of the meeting, had to trary power. In short, this imprisonment transport the members of the outburst of the outburst. The Town tion does not save from the outrage of arbiclerk, at the beginning of the members of the outburst. In short, this imprisonment is and of the members of the outburst. The Town the moderate section of the countries and of the members of the outburst. The Town tion does not save from the outrage of arbiclerk, at the beginning of the members of the outburst. The Town tion does not save from the outrage of arbiclerk, at the beginning of the members of the outburst. The Town tion does not save from the outrage of arbiclerk, at the beginning of the members of the output of the outpu

Mr. Gray, all men and women jumped to been manned only by the out-and-out their feet, waved their hats and handkerchiefs, and cheered with a fervor and a venom I have never heard surpassed. I was asked, in company with Mr. Sexton and others, to go over to London that night to raise the question in Parliament, and I was in time, therefore, to read the comments of the London journals | deed, under these circumstances, might well the morning after the event. With the ex- | look sad. ception of the Daily News, all spoke of the sentence in terms of the warmest praise, one of the many facts that have recently brought home to my mind the painful conviction that never, in the present generation at least, was there a feeling of such bitter and relentless hate between the English and the Irish peoples as at the present moment. In the evening, things mended a little; for both the Badical Pall Mall Gazette and the ultra-Tory St. James' Gazette united in condemning the conduct of Judge Lawson as arbitrary, unjust, and inexpedient. In the House, too, it was evident that the effect produced on the Treasury Bench was far from agreeable. For reasons I shall presently state the sentence had produced as much irritation in that quarter as in Dublin. To understand why this should be so, and to get at the secret history of this whole business, it is necessary to tell you something about Judge Lawson.

LAWSON'S BIGOTRY.

Lawson is a Protestant in creed, and for

the greater part of his life belonged to the

narrowest and bitterest school of Protestant

Conservatives. His first attempt to get into relities was made in Trinity College. I need scarcely inform your readers that a constituency which consists for the most part of Irish Protestant clergymen is strongly Conservative, and as a Conservative, Lawson of course sought election. But when people came to examine his address, a remarkable, a terrible, a fatal omission was discovered-he had not said one word about the Irish Church! The significance of this omission will be understood when it is remembered that at this time the Irish Church was still a flourish. ing institution, with plenty of Bishoprics of princely income, and Pastorships of large revenue and no parishioners-an easy mode of a comfortable livelihood at the public expease for every Protestant young Irishman who was ready to get ordained and wear the that the late which had so long threatened the venerable institution was at last cheered." the venerable institution was at last about to come, and that the Irish Church, with the great Bishoprics and the fat livings and the easy life, was doomed. A cry of auger and surprise was therefore raised at the omission in Lawson's address; he was roundly accused In Irish politics he has held a somewhat testant. But the acute lawyer was equal to anomalous position, and this is partly the re- the occasion. He admitted—nay, he even disposition. His lather was an latimate said a word about the trish Church for the friend and associate of O'Connell, and stood same reason; that there was no mention of same reason:that there was no mention of a son wishing to murder his parent was too helmous to be contemplated; and equally helions would be the crime of us honest Protestant who would violent hands on his mother Church. Even this, however, did not save the aspirant, and he was defeated. This so him thinking; and a few years after, he had become convinced of the error of Ms ways, had abandoned Conservatism, and appeared before the public as a fall-fledged Liveral. He was wise, too, in his selection of a constituency; going down to a little town named Portarlington, with about 200 voters, every one of whom, of course, had his price, Law. son bought up a sufficient najority, was elected, and became a law officer under a Liberal Administration. When Gladstone undertock to disestablish the Irish Church. Lawson held office under him; and the virtuous politician, who alew years before had compared an attack on the Church to the crime of parricide, was one of Gladstone's chief spokesmen in lefending the destruction

of the venerable intitution. Meantime he had been doing splendidly in his office. The Fenian troubles took place while he was 12 power; he prosecuted in all the cases; sext some scores of men to penal servitude, and all the time was gayly filling his purse with gold at the rate of something lik \$100,000 or \$150,000 a year. But still his his yet ambition was not gratified. He wished to become Lord Chancellor of Ireland; hm Gladaton was very hard pressed by the Dublin Freeman Journal to select a catholic, and O'Hagan got to lace instead. When the Liberals came into oil again, and O'Hagan reigned, Lawson again the again, and O'Hagan chance of the great prize. Again that he had a Journal opposed him, and again ho h freeman's to disappointment. This will explanate sorpentice venom with which he winised Gray. Bu object, besides, was to emerrass Gladstone, whom he hates for the two.re. prated disappointment, and waom he kinvery well this stab at a popular leader woul.

seriously to jure among the Irish people. For the sentence on Mr. Gray is unquestionably a most serious blow to the administion, and, if it do not seriously injure his health—which is not good—is the best thing in Step: of his age. The deceased was born that ever happened to Gray and the party to Nicolety carpe in 1814. He was educated at

tion has the right to select three names, and the Lord Lieutenant must make his choice of High Sheriff out of these three. The post, then, has the double qualification of high official rank and of popular election. I never remember to have seen so deep and so visible has effect produced upon men as was evident an effect produced upon men as was evident in the faces of the andience collected in the shops. Then, every number to remember to desire Harbors of Cutoau Landing and Cascades v. He was first returned to powerful man in Ireland with the Catholic Bi-list to pay the fine inflicted upon him is the faces of the andience collected in the shops. Then, every number to remember the desired with the Catholic Bi-list to pay the fine inflicted upon him is the faces of the andience collected in the shops. Then, every number to remember to be and Cascades v. He was first returned to continued to the catholic Bi-list to pay the fine inflicted upon him is the faces of the angle of the most significant to the catholic Bi-list to pay the fine inflicted upon him is the faces of the angle of the most significant to the catholic Bi-list to pay the fine inflicted upon him is the faces of the angle of the most significant to the catholic Bi-list to pay the fine inflicted upon him is the faces of the angle of the most significant to the catholic Bi-list to pay the fine inflicted upon him is the face of the most significant to the catholic Bi-list to pay the fine inflicted upon him is the face of the most significant to the catholic Bi-list to pay the fine inflicted upon him is the fine inflicted upon him is the face of the most significant to the catholic Bi-list to pay the fine inflicted upon him is the face of the most significant to the catholic Bi-list to pay the fine inflicted upon him is the face of the most significant to the catholic Bi-list to pay the fine inflicted upon him is the face of the most significant to the catholic Bi-list to pay the fine inflicted upon him is the face of the most significant to the catholic regard to the representation of Newry it is stated that Thomas Sexton, M.P., has been Olive Hall, a few hours after the sextence, to waited upon by a deputation of the Home hear the speeches of Parnell and Dillon on reevery wealthy man sees that even high posi- dress to the Queen, position for, an ad-

believers in Parnell. Its immediate effect will be to arrest the progress of Ireland towards pacification, and perhaps it was not wholly unconnected with the appalling tragedy in County Galway, of which we have just heard in London. Mr. Gladstone, in-

ANTI-CHRISTIANITY IN THE EAST.

Rous, Sept. 7.—Several foreign ministers have lately been approached by Cardinal Jacobini on behalf of the Pope, with a view of enlisting the support of their Governments in checking the threatened growth of anti-Christianity in the East. The Popel solici-tude was awakened by the receipt of information that the Egyptian war has tended to unite more deeply than ever the inhabitants of the East in the cause of Mohammedanism, and they are active in inspiring a feeling of hostility to Catholic missionaries. Jacobini received little encouragement.

CATHOLIC BISHOP ON CIVIL MARRIAGES.

Bishop Borgess, of the Roman Catholic Church of Detroit, says he he believes it is his duty to call attention anow to the everincreasing frequency of mixed marriager, and to conjure the clergy to warn the faithful against the inevitable dangers connected with and entailed by them. The circular says:erjoin you to publish to the faithful committed to your pastoral charge, that if after the date of publication a Catholic shall presume to have recourse to a Justice of the Peace or to a Protestant minister for the solemnization of marriage, and does contract civil marriage, the Catholic thus offending against the law of God is by that fact excommunicated from the pale of the Church of God. We further make known and publish that if a Catholic has contracted matrimony before a Justice of the Peace or a Protestant minister, he shall also make a public reparation in the presence of the congregation or mission to which he belongs, for the public scandal given, and that only after such public reparation has been made the reverend pastor may make

CATHOLIC IMMIGRATION.

Offawa, Sept. 11 .- Father Nugent, who has for years been intimately connected with of trying to play a double game, and of being nothing short of a Disectablishment wolf in the sheep's cloathing of an orthodox Processing to the Sheep's cloathing of the Sheep sult of his training and partly of his own boasted of the omission. He had not which the Duke of Badford is chairman, and which was appointed some time ago to promete emigration from Ireland. The object same reason: that there was no mention of particle in the Roman code. The crime of the visit of these gentlemen is to ascertain there (cheers), as your lordship has been kind intending settlers can be directed, it being the intention of the committee to avail itself largely of the £5 bounty granted by the Impecial Government, under certain conditions. to assist parties who desire to emigrate from Ireland. The Roy. Father is confident that he can direct a much larger stream of emigrants to Canada than he has done during the twelve years he has been engaged in the work, and is only anxious that the emigrants should be settled in the best locations, where their chances of success will be groutest. For this purpose he gives his personal attention to the matter before advising the intending emigrant where to go. He will leave for Toronto and the West to-morrow, and will probably visit Manitoba and the Northwest Perritories very shortly

OBITUARY.

Sir George Grey, late Secretary of the British Home Department, is dead.

Dr. Chandler Robbins, a well known Boston Unitarian Clergyman, died at Westport,

Mass., suddenly, on September 11th, aged 72. E. S. Sandford, Vice-President of the Adams Express Company, dled suddenly at Sharon Hill, near Philadelphia, on September

The many friends of Mr. J. J. Crabbe. editor and proprietor of the Argus, St. Mary's, Ont, will regret to hear of the loss he has sustained in the death of his wife, Emily Pauline Hasiall, at the early age of 29 years. The deceased lady, in addition to being beloved by her husband, was a general favorite with all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, and her demise in the flower of womanhood is regretted by a large circle of friends. Mr. Crabbe, who is one of the most popular iournalists in Western Ontario, has the ligartfelt sympathy of his confreres of the press in all parts of the Dominion.

Mr. J. Lauthier, M.P. for Soulanges, died

PARNELL'S SPEECH

RECEIVING THE "FREEDOM OF DUBLIN-IR RE-VIEWS THE SITUATION-IRELAND'S STATES-MEN ADDRESSES THE WHOLE RACE.

On August 16th, with great ceremonies the Corporation of Dublin, through the Lord Mayor presented the freedem of the city to Mr. Parnell and John Dillon. Mr. Gray had just been swooped upon. Mr. Parnell spoke as follows:

My Lord Mayor, gentlemen of the Town Council of Dublin, ladies, and follow citizens, my words to-day shall be very faw. I had intimated to your Icriship in private that in view of the present state of the law of this country, and also of the administration of that law, that for all practical purposes freedom of speech, in my judgment, has ceased to exist (hear, hear), and I had suggested to your lordship that I might be permitted to sign this roll conferring upon me this great and signal honor in private. But the matter has been ruled otherwise, and we are now assembled together, and I merely allude to my opinion with regard to the cossation of freedom of speech in order to make you understand that

I DO NOT SPEAK FREELY TO-DAY:

that I shall not venture to touch upon matters of general politics, for, as I have already said, I could not trespass into these dominions without breaking the law of the land (hear, hear.) The absence of my esteemed friend the High Sheriff (renewed cheers) reminds me also that a duty will be placed upon us who happen to be members of Parliament to direct the attention of the House of Commons, before that house is permitted to rise (heer, hear), to what has happened this morning. The assembly will recognize that this is not the proper place for me to allude to the subject (hear, hear.) Much as I should desire to speak freely upon the event of this morning, I recognize that I cannot do so here, for not even within the municipalities of Ireland is it possible now for a man to speak his mind. During the darkest days of Spanish persecution in Holland some freedom was left to the cor-porations of the States of the Netherlands (hear, hear.) But I am sorry to say that I recognize to-day a situation in Ireland and an action by the executive authorities in this country which does not propose to leave even tain extent, to speak our minds, within very strict rules, indeed, is the House of Commons, and so long us that is left to us

enough to say that you believe I done it in the past. Now, the limits of my speech must be very narrow. I cannot touch on any political questions. I have spoken my mind in times past in this country, and I am vain enough to think that the expression of some of the sentiments to which I have gave atterance has been attended with beneficial results to my country (cheers). I believe that we have gained some things for Ireland (hoar hear); but I also believe that Ireland has gained much more for herself by the indenendent action of the people of this country, the knowledge they have acquired of their rights and their determination to use those rights-much of what has been gained during the last year, I say, is due to the independent action of the people of this country. I also think and feel confident that

WE ARE BUT AT THE COMMENCEMENT

of the large measures of reform which may be expected for the masses of the people of Ireland (hear, hear). I think that the Land Act will in all probability be largely amended in course of time (hear, hear). The Parliamentary and municipal suffrages will be extended in such a way as to give the people a fairer representation of their opinions both in the Council Chamber and in the Rouse of Commons. I do not wish to attach too much importance to what can be gained by the action of your members in the House of Commons. Much good has resulted, and much good will result, from an independent Parliamentary representation (cheers); but I have never claimed for Parliamentary action anything more than its due share of weight. I think, above all things, it is of importance that whatever action there is to be in Parliament shall be action of the right kind, and representative of the opi-nious and feeling of the electorate and of the great body of the people of Ireland (hear.) The result of the last general election has, undoubtedly, been to secure a better and a more real representation in the House of Commons thun has ever fallen to the lot of Ireland (hear, hear.) Much still remains to be done in that direction, and I have no doubt that what remains to be done will be done lent an additional gravity to the outrage. In former days this high office was solely in the gitt of the Lord Lieutenaut. Under a bill passed by the late Isaac Butt, the Dublin corporation has the right to select three names, and tion has the right to select three names and to maintain it for such as the right to select three names and to maintain it for such as the right to select three names and to maintain it for such as the right to select three names and to maintain it for such as the right to select three names and to maintain it for such as the right to select three names and to maintain it for such as the right to select three names and to maintain it for such as the right to select three names and to maintain it for such as the right to select three names and to maintain it for such as the right to select three names and to maintain it for such as the right to select three names and to maintain it for any to the late lease as the right to select three names and to maintain it for any to the late lease Butt, the Dublin corporation in Parliament. Mr. Gray, from and Cascades we have the was first refused to the control of another of the was first refused to the control of another of the was first refused.

**Rever happened to Gray and the party to the Dublic of the Dolley of Miley of maintaining an independent Irlsh to Miss July and the Control of the Lord Lieutenaut as the College of, St.

**Sulpice, filege and at the and abroad-I mean the restoration of the legislative.

INDEPENDENCE OF IRELAND.

(Cheering and waving of hats, a large number of those present standing up). For the purpose then, of gaining that end, and in the meanwhile accepting any other reforms which I have alluded to a while ago, I consent to remain a member of the British House of Commons for that end so long as it may be necessary for me to remain there and no.

(Continued on Fifth Page) 100

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tirely out a sed a primary regularity.

McGALES COMPOUND BUTTERNUT PILLS are carefully prepared with a CON-CENTRATED EXTRACT made from the BUTTERNUT and scientifically combined with other Vegetable principles that render them without doubt one of the best LIVER and STOMACH PILLS now before the public.

Can be sent by Mall on receipt of 25c in money or postage stamps.

B. E. McGALE, Chemist,

301 St. Joseph Street,

THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY. THE GRIEVANCES.

To understand the position of the Irish Constabulary force as to pay and allowances it is necessary to go back to the year 1874, when the last Constabulary act was passed. In 1873 a commission sat in Dublin and took evidence as to the pay of the Constabulary. This was found to be necessary owing to the great falling off in recruiting. The following tables show the rate of pay of certain ranks at the time of the sitting of the commission and the rates granted by act of Parliament on the report :-

	Old P	ay.	New F	'az
First County Inspector	£300	0	£350	
Second County Inspector	270	0	30 0	
First Sub-Inspector	200	0	200	
Second Sub-Inspector	150	0	150	
Third Sub-Inspector	125	0	125	•
First Head Constable	70	14	91	-
Second Head Constable	65	14	81	4
Constable	49	8	72	(
Acting Constable	44	4	67	1
Sub-Constable-20 years.	42	18	62	- 8
Fourteen years		٠.	59	1
Twelve ; years	41	12	••••	•••
Eight years		••	57	4
Six years	39	0		٠.
Under six years	36	8		
Four years	••••	••	54	
Under tour years	• • • •		52	•

It will thus be seen that while the county Inspectors had £50 a year added to their pay the other efficers of the force got no increase, the commission "not feeling justified in resupply of officers could be obtained." The men obtained an addition of about thirty-five per cont to their pay, and since then their allowances have been increased very considerably. It must be remembered that in addition to their pay the Irish constables, from the Head Constable downward, are supplied with clothing, lodging and fuel allowauce. The numerried men mess together in barracks, and as the average monthly cost of messing does not exceed £2 10s., a very respectable sum of money can be put in the

savings bank every year. The question of pensions is another branch of the demands of the force. It was not dealt with by the commission of 1873, and is settled by two acts of Parliament of 1847 and 1866. By the former act, constables then in the force who were returned as medically unfit were to receive after fifteen years service two thirds of their pay, and after twenty years their full pay. Those who joined after the passing of the act were to receive, between fifteen and twenty years, onehalf their salary; between twenty and twenty-five years, two-thirds; between twenty-five and thirty, three-fourths; and after thirty, the full salary. In 1866, by the act then passed, the proportion was again changed, and it was enacted that for members of the force appointed after the 19th of August. 1866, the scale of pension was to be, on the completion of fifteen years' service, an annual pension of fifteen-fiftieths of the salary and an increase of one-fitteenth for every Aquaitaine, too." year's service up to thirty-fiftieths, which was the highest rate of pension granted under the act. There are, then, three scales of pension open to men in the Irish Constabulary who have joined at different periods ; or, putting aside the men who joined before 1847 and who are now entitled to their full pay, there are two rates, on the difference in which rests most of the present discontent. All constables who entered the force before the 10th of August, 1866, were entitled to their full pay if returned medically unfit at his secret and felt sympathy with him. the expiration of thirty years. Taking for convenience, the rank of a sub-constable of that service, he would have received during his service a total amount of £1,214 4s., and after that time was entitled to an annual pension of £42 181. The sub-constable who joined on the 11th of August, 1866, will have received, at the expiration of thirty years, £1,639, and be entitled to an annual pension of £37 8s. 9d.; while the sub-constable who joined after 1874, being entitled to the same pension as the last mentioned, will have re-

ceived as pay in thirty years £1,752. "BUCHUPAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists.

EVERY STUDENT OF MUSIC in America has just reason to feel proud of the facilities now afforded by the New England Conservatory of Music. The New Home, admirably adapted to the purpose for which it will be used, is situated in the heart of Boston, the home of Music Literature and Art in America. The New England Conservatory is at once the largest music school and occupies the largest and finest building in the world used for such a purpose.

An incident in the reckless career of the Marquis of Hastings is related by a traveller, who claimed to be staying in the chief hotel at Sheffield, one evening when he and a few companions resolved on what they termed a "lark," Their frolic took the turn of demolishing all the mirrors, chandeliers, pictures, and furniture of two large drawing-rooms. "If ever I saw a madman," says the narrator, " it was the Marquis that night, as, with the butt end of a heavy riding whip, he trantically dashed out windows, rulaed statuettes and wases, and defaced book-cases and sideboards, shricking the while like an incarnate demon. Then, when he had done, he drew forth his check-book, signed a bank draft, and, with an path, ordered the manager to pay himself for the damage done, which, I have no doubt, the manager did without omitting a single item."

PROFIT \$1,200.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden mickness, costing \$200 per year, total \$1,200 -all of this expense was stopped by three Bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit .-- N. E.

your place without health, the found tion of all success. For instance, a railroad en-receiving he orangry drawing room, with ginest in the employ of the C. M. & St. Paul came ive peaces, no doubt of the most E.R. had been grievously affected with dia- four aplace lind, shutting off his coldbetes for six years. He took four boxes of cored true love from his sight. He ad-Kidney-Wort and now writes that he is en- Aced into the nom, however, as composedly they looked brought out this or that p'ctures- way, by addressing to her some graceful comtirely cured and working regularly.

*Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound strengthens the stomach and kidneys and aids

By JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M. P.

CHAPTER VIII .- Centinued .

"Who is he? A friend of your father?" "Oh, yes; wait outside, Jane; Pli call you in a moment. Oh, yes. My father delights in him; adores him; my father likes everybody. He is a dreadful man—not my father, but Clement Hope—a dreadful boy; a silly, sickening goose. He takes it into his ridiculous head, I believe, to tall in love with me-at least, I believe he does-and I hate

"You seem to hate us all, dear, don't you?" Geraldine said, with a smile.

Melissa positively smiled in return. very absurdity which she saw in the visit of joying herself. her hapless lover seemed to rouse her into better spirits.

"I don't think I hate you now so much as I did; and, anyhow, I know you are just the sort of girl to get me out of this scrape. How could I go and see him? Look at my eyes; look at my cheeks; how could I see any one? Will you see him, Miss Rowan? I'll call you Geraldine if you will go and see him and send him away. Tell him to call nothing for him now but either to fall to-morrow; papa wouldn't like it if we simply back and talk to somebody else, or make his turn him away. Say I'm not well, and I'm not well; get rid of him for to-day. I needn't | could, and never come back any more. He ask you to be kind to him, for you are kind tried to say another word or two to Melissa, railings, despite Melissa's sad little protest he isn't much more of a fool than other creatures.

"I don't see any particular evidence of folly in what you say of him," Geraldine said, He was about wildly to address one of the with a kindly smile. "I am not at all surprised; I can imagine a very wise boy falling in love with you.

"Can you, really? That's very nice of you to say, anyhow. But he is such a nuisance all the same, and I won't have it," Melissa declared, with renewed energy.

"I'll go and see him with pleasure," Miss Rowan said. "When may he come?" For commending an increase while an abundant she fancied that, somehow, Melissa did not really want to have him dismissed once for

> "I would much rather he never came, but papa wouldn't stand that, I am airaid, even for me. Let him come to-morrow at five. There will be other people here then, and he can't talk to me. He can talk to you. I dare say you will discover all sorts of great the ascending Madonna in that immortal and good qualities in him. I declare I picture of Titian's which stands in the great and good qualities in him. I declare I think he is just such another good person gallery by the Venetian canal. To his someas you are—good natured and sweet; and not malicious and bad-tempered, and all this, like some whoshall be nameless."

Miss Rowan went at once to see the fond youth whom Melissa would not favor. Clement turned round with deepened color and sparkling eyes when he heard the rustle of a woman's dress. Even Miss Rowan, for all her 'short sight, could not fail to see the shade of disappointment which came over his face as he locked upon a strange young woman, and not Melissa. Geraldine's heart was touched by his expression. He locked very handsome and winning, she thought, and worthy of all compassion. It came over her mind that if she could have a brother,

she could wish to have one like him. "Miss Aquataine begs you will excuse her," she said; "she is not quite well to-day, and cannot see any one. But she hopes you will call to-morrow, about five."

"Miss Marion, I presume?" Clement said. "No, not Miss Marion; Miss Rowan, a friend of Captain Marion's-and of Miss

ssked.

"She will see you to-morrow; yes, certainly. She is not seriously unwell, but she on the same day as the Thames Tounel. is not well enough to see any one to-day. But she will see you to morrow; I can promise you that."

as he was taking his leave. Their eyes met; Protessional guardlans of the Tower, Beefeater and Clement knew, both by her look and by the touch of her hand, that she somehow had of the sense of being in everybody's way, and

CHAPTER IX.

ON TOWER HILL. CLEMENT HOPE had come apparently on a

fool's errand. From the moment of his having Mr. Aquitaine, the day before, he had been filled with a wild desire to take the father at his word and go straight away and propose for the daughter. He could not possibly have explained why this insane impulse took possession of him; but it seized him in a mo ment, and could not be shaken off.

desire that his repulse might be all as painful as Mr. Aquitaine had led him to expect. Let the knife be applied to the diseased part ot his frame; let the cautery burn out the only a faint and more delicate gray, with idle passion which consumed him. The sconer the better. So he paid his visit, and only saw Geraldine. Next day he came to fall before the prospect of a muddy walk again, promptly at five, and sent us his card to Miss Aquitsine.

He was shown into a waiting-room, and he remained there what seemed to him an unending time. His pulses throbbed, and there was a singing in his ears, and he saw objects snow, and to tramp over very huddy reads, dickering before him. He sat down; he or else resolve to house you. stood up; he tried to walk up and down the during all the months. To her, therefore, His agony was intense. A door opened at last, and a servant came and told it seemed nothing and the possibility of another room. him Miss Aquitaine wished him to come up- of Tower Fine rain showers. The Tower stairs. He followed, feeling more and more descent of the rain showers. alarmed and confused as he approached near-

er to the sacred presence. Clement had expected anything rather than the kind of anticlimax which awaited him. first make out that there were curlowered blinds, to keep out traile hardly ous impress upon an abeurd pro-wild young lover ay Clement had, in an opportunience of banishment. New he

ottoman, her profile turned to him; she was talking to a lady, and apparently not thinking about him in the least. He had to go ap and call her attention, in the most unheroic and commonplace manner, with the vapid words, "How do you do, Miss Aquitaine?" The moment he had said these words he

felt that a declaration of love would, under any circumstances, be impossible for that time Miss Aquitaine looked round very composedly, and answered his question by put-

ting the same question to him, with apparently little interest in any answer.

"How do you do, Mr. Hope?" "I did not know you were in town until the other day."

"No?" said she. "We have not been long here." "I hope you are enjoying yourself," he re-

marked. "Yes," she replied, "we have been enjoying ourselves;" in a manner which, whether she meant it or not, almost seemed to imply that at that precise moment she was not en-

"I saw Mr. Aquitaine the day before yesterday," murmured the forlorn youth.

"Indeed !" said the damsel. "He has gone home again." This was dreadful. It was impossible for any lover to get on well after such a fashion this. Besides, he had put his compliments to the young lady, he had said his say, and there really seemed escape out of the room as soon as he decently

to every one; it's your way; you like it; I but received neither assistance nor countendon't. But he's a nice boy, people say, if he ance from the young lady, who was now not were not such a fool; and I suppose, after all, looking at him at all. He felt himself constrained to fall back. He looked around for somebody else to speak to. There were two or three ladies, and one or two gentlemen. men who was nearest, and remark to him that it was a fine day, when he was suddenly saved from his embarrassment by the friendly voice of one of the ladies.

"I am glad to see you again, Mr. Hope. I suppose you are a Londoner; now you can tell me something I want to know about London. We all happen to be strangers

here." He looked in the face of the lady—the lady?-no; the reneficent and redeeming augel who had thus rescued him from utter confusion, had taken him by the hand and drawn him within the circle of living humanity. She was tall and cark, and, as he thought, strikingly handsome. One of the faces he most admired in art was the face of what bewildered eyes it now seemed as though the face and the kindly expression of the girl talking to him were almost as beautiful and delightful as the Madonna of his

asthetic dreams. Then in an instant he saw that it was the girl who had spoken so kindly to him the day before, and had pledged herself to procure him that interview which now seemed so hopeful and satisfactory; and he felt that she was asking him about London only to relieve him from an embarrassment which she could well understand and feel for. Clement hastened to say that he knew all about London, and could guide anybody everywhere. It turned out that, among other things, Miss Rowan particularly wanted to walk round the Tower of London; to see and study Tower Hill; and she wanted some one to go with her and tell her all about it, and let her linger on any particular spot; some one who was not a protessional guide. Miss Marion wanted to too, and even Melissa would go; but Captain Marion hated old places, especially places down among dingy, narrow streats: and other gentlemen had no particular knowledge of the Tower, and had only a lofty mission, to exchange anything more than dim recollection of having seen it long ago Geraldine positively declined to go with any one who regarded the Tower from that point of view. Clement would have been delighted She smiled, and held out her hand to him at that moment to act the part of one of the cutume and all, if it could have relieved him a subject of decision to himself and all the

> earth. So r was arranged the next day Olement was to ' personally conduct" a select party to Tower bill, and that this select party too were to wilk all the way, and to be shown Eastcheap is they went along, in memory of the wild Prince, and Poins, and Jack Falstaff.

It was a dul and gray afternoon when they reached the Tover. The day had been a very unusual one fo summer; not, indeed, un usual because it had been raining heavily in the forenoon, but because there was something more of lat. winter or early spring "Anyhow, it will end the matter," he than of summer is the atmosphere, and thought, and he felt a sort of wild and bitter even in the soft ain. When the rain ceased the sky was still heavily hung with gray clouds, and Wast glimpses could be seen between the dim mages were themselves streaks of silvery sunlight slanting across to fall before the prospect of a muddy walk round the Tower, but the young ladies who had resolveed on the expedition were not so easily to be discouraged. Miss Rowap and lived in a country where you must - ake up your mind to go out occasionally a rain and or else resolve to house you strand internation ember and early Mencounter the soft and descent peturesque, old, and dreamlike under lookery sky, of which itself was orly, it might seem, a sureur gunder. seem, a softer shade. With its most, irrets and ancient weathercocks, it looked He had made up his mind that somehow he like a building that might have been mouldwas to be alone with Miss Aquitaine, and ed out of the clouds themselver, so entirely in now he was shown into a room at harmony was it with the prevailing atmoswhich his uncertain eyes could on phere. It was the London of an olden time symbolized and made living in stone and moreral persons. The room was dark sics, and tar. Miss Rowan, like most enthusiastic tains and draperies, and closed Jays of the girls who have been born in America, or who lowered blinds, to keep out traile hardly sun; and Olement could for the were people discover whether its or that were people have lived there, was full of interest in every memorial of London in its olden days, in every place which had an association attached to it, which brought her back to history, or postry, threshold, and apparently loing for Miss threshold, and apparently loing for Miss department of the continuous memorial of London in its olden days, in every one of us in lite?"

"No, I don't think they do," said Melissa, afraid to say much more lest it should plainly or romance. As she looked at the Tower under that peculiar atmosphere, it seemed to what the summons that calls on every one of us in lite?"

"No, I don't think they do," said Melissa, afraid to say much more lest it should plainly appear that she herself did not quite know what the summons that calls on every one of us in lite?"

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"No, I don't think they do," said Melissa, afraid to say much more lest it should plainly appear that she herself did not quite know what the summons that calls on every one of us in lite?" have lived there, was fall of interest in every The select party walked round the land-

ward sides of the Tower gardens, doing nothing else but observing from all external points of view, and commenting on the man-

as he could, and he actually succeeded in see- | que or historical attribute. Clement was ing Miss Aquitaine. She was seated on an keenly interested in the Tower, but probably still more interested in the task of pointing out all its peculiarities and beauties to his companions. They became free in a moment litted, as it seemed, poor little Mellsse into the world outside themselves, the poets who from all the meaner associations of the place. They thought nothing of the Minories or of Lower Thames Street, or of the cab-stand on Tower Hill itself, or of the guides who importuned them as they passed the principal entrance with the request that they would inspect the Tower inside and see all the wonders. They were really absorbed contemplation—in admiration of the in Tower as it stands; not as a curlosity-shop, turesque by its site and by its memories, even

but as a great historical building, made picmore, perhaps, than its material structure. But it would be rather too much to say that all the little party of four were equally interested Melissa was neither interested nor pretended to be. She had come there simply because, little as she cared for the sight, she still less liked to be left at home by herself. She had told her companions that she only came because she did not choose to be left alone, and because, if anything was to be seen, she was not going to be what she called "out of the swim." But she cared not much for the historical associations of the Tower. She cared, perhaps, still less for its appearsuce. She thought the most a dreary, dirty old place; and her chief impression of the enterprise was that it was very monotonous walking round rusty old railings, and that the mud was particularly sticky and very (is::essing when one had thin and pretty shoes and stockings. Yet it was destined that the expedition should prove to be of more interest to her than to any other of the party. As they were preparing to make another round of the and her eager demand to know whether they had not seen enough of the old thing yet, they saw a tall man crossing Tower Hill, who looked at them, and then made straight for them in so direct a way that it was clear he was about to claim acquaintance. There was no mistaking the man when he came a little nearer. Melissa forgot for the moment the Tower, the misty atmosphere, her persenal fatigue, her hatred of historical buildings, the mud sticking to her shoes, and the

saw that the new-comer was Mr. Montana. Melissa was not the only one whose heart beat quickly Mr. Montana came up and joined the party. Clement almost forgot for the moment the fact that his heart was broken by disappointed love in the surprise of keen interest which Montana's sudden appearance aroused in him. "Destiny-destiny itself," thought our young lover, "has brought me in his way just now. Here begins my rescue, my career."

chance of spoiling her stockings, when she

Miss Marion did most of the talking on behalf of the select party. She explained the object of their visit to that region.

"I am here on different business," Montana said. "I am interested in an institution here—the Church of Free Souls. Let me walk with you for a little."

They could not all walk five abreast round she would not walk alone with Montana, and she resolutely kept with Sydney; besides, Miss Marion and she were interested in the Tower, and wanted to have their attention directed to any new point which might have fresh interest. Clearly it was the duty of our young friend, since the party could not all walk together, to walk with the two young ladies who made his company welcome, and to whom he might be of positive assistance. He had come out as a guide, and they alone wanted to be guided. Naturally, therefore Melissa fell behind; and as she fell behind Mr. Montana walked with her. She had never before exchanged more than the most formal words of conversation with him. She sometimes fancied that he regarded her merely as a little girl, with whom it was not neceseary for a great man like him an occasional and ceremonious sentence. She was not usually given to embarrassment, nor at a loss to say straight out whatever she wished to put into words; but this time she was not morely embarrassed. At first she remained absolutely silent.

Montana had contracted the habit of silence, and he too for a while said nothing. But after they had walked a very few paces it became apparent that if he did not speak neither would she, and that thus they must continue to pace around the Tower in silence. He therefore began :

"I see you don't care much for the Tower, Miss Aquitaine. Do you care for old buildings or historical associations in general ?" "I do not care at all about them," Melissa to find how young she was, and with what

trepidation she got the words out. "You are right," Montana said, emphatically. "The time for living in historical associations is past. It is only the indolence of the mind that can busy itself or amuse itself in this way. We must live in the present and for the present. I am glad to think that that is your idea of life too."

Now, it is not certain that Melissa had any particular idea of life, or that she had ever made it her duty to live for the present any more than for the past or for the future. She had always lived in and for the present—that is to say, for herself; but it had never occurred to her that it might be one's theory of life to live in the present for other people. However, she had a flexible mind, and instantly asenmed that such had always been her doctrine and purpose of life, and she accepted the implied sympathy which Mr. Montana's words conveyed.

"lam so glad you like my feeling," she :spiled, gaining courage and voice; "I do not see what we have to do with old buildings or with ruins. This is our time, is it not?" Then he said, a little abruptly.

"Living for the present, I suppose you make use of your life for the present?" Melissa had not the least idea what he

manner. "I am trying," she said; "I shall always try. I should try all the more if I ned any one to encourage me; but-" and then she

"Your people," he said, "I suppose, do not think much of the great summons that calls

the feelings. The river could be seen here tive to Melissa, he could not have taken and there; and, as the eun slanted across it any step more aptly fitted for the purpose Farmer.

Clement had, in and there; and, as the sun slanted across it any step more aptly fitted for the purpose a vague way, taken; by Miss Aquitaine, figured into such a silver stream as it might was to be seen see, alone, and to have he was to by mellog his declaration and of life.

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The stream of the stream of the stream as it might have been even the stream of the stre Montana was not really thinking about Melissa. He was only, after his mahion. finding vague, imposing sentences to express some general idea. If he had been desirous

to capture the little girl, it is not impossible

pliments and conveying with his eyes the the meaning of the new ones that went pliments and conveying with this eyes the impression that he admired her. That would coming up in their place. Clement really have been powerless, indeed, compared with was what Mr. Aquitaine had described him. have been powerless, indeed, compared with the course he unconsciously took. He had his own atmosphere, into sympathy with him. She stood on the same plane with him; and, metaphorically at least, they were handin hand. To her it seemed as if for the moment they two were alone.

CHAPTER X.

CLEMENT'S EVENING WALK.

GERALDINE was very thoughtful all the evening after her excursion to Tower Hill. She was a good deal interested in Ulement Hope, and somewhat touched as well as amused by his melancholy and his passion. She was sorry that Melissa did not care for him, and yet was inclined to think that it would not be well for the young man if she did.

It is superflucus to say that Geraldine was greatly interested in love-making of any kind. She had never as yet been herself in love. She had not even teft the school-girl's immemorial passion for the music-master or the drawing-master. She had had a great deal of admiration, and she often knew well enough that men were hinting love to her; and she had even had direct offers of hand and heart, and so forth. But although she liked men in general, and some men in particular, she had never been brought to heartthrobs for any man as yet. The very fact gave her much of her ease and what might be called good-fellowship, in the company of She had lived in all her younger days a

happy and a sheltered life. She was so deeply attached to her father, and had such a friend and companion in him, that she liked all mankind the better for him, and no man in particular, for the same reason. Then came sorrow, and, after the worst of the sorrow had passed away, a season of anxiety. not yet drawn to an end, in which money matters were a good deal mixed up. It was not even yet certain whether Geraldine and and her mother were to be actually poor or not; whether Geraldine would not have to fight her way through the world by teaching or by such painting as she could do, or in some such way. Her mother was a very sweet, but not very strong-minded woman and the most of the thinking fell upon Geraldine. Her visit to Europe with Captain Mar. ion's family was Geraldine's aret holiday of any kind for some years. It was her first uprising after the prostration of grief and the long season of anxiety. It was like a convalescent's first drive in the open air. When she was leaving her American home her mother made one earnest request of her "Darling, you are going to have a holiday; now, let it be a holiday. Promise me that you will really do your best, your very best, to enjoy yourself; that you won't keep thinking of things that make you anxious, and that you will let yourself be happy with our friends." Geraldine promised, and was determined that she would do her best to keep the lower. Clement could not venture to the promise. It was very, very difficult at fall back with Melissa; he knew she did not first; but as the days went on it became easier want him. Geraldine was determined that and easier, and now in London Geraldine was really and truly enjoying herself. She had by nature a soul and spirit made for enjoyment; made to find happiness easily and to give it freely. She had health and strength, a splendid constitution, and high spirits. Perhaps her courage and elasticity of temperament might have made her even heedless and over-impulsive in her ways, if so much of her natural inclinations had not been curred and made patient by a sudden sorrow and prolonged anxiety.

"I like your young friend very much, said Geraldine to Miss Aquitaine that same evening when they had returned to their

home. "What young friend?" asked Melissa, lau-

guidly. "Ob, come! you know; your hopeless Mr. Hope. I like him very much.

"Do you?" said Melissa, "I am very glad. I don't.

"I think he is a sweet boy," Geraldine declared. "He is not quite a boy," said Melissa; suppose he is four or five and twenty. If and a worthy recruit. Montana, indeed, think he is quite old enough to have more sense, and to know what he is going to do with himself. I think he is a very stupid boy, or man, or whatever you choose to call him-stupider even than men in general, it

that were possible." "He seems to me very clever and full of promise. I should think he is a young man likely to make a name for himself in the

world." " I wish he would make a name for himself," said Melissa, "if he likes it; but what answered, in a faint voice, wondering herself I object to is his trying to make a name for

> "I think you like him, after all, at the bottom of your heart," Geraldine said, trying to find response in Melissa's downcast

"If he comes here very often he will soon find whether I do or not," was Melissa's genial

answer. "How do you like Mr. Montana?" Melissa remsined sitent, and Geraldine fancying she had not heard the question, put it

again." "Mr. Montane," Melissa said at last, "is very different person from Clement Hope." "Yes, he is indeed," Geraldine answered, with emphasis, "very different. If I understand anything of men, I think young Hope is a true man.

"I don't understand anything of men, said Melissa, "and so I don't know whether he is true or false, but I don't regard Mr. Montana as an ordinary man, and I don't care to discuss him on the same level with Mr. Hope.

Somebody entered at this moment, and the conversation dropped. Geraldine was 'ull of pity for Olement Hope, and not without a certain womanly anger for the scornful little maiden who thought so lightly of him an . lislove. She could not help wondering meant, but she was deeply impressed, and in her heart what it was that Clement Hope thought there was something prophetic in his saw in Melissa to make him so completely her slave. "He seems such a fine, noble young fellow," she thought, "with a good deal of the poet's soul in him; and, after all, there is nothing in Melissa. She has not much brains, and I don't think she has any tender feeling; she is a sort of a girl who ought to be happy; she has everything she can want for her-self, and she scarcely seems to think of anything but herself, she is safe against any chance of falling in love; and it she fell in love it would "ot hurt her. Whatever is wrong with her, it can't be love." Geraldine auddenly renembered that there certainly was something wrong with Melissa. Her

tears the other day were very genuine. Meanwhile, Clement dope was going home with his mind and heart all aflame. The incidents of the day might seem unimportant to others; they consisted for the most part of a muddy walk round three sides of the Tower, and an introduction to a gentleman from America; but they seemed to Clement to promise a revolution in his whole conditions ner in which each new position from which | that he might have gone about it in the usual analyze his own emotions, to say what had of being. He hardly found himself able to become of old thoughts, and what was

one of that class of mortals very trying to all do not compose verses. His mind had for long time been filled with his hopeless love for Medissa. Mr. Aquitaine had gauged very accurately the depth of his feelings on that subject. Melissa was the first pretty and graceful girl Clement ever had the chance of knowing, and he met her at a time when his fancy and his feelings were elike yearning for some one to fall in love with. A pretty servant-girl would almost have served his purpose if no more attractive woman had come in his way. Melissa's little rudenesses and saucy ways had natural. ly rather the effect of inflaming than chill. ing his love. He grew more and more into the conviction that she was the one being et. sential to his happiness, the one love for his life. He honestly believed that he was in love with her, and that he never, never could be in love with any other woman on earth, This idea he had nursed and humored so long that all the strength and sweetness of it came to be added to the self-delight and self-torment of imagined passion. He had no serious hope of marrying Meilsea, and, indeed, for the present, marriage was out of the question for him. Gratitude to the old man who had adopted him and made him a son rendered it impossible for Clement to think of taking any step in life which could have interfered with his home duties. Besides, to this young man, brought up modestly in the great northern seaport, the bare idea of his marrying a daughter of the house of Aquitaine seemed about as wild a fantasy as it would be, according to Mejor Pendennis, for young Arthur to dream of asking in marriage a daughter of one of the greatest houses into which his uncle kindly introduced him. Perhaps at this time of life, and of his feelings also, it was rather gratifying than otherwise to Clem. ent Hope to believe that he fed upon a hope. less passion. Despair is a great deal more soothing to the self-love of youth than hope. To believe one's self marked out by destiny for a rulned life tends very much to make life itself pass meanwhile pleasantly. Clement was not conscious that he thus enjoyed his despair, but the enjoyment was there none the

In the midst of his conflict of emotions there rose upon his horizon the figure of Montana, as yet but a shadow to him. He heard of the great, strange orstor and leader from the New World, who was opening up an entirely fresh career to young men of promise and of soul. In a moment Clement became impressed with the conviction that under the banner of Montana it was his duty to rank himself. Aquitaine had put it well. Montana and his new colony became the Sa-racens and the Holy Land of Clement's disappointed imagination. A few centuries before he would have longed to buckle on his armor and make his way into Syria to fight the infidel and obtain, if Providence were only kind enough, the glory of a warrior's grave. Now it seemed a special dispensation on his behalf which brought into light Montana's scheme for a new commonwealth, and Montana himself right across our young hero's path. Over all this conflict between the past and the future there was shed a certain soft, kindly light, which, although Clement then hardly quite knew it, undoubtedly shone from Geraldine Rowan's sympathetic

He had been introduced to Montana. He

had spoken with the great man. The great man had taken kindly to him, and invited him to come and see him. The great man had looked at him fixedly, and Clement felt sure that Montana at that moment was putting him through a mental process of ordeal, subjecting him to a spiritual examination just as a new recruit is tried by a physical test, and was examining into Clement's strength of soul, in order to decide whether he really was or was not a utting gracible or the new movement. When, after this mental inspection, Montana spoke to him kindly and invited him to call on him, Clement accepted the invitation as an acknow. ledgment that he was esteemed a welcome had not been subjecting Clement to any such mental test; nor was he, after his usual fashion, engaged in thinking of something quite different while he looked fixedly at the person before him. He was thinking about Clement, and was greatly attracted by him. He was puzzling himself to think what young man he could ever have known who seemed to look like Clement, and how it came about that the face, the figure, and the eyes were so familiar to him—that they seemed to have been part of his own youth. He was greatly attracted toward Clement, and convinced that in him he would indeed find a valuable follower, a companion full of faith and courage. "Call for me on Sunday," said Montana, as they were parting, "and we will both go together to the Church of Free Souls." Clement walked slowly home through the

gathering evening. The evening was finer

than the day had been, and the west was now

glowing with all the richness that belongs to

the surset of a summer day that has been wet. Clement's way led him far from Piccadilly, whither he had conducted the young ladies to their home, and he walked all the way. It seemed to him as if he wanted all the time he could have for thought-for thinking over things, for thinking of himself and the new conditions that were growing around him, of his disappointment and of his hopes. In truth, our young, verseless poet was very happy if he did but know it. Perhaps no possible success in life and ambition and love could make any man so happy as Clement Hope might now have been in his ideal disappointment and his ideal prospects. The very sunlight drew for him a softer coloring from his poetic love-pain and his poetic hopes. Sometimes he was for a moment dimly conscious, as he loitered along, that the clouds driven to the east and the fires of the west, the grass and flowers of the parks, and the ripple of the water by which he now and then had to pass, were steeped in a new and special beauty for him, which made his disappointment seem easy to bear, and made the form of Melissa Aquitaine seem less distinct than it had been before. Although he did not then know it. one little star in his life's firmament was growing dimmer and dimmer, because another, and a nearer and brighter, had now come up in the sky. Yee, that was a delightful, thoughtful walk home that evening for unhappy, very happy Clement Hope.

His way lay through Regent's Park; and he had to cross a bridge where once a certain Minola Grav, now Lady Heron, wife of the distinguisme olonial governor, Sir Victor Heron, used to larger at quiet hours, when there were no loungers near. Clement stopped and leaned on the railing of the bridge, and booked down on the ruffled water of the canal. The face and the eyes of Montana seemed to look up to him out of the darkening water. He could not tall what had put this odd idea into ms nead; but whenever he .coked fixedly into the water he seemed to see Montana's eyes looking up to his own.

The impression was uncomfortable, uncanny; (Continued on Third Page.)

and Clement went his way, anxious to get rid of it He was a poette youth; poets, even only en herbe, must have their odd fancies. Clement was going home to the house of

the kind old man whom he called his father. The livery stable keeper had long since given up all manner of business, and settled with Clement in a house not far from Primrose Hill. The old man was rich enough, and except for Olement, had nothing to do with his money. He was leading a blank, half-puzzled sort of life, growing every day more and more into the conviction that he was to see his lost son again; growing only more eager to see him with every year that intervened between the present and the past. Much as he was attached to Clement, yet Clement's presence seemed only to keep alive all the more the memory of his son and the longing to see him. Although he had adopted Clement, and the young man called him father, he had nover asked Clement to take his name. He was Edmund Varlowe, old Edmund Varlowe now; and that was all. There could not be any young Edmund Varlowe but the one; so

Clement Hope remained Clement Hope. When he had crossed the bridge, Clement had not very far to walk before he reached

Mr. Variowe's house. The house was an old-fashioned building. It belonged, probably, in point of fact, to the early Georgian days, but it nust have had an old-isshioned look even when it was built. Not that it could have had the appearance of an imitation of some older fashion, some modern-antique, some affectation of revivalism. Such affectations did not prevail in the somewhat dull but very simple and straight. forward days when its foundation-stone was laid. It was evidently one of those houses which have the peculiarity, as some girls have, of always looking old-fashioned even in their freshest days. If perchance, some whim were to cause a revival of the precise period of the Georges to which this house belonged, the house itself would still look oldfashioned and even out of place beside the very neighbors which were supposed to reproduce the architectural peculiarities of its day. It was a solid block of a house, with windows above the ground floor, the ground floor itself only showing to the gezer's view a door with a semicircular fanlight. On the roof was a round turret, with a little domelike cap on it and a weather-cock. This might be an observatory, or it might only have been thearchitect'sides of an ornament. The house stood alone, with a little patch of mournfullooking ground about it, and it was on the height of a gentle slope that drew back from the waters of the canal. There were many trees and much shrubbery in that region, to may nothing of the foliage of the adjoining park. One standing on the opposite bank, and looking across to the house, could sometimer, as it so happened, see no other human habitation whatever but this oddly-constructed dwelling, and might fancy himself far away in the heart of the country, and gezing on soms family mausion, to which the owner was accustomed to travel down in the family carriage when the season for town was over. in the days when Mrs. Thrale was yet a saucy child, and before the "Vanity of Human Wishes" had been written. It was well worth spending a few moments on the spot from which the house could thus be seen, if it were sight of dull old dwelling, the observatory, the weather-cock, the canal, the thick trees, and the absence of any bint of other human habitation. It did not tax the fancy of the gezer very much to suppose himself for the time transported, not only out of London, but

his heart's content. The effect was especially good when the hidden from him.

"Something is the matter with you," at last
"Something is the matter with you," at last evening began to fall. The house was one " black vespers' pageants." not Clement Hope feel a new interest in in the odd effect produced by such a house in the neighborhood? Clement was only too much given to the half-sensuous enjoyment of any idle faucy, and he had often a good deal of time to throw away on such harmless. indolent delight. He lingered this evening, and looked long at the house, and took up positions from which fresh picturesque effects were got, and studied the scene as if he had not looked on it before. At last he made quickly for the house, and when he came to its railings and gate he saw that Mr. Varlowe was walking in the front gar-

The livery-stable keeper was falling fest into years. His hair was long and massed about his head; the hair was perfectly white; in a clean hit of cloth, and rub the hot iron had lost hardly anything of his dignity of on this; it will remove the starch at once. his mustache and beard were white; but he bearing, and he only stooped occasionally when he happened to have been for some long time sitting in his chair. He walked usually upright, with a soldierly, resolute air, and shoulders equated, and might have been incurious appearance about the legs which be- creeping things are killed by it, while there longs to men the greater part of whose lives is no danger of poisoning the family or injurhas been passed on horseback.

An odd sensation came over Clement as he opened the gute and saw the old man coming down the gravel walk. It was as if he had began to be struck with the strange impresnow recall. Clement stopped in his walk up | the inverted pot will soon cool off the butter the garden, and looked with a curious, half- by the evaporation of the moisture. puzzled air at the old man, exactly as one looks when caught by some impression of fore?" and then the momentary confusion became all the more confused in the recollection of the face that it was the face he had been seeing every day since his boyhood.

"You seem puzzled a bit, Clem, my boy, Mr. Varlowe said; "what has gone wrong with you?"

"Nothing, father," said Olem; "only, as I came up, I emid not help thinking that I had seen some one lately who reminded me of you, and think you now remind me of some one I 1 istely seen." "Like eno: Abd" sold the old man; "a good

many men of the ago about London." "But not a good many of your figure and

"Well, I don't know; there are some, anyhow; and the fower there are, the more likely you would be to notice any one you chanced to see. But you have been a good long time. way, Clem, and I have been mainly anxious about you now and thou." Mr. Varlowe still retained a good many of his Northern pscu-

liarities of speech... "I have been in being a wonderful man," said Clem.

"Ay, ay? What to he like, now? and how does he come to be wonderful?"
"Well, he is a men who has a grand scheme or founding a new colony and beginning a new life out in America."

"I don't believe much in those new schemes," said the old man, gloomily; "they seldom come to snything. What do you want leaving old England? Let her people stick to her, that's my idea. Let all people stick to their own soil while they can, Clem, my boy. Believe me, a man's never so happy as when he's at home."

"But all men can't stick to their own soil," said Olem, "and some have no home to keep

Mr. Varlows looked at him anxiously. He sometimes began to be afraid that the young man's natural desire to see the world was oppressed by his confinment at home. "You effectively. are not one of that sort, Clem, my boy," he said; "you have a home as long as you like to stay there."

"Oh yes," said Clem, hastily. "I don't mean that. I was not thinking of myself. If everybody was as well off as I, there would be no use for new schemes and new colonies. But when you have been with a master-mind like Montana, you get to think very little of yourself, and your own ways, and your own emotions, and you begin to see that people ought to work for others and think for others.'

"You think for others, I am sure," said the old man; "you don't think much for yourself; you always think for me."

Clem felt a pang of remorse when he had to acknowledge to his own mind how small a part in bis thoughts his fine old father had played for many and many an hour when compared with capricious little Melissa Aquitaine. This was the one secret he had not ever ventured on disclosing to Mr. Variowe, and this he kept back only because he feared it would distress the old man by making him think that his adopted son must soon find new ties and new associations.

"Then, he is wonderful, this new man? Is he a lecturer or a preacher?"

"Well," said Clement, "he is a lecturer and a sort of preacher, but I have not heard him lecture or preach; it is the man himself who oppresses me. I have only talked a few words with him, but they made me feel as it a new life ought to be opening out to me, and as if I ought to be doing something great. I rounded corners and two straight rows of don't mean," he added, quietly, "that I ought to be doing something great myself, or that I could be doing anything better than I am doing, but that there is a higher purpose in life when one gets ont of one's own small concerns. He is a man who makes one feel ashamed of troubling himself about passing and personal affairs."

They were now walking up and down the gravel path. This was a favorite amusement of Mr. Varlowe. He liked to walk up and down in the evening leaning on the shoulder of his young supporter; not that the strong, straight figure seemed to need much support; and although our youth was of fair stature, he stood considerably shorter than the elder man, who leaned on him with a kind of affectionate semblance of weakness requiring to be upheld.

There was certainly something about Clement's look to-day which still puzzled Mr. Varlows. The boy did not seem quite himself, he thought; there were alternate lights and shades crossing his face, as if some vexation had its turn occasionally, and was then succeeded by a new light of hope and of elated purpose. Mr. Varlowe had only for the curious effect produced by the been so long a widower, and, never having had any daughters, had had so little to do with the affairs of women or their gossip, that it never occurred to bim for a moment to think it possible Clem's trouble might have been caused by some daughter of Eve. Clem, to his mind, was still only a boy, alcut of the century. When he had enjoyed though a tall and strong boy, and Mr. Varthat sensation long enough he had only to lowe never creamed that the lad might be in walk n few paces either way and ho was in love. But he could see well enough that London and the nineteenth century again to something was troubling Clem, and he felt uncomfortable at the idea of anything being

to be seen in the evening. There was a sug-gestion of ago and even of decay about it how. You are taking something to heart. which suited with dun evening clouds and Come, out with it, there's a good fellow. Let a black vespers' pageants." Why shou'd me know. You don't want any money, do you?" for in his puzzled moment he could such a scene, tamiliar as it was to him, and think of no trouble that could come to young men unless the want of money.

(To be continued.)

USEFUL RECIPES.

Fresh-laid eggs will keep for six months perfectly if simply packed close in bran with

the small end down. Medicine stains are removed from silver spoons by rubbing them with a rag dipped in sulphuric acid, and washing it off with soap-

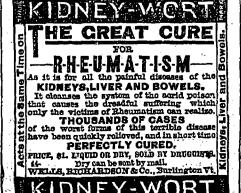
If starch sticks to flat irons it can be removed in a much better way than to scrape it off with a knife, as the particles are almost sure to fall upon the garment you are ironing, and so make trouble; tie a lump of beeswax

Hot alum water is the best insect destroyer known. Put the alum into hot water, and let it boil until it is all dissolved; then apply the colution hot with a brush to all cracks, bedsteads, and other places where any insects deed a very statuesque figure but for that are found. Ants, bed-bugs, cockroaches and

ing property. A simple mode of keeping butter in warm weather, where ice is not handy, is to invert a common flower pot over the butter, with never seen Mr. Varlowe before, but suddenly some water in the dish in which it is laid. The orifice or the bottom may be corked or don of a likeness to somebody he had seen | not. The porousness of the earthenware will elsewhere, and whose identity he could not keep the butter cool. A wet cloth laid over

For cleansing kid gloves there is nothing more economical, speedy and efficient than unexpected resemblance. The thought that good, clean benzine; and it is well to draw passed across Clement's mind for the moment | the gloves on the hands and apply the benwas that familiar thought, "Surely I have zine, as if it were water to wash, rubbing the seen that face, or something very like it, be- hands together and drying quickly on a clean towel. Of course this must be done in the day-time, and better out of doors; at least nowhere near flame of any kind, for reason that benzine is very inflammable.

> STOMACH ACHE. -- We all know what it is; we acquired a perfect knowledge of the Pet" in our youth, after a raid on the green apples we were expressly forbidden to touch. Our mother gave us Perry Davis' Pain-Killer then, and, strange to say, no other remedy has been discovered to this day to equal it.



FASHIUN NOTES.

The newest color for English "dust cleaks" for travelling and morning shopping is claret

India cashmere makes the most refined and simple suit for travelling and for early autumn.

Velvet flowers on repped silk will be the most elegant brocades of the autumn and for winter goods.

Salphur-colored lace trims pale-blue costumes, and flax gray lace trims green dresses Metal threads-gold, silver and bronze-are

woven in the new woolen stuffs imported for

India-figured cottons and foulards with a great deal of the dull India red in them are worn for seaside costumes. Instead of the combinations of two or three

fabrics, it is appropried that a single fabric for the entire dress will be prevalent autumn fashicn. Flowered muslin squares, originally used

for the neck, new furnish trimming for rough and ready hats of straw to be worn in the country. Levantine, satin de Lyons, satin duchesse satin merveilleux and heavy repped faille are

the silk fabrics that will be worn for autumn and winter dresses. The most tasteful bonnet for midsummer has a crown of colored English crape drawn on wires, with a brim of mignonettes, lilacs

or other small flowers. Watteau drapery in the form of a very broad doubled box pleat is added to the simpleet as well as the most elaborate toilsts of ladies of aesthetic tastes.

The present season is called a cotton season, and now, by way of going from one extreme to the other, it is announced that the next season will be a velvet season.

Red is the favorite color at present for children's frocks. It rivals the white dresses formerly used for little girls, and appears in some guise in almost every toilet of the sec-

Green and cobalt-blue redingotes of cloth with velvet collar and cuffs are sent over from Paris to ladies at Newport, where they are worn over dresses of satteen muslin or foulard.

The short-sleeve bathing suit has finally come to be popular with American women, just as men have at last adopted the flannel belted coat and short Kuickerbockers for mountain travel.

Ivory white is in such a great vogue that satin dresses of this shade are no longer confined to full dress entertainments, but are imported for visiting costumes. The garniture is lace and natural flowers.

Shoes that are laced in front and tipped with patent leather are in great favor. Low shoes are entirely of patent leather, and are worn with black hosiery. Slippers of kid are cut low on the toes and are without ornament. Canvas shoes are worn in the country for long walks and mountain climbing. Pointed toes and high heels meet with the protest of all shoemakers, as they are of permanent injury to the feet.

A DISEASE IN FALSE HAIR

It has been reported that the horrible disease known as the plica polonica has made its appearance in London, brought over by the tieders in false hair from Poland. The disease is one of the most horrible kind, incurable, and rendering its victim an object as hidoors to behold as the leper of the East. The hair, instead of dividing into fine and sliky threads, conglemerates into thick matter, with only one thick root which bleeds on being cut, so that no relief can be obtained, save by cauterization of the whole mass. The report has caused a great scare.

WORDS OF WISDOM. It is impicus in a good man to be sad. Extend to every one a kind salutation. Confidence generally inspires confidence. Venture not upon the threshold of wrong. People do not lack strength; they lack

Injure not another's reputation or business I hold him to be dead in whom shame is desd.

He who prays for his neighbor will be heard for himself.

He is the greatest who chooses to do right st all times.

When you bury animosity never mind putting up a tombatone. The exercise of the will has very much to

do in determining our physical condition. Let men laugh when you sacrifice desire to duty, if they will. You have time and eter-

nity to rejoice in. Be deaf to the quarrelsome, blind to the scorner, and dumb to those who are mischievously inclined.

Knowledge is not simply what we read, but what we hold; but we are judged by the use we make of it. Gratitude is a word that you will find in

dictionaries, but you will not find much of it anywhere else.

Rendering good for good, he is most generous who begins; rendering evil for evil, he most unjust who begins.

Successes in society are most difficult of accomplishment-you have to sacrifice your vanity to other people's.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Though it | people. is impossible, in this climate of changing temperature, to prevent ill-health altogether, yet its form and frequency may be much mitigated by the early adoption of remedial measures. When boarseness, cough, thick breathing, and the attending slight fever indicate irritation of the throat or chest, Holloway's Ointment should be rubbed upon these parts without delay, and his Pills taken in appropriate doses, to promote its curative action. No catarrhs or sore throats can resist these remedies. Printed directions envelope pointed out that in my judgment the laborer every package of Holloway's medicaments. which are suited to all ages and conditions. and to every ordinary disease to which humanity is liable.

BOMANCE OF E. DWYER GRAY.

A romance is connected with the marriage of E. Dwyer Gray, M.P., who has just been sent to prison under Gladstone's Coeroion Law. He was, while in his twenties, spending a few weeks at Bray, the Irish Newport, only a few miles from Dublin, and one day a terrific gale, such as seem only to sweep the rugged coasts of Ireland, drove a vessel wrecked and sinking, into the bay. Signals of distress floated at her mast-head, mute appeals for help, but no life-boat was near and no ordinary boat could possibly survive the fearful sea, while the boldest heart quailed at the thought of swimming out there. Suddenly, while hundreds 100ked from the hotel windows out at the halfdrowned figures clinging to the rigging of the | will restore to health such as have been insinking ship, and while hundreds more hud- jured by them.

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dled along the beech in helpless groups young Grey stepped out from smong them and volunteered to carry a line to the wreck. A tew memeuts afterward, with a rope about his body, he plunged into the surf to almost certain death, and in spite of all expostulation. Watched by the breathless crowd he slowly made his way, though frequently dashed back, and was frequently submerged so long that it was thought he would never appear agaic. Finally, after a long fierce, weary battle with the waves, he reached the ship, and one by one the rescued sailors were pulled ashcre. Among those who witnessed this heroic act was a beautiful young girl, the daughter of an English lady of immense wealth, Mrs. Chisholm, "the Emigrant's Friend," whose assistance to Australian emigrant girls had made her name a household world in that Colony. Miss Chisholm sought an introduction, and ed her to England and won her hand. The Royal Humane Society gave the brave young fellow the Gold Medal, their highest award, and the presentation was publicly made on their behalf by the Lord Mayor of Dublin. Mr. Grav is a convert to Catholicity, and was baptized by the eloquent Irish Oblate, the Very Rev. M. A. Hunt. Mr. Gray personally is a genial host, a pleasant talker, and always in command of himself. He lives in what is probably the most luxurious home in Dublin. He attends closely to his paper, and by means of telephone between his house and office is hourly in communication with his editors. Mrs. Gray is popular in society, and her entertainments are the most agreeable and brilliant given in Dublin.

TO AID IRISH LABORERS.

A PRAISEWORTHY MOVEMENT IN DUBLIN.

Dublin, Aug. 22.—One of the most plausible objections urged against the Land League movement for a peasant proprietary was that it seemingly ignored the agricultural laborers, whose condition was, if possible, worse than that of the farmer. This omission was often commented on, and was adroitly used in the hope of embarrassing Mr. Parnell and his colleagues. Indeed, it furnished one of the strongest arguments advanced in behalf of Mr. Davitt's proposed nationalization of the land. The League leaders, however, adhered firmly to their policy, believing that too many irons in the fire at once could lead only to confusion and a clashing of interests. Let us attain the greater reform first, and the less will follow in due time," was their motto. They pledged themselves that the rights and claims of the laborers should be neither forgotten nor neglected, and that pledge they are now proceeding to fulfil.

At the Antcient Concert Rooms, in this city a large and influential meeting was held yesterday for the purpose of placing the Irish Laborers' organization on a more permanent and definite basis. Among those present were seven members of Parliament. Mr. Justin McCarthy presided, and Mr. Parnell read the address prepared by a provisional committee. It stated that the time had come when without defriment to the movement for the destruction of the feudal system of land tenure, a great national effort should be made to harmonize the interest of the trades and workmen of the towns and the laborers of the country in an organization to which each class might look for material benefit and all classes for national regeneration. In prudence, no less than in common gratitude the national credit was pledged to securing for the Irish laborers some such amelioration in their own condition as they have so loyally striven to bring about in the condition of the touant farmers. As the first portion of work, therefore, an appeal is made to the tenant farmers who have obtained much, and can obtain more, through the exertions of the laborers, and to the industrial classes, who will by and by require the aid of the laborers in making the Irish trade revival a great and all-pervading national movement, to join in obtaining for the laborers of

Ireland the following benefits:-First-To secure for the laborers plots of ground and improved dwellings, and generally more favorable treatment from their em-

ployers. Second-To obtain such an alteration in the present laws as will favor and facilitate the acquirement of land by laborers, and the

building of suitable dwellings thereon. Third-To obtain the Parliamentary suffrage and a share in the local government of

their counties for the laboring classes. Fourth-To encourage native industries and manufactures which will enlarge the field of

employment. The address concludes as follows:-" We trust it will be seen that the interest of all sections of the Irish population lies in a strenuous and cordial support of these moderate claims; and a decision has been made in a high and authorative quarter that the condition of the laborers will have to be dealf with in the immediate future by distinct and secarate legislation. We would impress upon the Irish people that the character of that legislation, for good or evil, will be determined by the attitude of the laborers themselves, and by the spirit in which their claims are approved moderate and sustained by the whole force of public opinion in Ireland. To all who desire the welfare of the Irish people and the strength of the Irish nation, to those who believe that labor has its own rights and that serfdom is not the natural condition of the laborers, to the friends of human liberty all the world over. we look for help in this movement, most of all to those of our own race, here or elsewhere, who would wish to see Ireland the home of an industrious, prosperous and free

Mr. Paruell, in a careful speech reviewed what had already been done in this direction. A very large number of half-acre plots had been assigned by farmers to their laborers in Leinster, and in Munster fully 2,000. The hope of building better houses had been serlously obstructed by the rulings of the Board

of Works. "During the discussion on the Land Act of last year, and during the proceedings of the Convention," said Mr. Parnell, "I enght to be judependent of his employer, so far as his house and little plot of ground was concerned, and that no mere tenure of half an acre of land from his immediate employer could be deemed to be a satisfactory solution or anything more than an attempt at a temporary solution of the labor difficulty.

Mr. Dillon spoke after Mr Parnell, in his usual trenchant fashion, maintaining that rent valuations must come much lower yet before the farmers could assist their laborers as they would wish. An Executive committee was then appointed to frame a constitution and by-laws for the new Union, which is practically a reorganization of the Land League on a wider and firmer basis.

As Alcohol, Tobacco, Opium, Indian Hemp, Ohloroform, Hashish, Absinthe, &c., provent the good effects of Fellows' Hypophosphites. so Fellows' Hypophosphites is an antidote against all these narcotics and sedatives, and A GALA DAY AT RICHMOND.

CELEBRATION OF TWO IMPORTANT EVENTS-THE INCORPORATION OR THE TOWN AND THE IN-AUGURATION OF THE NEW BRIDGE.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.] RICHMOND, P. Q., Sept. 2.

The union celebration at Richmond, on the siternoon of Wednesday, the 30th day of August, ultimo, in honor of two important local events—the incorporation of the village of Richmond into a town, and the opening for public traffic of the new iron bridge over the noon Frem nine in the evening until two River St. Francis, from near the centre of the | o'clock next morning there was a grand union town of Richmond, on the east bank, to the picturesquely situated village of Melbourne, on the weet bank-was an unusually interest ing episode in the history of that section of the beautiful Eastern Townships. The weathe young man was so smitten that he follow- ther was all that could be desired, the evening especially being one of the most charming of our highly enjoyable Canadian moonlight eves 'twixt summer and autumn. About five or six thousand old men and matrons, young men and maidens, lads and laseies, were present in holiday attire and all seemingly intent upon having an enjoyable "outing," and a more orderly, well-behaved concourse of people could scarcely be brought together. The popular Mayor of the town had proclaimed a half holiday, which was loyally and enthusiastically observed. Several arches were erected and flags and bunting were displayed everywhere. Tals was probably one of the first, if not the only, union celebration of all creeds and nationalities ever Province. The good spirit in which it was conceived, planned and executed, was worthy of all commendation, and was as nearly porfeet as any such affair can be, and was also a worthy example to the people of the whole country and was a fine exemplification of the motto on the new Town seal. "United we the well-known Toronto Bridge Co, Mr. prosper." The Richmond "G" Battery of Hezler, being the skilful superintendent of Artillery, under command of Major the Lion. | construction, and it is no discredit to their Henry Ayimer and Lient. A. Beattie, with its wide-spread reputation as iron bridge build-splendld band, under the skiiful leadership of ers. The timber work in flooring, &c, was Bandmaster Walker; the St. Jean Baptiste from the well-known firm of Messrs. William-Society. J. C. Bedard, Esq., President. with son & Crombie, lumber manufacturers of all its other officers, monuted marshals and Kingsbury, P.Q., and the earthwork, &c., of large membership in magnificent regalia; the St. Patrick's Scolety, John Murphy, jr., Esq. President, with its officers, marshals on | bridge is about \$40,000. It has satisfactorily ored by the presence of the reverend chaplains of both these flourishing bodies, the Rev. P. Quinn, cure of Richmond, accompanied by the Rev. Prof. Roy, of St. Charles College of Sherbrooke: the large and prosperous society of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, J. B.

Esq., Chief Ranger, with the officers and a goodly number of members finely uniformed; the Canadian Order of Foresters, J. D. Dyson, Esq.. District Deputy Chief Banger, and other officers and a numerous membership in new costumes; and all these local bodies, reinforced by officers and members of sister accioties, from Sherbrooke, Windsor, Danville, Durbam and elsewhere; the town corporation of Richmond; headed by Mayor Hart: the new bridge company, headed by Mayer Boast, of Cleveland as Vice-President of the company; efficials and members of the county, township and village, municipal, agricultural coilego, school and other corpora-tions and societies; professional and other gentlemen on foot and in carriages-formed a grand procession of a mile and upwards in leogth, under the command and direction of Licut. Besttio, and Messrs. Edward Bedard and G. McGovern, mounted marshals. The procession having murched through the principal streets of Richmond, over which several arches had been erected, it crossed the beautifully decorated new bridge, headed by seven prettily attired young ladies, daughters of the mayors of the interested bridge-trust municipalities, and of the officers and local stockholders of the bridge company; and on recrossing after marching through the main streets of Melbourne, the procession halted when the officers reached the middle of the centre span, when it had been arranged that the young ladies should take their places; when James Alexander, Esq., Treasurer of the company, having handed a silver vessel containing the wine to Miss Grace Hart, the daughter of the Mayor of Richmond, she poured a part of it on the superstructure, and the having been handed to Miss Jones, daughter of the Secretary of the company, she draw aloft the pennant having thereon the name "St. Francis." President Hart then said :- "Ladies and gentlemen, I beg heartily to thank all who have taken part in these interesting ceremonies to-day, and also to express the hope that this superstructure new completed, will prove to be a great public convenience, not only to the inhabitants of Bichmond, Melbourne and vicinity, but to the travelling public generally, for many generations to come. I now proclaim that the bridge will be open for public traffic on tomorrow morning, August 30th, 1882." (Prolonged cheers.) The procession again started, and the young ladies who had honored the accusion in the "christening" coramonies, stepped out of the procession at the corner of Main and Craig streets (the latter so named as being a part of the old General Craig military road from the city of Quebec to Lake Cham-

plain, &c.) The processsion having halted in front of the Town Hall, Mayor Hart addressed the immense concourse as follows :-Ladies and gentlemen,-Richmond baving been in existence as a village for about thirty years, and the population having so iargely increased, it was deemed to be for the best good of the place that it be formed into a town, and hence it was incorporated as such by act of the Provincial Parliament on May 27, 1882. I trust that Richmond as a town may prosper even more than as a village, and that in the days to come it may be necessary to have it incorporated into the city of Richmond." Loud and protonged obsers were given for the Mayor and corporation, and for the Queen. The procession then dispersed the artillery and the several societies return ing to their respective headquarters, accoapanied by a number of the committee of irrangements on horseback. In the Town Hill. shortly after tour o'clock, a very large nimber sat down to an excellent temperance dinner, prepared and admirably served by Mr. Paton, of the Richmond G. T. R. Restaurant. It would have done no discredt to either of the first-class botols in Monteel. Lord Aylmer occupied the chair, having on his right Mayor Hart, Mr Taylor, Secreary of the Toronto Bridge Company; Major Aymer of "A" Battery ; J Y Lloyd, E.q. O E. C T B ; Mr Attorney Brown, of Sherbrooke, &; and on his left, Vice-President, Mr. Mayor Boast, Cleveland; J Picard, M.P., for Word and Richmond; Mayor Stockwell, of Daville; Mr Jones, of the Guardian; the Rev Vm Mo. Intosh and Charles Hall, Eeq. of Melbourne. &c. J C Bedard, Eeq, John Murphy, jr, Esq, C P Cleveland, Eeq, N P and Registrar, and others occupied the vice chairs. The band discoursed excellent music during the dinner, and after the cloth was removed the chairman proposed the usual loyal and patri-otic teasts and a long list of others, which

to, generally in brief and, for the most part, appropriate speeches, which were interspersed with music by the band and by English, French, Irish and Scotch songs. The dinner f stivities were closed with hearty votes. of thanks to the chairman, to all the societies, the corporation, the caterer, to the various commit. I all gements, and to Dr. Graham, and then all wited in singing the National Anthem. These was a fine display. of fireworks from the bridge and Island during the evening, under the superintendence of D. Hazle, Esq., which were witnessed by nearly all who had been present during the afterball in the commodious Town Hall, under the direction of an efficient committee, who are entitled to great praise. The ball was numerously attended, and was otherwise a great success. The music, furnished by Messra. Bigelow, of Island Pond, and Walker, of Richmond, is said to have been the best ever had in Richmond on a like occasion. The excellent ball supper was provided by Mr. Paton also. Thus closed one of the largest and most enjoyable festivals ever held in this section of the country. The satisfaction expressed was general, and everything passed off with the regularity and preclsion of clock-work, with the solitary disorderly exception of one poor fellow, who had become beveraged, and was accommodated with a night's lodging in the lock-up. The new bridge is seven hundred and fifty feet in length and about twenty-five feet in width, and consists of five spans of one hundred and fifty feet each. The abutattempted and successfully carried out in the | ments and piers are of beautiful split. granite from the Beebe Pinia quarry, Stanstead, and the masonry which is first-class, was done by Henry Mcfarlane & Co., contractors, of Stratiord, Ontario, under the efficient supervision of Mr. Smeaton, of Queenstown; Ont. The iron superstructure was put up by

contractor, Richmond. The total cost of the horseback, and numerous retinue of members | stood the severest of tests, and, with proper in spiendid array, and also being highly hen- care, will last for generations. It is an ornament to the place, a credit to the town and an honor especially to the three municipalities pecuniarily interested. and to the moneyed men of the neighborhood and elsewhere in the Province, who have invested their capital therein. It Ferguson, Esq., Noble Grand, with the other is to be hoped that they may derive fair diviofficers and members in fine new regalia; the dends therefrom, although they are authorized. United Order of Foresters, Douglas Clarke, by act of Parliament to levy only about onehalf as much for tolls as is authorized to be levled for passage over other tell-bridges in the Townships, with only about one-third or one-half the capital invested. The greater traffic over this bridge will probably compen-sate for the low rates of folls. The general committee of arrangements for the celebration consisted of James Alexander, Esq, merchant, Richmond; Joseph Bedard, Esq. Councillor and merchant of Richmond; Jas Griffith, Esq. Richmond; William Beattie, Esq, Mayor and merchant of Melbourne village; Richard Boast, Esq, Mayor of Cleveland; Charles Hall, Esq. Melbourne, and Dr. Graham, of Richmond, efficiently assisted by a large number of other committees of citizens of all nationalities.

the approaches was done by N. Noel, Esq.,

Our Western people are liable to be laid ow by malarial fever when breaking up new lands. The folks in the East are also complaining of fevers, chills and agues, arising from decaying vegetable matter and imperfect drainage. For either East or West, the best remedy is Ayer's Ague Cure.

THE HARVESTS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Sep. 6 .- The Times publishes an exhaustive summary of M. Etienne's annual review of the burvests of the world, issued at Marsoilles. As regards French wheat, the result is always known. Maize is good in departments and very good in twoas against good in seven departments only last year. Rye shows a similarly favorable contrast. Burley shows a slight improvement. In Great Britain; 414 enquiries have been sent to farmers, asking their opinion on the growing crops. The replies, taking 100 at representing an average crop, show the following result: Wheat, 92 2; barley, 95 4; oats, 105 1; roots, 107 1; potatoes, 96 4. This may be comwith last year's figures, which were as follows :- Wheat, 90; barley, 110; oats, 80; roots, 80, and potatoes 98. The wheat crop will probably be 10,000,000 quarters for consumption, leaving 14,000,000 quarters for which we shall be dependent on foreign supply. Spain is the only country from which the reports are unfavorable. In summarizing the result the Times says :- " Never, during the time since these reports were collected, has the harvest in the northern hemisphere been to good all round. We usually had to report a deficiency either in Europe or America. This year there is absolutely none. The world has over an average harvest, and with such a harvest the year is likely to be

EVERLASTING PERFUME!

one of cheap abundance.

MURRAY & LIANKAN'S FLORIDA WATER has often been styled the "Everlasting Parfume." It is indeed true that its delightful and refreshing fragrance lingers for many days around whatever it touches -- unlike ordinary perfames, that leave no trace of their momentery existence save the sickly, heavy odor of rancid oils.

In making stained glass windows, the coloring matter-red, green, flesh color, or whatever it may be-is first stirred with the glass in its moiten state. When it is rolled into sheets and cools it comes out the brilliant hue desired. Next, imagine an old-fuhioned patchwork quilt, where the little blocks or leaves are cut out by means of paper patterns and sewed together to make the complete figure There you have the ides of the stained glass windows. Artists who are adepts make a large design of the painting wanted. Different small parts of it are transferred from this, and pasteboard patterns made from these like the patchwork quilt. The glass is cut into the shape desired with a diamond. Then the pieces are joined together into the perfect whole. The edges are united by means of solder and lead, where the patchwork bits would be sewed with a needle. Thus making a sained glass window is about as much mechanical as artistic. Bare and fine work, such as the uman face and parts of the bu-man figure, aronainted upon the glass, requiring the touch of a srdst.

Horsford's Aud Phosphate In Nervous chility.

DE EDWIN F. VOSE A signd, Me., says:

"I have prescribed it for man of the various otic teasts and a long list of others, which forms of nervous debility, and has never were enthusiastically received and responded failed to do good; which is not a long of warb clouds slability and has never miles a respect to the same of the sa

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WEDNESDAY.......SEPT. 13, 1882

UATHOLIU CALENDAR. SEFTEMBER.

TRUBBDAY, 14 .- Exaltation of the Holy Cross Cons. Bp. Vertin, Marquette, 1879. St. FRIDAY, 15 .- Octave of the Nativity.

Nicomedes, Martyr.

Saturday, 16.—SS. Cornelius, Pope, and
Cypriau, Bishop, Martyrs. SS. Euphemia and Companions, Martyrs.

SUMDAY, 17 .- Sixteenth Sunday after Pente-Seven Dolors of the B. V. M. Less. Judith xili. 22-25; Gosp. John xix. 25-27; Last Gosp. Luke xiv. 1-11. MONDAY, 18 .- St. Joseph of Cupertino, Confessor. Bo. Young, Erie, died, 1866. TUESDAY, 19 .- SS. Januarius and Companions,

Martyrs. WEDNESDAY, 20 .- SS. Eustace and Companions, Martyrs. Vigil of St. Matthew. Ember Day. Fast. Bp. Gartland Savannab, died, 1854.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have mailed to all those who are in arrears for subscriptions, &c., to The Post and TRUE WITNESS a statement of their indebtedness. We request those who receive such accounts to remit as early as possible. The amounts in most instances are small, but in before characterized an entertainment given the aggregate to us they amount to thousands of dollars. Some of our agents have been very active in our behalf of late, for which we sincerely thank them, also those of our subscribers who have promptly responded; those who are yet in arrears we sincerely desire to hear from them. Monies can be safely forwarded to this office by Post Office order or registered letter.

Bountiful harvests are anticipated not only in the new but in the old world. Estimates of the crops, which are as accurate as can be made, point to a general abundance, a fact the native. We would not be much surwhich will be good news to the people everywhere, as their prosperity and comfort will be guaranteed for the coming year. In Great Britain the agricultural outlook which was at first reported as unfavorable has experienced a change for the better. In Canada the harvest seems to be above the average in abundance, although the quality may be somewhat affected by the heavy rains in regard to certain products. The yield of wheat in the United States is expected to exceed five hundred million bushels, while the corn crop is estimated as high as two billion hushels. In fact the crops never gave promise of such abundance as this year. If abundance means prosperity then we will not be short of it at least during the next twelve months.

Power in Europe. To-day it swears by England, and to-morrow it will prepare to send ture or in humanity, is here and there its "Duello" with the hundred-ton gun to studded with excrescences, the tendensmash up the British fleet. The enemy of Austria at sunrise, there remain two a greater purification. As long as infidelity chances to one that it would become its ally before sunset, and the same way all round Europe. Policy, it would seem to have none. except to be ever ready to exercise its wrath on its friends. France and Italy, to believe their radical statesmen, or look at the tender embraces Gambetta had for the late Garibaldi, were as thick as pickpockets. But this otward show of iniendship would appear to be a iallacy pure and simple, for an incident of insignificant importance has just strained the relations between the two countries to almost a fighting degree. An Italian attacked a French soldier in Tunis, and the French Council of War condemned the assailant to one year's imprisonment. Thereupon the Italian colony throws itself into intense excitement, and demands that reparation be made; and what seems to be a likelihood of trcuble between France and Italy is the fact that the Government of the latter consider the incident to be of the gravest character. We suppose the big "Duello" will have to be got ready again.

On the word of a drunken and hilarious of guilty is he corridors, billiard rooms and these infidels should draw up such a declaration of Limerick.

bar of the Imperial Hotel, in Dublin, then his Excellency had no excuse to refuse an investigation into the sworn charges against the jury, and to give the community and the reason for so doing was given at the convenworld at large an opportunity of holding the tion. They simply asserted that the same convictions as himself. Now, however, that the victim of a doubtful sentence has suffered an ignominious death, we suppose that an investigation will be ordered; it be abolished and destroyed. But as long port of the farmers in their endeavors to rewould be just like the Castle. As it was, the authorities seemed to be troubled with a guilty conscience, for they dreaded a rescue by the people, and to prevent it a military guard was held in readiness, and over 700 extra policemen from the north were drafted to the scene of the legal murder. All this precaution was unnecessary; the people took another way of condemning the butchery; they went into mourning, and through many parts of the land the places of business were closed in honor and out of respect to the victim.

THERE is such a thing as divine retribution in this world, and it would be idle and vain to ignore it. Ten months have scarcely passed since the Trappists were forcibly and unjustly expelled from the monastery of Notre Damo des Dombes in France. The accounts of this and similar persecutions are still fresh in the public mind. The chief agents in the expulsion alluded to were Gellion-Danglar, Prefect of the Province of PAin; Orcel, Councillor-General of the district; Chamband, the editor of an irreligious paper, Progres de l'Ain, and a locksmith, Nar, while all the monks are still alive, there is not one of the agents in this sacrilege who has not fallen a victim to the visitation of God. Gellion-Danglar, the Prefect, was deposed, and it was but a short time ago that he met with a sudden death: the locksmith, the less guilty of all, has only been smitten with blindness; Orcel, the Councillor, died shortly after, and Chambaud, the editor, fell dead the other day. All these fatalities may be put down as having been produced by natural causes; but what about this singular coincidence? How is it that the agents have all suffered and the monks have all prospered? There is a loud ring of retribution in the fact, to which one cannot reasonably remain deaf. There is at least as much of the visitation of God in the fatalities as a freak of rature.

Last evening the Lord Mayor of Dublin held a banquet in honor of Mayor Harrison of Chicago, and the affair has become one of the most significant political events of the day. The toast to the Queen was only partially responded to, a feature which has never by the Lord Mayor of the Irish Capital. Mayor Harrison stated, amid the wildest enthusiasm, that there was only one sentiment in America, and that was sympathy for struggling Ireland. He hoped to see the shackles of slavery broken from the limbs of the Irish and proclaimed that his fellow-citizens shared his feelings and the ism were as punishable in the stranger as in prised to hear of his incarceration as a surpect. Other men have told similar truths tess plainly, and they have enjoyed the darkners and quiet of an English durgeon. We wonder if the Castle will respect Mr. Harrison and not trouble him, because he is Mayor o the great American metropolis of the west.

INFIDELITY ORGANIZING.

There is nothing surprising in the fact that infidels are occasionally to be met with on this continent. Infidelity is their standard of independence, the tutor of their existence and the guide of their destiny. They osten. tatiously consider themselves supreme in this life, and expect to continue so after death in | tion of Home Rule. a state of annihilation. Their presence in a Christian community causes little alarm, but hies of no mean order and value. The Land ITALY is about the most unintelligible much pity on the one side and contempt on League has done its work. But these side the other. The stream of life, whether in nabies of which, after all, are only to produce kept within the precincts of individuality it was scarcely worth the paper to trouble about it, but when a concerted attempt is made to bring it into organization, then the evil demands serious attention and adequate opposition. The name of infidel sounds harsh and carries with it its own condemnation in the ears of any honest man, so that those who want to cast aside all divine influence and to act by the sole light of their own reason, pass themselves off as Free-Thinkers. The appellation is less repulsive. Of such people there are quite a number in the neighboxing States. Up to the present they have proved barmless, but of late they are evincing a decited spirit of aggressiveness, and it is their intention to commence an anti-religious warfare which will wipe out all institutions lot founded on Free Thought. Their programue is about as heavy as it is old and artisans to raise their social condition and to that they mean business, those skirmishers themselves and by assistance from all classes against relgion assembled in an unknown all its lovelness and beauty, and the hand of jury and by the order of a willing judge One, greater than man, is visible to the un-Francis Hynes was hanged yesterday by the clouded eye; but the Free-Thinkers would Castle officials with all due precaution. It admit nothing more infinite than themselves. would be infinitely preferable and was dis- They got into session and blasphemy was the of ground and improved dwellings, and gengraceful to a civilized State to he e, its laws key-note of all their proceedings. Their enforced by bayonet rules than by motto, "There is no God," was actdrunken juries, and willing judges. If ed upon with impotent threats. Every Warl Spencer was 20 positive that religion was to be attacked. A set of

fail to understand, especially as no plausible ment. existing order of things was unfavorable to the march of human as they cannot point out the harm which they allege the Church inflicts on society it for an assault upon the Church. Common sense is too prevalent in our times not to prove to the immense majority that this hostility on the part of these deluded people is as unreasonable as it is aimless. Infidelity is no longer visited with pains and penalties; it has as fair a field as the next and degree, it is because of its own inherent absurdity. It is a stock in trade which may turn out profitable for the individual, as in the case of Bob Ingersoil, but the bulk of society does not want to come in contact with it. Our Watkins Free Thinkers have consequently attempted a very foolish organization. Their crusade against the Church which attended all assaults upon religion. Man is instinctively religious, and we need not go outside of the Watkins Convention to prove it. The Secretary had accomplished considerable work for the free thinking lodge, and it struck one of the members that if the hat was passed around their indefatigable Secretary might not be unwilling to take the proceeds in return for his trouble. A fair penny was collected, and on it being presented to the Secretary, his instincts betrayed him into saying God bless you, my friends! God bless you! although he had voted a few minutes before that " there is no God." Having cast aside all religion, they want everybody else to go and do likewise, and hate and insult those who persevere in the enjoyment of a religious faith. To crown their labors a committee was appointed to take into consideration the advisability of establishing and to locate a national infidel university that the youth of America may receive an education based on corrupt thought and infidelity and may regulary graduate. In face of this attempt at organization of infidelity the Church must redouble its vigilance, zeal and energy. It is of paramount importance to the welfare and interests of society that its power should not be undermined.

THE NEW IRISH MOVEMENT.

The one great aim of the Irish nation is self-government, a fundamental right which no civilized people, either in ancient or modern times, was ever willing to part with, and which to maintain or recover, the sacrifice even of blood would not be deemed too great. Once robbed of this right, however, its recovery becomes a difficult task, and the hope that Ireland would at last be free. Mayor | Irish better than any other are able to testify Harrison, in giving vent to such plain truths to this fact. Considerable tact is required in lian was, and where he is to blame and patriotic sentiments must have forgotten the manner to approach the robber grievance. A flat refusal may be expected but what to avoid is an awkward knockover. It consequently does not always serve the purpose the best to attack the enemy in the front; a flank movement may be of supreme and decisive importance in the con. flict, and we believe in the conflict between Ireland and England, the Land League was the grandest and most effective movement of the kind which history will have to record.

The Land League has weakened the enemy beyond redemption; it has freed and emancipated the neck of the Irish people from the paralyzing and destructive clutch of feudal landlordism. The victory, though not as complete as was apparently desired, is nevertheless an immense step taken in the direc-

The Land Act and the Arrears Bill are tropissues or struggles are not to end here, as it would be premature at present to put in a claim for the unconditional recovery of self Government. Another flank movement has been organized, and the enemy is to be attacked by the Irish Labor and Industrial Union. Thus behind the Irish tenant is the Irish laborer, and behind both is the Irish nation. Crush the tenant and starve the laborer and the nation will be powerless; but free the tenant and strengthen the laborer and Ireland will be in a better position to force an acknowledgement of its claims. The programme is a simple one and it is its simplicity which creates so much anxiety if not

actual terror in the ranks of the enemy. There is no mystery to be made about this new agitation; its mission is to continue the work of the Land League on greatly extended achievements of the land agitation. The object unfolded in the address issued to the people by commonpace. To give a proof, however, | improve themselves by organization amongst around them. The Union, therefore, but pretty ocality in the State of New York, is an organization which cannot fail Watkins Gen. Here nature is unfolded in to enlist the sympathies and encouragement erally 'more favorable treatment from their employers; secondly, to obtain such an alteration in the law as will further facilitate acquirement of land by laborers and the build-

tion of war and invite all enemies to present courage native industries and manufaca solid front against the Church, is what we tures, which will enlarge the field of employ-

राज्यात्वर विकास कार्य । जिल्ला व अवस्थात्व स्टार्ट व स्थाप

Thus after the laborers have helped the but just and fair that the laborers should share in the benefits which have been won progress, and consequently it must and should in turn receive the cordial supcover their special rights. This support will not be refused, for the farmers see that, alwill be stupid nonsense for them to prattle | though they have obtained much, they can about a combination of the forces of infidelity obtain more through the exertions of the laborers.

Of course, the laborers will have to keep their demands within the hounds of moderation, and they have been warned to that effect by Parnell and the other founders of the movement. Anyone acquainted with the state of the rural laboring classes in regard if it does not prosper, except in a very limited | to the supply and the quality of food. clothing and shelter will readily admit and could not but endorse the usefulness and necessity of the new organization.

It will be remarked that the industrial classes are to join the movement. The artisans have been equally pauperised through British legislation, which caused a most asounding decay of home manufactures cannot but meet with the same fate as that and native industries, the result of which was to drive the artisans abroad in search of the means of livelihood. This legislation is now to be counteracted by making the Irish trade revival a great and all_ pervading national movement. The policy therefore of harmonizing the interests of the trades and workmen of the towns with those of the rural laboring classes should be hearily commended, for it will give strength and backbone to the new movement, upon the success of which will depend another increase of material benefit for the people and another sten towards national regeneration.

GENERAL LUARD AND A TOWEL.

At the meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association, now being held at the Bideau ranges, an incident occurred which affects the honor and respect due to our militia. The squads were about to be inspected, when Sergeant Deufall, of the 8th Royal Rifles, noticed that his kit was minus a towel. Major Mudge, on behalf of his companion. went in search of one to his tent, and on his return was accosted by Major General Luard who wanted to know what he was doing with: the towel and who he was. At this juncture Major Scott stepped up and said that as he had sent Mudge for the towel he was responsible. General Luard, without further ado, ordered Major Scott's arrest and disqualified the squad. Now General Luard had no more right or authority, under the circumstances, to order an arrest and deprive an officer of his sword, than any street scavenger. The General was there as a simple spectator, he was there in civilian's clothes and no more attention should have been paid to him than any other in the crowd. Major Scott was not supposed to know who the civisuperior officer has a military right to do so, withstanding, then censure and reprimand should be dealt out to him in turn. The incident is one that should be investigated. Our Militia ere not accustomed to be dealt with in such a high handed and haughty manner, and we mistake them, if they would stand it long. Cannot our Minister of Militia see and not with unnecessary and misplaced severity. Why does not the Major-General make application to be sent to Egypt? Canada could spare him at least till the war is

WHO IS ANTI-CHRIST AND WHO ARE IDOLATERS?

"There is a paper in Montreal known, we presume (avd it presumes aright), to some of our readers, called The Post, whose comments upon the Egyptian war are all conceived in a spirit of hostility to England. The Pope speaks of the Mahommedan power now rising up as Amilchrist, but even Antichrist is the friend of The Post if he will only fight against England.—

Daily Witness, Sept. 8th, 1882. "There is a paper in Montreal known, we pre

This is not bad for the Witness. It is the

richest piece of religious wit we have ever seen in its phlegmatic columns, and we would counsel our contemporary to give it a conspicuous and permanent place among the readable paragraphs on its seventh page. The effusion is really deserving of the widest circulation, for it would be one of the brightest lights on our daily path. The Witness has not only caused us to manifest mirth over its delicate allusion to our alliance with Antichrist, but in the same breath or stroke of lines and to supplement as fully as possible the the pan it has given us cause for sincere rejoicing. Up to last evening we were under of the Irish Labor and Industrial Union as the impression that our pious contemporary. who has intuitive knowledge of all such their leaders, is 'to enable the laborers and things, wanted it to be understood. without mistake, that the Pope was no other than Anti-Christ. But how undisturbed were our dreams of last night; we awoke this morning monies which have been received through the to find before our eyes the tardy, but welcome admission of the Witness that the Head of our Church was after all not the "Man of Sin," of the Irish in and out of Ireland. The fol- that Leo XIII. was not the real Anti-Christ lowing are the specific benefits which it seeks but that it was Arabi Bey. Now, who would for, and submit them for examination to to obtain for this important class of the peo- not feet overjoyed at this religious somer- parties interested. In the meantime we ple:-First, to secure for the laborers plots | sault? We have, although it apparently was at our personal expense; but we would willingly put up with that if the Witness would continue to refrain from calling the Pope by him from all sources in the city. Anti-Ohrist when the Egyptian war is over for you know, it would be so much nicer! Hynes was guilty murder, and that the resolutions violently assailing the Church ing of suitable dwellings thereon; thirdly, to We are accused of being hostile to England! upon the British troops at Kassasin. The jury had kept with a the bounds of order and and calling for the organization of infidelity obtain the Parliamentary suffrage and share Well, we will take upon ourselves to say attack was a bold one, and, as the despatch

its friends either bodily or spiritual harm, while England has treated people in whom carry civilization and Protestantism at the principle of duty which is, that "he who strikes a mother should be struck back by the son."

We would, therefore, say that our comments land are conceived in a spirit of hostility we would prefer to be looked upon san ally of Anti-Christ than to be pointed at as a cur. But as far as our comments upon the Egyptian war are concerned, we can assure our contemporary that we do not experience the slightest necessity to have them conceived in a spirit of hostility. There is no need of embittering the public mind against England on this subject, and if we endeavor to show the events of the war in their true light, and that they happen to be unfavorable to the British troops, we cannot turn to and distort the real facts. Such is not our policy, and surely our contemporary would not have us send "our copy" to Ismailía or Port Said for revision by Col. Methuen, the censor. Now, we will submit to the Witness, if it is still convinced we are the friends of Anti-Christ on this score, that nine-tenths of the press of America are also the friends of the same personage. Under the circumstances, therefore, we must consider ourselves in better company than our contemporary could afford.

So much for Anti-Christ.

But that is not all; further on in the pious columns of our sanctimonious confrere, we stumble over the following benefit extended to the Pope and Catholics on their idolatry. We think that its reproduction will cause no harm-in fact, it will only create more determination on the part of the public to keep clear of its wrath-provoking literature. Here is what the paper under the ban says :--"The Pope, or rather Cardinal Jacobini. is troubled about the troubles in the East. The news they say has come from Catholic missionaries that anti-Unristianity has gained head with the fanaticism which has been roused by the English invasion of Egypt. By rights it should have been the Protestant missionaries from whom this complaint should have come as the invading power is Protestant, but somehow the Roman Catholics find that Mussulman patrid always falls first upon them because the hatrad always falls first upon them because the Mussulmans regard them as idolaters, while they find Protestants to be, comparatively speaking, monotheists like themselves. Queen speaking, monotheists like themselves. Queen Elizabeth of England, who cared little for any cread except the doctrine of her own primacy in England, made use of this distinction in the Mahommedan miod when she appealed to the Sultan to destroy the idolaters of Spein. We presume, however, that what is really giving the Pope concern is, to see the advantages on the side of Protestant powers and the Latin powers falling into the back ground. But thus it will always be. Protestantism will grow stronger and stronger and Romanism weaker, simply because on the average the Protestant man is everywhere the stronger man."

We would like to laugh our contemporary that he was in a land where truth and patriot. and make him acquainted with one's General Luard. If we were allowed to use a be out of place in face of the above quotation. to correct a soldier publicly when the be charging Catholics with idolatry in the public print? Has the Witness no respect for but when he is in a position where he cannot | the three-fifths of the civilized world? Must bring salvation unto it," according to the prophecy of Isaiah Ixili. 5, which is quoted among its "Lights on the daily path" of the same issue? Surely our contemporary does net mean to mock the Holy Scriptures.

> We do not see where any exception can be taken to the fact that the Pope is "troubled about the troubles of Egypt." As the recogthat they be treated with common courtesy, | nized Father of Christendom he has perfect right to be so. And as for the news that anti-Christianity is gaining head with fauntic- make, and are endorsed by the leading ism in Egypt we heartily lament the fact, but musicians of the country. Now make what a grin and a howl the Witness would heat Dacker Bree plants and the constant and the const make if we attempted to state that it was due tist you can get to play on them. Decker & to the policy of England, as our contempor- | Son will meet you in the Queen's Hall on ary has unwittingly acknowledged. We doubt if the Mussulman hatred of the Catholics is more unreasonable than that of the Witness, it is certainly more easy of comprehension. Anti-Christ and Idolaters were happy

> > In another column will be found an interesting communication headed "Canadian Youth in Ireland." Little James and Henry Devine, the sons of a woll known Canadian citizen, now residing in Ireland, forwarded a subscription of five guineas to the Gray Fund; they have by this act of generosity they appeal. nobly proved that the patriotism of the sire and his hatred of injustice have been firmly implanted in the breasts of the sons. They have not only honored themselves, but Canada, their native land.

in respect to the rumors that have been set affoat by two evening contemporaries in regard to the monies received for Land League purposes, we are satisfied that all monies received by the Montreal branch have been regularly remitted to headquarters and can be fully accounted for. In regard to the columns of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. and for which we are responsible, we shall prepare a statement of all the amounts received and shall produce the vouchers theremight state that we have written to the and full statement of all amounts received

On Saturday last Arabi made an advance

bears to the church of Rome, although the a manner. The danger of the engagement church has never done our contemporary or lay in Arabi's flank movements; in fact, the English force and camp were for a time in an exceedingly critical position, which was only farmers against the landlords, it is nothing it is our duty to take a special interest, in a saved by the opportune arrival of Gen. Lowe somewhat severe manner. We are not with his cavalry, who forced the enemy to dehostile to England because it sees fit to sist from continuing their flanking movements The English, who were less numerous than point of the bayonet into the lands of the the Egyptians, fought for all they were Boers, Zulus, Ashantees or Egyptians, but we worth, and succeeded, under a tremendous are hostile to England on the first maxim or fire, in driving the enemy behind its entrenchments. The accounts of the casualties are, as usual, of an unreliable nature; the British losses counting from 10 to 100, while Arabi is said to have apon England's ordinary dealings with Ire- left 200 dead and wounded on the field. What strikes us as a curious feato the domineering power, for these dealings | ture of the war despatches is the certainty are creative of no other spirit. It is only a and exactitude with which Arabi's losses are cur that licks the hand which smites it, and given, while those of the English troops can never be set down at any one figure.

CANADIAN YOUTH IN IRELAND

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. SIR .- The inclosed letter is taken from the Freeman's Journal (Dublin) of 21st ulto, and I am sure you will have pleasure in reproducing it for your subscribers, a very large number of whom will be glad to recognise in the boy-writers, the sons of a gentleman long and always favorably known in Canada, Thomas Devine, Esq., Civil Engineer F.R.G.S., &c., and late Surveyor-General for Ontario.

Mr. Devine was called to Ireland a few years ago upon family matters, where he has since resided, and where, true to his record, ne continues unostentatiously with pen and purse to aid every good work, whether of a public or private character.

It is evident that in this instance the generous and patriotic feelings of the father are well reproduced in his children, and that the sons give fair promise, indeed, to be in every sense worthy of their sire.

Observe that, while expressing their warm. est wishes for Ireland, the lads still claim Canada as their "native land." Well, indeed. may Canada be proud of such sons; and well I know how large a number of your readers will echo my wish, that ere long we may have the pleasure of bidding these boys and their respected parents a Ceade Milla Failtha to their homes in Canada.

Yours,

Sept. 4, 1882.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN.

3 Willow Park terrace, Blackrock, Dublin, 19th August, 1882. Sin-We enclose you a cheque for five guineas, our subscription to the Gray Fund. We hope that Mr. Gray may be soon restored to Mrs Gray and family, and we pray that he may be long spared to advocate the rights of the people of Ireland to self-government such

as we enjoy in our native land, Canada. JAMES and HENRY DEVINE. (Ages 13 and 11 years.)

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS . Dear Sir .- The New York Piano Company's proposal that a certain number of the leading American and Canadian planes meet in friendly competition in the Queen's Hall during the Exhibition appears to me to be an excellent idea. The different agents are loud in praise of their respective pianos, and some of them take more pains to decry and belittle the instruments of other makers than they do to extol their own, while the public, the only impartial judges of their merits, are never given an opportunity of hearing them compared in the same place under exactly is in having obeyed the orders of Mr, and not out of its silliness, but, really, hamor would similar circumstances. Messrs. Steinway claim that their planes are equal cr even superior to the Weber. The agents of Vileness and fanaticism run through every latter instrument say, "All right, gentleputting it on "too thick." It is bad enough letter of it. Is it not too late in the day to men, prove it. You have a half in New York to which you will not admit the Weber piano in competition with yours; and you were not satisfied with our verdict at Philadelphia, where we met for the first and last exercise such right, and that he does so, not- "its fury uphold it," and must "its own arm time. Now we offer you the Queen's Hall. Select your finest instruments and your greatest planist, we will do the same and leave the decision to the public."

To the agents of Decker Bros.' pianos they say :- "Gentlemen, you have been slandering and misrepresenting the planes of Decker & Son, both publicly and in private, since you butiness, notwent into the piano withstanding it is woll known the United States that the planes of Decker & Son, which we represent, have been several years longer established, than yours, have cost as much to best Decker Bros. planes and the greatest arequal conditions, and let the tones of the respective planos, and not your newspaper puffing, decide which instruments are the

The offer to match the Heintzman & Co.'s pianos against those of Mason & Risch and Williams & Son against any other makers in the Dominion is on the same basis-fair and equitable. The New York Plano Company's proposal is simply a bold attempt to take the puffing" out of the hands of the agents and transfer it to the instruments themselves. This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction and shows that this enterprising company have unbounded confidence in their pianos and in the public verdict to which

COMPETITION.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL REPORT. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The September report of the Department of Agriculture shows the general condition of the cotton crop will average 92, against 94 August 1st. The boll worm has done damage amounting to \$100,000 in Texas. The corn crop in all regions south of Pennsylvania and the Ohio River is in high condition. In every State except West Virginis, and in many districts of the South, the crop is reported the best in 20 years. In the New England States there has been a very sharp decline, except in Vermont; a decline of 8 points in New York and New Jersey, and 4 in Pennsylvania is indicated. The loss is due to drought. The general average condition is 83, the same as in August. If early frosts do not injure the crop, the product will be materially larger than last year, but the heavy production of 1879 and 1880 cannot be approached under the most favorable circumstances. The oat crop, when barvested, was in an unusually high condition, yielding heavily in thresh-Treasurer of the Land League for a detailed ing. The general average is 100, very few States falling below that. The tye crop is also above the average in nearly all States, and was harvested in good condition. The general average for tobacco is 89.

By proclamation in the Dublin Gazette the Lord Lieutenant directs extra police to be quartered in the barony of Kilmallock, and reason while paring to arrive at a yesdict against it ows accordingly passed. Why in the local government of their counties for that our hostility in this direction could says Sir Garnets Wolseley never calculated in the parishes of Grean and Rallynaglogh,

(Continued from First Page) PARNELL'S SPEECH.

longer (hear, hear) My lord, the Exhibition which you opened yesterday gives us the prospect of a field of exertion which will result in a material benefit for the working classes of Ireland (hear, hear). Nobody who has gone—as I have gone during the last two years through the poorer streets of the larger cities of Ireland, Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford, could have helped being struck with the air of poverty which pervaded the working people, their wives and children. I have noticed more particularly in the city of Limerick, which was once celebrated for its manufactures, and I believe it is possible for our people, by judicious comhination so to

ENCOURAGE IRISH MANUFACTURES as to remove a very great deal of that poverty, and to give the working classes better employment, more comfort and something to live and hope for. And I feel assured that the spirit which has enabled you to creet that beautiful Exhibition from the resources chiefly of democracy. (A voice—altogether, Mr. Parnell-will also enable you to revive at least certain branches of Irish manufacture, and to enable those branches to compete successfully with English and foreign manufactured goods (hear, hear). There are many departments of manufacture for which Ireland is specially suited, and undoubtedly for which the Irish people are specially suited. It was noticed in the procession yesterday that the woollen workers of Ireland put an appearance for the first time (hear, hear.) That undoubtedly, is a line could be developed to any extent (hear, hear). We saw in your Exhibition beautiful examples of fabrics manufactured both in North and South, such as nobody need be ashamed to wear and such as perhaps we should find considerable difficulty in wearing out (laughter). I hope each one and all of us will, for the future at least, make up his mind to wear some article of lrish manufacture, so that we may keep at home some of the vast sums of money we have been in the habit of sending sumually to England and foreign countries for articles of dress which be produced and purchased with the greatest possible advantage in Ireland (hear, hear). My lord, I do not purpose to detain you at any jurther length, but before sitting down I would wish to express to you my feeling of the great honor which you have rendered to me in conferring the freedom of your ancient city upon myself. The circumstances and the time at which that freedom was conferred (hear, hear), rendered the honor still more signal and valued (hear, hear). I can never forget that at the time when the great and ancient Corporation of Dublin took this eten

WAS A PRISONER WITHIN THE WALLS OF A JAIL your Lord Mayor waited upon me in my prison and desired to know if the authorities | members. had permitted him to confer the freedom of your city within Kilmainham Jail will always enhance its value to me during the rest of my life (hear, hear.) The municipalities of Ireland have had a great history; very much must depend upon them during branch league not being accounted for. the next few years of the national life of this them to their representatives within the cor- voncher for throughout the country (tear, hear); and I additional privileges conferred upon the vot- it was his or her duty to attend the meetings og masses, which will enable them to exercisa the right of election which the people of every and treer countries possess to the fullest extent (hear, hear.) The system of Poorlaw Boards and the model of election to them are also well worthy the attentron of the people of this country, and I am rejoiced to find Ireland the greatest attention was paid to the g next. duty of securing f lier representations at them. in fact I almost think that an example was then set to some higher municipal bodies of the country in the direction of securing really popular representation. I believe that the irish people have very moderate ideas as to the improvement of their condition, and that the reforms which would be accomfully reected in other countries would meet with at all events temporary acceptance here; and I would invite these who may be placed in the higher stations in life to trust to their humbler fellow-countrymen (hear, hear), to believe that they have that sence and that practical and calm judgment which are necessary in forming and coming to a sound conclusion with regard to the great political questions of the day (hear, hear). The advance of

POPULAR REFORM CANNOT BE STOFFED for long even in Ireland (hear, hear), and it would be far better for the governing classes and for those in the higher ranks of society to trust the people of Ireland (hear, hear), even at the eleventh hour, to join hands with them for the good of their common country (hear, hear). But if they will not do so, am bound to say that we will go on without them (loud cheers), and that they may live bitterly to regret the day when they lost the chance of compromise with regard to the great and burning questions of the hour which is now presented to them, and which may continue to be presented to them during the next few years. But there is one thing that I firmly believe, and it is that our people cannot consent much longer to live in the condition of poverty and distress which has lasted up till now, and that if those who are endowed with wealth and education and abiity in Ireland do not come to their assistance -snd still refuse reasonable and just concesion-before long they will be brushed aside (hear, hear), that the nations and the world will unite in declaring that the condition of oppression which exists in Ireland cannot ad must not be much longer maintained (bear, bear), and that we shall obtain rights and privileges which I cannot venture to alude to at this moment, but which, in my heart, I believe the Irish people are justly

The Lord Mayor then handed to Mr. Parnell cashet containing the certificate of his admission to the freedom of the city. A simiar casket contained Mr. Dillon's certificate. The certificates of freedom were presented

entitled to (loud cheers)

anufacture. They were manufactured by National devices are carved upon the sides of men visited Montreal yesterday in search of the casket, which rests upon the figures of the runaways. They enlisted the services of News.

Irish wolfdogs. The caskets, which were exhibited at the Vienna Exhibition, were getting married in a ... here, had spent greatly admired.

CITY NEWS

-There is an effort made to organize a swimming club at Lachine.

-At the meeting of the City Council yesterday it was decided to refuse the bequest of

the late Major Milis.

.-There were eighty-stx interments in the Catholic and fifteen in the Protestant cemeteries during the past week.

-It is expected that the Montifiere Club will open its social season by a grand ball in the Queen's Hall on the 5th of October. -The Court of Review will sit on the 21st.

22nd, 23rd and 25th September at 10:30 a.m. County cases are to be heard on the 23rd Instant.

fine Broghan pebble considered to be the largest in America. -Mr. Vekeman, a journalist of Brussels

journals and agricultural societies, is at present in Sherbrooke, It is said the object of his visit to the Townships is to select a site for a Balgian colony. -Yesterday afternoon a coal carter named Laurent, while driving along Notre Dame

street near McGill fell off the vehicle, a wheel passing over his leg, breaking it in two places. The injured man was conveyed to the Notre Dame Haspital. -Yesterday afternoon as Mr. James Morgen was driving along Caig street, he was

run into by coal cart No. 644, which emashed his carriage to pieces and threw Mr. Morgan himself on the sidewalk injuring him severely. The carter is to be arrested. -The following are the names of those

gentlemen who have been awarded prizes by the Montreal Horticultural Society for the best kept gardens :- For the best kept private garden :- let. To Mr Jules Betrix, gar-3rd. To Mr Octave Dandurand, gardener to Wm Notman, Esq; 4th. To Mr Charles Gendreville, gardener to Jesse Joseph, Esq. For the best kept commercial garden:—lst. To Mr John Doyle, Sherbrooke street; 2nd. ToMr W B Davidson, Cote St Paul; 3rd. To Ma Wm Ross, Sherbrooke street. A special prize was awarded to Patrick Mckenna & Son, Cote des Neiges, whose entry was made too late, but whose grounds were in admirable

THE IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE. The regular weekly meeting of the Mon-

was held yesterday afternoon in St. Patrick's not far from this (hisses), and the fact that | chair. After the transaction of some routine business and the enrollment of some LEW

The Chairman called the attention of the meeting to a paragraph which appeared in two evening papers in the city on the previous evening, purporting to have originated in Toronto, about certain moneys of the

Mr. Doberty thereupon requested the country (hear, hear). The people will be Secretary to read the vouchers from Mr. driven more and more for the expression of Egan, which was accordingly done, what little opinion may still be permitted to fully accounting for every cent. The the last \$1,000 WAS potations and town councils of Ireland and dated from Paris, March 23rd, 1882. The within the House of Commons. I should money subscribed by The Post was forwarded like to see a still further development of your through the Montreal branch and not as a municipal institutions and other local gov- separate fund. It was the unanimous erning bodies, such as the Poor Law boards, opinion of the meeting that outside rumors of the above description should not receive any trust that this development may be quick, attention at the hands of the members. It that we may see before long any person had a charge or charges to make,

and publicly do so. In the course of the meeting a pleasing and instructive addresss was delivered by Mr. Gallagher, of Brooklyn. Further progress was reported by the Committee with regard to bringing Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., to Montreal, and the date of his lecture will be that at the last poor-law elections throughout fixed at the usual weekly meeting on Sunday

> ATTRACTIONS DURING EXHIBITION WEEK.

In order to increase, as much as possible, the attractions during the forthcoming Provincial Exhibition, the general committee has made arrangements with several of the leading institutions to throw open the same either free to the public or at a greatly reduced price of admission. The Art Gallery, Philips Square, will be open from 10 a.m. to 10 The Natural History Society Museum, University street, will be open to visitors free of charge. The Mechanics' Institute, St. James street, and the Reading rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Victoria Square, and of the Merchants' Exchange, St. Sacra ment street, will be freely open to visitors. The electric light will be used in different parts of the city and on the summit of Mount Royal. Vessels in the harbor of the various lines running between Europe and this port, will be open to visitors during the forenoons of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 18th, 20th and 22nd, from 10 to 12 o'clock. Railway and steamboat companies will convey passengers to and from the city at reduced fares. addition to hotel accommodation afforded in the city, rooms may be had at the Iroquois House, St. Hilaire; Lorne House, Varennes Springs; Hannah's Hotel, and others at Lachine; hotels at the Mile End, Back River, &c. For the convenience of strangers who may fail to obtain accommodations at hotels, a register of private board and lodging houses in the city, will be kept at the rooms of the Citizen's Committee, Mechanics' Hall. Of course there are many other events during the week which will be well worth seeing, notably the presence in the city of the Canadian champion, Edward Hanlan, Captain Boynton, the great swimmer, and our own local champion, Williams, the Maltese, all of whom will give exhibitions of their skill. The military review and the music in the squares will not be the least attractive features of the week.

A LOVER'S IDYLL.

A THREE RIVERS ELOPEMENT. It is seldom that the residents of the quaint old town of Three Rivers are treated to a sensation, but last Sunday the gossips of the place had no lack of food for scandal, and the fact that the stories affoat have reached Montreal shows that their tongues have not been idle. Last Saturday afternoon two of Three n beautiful and valuable caskets of Irish Rivers tair daughters left that town ostensibly to visit friends in Montreal. There was Mr. Goggin, of Grafton street, from bog oak nothing out of the way in this if it og in her outstratched hand a laurel crown. they had eloped. The fathers of the young Happily the mistake was discovered before trict, both with Protestants and Catholics.

a detective and for the lovers, siter Saturday and Sunday L., ... " Murray's hotel on Commissioners at eet, and it on Monday morning for New York to enjoy one honeymoon. Of course the stern parents were raging, especially as they think the families of the brides much below them in social standing.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Catholic population of Philadelphia, Pa, is 225,000.

Five Roman Catholic priests are attached to the British army in Egypt.

Catholic colleges within its borders. There are seventy thousand Catholic Copts a Egypt, in full communion with Rome.

-Messrs, L. E. M. T. Hart, opticians, in-tends to exhibit during the Exhibition a very niversary of the Apparition at Kucck, Ire-

laud.

For the first time since the Reformation the daughters of St. Benedict have opened a and the representative of several Belgian convent and boarding school in the Isle of Wight.

> The Poor Clares-strictly cloistered and coatemplative—are established in Omaha, Neb. Three postulants were recently added to their number.

> Mother Sc. Gabriel for fifteen years past Superior of the Convent of the congregation de Notre Dame, Ottawa, is now establishing a new house of the congregation in Waterbury, Conn. Very Rev. Leonard Batz, Vicar-General of

> the Diocese of Milwaukee, has recently been invested with the dignity of Roman domestic prelate, whereby he attains to all the powers and privileges of a member of the household of Leo XIII..

Within the past five years the archdiocese of Cashel, Ireland, has sent one to foreign missions 153 priests, 33 monks, and 147 nune. Limerick has sent forth 125 priests,)1 monks. and 87 nuns in the same period, and since dener to Anirew Allan, Esq; 2nd. To Mr the year 1848 All Hallows College has sent Samuel Ward, gardener to A Buntin, Esq; forth over 500 priests to preach the Gospel to forth over 500 priests to preach the Gospel to other nations in every region of the world.

The feast of St. Clare of Montefalco, canonized last December by Pope Leo XIII., was celebrated this year with great pomp at her birthplace, Montefalco. There they still preserve her heart which is marked with the instruments of the Paesion. To this celebrated Augustinian nun, one of the glories of medizval Italy, Pope Leo XIII. has long had a special devotion.

The Trappists have an Abbey at St. Elizabeth, South Africa. Their farm consists of 10,000 acres. Although vegetarians, never eating meat, all are healthy and strong. They treal branch of the Irish National Land League have several workshops, and carry on various branches of industry, but their main attention Hall, Mr. C. J. Donerty, the President, in the is given to agriculture. They intend to enter largely upon viniculture and introduce wine making as an important branch of their labor.

> The Jesuits of Quebec are again agitating for the restitution to them of all their property confiscated during the reign of Henry IV. of France. Restoration is demanded as an act of justice, and the list of the property referred to contains some which is now of great value. The promoters of this just egitation suggest that some of the outlying territory to the north be given as recompense.

Cardinal Manning has a brief, but somewhat remarkable, article on the "Salvation Army" in the September number of the Contemporary Review. His Eminence lays it down as his first proposition that the "army" could never have existed in England but for the spiritual destitution of this country. He finds few hopeful things in the movement, but the levity, the extravagance, the coarseness of employed in dealing with the most sacred subjects greatly overbalance any good teatures in the proceedings of the Salvationiets, which the Cardinal thinks are deployably below the mental conception of the action of the "army," which its own professions would

The first European to be hold the Falls of Niagara was a Franciscan missionary, the Rev. Father Hennepin. An account of this discovery is thus given by Father Pamillo da Magliano in his excellent Life of St. Francis: Father Hennepin was sent as a missionary to Canada in 1676. The first place at which he began to labor was the source of the St. Lawrence; but his genius was more adapted to explorations and discoveries than a stationary life. Leaving Frontenac on the 5th of December, 1678, he sailed up Lake Ontario to the mouth of the Niagara River. Here further progress was obstructed by the great Falls of Niagara. He and his companions were the first Europeans to see this prodigy of nature. On the 11th of the same month Father Hennepin offered the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in sight of the great Falla."

THE CATHOLIC NUNS AT ALEXAN-DRIA.

I visited all the hospitals, and cannot speak too highly of the devotion of the staff on the Catholic Charity Sisters. In addition to their own sick they are crowded with refugees of all conditions. Some died soon after admission into the hospital, and the Sisters had no means of burying them. Others went mad from tright, and there were no appliances or rooms for their restraint. At the French or general hospital a cold shell from one of the ships outside the squadron penetrated the room where were three of the Sisters and embedded itself in the main wall. The poor women were afraid it would explode, but the marines with a afficer called and assured them this was impossible. Yesterday at three o'clock in the afternoon I was talking to Sisters Barbara and others at the Desconess' hospital, ortside the Mohurarm Bey Gate. They were attacked by the mob and the soldiers on the day of the bombardment, but some of the inmates fired pistois and the mob disappeared. The hospital was then defended by a guard of German soldiers, and the Sisters were calm and thankful for being able to remain at their posts. The morning, at four o'clock, I saw them being escorted, eighty in number, including patients to the German gunboat. They had been obliged to leave all at a moment's warping because an engagement between the English troops and Arabi's soldiers was imminent. Some shot were fired, and the Sisters were compelled by the advance guard to leave the building, and were escorted by German sailors and marines. The maimed, the halt, and the lame, all alike. had to march four miles through the burning town to the water side. It is difficult and dangerous for a strong man to do this. The sufferings of this band of Sisters, with their any serious injury took place .- London Daily | The man who fired the gun is a butcher in the

SCOTCH NEWS.

MARNA NETRIN DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

The deaths in Edinburgh during last week numbered 75, which was equivalent to an annual mortality of 16 per 1000.

On Saturday, at the rent audit of Lord Rollo and Dunning's Duncrieff estate, an abatement of 10 per cent. was again made by

Sir James R. Gibson-Maitland of Sauchie has been appointed chairman of the Stirling District Lunacy Board, in room of the late Mr. B. P. Newton of Polmont Bank.

The following are the exports of minerals from Greenock during last week:-Coals-foreign, 3900 tons; coasting, 370 tons. Pig iron-foreign, 700 tons; coasting, 168 tons. The archdiocese of Baltimore has seven Mr. George Webster, who for the last thirty years has been Sheriff-Clerk of Forfarshire, died on Saturday morning. His death took place at Invercreran, in Argyleshire, where he has been residing for some time.

> The crops on the lands of Denovan, Denny, tenented by Mr. William Brock, were sold by public roup on Saturday. Oats realized £9 per acre, or on an average £1 per acre above last year's price. Hay, about 50s per 100 stones. The cats were an excellent crop, and the ryegrass hay was of good quality.

> During the pest week the potato disease appeared in many of the fields planted with regents in the Alyth district. New hey is selling chenp, from 8d to 9d per stone. At Coupar-Angus potatoes are retailing at from 18 8d to 23 per peck of 28 lb. Disease appeared in gardens some time rue, but fortunatoly it is not making rapid progress.

> While William Bowman and another workman named Dobuald Crombie were engaged on Friday boring a huge stone weighing sevoral tons in the Burghead Quarries, noar Forces, by some accident it slipped, and part of it tell on Bowman, severely crushing the lower part of his body. He died shortly afterwards.

On Saturday an accident took place in Bankhead coalpit whereby a young man, named Robert Love, lost his life. Deceased was at work at one of the faces when what is known amongst colliers as a "bonnet" fell from the roof upon him. He was conveyed home in a cart, but only lived about two hours, several of his ribs being broken, besides receiving terrible internal injuries.

Messis. Macdonald & Fraser have sold on growing grain and bay crop, extending to 40 acres of wheat, 26 acres of potato cats, 2,000 | winter. stones of Tyegines and clover bay, and 1,000 stones of natural bay. Prices ruled as follows: Ryegrass and clover hay, £1 59 per tou; oats, Schull district, under the magisterial comfrom £11 to £12 per acre; and wheat, from £11 10s to £15 10s.

The following clerical appointments in the to the new mission at Uddingstone, where a of the law. chapel, school and prosbytery are at present being erected; Rev L De Backer to be one of the assistants at St Patrick's, Glasgow; Rav L De Meulinaero to be assistant at Govan, and the Rev J Maclachian to be assistant at Johnstone. The ecclesiastical atudents residing at St Peter's Seminary resume work to-morrow, after a vacation of six weeks. From this seminary next year three students will be raised to the priesthood. It will be interesting to know that three of the Scotch ecclesiastical students preparing in Rome will enter for the degree of D.D., and are certain to obtain it.

The venerable Bishop of Cleveland preached to a most actentive congregation in St. Audrew's Cathedral on Sunday forenoon. His Lordship has a very reverential air, and strikingly resembles in manner and features the Archbishop of Glasgow. The sermon was mainly devoted to the necessity of Christlanity to the world; and in tracing its joys and sorrows, the most rev. preacher feelingly referred to the progress of holy religion in Scotland during the present century, and in particular to the labors of the late Bishop Murdoch. When the latter, said the preacher, arrived in this city-fifty years ago-it could boast of only one chapel, while for the whole lowland districts of the West there were only three priests and three chapels. Now, however, matters were changed, and chapels schools, priests, and nins were over all the land. At the beginning of this century there were only twelve Catholic familles about Glasgow, and His Lordship was glad to be able to-day to count among his curates one who was the grandchild of one of those old Scotch Catholics. In conclusion, he asked them all to thank God for His goodness, and pray that the cause of religion may go on as successfully as hitherto.

The solemn opening of St. Aloysius' new Church, Springburn, takes place on the 7th of September. His Grace the Archbishop of Glasgow will perform the inaugural ceremonies, while the renowned Dominican, Father Burke, will preach the opening sermon. The people of Springburn are looking forward to a crowded congregation on the occasion; and must desire to have some part in the the God. All who are acquainted with the courteous and kind pastor, or have seen his quiet. constant zeal for Holy Church, will only be too glad to be in a position to express their appreciation of his work in an appropriate manner; and, lastly, the elequence of the finished orator, whose best efforts are often those put forth on occasions such as the present, ought in itself to be enough to crowd the new edifice to the door. A feature of the day will be the performance of the choir, who will render Beethoven's Mass in C, with all necessary] accompaniments. Aitogether, the occasion will be one of the greatest in Cathalic annals for many years past, and one on no account to be missed by those who can possibly attend.

On Friday last an outrage of a daring character was perpetrated on Father Moran, the parish princt of Carfin, near Glargow, Father Moran, in company with three clerical friends, was sitting in one of the rooms on the ground floor of the chapel-house, which faces thick word, extending a long distance. While happening to glance into the wood, the rev. gentleman observed a man from behind one of the trees levelling and aiming a the recent inclement weather. Farmers ure gun at the window at which he sat. .: Fortumoment a flash was seen, and a bullet came: whizzing in past his head and smashed to pieces a number of ornaments in the room. Immediately after two::other::shots: were fired, also damaging the farniture; and: ornaments in the room, but happily without injuring any of the rev. gentlements Any missialarm was at once raised, and Mather Morgan locality, and he states that the affair was where.

quite accidental, and that he was merely trying to shoot "birds." Whether such be the explanation of the mysterious occurrence, the Fiscal's investigation will soon show; meantime, the greatest pleasure will be felt at the fortunate escape of the kind and popular clergyman.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND COAST TROU. BLES.

ST JOHNS, N. F. Sept 10 .- Intelligence was eceived here last night of of an outrage of almost unparableled daring committed on British territory by the commander of a French naval coast guard. Having dropped anchor of Jackson's Arm, situated on the north-west side of White Bay, he went on shore with a company of marines and hoisted the French tricolor. On Camberland Stage he erected two temporary monuments, one on each side of the Arm, emblazoned with the insignia of France. The greatest incignation has been aroused by this unwarranted act. A portion of the British North American equadron and the tenders Griffin and "Firebrand" have left for the northward this morning, and Commander Fano will shortly have an opportunity of investigating and officialy reporting the affair to the British Admiralty.

IRISH NEWS.

It is rumored that Major O'Gorman will be

a candidate for the representation of the capltal of his native county in Parliament. At the Thurles Petty Sessions, on Saturday, Colonel Miller, R.M., Chairman, Patrick Mara, charged with the murder of his wife,

was again remanded on the application of Mr. Boyd, S.C.S. Mr. H. Briscoe, teller, National Bank, Lis-

more, has received from Rev. Wm. Meagher. C.C., St. Mary's, Clonmel, £100 restitution money, part of the amount stolen from the bank, on the 20th June last.

On Friday Sub-Inspector Kennedy, of Baniry, with a force of police, acting under the Lord Lientonant's warrant, searched the houses of several farmers near Keamineigh for arms. Nothing was found except one towling piece, which was licensed.

The materials for new police huts arrived at Caetleisland Station on Monday evening for erection at Crine, where the farmer Hickey was shot, and other places around Castlethe farm of Brucefield, near Dunfermline, the island, for the accommodation of the extra men coming to this district for the

A large military and police force were assembled at a place called Kiltomane, in the mand of E B Warburton, Esq. E M. Garrett Barry, a tenant to W S Blrd, Esq. J P, was evicted, and the vacated premises then set on western district were made last week :- The fire. Mr Denis Bronnan, sheriff's deputy, and Rev D McCarthy, from St. Patrick's, Glasgow, his son, officiated in carrying out the sontence

The man. Patrick Callaghan, charged with having stolen £340 from the National Bank, Lismore, was brought up at the Petty Sessions at Lismore, on Saturday, before Mesers Arthur E Ussher, chairman; H E Redmond, R M; Thos Foley and Major Gyles, and on the information of Constable Doyle was was granted on the ground that in the meanof avidence.

A STRANGE FISH .- While some of the out effect, when Sub-Inspector Cameron de- afterward at the Mitre Hotel. spatched it with a ball through the eye. Judging from its size and oppearance when College by its founder, excluding minister. brought ashore it could not have weighed loss than from 10 cwt to 14 cwt. To all the religious teaching, is said to have been vicfishermen who saw the animal its species was unknown,

On Friday morning, at the Home of Indusstreet, Surgeon Thornley Stokes performed an operation for the removal of a bullet from the right forearm of John Flizgerald, a constabulary pensioner, who was fired at in a Moonlight raid at Millstreet, County Cork. so far back as the 1st of September last. He had since been in two hospitals, in both of which the staff refused to undertake the The bullet had entered near the operation. wrist, and lay between the upper parts of he booss of the forearm, from which situation it was yesterday successfully removed by an incision on the back of the limb. There is no reason to doubt that the patient will recover the complete use of the arm.

A Castleigiand correspondent reports a circumstance, which demonstrates the danger of whistling at night. A passenger by the mail car from Limerick when approaching Castleisland a few nights ago, got off the car, there are a great many reasons why it should and proceeded to walk in for exercise. In be so. Few of our wealthier Catholics but the meantime the car proceeded in advance of the passenger until it was out of sight, and building of this splendid church dedicated to he then began to whistle after the driver. Some police, who were slying in ambush watching moonlighters, hearing the whistle, imagined that it was the signal for a moonlight hand. Accordingly, they set off in pursuit of their imaginary foe. The car drove on, and the police continued in hot haste after it. The driver perceiving that he was the object of a chase, pulled up just in time to give explanations, and to prevent the unpleasant consequences which might have resulted from a resort to fire-arms. A correspondent in the Carrigaline district

gives the following estimate of the crops in that locality :- Gats will be above an average crop this year. Wheat, of which there is not much planted in that district, looks very well at the present time. Barley is also a good crop, but is a good lodged in consequence of the wet weather. Potatoes are poor. The champion, which is principally planted in this locality, are holding out better than the other kinds, and it is fortunate that it was used so very largely, as the other descriptions of seed are very had. Green crops are looking very well, while hay proves to be a very heavy crop, though somewhat damaged from now beginning to out the harvest in every nately he at once leaned back, and the next direction, and if fine weather is experienced for the next month of so, the crops in that part of the county will, generally speaking be above the average. Potatoes only exceptedits guill mow grasus such avil i come and an arthur all weite Hill ville

three-cutific by reference and below the total to be to the control of the contro of a day's agony, | Everyone who haircomin Try it. Beware of another article just as good." Take only Potnam's. Sold every-

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

The Aligemeine Zeitung, the well-known German daily newspaper, is going at last to take a step long talked of, and moves from Augeburg to Munich.

A granite memorial to Elihu Burritt, hearing the simple inscription, "Friend of Peace and Phlanthropist," has been set up in New Britain Cemetery, Connecticut.

Austrian Astronomers now claim to possess the largest refracting telescope to the world that was lately completed at Vienna. The longth of the in-trument is thirty-three feet and six inches. It is said in San Francisco that Lord Beau-

mont has been refused by an helress of that city. He made the mistake of asking her father in advance just how much she was to have, business being business. The King of Holland sometimes walks all night in the populous parts of the Higus. When be reaches home he personally super-

vises the frying of his potatoes which he takes with several glasses of beer. A man named John Freser, working on the new spire of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic

Church, Cornwall, Ont., fell a distance of 65 iret, sustaining serious internal injuries. His medical attendants report recovery possible. A severe law respecting nuanthorized performances of copyrighted musical composi-

tions is about to come into force in Italy. Offenders will be subjected to heavy fines, in addition to the fees payable to the holders of the performing rights of musical and operatic works. An immense planer has been constructed at

Pittsburg capable of planing a piece of iron or other metal tan feet wide, ten feet high, twenty four feet long, and so arranged that four eniting tools may operate on the work at one time, two being on the crosshead and one on each upright. The use of face masks of mica, for the pro-

tection o imetal and glass melters, stone masons, and other workmen exposed to heat, dust, and noxious vapors, is found to be quite servicable. These masks allow the eyes to be turned in any direction, and admit of the wearing of glasses

It is the opinion of the mort experienced health authorities in London that the poorer classes of Jews are naturally long lived, and that the dietary and other sanitary regulations prescribed by their religion enable them to battle for a considerable time against unhealthy surroundings.

A Melford rum manufacturer meant to leave a will under which his distillery would be torn down and the business discontinued; but, as he wrote "after the expiration of three years" without specifying how soon after, the heirs will continue at the old stand so long as it is profitable.

Unprecedented improvements have taken place in Vienna during the past twenty years. Nearly \$10,000,000 have been spent on the city water works, school buildings, new Town Hall, main drainage, widening and paving of streets, and other useful and ornamental works, including the Danube embankment.

It is asserted that prohibition was carried in lows through the efforts of the women. again remanded for eight days. The remand | They organized associations in nearly every county, and by diligent and importunate aptime information of an important character peals to individual voters, induced a large prowould be forthcoming to complete the chain portion of those who were languidly opposed to the proposition to support It at the polls.

When Cardinal Newman became preacher Cork police were engaged at beliefiring at at St Mary's Church, Oxford (not as univer-Youghal on Same by last their attention was sily preacher, but as incumbent of the attracted to an in terms list which was roll- church, which was in the gift of his college,) ing in towards the Strand. Several bullets it soon began to be whispered that his teachwere discharged as the sufficient any of them. Ingly was dangerous, and some cautious heads doing the least is jury, as they all glanced of houses even altered the dinner hour of their harmlessly off its back. As many as fourteen undergraduates to prevent their attending. shots had been thus fired at the monster with- The student; then went with a rush and dines

The well-known condition left on Girard from its doors and forbidding all sectarias lated for many years. "The officers of the Girard estate," it is explained, "have alway felt that while sectarianism was to be excludtry, Government Hospital, North Brunswick | ed from the college, religion as a principle of life was to be inculcated in the minds of the youth who received the benefit of the institution."

Much surprise is expressed in France at the tampering which the voluminous correspondence of George Sand has undergone in the process of transferring it from the pages of the Revue des Deux Mondes, where it originally appeared, to the volumes being published. Not only has the orthography been changed and the punctuation meddled with, but whole passages have been cut out without warning to the reader, while elsewhere paragraphs have been condensed, mulifated and joined together without soruple.

A lawsuit at Andover, Vt., involves indirectly the right of a public school teacher to read the Bible in school. Farmer Hazzlton didn't want his children to hear the Scriptures. and so the prudentfal committee arranged. with the teacher to have devotional exercises. n few minutes before school opened each morning, attendance being optional with the pupils. Hazelton informed the committee of his intention to stop the religious exercises, entirely. With that end in view he instructed his children to attend them, and to get up and leave during the reading without the consent of the teacher. This was done and the children were expelled. The case will go to the Court of Appeals. 11 d 63 ...

AFFRAY IN A THEATRE.

PARIS, Sept. 6 .- A scandalous disturbance occurred last night at the Odeon Theatre during the performance of the new play in Le-Marlage d'Andre." In the interval between the third and fourth acts Ma Paul Deroulede, will the well-known poet and Prussian hater, ran up against M. Mayer, director of the Lanterne, in the lobby, and, accosting him as a German whose paper is inspired nat Berlin, without further parley, struck him in the face. M. Mayer returned the blow with interest and it is for some minutes the delighted gallery, gods who had rushed to the scene of the affrey at the first sound of strife, were treated to attack hand-to-hand encounter worthy, of the most palmy days of the prize ring. Both combat ants were at length removed to the police station. The quarrel will no doubt be finally settled without a duel, though M. Mayer talks of prosecuting his assailant, M. Deroniede.

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has been consplenous in several creeat antiGerman manifestations, which has given also sin to

in interchange of diplomation was granded in its plan interchange of diplomation was granded in the plan of the pl Mr. Goggin, of Grafton street, from bog oak sufficiency of the way in this li the sufficiency of the way in this li the sufficiency of the highest families and of the season of the presentation, the men belonging to the highest families had be described. Owing to the omission to give the master wards lodged produce. If could have enjoyed the ball, or the described. Owing to the master wards lodged produce. If could have enjoyed the ball, or the described. Owing to the omission to give the master wards lodged produce. If could have enjoyed the ball, or the described. Owing to the omission to give the master wards lodged produce. If could have enjoyed the ball, or the described. Owing to the master wards lodged produce. If could have enjoyed the ball, or the described. Owing to the master wards lodged produce. If could have enjoyed the ball, or the described. Owing to the master wards lodged produce. If could have enjoyed the ball, or the described. Owing to the master wards lodged produce. If could have enjoyed the ball, or the described. Owing to the master wards lodged produce. If could have enjoyed the ball, or the described. Owing to the master wards lodged produce. If could have enjoyed the ball, or the described to the described to the master wards lodged produce. If could have enjoyed the ball, or the described to the des would be dismissed, and that the costs of the-

present proceedings would have to be borne-

by the Government.

HISTORIANS OF THE WAR.

Some of the Humors of the Press Censorship Istablished by Sir Carnet Wolseley.

London, Aug. 22, 1882. "All correspondents, while with the army, will be under the Mutiny Ack"— War Office Circular.

Ever since a correspondent telegraphed to England that a picket of the Sixtieth Rifles had beaten a disgraceful retreat in face of the enemy, when in fact they had executed a brilliant belligerent feat, there has been a caution and circumspection in the wording of all the news from the seat of war in Egypt at once commendable and bewildering—commendable considering the sad fate of the Central News man, who was withdrawn from the field, and bewildering as to the Delphio obliquity in which the survivors of the Mutiny act have framed their telegrams since the fatal day when defeat was snatched from victory. You read the papers in the morning, and having paid your money you take your choice as to whether the lion is still

vociferous or tamed in spirit. It would be cruel and unjust in the extreme to men who have taken their lives (and pen, ink and paper) in their hands and gone to the front in the cause of an eager and curious public, to convey the impression that they send home ro exact news. They do send home such naws, but it must be said that in nine cases out of ten it has been anticipated by the correspondents of Lloyd, who, by some unaccountable stretch of partiality, are not under the Muliny Act. The exact news in question concerns the arrival out of the troopships, transports and men-of-war. To state with certainty that a ship bas arrived does not require the same technical education as is involved in the judicious announcement of the result of a military movement, and, hence, the read. ing of this portion of the news is not fraught with that delightful uncertainty which now makes a London breakfast a feast of conjecture. After one has read that the regiments have afrived out exact information ceases, for ever after they are merged in Egyptian darkness, through which a gleam of light now and then breaks, when some fellow of some particular regiment has the seat torn out of his trousers or his hat knocked off. Not a few modest officers have been taken from the obscurity which envelopes the army and dragged before the British public and the glare of heroic notoriety for the simple reason that shells fell in their vicinity. It may be that the correspondents found it necessary to tell of these little things to convince the public that the officers were at their posts, or it may be that the press censor, who, according to the War Office circular, has power to curtail, amend or extend, saw fit to stick the items in question into the text of the telegrams. The circular, a quotation from which opens this this letter, reads :- "This staff officer (who has supervision of correspondents) will have the power of insisting that all communications from the correspondents to their newspapers must be sent through him; and ho may detain or alter the communication should he deem it injurious to the interests of the

This auggestion however, is hardly tenable in face of the penny-a-line appropriateness of some of the items. They are so racy of news-paper training of a certain kind as to be unmistakable. A man may be a very clever soldier and all that sort of thing, but when it comes to gathering news and selecting it he don't amount to much. What a contrast there is (just to prove this statement) between the bold, sailor-like telegrams of Admiral Seymour to his government and those of a London correspondent, who, two days ago. wrote to his paper that they had a subset in Aboukir Bay " worthy of the pencil of Turner or the pen of Ruskin. Turner's pencil being secure under cover of a glass case in a private collection in London, and Ruskin having present use for his pen the correspondent used his own pen and pencil to this effect - " The orb by which men work and battle sank with surprising quickness into the shimmering waves and the moon gleamed pale." Before going on to show where this worthy "got in his fine work" on that particular sunset, it may be well to point writer of the lines above quoted is cure. Sold by druggists. 744 Broadway, and evidently not a newspaper man, else he New York. never would have been sinduced to never would have been induced to THE NEWS WE GET FROM EGYPT.

other hand, follows his illustrious predeces—
make so misleading a statement as that
men work by smilight. He is evidently as a

A private letter just received from a corrate part, which stands alone in solemn and
dignified isolation, and he frankly adopts the
mention is passed by putting out the gas and has thus far come to light in regard to the
putting up the shutters. He is on a holiday,
an extract:—

THE NEWS WE GET FROM EGYPT.

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portant feature of his work. Turning to the
are received from a corrate part, which stands alone in solemn and
dignified isolation, and he frankly adopts the
properties of the part and he revels in Diental metaphor, having an extract:— August 7, 1882.—Don't you be called superfluous, horizon, "The purple sky changing by delic think that, when the retreat is sounded, a corcate graduations of gray and flaming chrome into a crimson flush, while the ship lights duties and the presence of a newspaper telescope of the state of his ways and the ship lights.

dents) everything that can be published with safety to the army." As the paper wherein

ing formshed the world for mannipeare would were rather, is nobly, trasted. : Our mon-were be a stenograph of the conversation at the drilling in the words, and had no ides of an mess to which the press bodsor belongs. I attack when Arabic words awooped down on have watoned the telegrams since the opening them. Our men fell back after the first atof fire on Alexandria, and so far only sixty tack, and what promised to be only a little men, including two drowning consulties are strings, became a good light. Our boys reported paths British side, while every now were idilling, when the hall was opened and then the publicus informed, through the by Arabl's forces. They were not feeling garbled telegrame, that stone thousands of the enemy at all, as the correspondents Arabs were routed with great loss of lite" by a claim. Who says so either lies or don't handful of marines and soldiers. The troops know, and possibly both. I happened to be seem to have charmed lives, and thus far the on the canal side and saw it all. Soil know worst that hes happened so far as the tole, what I am talking about. Our right was supgrams relater has been the loss of his trouser ported by the ironclad train, as I have just seat by a private in the Forty-pioth, and the said. We advanced boldly enough, but our disarrangement of the head dress of a Gor-

"One man of the Forty-ninth had an extra-

amusing topic must be what the censor has sent out for home consumption.

To-day, for the first time, there is a circumstantial account given of the British loss at the battle of Chalcuf, and thus it runs :-The seamen and marines of the Musquito and Seagull, assisted by 200 Highlanders, found 600 of the enemy strongly intrenched. We defeated them. Our loss amounted to two Highlanders, who were drowned. Enemy's loss, 168 killed, 62 prisoners and 27 wound-The Pall Mall Gazette remarks that this may be as stated, but "it looks more like a wholesale slaughter of wretched fuglitives than a desperate resistance behind intrenchments."

The new school of "war" correspondence which the Egyptian war has developed pays the most intimate attention to things in the tailoring line, for in addition to the news about the trousers of the private of the Fortyninth regiment, we have the following charm ing little bit about Sir Garnet Wolseley "The General," a man of diverse accomplishments, altered, with his own hand, all the buttons on his garments." It is to be regretted that this last telegram is not more explicit, so that we might know whether the General's tailor was at fault or whether he changed his brass buttons for less conspicuous ones of bone or cloth.

Whatever may be said in favor of the Mutiny act in army circles it does not seem to be the best law for newspaper men, and even now the press of England is organizing a waiting chorus over the upprecedented muzling it is subjected to. There are people, however, who take the view that if what is leit after consorship has been exercised is so bad the public should thank the censor for having reduced the length of the despatches.

THE SUPERINTENDENT IN LOVE.

Supt E J O'Reill, of the Dominion Police Force, Ottawa, Canada, thus spoke to a representative of one of Ottawa's leading journals; "I am actually in love with that wonderful medicine St Jacobs Oil. I keep it at home and likewise here in my office; and though my duty should call me hence in an hour to journey a thousand miles, St Jacobs Oil would wonderful medicine in the world, without any exception, I believe. My entire family have been cured by it. We have used it for twenty different ailments, and found it worth half a score of doctors. My men here on the Deminion Police Force use it right along and very justly think that there is nothing I believe it is the long sought like it. Elixir Vita, and possesses the power of making the old young again. I know it often enlivens me, and although I am past fifty years of age, I am, thanks to that wonderful agent, a lively man yet."

MR. GRAY'S CASE IN DUBLIN. WHAT THE NOTOBIOUS HYNES JURY SWEAR THEY DRANK.

Mr. Edward Hamilton, one of the jury, writing to the St. James Gazette, says:-"I now enclose you a return showing the exact amount of spirits, &c., drunk by each of the jurors in the case of the Crown against, Hynes, taken from the jurors' affidavits. The beer, gin, and whiskey were drunk chiefly by the bailiffs and police, who had, of course, to be provided with refreehments at the hotel. An affidavit from each member of the jury will be submitted to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant this afternoon, which will effectu-ally put an end to the slanderous calumnies which have been promulgated by the enemies of justice against us. In addition there was drunk one bottle of champagne between four -Mr. Barrett, Mr. McConkey, Mr. Reis, and

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tative of malaris in all its forms, and a sure

THE NEWS WE GET FROM EGYPT.

into a crimson much, while the ship lights duties and the presence of a newspaper teleshine out red and green primary colors, in a manner which would make the Lady Jane of early? Schoully, we had a pretty good fight, Patience exclaim, Oh, South Kansington! and we were whipped. Yes, whipped and he writes. The only striking in this driven. Nobody can telegraph the facts. paragraph saids from its mellifluousness, is the statement that red and green are primary colors.

This makes it hard on a correspondent This makes it hard on a correspondent colors.

It is interesting to note, in connection with who is alive, and soft on the the above diotation, the following from the lazy ones. There is no use staying war Office circular — The staff officer, will in the field after the firing opens. All you be authorized to tell them (the correspondent) have got to do is to go and cable "Another victory for the English," and it don't make any difference whether it is true or not. It safety to the same." As the paper wherein any difference whether the trace of the this description appeared does not circulate don't take much work to do that, does it? In the same the permission which must have Just wait till you hear the guns and then ambeen given for its publication can hardly be regarded in the light of a relaxation of the rule. People who stay at home have much to suffer.

Propably the most interesting bit of read work whipped, and no missake. Indeed, we were whipped, and no missake. Indeed, we left was almost immediately turned, and the don Highlander ne Wer zest in yesterday's enemy, using repeating rifles, soon drove us Standard to your line a section of the first may whisper gently that we out of range. I may whisper gently that we were mighty glad to go. The reason we fell back at dark was that our men would not

"THE REDEMPTION."

The great event of the Birmingham festival, the performance of Gounod's new oratorio "The Redemption"—came off with great eclat. The vast concert room hall was crowded to the last seat by an audience numbering close upon three theusand, including besides many leaders of society and pires or imperial cities of the past, Palfamous musicians, Cardinal Newman, who myrn, Eabylon, Nineveh, Tyre, once the sat in front of the balcony, noticeable by his scarlet cap. The composer himself conducted and at the end of the performance he

Bome; when I say, we muse over the viscisducted, and at the end of the performance he was rewarded by a storm of applause such sltudes of empires, there need be no wild as has seldom been witnessed in an English stretch of fancy to imagine the sceptre of concert room. Gouad's work, which he himself describes as "opus vite mee," is full of beautiful effects in melody, as well as descriptive music. It is sure soon to make its way into the leading concert rooms of Europe and America. The performance was in every way periect, the chorus singing with rare accuracy. The principal solo singers—Mme. Albani, Mr. Santley and Mr. Lloyd—shared with the composer the honors of the occasion. In consequence of the immense interest ex. cited by the work the committee have determined to repeat it on the last day of the festi-

A LABOR OF LOVE. Three times upon the MS. of his oratorlo Redemption" has M. Gounod written " opus vitæ mex." in emphatic expression of an opinion which English cornoisseurs will be asked to confirm or reject at the forthcoming Birmingham Festival. The verdict of an author upon his own productions is not always trustworthy. Many a conspicuous example in literature and art shows that the public voice sometimes puts it aside and pronounces final judgment in a very dif-ferent sense. Whether the "Bedemption" rank as the work of M. Gound's life, or toke a lower place, this is certain-the composer's recorded opinion implies the earnest endeavor of an accomplished master and demands for his cratorio most respectful consideration. Other circumstances strengthen the claims thus advanced. The "Redemption" has not been written hurriedly to order. More than ten years ago, and while M. surely be my companion. It is the most Gounod was a resident in England, the idea of composing a great sacred work fixed itself in his mind and bore immediate fruit. Considerable portions of the "Redemption" were written in London, and from that time till a few months ago the task of completing it engaged M. Gounod's serious attention. In this respect there is a parallel of happy omen between the circumstances of the oratorio and of "Faust." The famous and immortal opera was a thing of slow growth. There is the master's own anthonity for stating that he was inspired by Goethe's drama while yet a student at Rome as holder of the Grand Prix, and that some of the most beautiful and important passages in the opera grew out of his reading of the German poem long before a French libretto had been pre-

THE MUSIC.

The "Redemption" is divided into three parts, with a prologue, and its structure is essentially that of a German " Passions-Musik," the story being told in narrative form, interand resed with reflections, principally choral. The choice of this method by M. Gounodwho is the author of the words as well as of the music-will not be impugned. Not only has it the sanction of such high authorities as Bach and Handel, but it exacted by the reverence which shrinks from giving a purely dramatic version of the most solemn events in Christian history. Between the old German form and that of M. Gounod there are, however, impor-tant differences in detail. The first confined its musical interest almost exclusively to the reflective airs and choruses and to such portions of the narrative text as demanded lyrical or dramatic treatment, whereas the French composer lavishes upon the historic record all the wealth that a modern orchestra places at his disposal, thus raisscheme of the work, having intrusted to it the sole expression of certain incidents, such as the darkness that signalized the crucifixion and the prayer of the apostles on the Day of Pentecost. It may be added, as indicating another point of divergence from the German form, that there are two narrators-tenor bass-who relieve each other in enunciating the text, and occasionally join their voices. M. Gounod, on the other hand, follows his illustrious predecesbe called superfluous, albeit the prologue opens with a short orchestral movement, en-

THE STORY.

It was necessary to show the need for a redemption, and this is done by briefly referring to the fall and to the promise of a Saviour in the fullness of time. The first part takes up the personal narrative of Christ at the point when He is condemned, accompanies the Sufferer to Calvary and follows all the incidents of the crucifixion down to the exclamation of the Centurion—"This man was in truth the Son of God." Passing over the entombment and the resurrection, the second part opens with the visit of the holy women to the empty sepulchre, continues with the appearance to them of the risen Lord, the suborning of the Roman watch by the Sanhedrim, the announcement by the women to the spostles of what they had seen, the apparition, of Christ to his doubting followers, and the ascension into heaven. The third part logically rounds off the argument with the events of Pentecost-the prayer of the Apostles, the descent of the Holy Chost, and the preaching of the perfected Gospel. From this mere outline it appears that the sequence of events is neither redundant nor wanting fuliness. The Fall, the Promise, the Expiation, the Resurrection, the Ascension and the glit of a divine Comforter and Guide mark all the links in the great chain with which M. Gounod set himself to deal.

AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN ON ANTI-

IRISH CARICATURES. Since ever I was able to form an opinion on what I tread or saw, one constant stream of obloguy has been poured on the Catholic Church and the Irish people because they "One man of the Forty-ninth had an extraordinary escape." A shell passed between his
legs and its explosion carried away the seat
of his trousers is and dollar and large and its explosion carried away the seat
of his trousers is and dollar and large and its explosion carried away the seat
of his trousers is and dollar and large and its explosion carried away the seat
of his trousers is and dollar and large and were Irish and because they were Catholic. in disgusting cartoons, and will find that Ottawa, died at the residence of her daughter, nothing which pencil can design is too detest. Mrs. C. Mott, in Ploton. Ont.. on Tuesday Phonix Park, an illustrated journal gave an her.

immense circulation to a picture of the three most popular men in Ireland representing them with bodies of dogs, and faces horrible and villainous as malice could devise. Do you not think it a crime of a special nature and of the deepest guilt, by pen or pencil or tongue, to scatter malignity broadcast and inflame hatred between nations lamentably alienated? When we remember emmyra, Babylon, Nineveh, Tyre, once the opulent and strong, where now a few fisherstretch of fancy to imagine the sceptre of sovereignty wrenched from the grasp of England and the people of this island ruled from America—a continent already filled so largely with enemies of England. In that future—far distant as we hope, yet possible as precedents demonstrate-let us suppose that every mail from our transatiantic governors came laden with outrages upon the religion of Englishmen with caricatures representing every Englishman as a monster, halt baboon, half murderer. Well I would not conjecture what would happen, what treasure of hate would accumulate as one generation passed on its inheritance to the next. I saw enough for my purpose in Paris during the Prussion invasion of 1870. Pleasant no doubt, it was to a vivacious populace to contemplate the German soldier pictured as a brute, a coward, and a thief; but those most pictorial libeis were effective stimulants to the national pride of the Prussians-they were avenged in blood, and yet they survive and serve as the fuel of the fire of international batred. Why should the Irish people more than others endure unmoved the dull, monotenous slauders of their nation and their religion? I hear it said that Catholicity is the cause of crime, and that the Land League winks at murder. What if—
which, God forbid!—it were so? I ask you
Indian Department, Ottawa, catarrh of many who fling your literary or artisan vitriol day after day in the face of the Irish people; you who for lack of honest wit choose the religion of many martyrs for your obscene merriment, and the nationality of a country-a land that has never known prosperity since it was confiscated by your forefathers—for the sgnonym of all that is brutish and degraded; I ask you who is the greatest criminal, the man who commits a single enormity, though it were murder itself, or the man who scatters by thousands week after week these provocations to the mutual batred of two nations?

BEY. DR. MCCARTEN.

QUEBEC AGAIN IN FLAMES. Quence, Sept. 7 .- The early morning hours

which of late bave proved so fertile in disastrous conflagrations in this city, brought with them to-day another destructive fire, which has left the greater part of one of the richest and most valuable blocks in St. Rochs nothing but a pile of black and smouldering ruins. The block referred to is that bounded by St. Joseph, Church, Desfosses and Crown streets The largest amount of loss is that sustained on the interior of the block, on most sides the outer buildings remaining intact. The alarm sounded from box 37, corner of St. Joseph and Church streets, about 2.10 a.m. and being repeated some ten minutes later called out the whole brigade to the scene of the fire. On its way through St. Joseph street a wheel of the Shand & Mason engine smashed on the street car track in front of the Palais Market and the engine had of course to be left there. The origin of the fire is said to have been in rear of Mr. W Davis' confectionary shop, 194 St. St. Joseph street. Whether this be correct or not it is certain that the flames first burst out to any extent from the dry goods store of Messrs. P. Pellotier & Co., 209 and 211 St. Joseph street. This was en immense three storey building, but appears to have been quite a shell inside, if one may judge from the rspidity with which the flames shot through A great deal of the stock ing it from a mere thread of connectover the Convent fence at the other side of the tion to the highest pitch of artistic street, and subsequently removed in carts. and religious eignificance. Moreover, the To the general surprise, there was no orchestra plays an independent part in the water when the five declared itself, and reports vary as to the time required to bring it, some going so far as to say that it was not available for fully half an hour. It is not surprising, under the circumstances, that there should have been quite a panic in St. Rochs, and fears of a repetition of the disasters of 1845 and 1866 were entertained. Thousands of people thronged St. Joseph and surrounding streets only half dressand as the roar and reflection of

St. Joseph street are as follows; commencing from the Crown street side, to Hudon's store, at the corner, being intac. :- Nos 217 —Andre Picard, photographer; 215, E Blais & Co, dry goods; 213, Chas Gagnon, clerk; 211 and 209, P Pelletier & Co, dry goods; 207, Arthur J Turcotte, grocer; 305 Angers, joiner; 201 and 203, Dolphis Deolat, dry goods. The two last mentioned are but partially destroyed, but are believed to be pretty well gutted. On Dasfesses street, the small wooden house of Louis Lacasse, joiner, was burned to the ground. The flames tried hard to get possession of Mr. Gaguen's carpet warehouse on Desfosse street, but were fortunately kept back. On Church street the fire reached the back of the block occupied by Mr. R. Chambers, ex-Mayor, and Mr. Chas. B. Michaud, Notary. As the back these houses are badly burned. On the Crown street side of the block the fire was fortunately circumscribed by a solid cut wall in rear of the premises of Mr. J. B. Z. Dubeau. The loss by this fire is very heavy, and, including stock, will probably exceed \$100,000.

QUEBEC, Sept 7 .- A despatch says the loss will probably reach close on \$150 000. Most of the sufferers are insured, and the following companies are interested: —Lancashire \$9 000; Guardian, \$6 000, Queen, \$12 000, Royal, \$10 000; Canada, \$3 000; North British, \$6-500; Sovereign, \$1 400; Ætna, \$2 800; Northern, \$9 000; Commercial Union, \$9 000; Phoenix, \$15 000; Quebec, \$4 200; Royal Canadian, \$3 000; City of London, \$8 000; London Assurance Corporation, \$500. Several stores on Crown street, which es caped the flames, have suffered damage by

Mrs. Frances Wood, wife of Mr. Thomas S Wood, and mother of Hon. S. O. Wood, Mr. A. F. Wood and Dr. C. C. Wood, formerly of Sept 5th. Mrs. Wood, who had attained the ripe age of 88 years, had been married nearly 70 years, and her husband, aged 92, survives

A STIRBING DECISION.

The reply of the Sacred Congregation to the note of inquiry written by Bishop Grace of St. Paul, in which Rome decided that altar-stones in which real stone was not used for the closing of the caputchrs, should be reconsecrated, has created quite a stir all over the country. When it is borne in mind that where a consecrated altar-stone cannot be procured a priest is obliged to omit mass even on holydays of obligation, the anxiety of the clergy cannot be wondered at. We understand Bishop Grace is travelling all over his diocese, reconsecrating the altar-stones. Bishop Dwenger of Fort Wayne has obtained from Rome the faculty for each priest in his diocese to consecrate the altar-stones of his church, and has been given a short formula for that purpose.

As to the licelty of saying mass with our present altar-atones, we are unprepared to give a decision. In cases where the relics have dropped from the stones, theology permits the holy sacrifice to be offered on them , and the same may be true where the sepulchra have not been closed. But the defect should be remedied without delay. -Dr. Phelan in Western Watchman.

All the People of the Dominion of Canada are Concerned.

Here are some more of the many hundreds of the leading men of the Dominion of Canada who have been cared of Catarrh. Bronchitis Asthma and Lung Disease by Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the sect of the

disease. Read and judge for yourself :-"Several of my family and friends have been cured of bronchitis, asthma and catarrh by using the Spirometer." John F. Whelan, Manager of The Post and TRUE WITNESS Montreal. Mr. C. Hill, Montreal, catarri years; now cured. Mr. George Ager, Ottawa, catarrh and lung diseases cured. Mrs. Smith, London, wife of Medical Detective, cured of catarrh. George Magutre, Toronto, 482 Adelaide street, west; daughter cured of asthma. George Willis, Exeter, Out., catarrh and bronchitis. J. D. Armstrong, 136 Yong street, Toronto, catarrh and catarrhal deaf-ness. Thomas Telfer, 12 Melinda street, Toronto, esthma; cured. Mr. Benjamin A. Drake, St. Urbain street, Montreal, for man, years suffering from bronchitis and asthma, is now cured.

Also, the no less surprising cure of Mrs. Benoit, 114 Cathedral street, daughter of Mrs. David Perrault, who suffered from asthma and bronchitis for over eight years, and who is now perfectly cured.

Mrs. Adamson, of Believille, cured of bronchitis, and her sister cared of bronchitis and

lung disease. The above is sufficient to convince the public of the merits of the Spirometer. The instrument will be expressed to any address.

Call or write, enclosing stamp, to M. Sourielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of French army, 13 Phillips Square, Montreal, where Physicians and sufferers can try it free.

Rew Advertisements.

HAS BEEN PROVED The SUREST CURE for Kidney Diseases. Does a lame back or disordered urane Indicate that you are a victim? WHUN DO NOTE HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, drugge grists recommend it) and it will specify overcome the disease and restors healthy action. Cadies for complaints peculiarly and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act premptly and safely. Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, britch dust or ropy deposits, and dull drugging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power. 43- SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price SI.

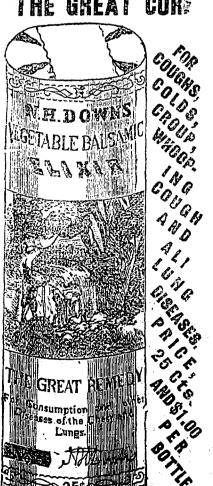
SKIDNENEW GRAD Health is Wealth!



ed, and as the roar and reflection of the flames were quite terrific, all within some hundred feet of the outbreak of the fire commenced to remove the majority of their household goods and throw the balance of it from the windows. Grave approhensions were felt for awhile for the safety of the church, and undedubtedly it would have been in imminent peril had a strong wind been blowing. The arrival of the water, enabled the firemen to smother the flames very considerably. Shortly before four o'clock the fire seemed to be a good deal under control. The houses burned on St. Joseph street are as follows; commeno-ing from the Grown street side to Fundar's TOWN LEWIS. Chemist. IDR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREAT

JOHN LEWIS, Chemist, Victoria Square, Montreal, P.Q

THE GREAT CURF



SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS

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A CURE GUARANTEED. MAGNETIC MEDICINE FORE BRAIN & NERVE FOOD, PAFTER

Por Old and Young, Male, and Female
Positively cures Nervousness in all its stages,
Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual
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and General Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates the Jaded Intellect,
Strengthens the Enfeebled Brain and Restores
Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted
Generative Organs in Either Sex. ASP With
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Guarantee to refund the money if the treatment
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Best Medicine in the Market. ASP Full
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Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by
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\$2.60, or will be mailed free of postage, on recelpt of the money, by addressing For Old and Young, Male, and Female

MACH'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO.,

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Ayer's Hair Vigor

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The Vigor cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the lumors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair

The Vigor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

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> Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.



I WARRANT ONE BOTTLE a perfect cure for all the worst forms of Piles, 2 to 4 in all the worst cases of LEPROSY, SCROFULA, PSORIASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH and all diseases of the Skin and Blood. \$1 a bottle. Sold everywhere. Send to Boston for 32 page pamphlets free, showing its wonderful cures. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston and Montreal.

In case of failure, dealers please refund the money and charge it back to me. 113 tts

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Lydia e. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Palatul Complaints and Worknesses so common to our best female population. It will cure entirely the worst form of Female complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation, and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and in particularly adapted to the change of Life. It will disnolve and expel tumors from the uterus in

an early stage of development. The tendency to can-cerous humors there is cheeked very speedily by its use. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Readaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Siceplessness, Depression and Indi-That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight

and backache, is always permanently cured by its uso. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this

Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S YEGETABLE COM-POUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue. Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphilet. Address as above. Mention this paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, billiousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists. 63

Committee of the St.

fill as any case section that the dismission of the section of the file of the contract the cont take only Parasa's Raid every- present proceedings would have to be bord by the Covernment. ander here nelle ode falls . . .

Sept. 13, 1882.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE LORD MAYOR AND THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Sept. 4, A carious conflict has arisen between the Lord Mayor and Lord Lieutenant on the subject of special constables. At the meeting of the Corporation to-day the Lord Mayor stated that the special constables who were being sworn in were simply targets for disorder. If he had the power to swear in special constables he would select a class of men who would keep order. They would be distinguished by the wearing of green badges. Previous to the meeting of the Corporation the Lord Mayor had communicated with the Lord Lieutenant, who refused his offer to provide special constables. Immediately after the meeting of the Corporation the Lord Lieutenant issued a proclamation, thanking the citizens for their promptness and loyalty and declaring that no further special constables were required to maintain the peace. It now remains to be seen whether Lord Mayor Dawson will presist in his determination to organize a new force, which he declares he has a perfectly legal right to do.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1.

There is a good deal of illusion about the rise of the Nile. It seems to be thought that for a few weeks the colta and the vailey of the Nile are a-lake, and then that they are a muddy swemp. The water of the Nile flows into carals; from thence it is pumped every morning, as long as the rise lasts, into small rills, which permeate the fields, which are thus irrigated every morning. The water evaporates every day, leaving in the evening dry mud. Thus, except in some low-lying districts, there never is an expanse of water or mud.

ne No woman really practices economy unless the uses the Diamond Dyes. Many dollars can be saved every year. Ask the

The English are studying a report on ovster culture in France, an industry in which the French have succeeded better than they. The industry is hardly twenty-five years old. The districts in which the production on a large scale are limited to Arcachon and the Morbibau, the former being land-locked and having a climate of exceptional desirability. In 1865 ten million oysters were exported from Arcechon, and in 1880 two hundred millions. In the Morbihan, the exportation has increased in five years from seven to thirty-three

Mr H F MacCarthy, Chemist, Ottawa, writes: "I have been dispensing and jobbing Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for the past two years, and consider that there is no better preparation of the same kind in the market. It is very palatable, and for a bottle. chronic coughs it has no equal."

The Maine home of ex-Senator Blaine is a neat frame house standing in the centre of an acre or so of ground at the further end of the chlof street of Augusta. There are pretty shade trees in the yard. Gravelled walks run through the greensward and around an occasional red of flowers. It isn't a pretentious place, and there are many far more showy within gunshot. It has a quier, contented air, however, that attracts scrangers, who, while passing more imposing residences without inquiry, are almost certain to ask when | they reach this one: "Who lives there?"

"Twenty-four years' experience," says an eminent Physician, "convinces me that the only curs for 'revous Exhaustion' and weakonly curs for Lervous Exhaustion and weak-ness of the generally- organs is to repair the waste by giving Brain Nerve Foods, and of all the remedies I havaused Mack's Magnetic Medi-cine is the best." This remedy is now sold by all our Bruggists at 50 ets per box, or 6 for \$2.50, and

The revenue derived from the sale of tobacco in France now amounts to more than \$50,000,000. Tobacco was first taxed as an 000 per annum at the outbreak of the Revolution, when the exclusive privileges of the State were abolished and the manufacture and sale of tobacco made free. The tax imposed upon tobacco fell in the course of twenty years to \$2,000,000, and Napoleon revived the monopoly of the State, which still exists just as it was in the year 1810. Since that time the revenue has steadily risen.

Henry Clement, Almonte, writes: " For a long time I was troubled with chronic theumatism, at times wholly disabled; I tried anything and everything recommended, but failed to got any benefit, until a gentle man who was cured of rheumatism by Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil, told me about it. I began using it both internally and externally, and before two bottles were used I was radically cured. We find it a household medicine, and for croup, burns, cuts and proises it has no equal."

A sad picture of life in Ireland is drawn by correspondent of the Springfield Repubican. He declares that no one can conceive pow wretchedly poor and destitute human bengo can be and live until he has ridden by nd Killarney. Not one decent home, not ne comfortable, tidy dwelling, not one cleany, well-fed, neat human being did he see. roops of and, wan, starved children nearly aked, emeared to the eyes with dirt and shes, followed him mile after mile plaintivewailing. "A penny if ye plaze sur." en and women with the dull, dead expreson of despair in their eyes waded out to aze upon him from their cabins and holes in le ground, or between the rocks, literally kle deep in mud, and clad in such tattered iters that Lazarus was attired in princely bes in comparison. Deer stood in the ide and birds sat upon the trees, fearless of an, for no Irishman is permitted to have a in or touch bird or beast, even though his uily starve before his eyes. In the whola ng ride of fifty-four miles he never saw a g, and he exclaims: "Think of a people too or to keep a dog!"

Mr O P Brown, Crown Land Agent, Sault e Marie, writes: "Two or three of my ends and myself ware recommended to try ff. ence to Compound Syrup of Hypophos-ites. We prefer your Emulsion, and think land." Also makers of Errs's Chodolars better for the system than the Syrup, &c. Essanor for afternoon use.

The second of the second of the second

THE BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

ISLAND.

CHARLOT EIOWN, Sept. 6.—A large number of the depositors of the Bank of Prince Edward Island met in the Oudfellows' Hall yesterday evening. After a short discussion it was unanimously resolved:—"That we, the depositors present do hereby form ourselves into a committee for the protection of our rights against the Bank of Prince Edward Island. Resolved —That a committee of five be appointed as a working committee to further matters and report at next meeting." The committee are: Dr McNeil, J L Chappelle, Robt Crabbe, John Carroll and A B Mackenzie was appointed treasurer, J L Chappelle scoretary. The depositors declared themselves determined to probe the bank matters thoroughly. They say the bank directors have paid on their own responsibility since the suspension, on the 28th November last, \$42,624 to the Bank of the shareholders or creditors.

A FLENDISH MURDER.

KENSICO, N.Y., Sept. 6 .- Albert Montfort, who was murdered in his store on Sunday night, intended to visit New York on Monday to purchase goods. Monifort was found with his head split open, the such being 8 inches in length. The left ear was cut in two, and the gash extended nearly to the back of the neck, while another blow with an axe or hatchet had cut a gash from a point about an inch from the second cut to within a short distance of the right car, thus nearly s vering the back part of the head from the body. A blow had also been struck on the top of the head with the blunt portion of the axe. Montiort's pockets were turned inside out and not a cent of money could be found anywhere. The room was bespattered with blood. Mrs. Montfort went to Tarrytown on Saturday to visit her sister. Her brother, Charles Reynolds, has been in the penitentiary, and on Saturday the Sheriff of Tarrytown was looking for him at Kensico, having tracked him there from Tarrytown on a new charge against him. A quarter of a mile from the house an axe was found covered with blood and gray hairs. A shirt spotted with blood was also found in the house of Montfort's father-in-law near the White Plains. Near a barn on this farm another shirt was found torn and covered with blood, The coroner has ordered the arrost of Mrs. Montfort, her mother, Mrs. Stillson, her father-in-law and sister, Mary Reynolds.

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

REST AND COMFORT TO THE

SUFFERING.
"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Si ie ack or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, oothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea, being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggisst at 25 cents a bottle. FG26

TRAGEDY NEAR CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.-Lars Eckland and on receipt of an order for 12 boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, addressed to Mack's Magnetic Medicine Co., Windsor, Ont., they will forward the goods free by mail, and send their "written guarantee" to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. See advertisement in another column.

D380&W train at Roger's Park. At eleven o'clock at night Anderson appeared at Rand's alond and retired. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning Rand hearing a shot in the basement, went down and found Anderson with a bullet-wound article of consumption in France in 1621, but in his breast. Anderson confessed that he half a century later the exclusive privilege of had murdered lickland the night before. manufacturing and selling tobacco was as- Rand and Anderson went to the police stasumed by the State, which made it over to the tion. The former went in to tell the story. farmers-general, who paid as much as \$6,400,- When he came out Anderson was gone. Late yesterday afternoon his body was found hanging from a tree on the lake shore. His clothes were wet, showing a previous attempt at drowning, and strips of cloth were strewn about, indicating that Anderson had made one or more futile attempts to hang himself before he got strips from a pair of overalls strong enough to support his weight. In the meantime Echland's body was found at Roger's Park with three bullet wounds in it.

"ROUGH ON RATS." Clears out rats, mice, roachee, flies, ants bed-buge, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c.

Druggiets. A MONSTER TIME-PIECE.

'The large clock at the English House of Parliament is the largest one in the world. The four disks in this clock are twenty-two feet in diameter. Every half-minute the minute hand moves nearly seven inches. The clock will go eight days and a half, thus indicating any neglect in winding it up. The winding up of the striking apparatus takes two hours. The pendulum is fifteen feet long; the wheels are cast iron; the hourbell is eight feet high and nine feet in diameter, weighing nearly fifteen tons, and bin and crib with all the nameless shifts for the hammer alone weighs more than four belter that offend the eye between Glengruff hundred pounds. This clock strikes the quarter hours, and by its striking the shorthand reporters regulate their labours. At every strike a new reporter takes the place of the old one, while the first retires to write out the notes that he has taken during the previous fifteen minutes.

EPPE'S COCCA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING. _"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocca Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a latal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."— Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with bollorthrop & Lyman's Emulsion of God Liver | ing water or milk. Sold only in packets and and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, in tins (1 lb. and lb.) labelled JAMES EPPS &



THE TRUE V

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Fackache, Screness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Froston Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacons Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. claims.
Directions in Elevon Languages.

HULLOWAY'S PILLS This Great Monschold Medicine Banks

Amongst the Leading Necessarics of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and not most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

in all cases where the constitution, from what-ever cause, has become impulsed or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all allments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDIUINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds,

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

Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums FEDERATIVE RESTORE THE PEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum, Navir's in position, but invisible to others. All Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for assectivities circular with testimonials. Address, II. P. K. PECK & CO., 858 Broadway, New York

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HENRY McSHANE & Co.. 52 G





MENUELY BELL FOUNDRY. Favorably known to the public since =1828, Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also Chimes and Peals.

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Ample grounds and magnificent buildings for the display of Live Stock, Manufactured Articles, Agricultural Implements and Machinery in motion.

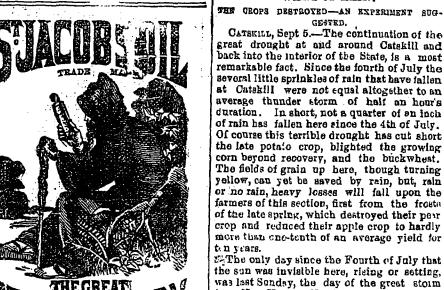
The Exhibition will be open on the 14th September; Cattle and Live Stock will come in on the 18th, on and after which date the Exhibition will be complete in every detail.

Reduced rates are offered by all the principal Railway and Steamboat Companies.

Exhibitors will please make entries as early as possible.

For Prize Lists, Blank Forms of Entry and all information; apply to the undersigned.

GEO. LECLEBE. Joint. C. S. C. STEVENSON, Secretaries. 76 St. Gabriel Street, Montreal.



SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE. A. VOCELER & CO.

HEALTH FOR ALL

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels. Giving tone, energy and vigor to these greet MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are coate fidently recommonded as a never-failing remedy

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Sores and Ulcers:

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as sait into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis. Coughs. Coids, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to laite to Both Pills and Cintment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in bores and pots, at 1s. 142. 2a. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

FOR THE PLAF

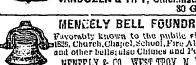
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Bells, &c.

Manufacture those CELEBRATED OF IMES AND BELLS for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price-list and circulars sent free.

BALTIMORE, MD.





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Crinton H. MENEERA BELL CO.

Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturers of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. 28 Tilustrated Catalogue sent free. 19 100 198-28

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland Maine.

COOK'S FRIEND

MONTREAL, It is a preparation of pure and healthy in-

at least possible cost. \$25,000 IN PREMIUMS.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE.

pankage. δG

The state of the s

SUFFERING IN THE CATSKILLS FOR WANT OF BAIN.

GESTED. CATSKILL, Sept 5 .- The continuation of the great drought at and around Catekill and back into the interior of the State, is a most remarkable fact. Since the fourth of July the several little sprinkles of rain that have fallen at Catskill were not equal altogether to an average thunder storm of half an hour's duration. In short, not a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen here since the 4th of July. Of course this terrible drought has cut short the late potato crop, blighted the growing corn beyond recovery, and the buckwhest. The fields of grain up here, though turning yellow, can yet be saved by rain, but, rain or no rain, heavy losses will fall upon the farmers of this section, first from the frosts of the late spring, which destroyed their pear crop and reduced their apple crop to hardly more than enc-tenth of an average yield for

the sun was invisible here, rising or setting, was last Sunday, the day of the great stoum from New York to Newburg; but we had no rain at Catakill. The other day an old resident farmer remarked :- " In all my experience here of fifty years I remember nothing like this." Look there! You see even the trees are dying. And this, too, after the best early crops of grass, grain, roots and fruits over raised here. But I was offered we had so much rain in March, April, May and June that we would have to pay for it is in July, August and September. And so it turns out. How do you account for it. Only think of it. From the Fourth of July to the last day of August only two or three little sprinkles of rain at Catskill and only one little sound of thunder in a passing cloud. You newspaper people ought to call the attention of the Government Weather Bareau to this extraordinary drought in the heart of the State, you may say, with rains from week to week all around us, especially on the mountains, where they have nothing but the woods to get the benefit of the showers. How is this, Mr. Journalist? You ought to know." But is there not a remedy for these

droughts; some way by which rain, in a dry season here, may be artificially drawn from the clouds? Yes. The rains immediately following most, if not every one, of the great battles of our late civil war, tell us that gunpowder may be used for the preservation and benefit, as well as for the destruction of life. The heaviest rainfalls, for four successive years, ever known in the United States, were the rainfalls of the four years of our civil war. The attention of Congress should be called to this subject, and an appropriation for some experiments in cannonading should be suggested. Half a dezen such experiments may prove a compensation to the country for the thousands of millions expended in the war for the Union.

One dose of BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS will relieve Sich Headache. One bottle effects a cure. Price 25c per bottle.

COST OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF

ALEXANDRIA. Few persons, excepting those behind the scenes, are likely to know from official sources the actual cost of the bombardment of Alexandria; but information has been obtained to-day showing the cost of each round as fired from the various ships engaged. When Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour forwards, as doubtless be eventually will do, to the Admiralty the detailed reports of the captains of the different vessels under cuted. their command of the number of rounds fired, a simple calculation will suffice to show the monetary cost of bombarding the Alexandria forts. On the 11th of July every round fired from the four 80-ton guns of he 'Inflexible" cost the nation £25 10s per gan. The 25-ter gues, of which the "Alexaudria" carries two, the "Movarch" four, and the "Temerairs" four, cost £7 per round per gun. The 18-ton guns, of which the "Alexandria" carries ten, the "Sultan" eight, the "Superb" sixteen, and the "Temeraire" four, cost £5 58 per round per gun. The 12 ton guns, of which the "Invincible" carries ten, the "Monarch" two, and the "Sultan" four, cost £3 12s per round per gun. The "Penelope' which alone carries 9-ton guns, has 8 of them, which were discharged at a cost of £2 15s per round per gun. The "Monarch" and the "Bittern' each fired a 61-ton gun, the cost being £1 15s per round per gun. The "Beacon" and the "Cygnet" have two 64-punders each, the cost of discharging which is 18s per round per gun. The "Penelope" cerries three 40pounders, the "Beacon" two 40-pounders, and the "Bittern" two 40-pounders, the cost of discharging which was just 12s per round per gun. In addition there is a sum to be calculated for the firing of the smaller armamenta of the "Cygnet," " Condor" and "Decoy."

GRATEFUL WOMEN.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remeay peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters .- Courant.

As a cure for all diseases of the Lungs, DOWN'S ELIXIR has no equal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE -OF-

HOUSEHOLD USE -IS THE-

BAKING POWDER.

gredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the best work

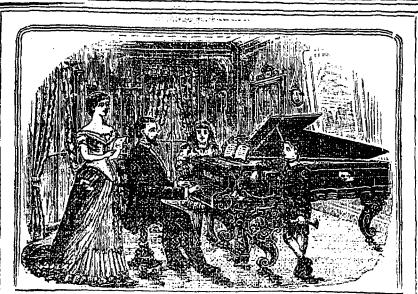
It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and relain its virtues for a long period.

None genuine without the trade mark on

TO SAW MILLERS!

The British Canadian Lumbering and Timber Company, Toronto, wish to contract with parties who will erect one or more Water or Bleam Saw Mills on the Upper Ottawa, and saw under contract for a term of years atom 15,000 000 feet of Lumber annually; the logs to be furnished by the Company.

Musical Instruments, &c.



THE WEBER BABY CRAND. RECEIVED HOME.

"THE WEBER PIANO"

Is generally acknowledged the grandest instrument of music which has ever appeared in the household, or adorned the Lyric Stage. Its tones are pure and beautiful beyond all others. It is sweet, sympathetic and plaintive, or loud, grand and majestic, at the will of the performer. In its capacity to portray feeling, and in its wonderful power of expression, it stands absolutely without a rival. The duration of its tones, quick responsive action, and perfect mechanism, place it, in the estimation of all musical people, above and beyond all its competitors. For many years the "Weber" Piano was used only by the wealthy and musical aristocracy of the United States; but since the Philadelphia Exhibition, where it was first placed before the public in competition with the great makers of the world, the demand for it has been unprecedented.

The first second-hand instrument of this maker, offered at public competition in Montreal, though a square several years in use, realized \$515.00. This was far above the price reached by any other piano, and shows that a good piano, like a good painting, will always command its price.

NEW YORK PIANO GO., ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL,

SOLE AGENTS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SEND FOR THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$12 A WREK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

\$200.00 Reward! Will be paid for the detection and conviction

of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation Hor Bir Ras, especially Bitters or preparations the word Hop or Hors in their name unected therewith, that is intended __nislead_and cheat the public, or for any preparation put lu any form, pretending to be the same as HOP BITTERS. The genuine bave cluster of GREEN Hors (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all presented formulas or reciepts of Hop Birress published in papers or for sale as they are from be and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prose-

> Hor Enters Mra. Co., Borbester, N. Y.

 \mathbf{W}^{ITH}

YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE

Imperial Austrian Vienna City Bond.

Which bonds are shares in a loan the interest of which is raid out in premiums four times yearly. Every bond is so long entitled to

Four Drawings Every Year. Until each and every bond is drawn Every bond MUST be drawn with one of the following

4 Bonds @ ft. 200,000-800,000 florins, 2 Bonds @ ft. 60,000-100,000 florins, 2 Bonds @ ft. 30,000-60,001 florins, 4 Bonds @ ft. 10,000-40,000 florins, 20 Bonds @ ft. 1,000-20,000 florins, 44 Eonds @ ft. 400-19,000 florins, 47;0 Bonds @ ft. 130-612,000 florins.

Together with 4.800 Bonds, amounting to 1,653,200 florins—(i florin equal to 45 cents in gold.)

Every one of the above named Bonds which does not draw of the large premiums must be drawn with at least 130 Florins.

The next drawing takes place on the

2nd OCTOBER. Every Bond which is bought from us on or before the 2nd October, with Five Bollars, is entitled to the whole premiom which will be drawn thereon on that date.

Orders from the country can be sent in with Five Bollars in Registered Letters, which will secure one of these Bonds, good for the Drawing of the 2nd October.

Mor bought straights and sweather to form.

For bonds, circulars, and any other information address: INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.

No. 150 Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

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

ZOT The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any i ottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.

United States. **566** a week in your own town. Term and \$5 out of tree. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.



EFFor several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent arti-ficial color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success over-ywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International igness and solve the second se

Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made, And, while prepared in oil, is so compound that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It

IF And, while prepared in one account of that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

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

EF If you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra to know where and how to get it without extra (46) WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Yt.

OTICE—The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 23 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, 1 authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

Protossional Cards.

DR. J. L LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

237 ST. ANTOINE STREET. DR. KANNON,

Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Poter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street. 18-G Marble Working.

NOTICE:

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our large and varied stock of MARBLE MONUMENTS. MBADSTONES. TABLETS, &c., &c.

Which for nearness, beauty of design and prices defy competition.

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

BLEURY STREET.

CUNNINGHAM BROS.,

Dye Works. WE RECOGNIZE IN THE V increasing patronage we are receiving that we have been successful in doing the BEST OF WORK in Dyelug and Cleaning Ladies' and Gent's Goods, such as Conts, Pants, Dresses Shawls, Curtains, Table and Plano Covers, &c. and we shall endeavor to keep pace with the times in all the newest colors the art of dyeing

ROYAL DYE WORKS,

706 CRAIG STREET. N.B.—We have no Branches or Agencies in the city.



STAMMERING

Over 800 stammerers have been cured by us Over our summerers have been cured by useduring the past three years. Testimonials, dc., free. Address Stammering Institute, London, Ont. Testimonial.—i have stammered for years, four months ago I attended the above Institute and was cured. I am perfectly satisfied. JOSEPH ANDERSON, Theological Student, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. 24 G

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRIOT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. Dame Mary Theophaine Charpentier. of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Andre Senecal, of the same place, Plaintiff, vs. the said Andre Senecal, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has this day been instituted in this cause.

J. ALPHONSE OUIMET,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 29th August, 1832.

35

"TILL WARNED, OR BY LEXPERIENCE TAUGHT" people will continue to weaken their systems by the use of the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the Oriental Fruit Laxative is a greater putifier and strengthener of the digestive organs. It is prepared by the Medical Specialties Manufacturing Co., Montreel. Price 25c. 51 tr

LASGOW DRUG HALL—

400 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Oure; Safe Diabetes Cure; Nervine and Tonic Bitters; supply just received at the GLASGOW DRUG

mpply just received at the GLASGOV DRUG HALL. RIUHELIEU RENAL MINERAL WATER, Nature's Remedy for all diseases of the Bladden and Kidneys. Call or send for Pamphlet of Analysis and Testimoniais. Price 35 cents per Gallon. HOMEOPATHY.—A ful assortment of Medi-tings and Rooks. Also.

HOMCEUPALL.
cines and Books. Also,
HUMPHREY'S SPECIFICS.
Family Medicine Chests refilled.
J. A. HARTE,
Drugglat. Drugglat. 38 tf

Country orders promptly filled.

New Advertisements

The battle at Kassasin-Details of the Fight-Bedouin Attack on Heks-The Angle-Turkish Military Convention.

London, Sept 9.—General Wolseley telegraphs to the War Office at noon :- The enemy reconnoitered the advanced posts with a considerable force of all arms. At daybreak this morning Gen. Willis advanced and attacked them, driving them back with loss. We have taken four guns. Our loss is their works, from which they are now firing at five thousand yards range. I shall return to camp at Kassasin shortly with all the force. I have removed my camp there, as the railof Lieut, Gribble. Gribble has been missing since the great cavalry charge at Kassasin. It is thought probable he was murdered on the approach of Gen. Wolseley.

KASSASIN, Sept 10 .- In the engagement yesterday, besides the Egyptians who advanced from Tel-el-Kebir, 1,500 men crossed the desert from Salihlyeh, and operated on the British right flank. These troops continued the engagement after the Tel-el-Kebir force had retired. They had a Krupp battery, which they handled well. The British cavalry pushed them hard, and finally captured one of the Krupp guns, with equipment, and a tude the campaign would be shortened. The green standard, taken from the hands of a dead standard-bearer, belonging to one of Arabi's crack regiments. The Salihiyek contingent were routed, but the others reached Tel-el-Kebir in tairly good order. The British loss was about 80 killed and wounded. Arabi's plan was well devised, but required better troops to carry it out, although the

rebels fought better than heretofore. Kassasin, Sept. 10 .- It was not through critical, as the intentry were in danger of became to the relief of the British infantry enemy's left, forced them to desist from conactive forward movement of the English infantry, with the superior accuracy of the English artillery, forcing the enemy's infantry to give way, when the fight was virtually ended. Eye-witnesses of the battle state that the enemy's fire was tremendous, and wonder where their bullets can have gone. When the enemy saw their guns taken, they halted and made a show of advancing, as it to recapture them, but a volley from the marines dissipated the idea, and they continued to retreat.

Saturday night passed quietly, the enemy having disappeared behind their entreuchments. At daybreak on Sunday the English began to throw up rifle pits around Kassasin in order to prevent Arabi from approaching near enough to shell their camp.

A picket of thirteen Bengal Luncers charged a regiment of the enemy's cavalry yesterday and rode through them, killing ten men, losing one of their own, whose body was subsequently discovered full of bayonet wounds. The enemy threw many of their own wounded alive in the canal. The Foot Guards have arrived at the front Stores are coming up fast. The wounded are doing excellently. English loss during the engagement was 50 wounded, none killed.

ISMAILIA, Sept. 10 .- The Highland Brigade, Saturday, or miles. The weather was extremely hot, and the men suffered terribly. Two died from sunstroke and a few others are not expected to live. Two hundred fell out of the ranks during the march.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 9 .- The Egyptians at ever, is so inaccurate that they are practically inoffensive.

Kassasin, Sept. 9 .- The enemy's force in the engagement to-day numbered 13,000 with 12 guns. Five guns and many prisoners were captured. The British during the day advanced within range of Tel-el-Kebir, Wolseley at the front.

KASSASIN, Sept. 10 .- The prisoners taken on Saturday say Ali Pasha Fehmi led the attack of the enemy. Two wounded British soldier have died.

PORT SAID, Sept. 9 .- An Arab from Tel-el-Kebir, who came to-day, reports that Arabi has diverted the canal at Ismailia round his entrenchments, in accordance with the recommendation of European engineers serving under him.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 9.—During the night a mall party of Arabs, whose object is sup posed to be incendiarism, attempted to scale the ramparts between Ramleh and Rosetta gates. One of the party was bayonetted by a sentry and the remainder fled. There was some desultory firing.

A large body of Bedouins approached Meke this morning. The English shelled them, but a small party succeeded in entering Meks. They were dislodged at the point of the bayonet. The British shelled the Bedouin entrenchments south of Meks during the

whole afternoon. ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 10 -- Four of Arabi's officers surrendered this morning at Ramleh. They state that 300 of Arabi's men would do likewise did they not fear the British would fire on them. They say there are only 6,000 troops now at Kair-el-Dwar, that most of them are wern out and many desirous of surrendering, but forcibly prevented from so do-

During the last two days unusual movements have been observed in the rebel camp. Heavy cannonading was heard to-day in the direction of Aboukir and Kiont.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 9 .- The difficult in regard to the final signing of the draft of the Anglo-Turkish military convention hange troops having arrived at Port Said will be allowed to disembark, or be required to await instructions from Wolseley. The Porte claims that it proved its sincerity by proclaiming Arabi a rebel, and it is justified in expecting the immediate signing of the cor vention, and now England has the temerity to turn around and accuse Turkey of disloyalty, because the Porte claims the right to land troops at Port Said. Here the matter ends pending Lord Granville's instructions. Meanwhile Dervisch and Baker Pacha have been ordered to defer their departure until the convention has been signed. The proclamation against Arabi has produced considerable agitation among Arabs, who generally regard Arabi as the saviour of Islam. Arabi will promulgate a counter proclamatior against the Sultan. A despatch from Egypt states that Arabi has expelled all the Turks and Choassians from the camp.

Said Pache, Assym and Artin Effendi over the counter, 94 prem. for demand bills. called upon Lord Dufferin this evening with Drafts on New York drawn at par. a fresh draft of the military convention, which was submitted ad referendum. In Turkish official circles the hope is expressed that the convention will be signed on Tuesday.

The delay in the conclusion of the military convention has created a feeling of irritation against England. The Turks accuse the British of deliberately prolonging the negotiations.

CALGUTTA, Sept. 10 .- Orders have been received to send tents for 5,000 men going to Egypt from England, and camp equipage for for 2.000 men.

New York, Sept. 9.—The steamship "Casloss. We have taken four guns. Our loss is talia" salled for Alexandria yesterday with very triding, The enemy have retired on mules for the British. The English Consul received a letter soon after arrival of the steamer, representing that at a meeting of Irish "patriots" here the question of blowing up the "Castalia," with the mules, was fully way, canal and telegraph are now working discussed, and had been decided negatively as fairly. We have found and buried the body impolitic. The pler was granded effective. impolitic. The pler was guarded after that by police and special agents up to the time of the vessel sailing.

New York, Sept. 10 .- The Tribune's London special says:-The daily expectation of Wolseley's advances absorbs public interest. Latest accounts indicate that the coming fight may decide the campaign. According to Wolseley's information no substantial defences exist except at Tel-el-Kebir. Owing to transport deficiencies, Wolseley is unable to profit by the rapid advance from Ismailia to Kaseasin. Military men consider that had the initial movement been followed with prompti-Arab lines at Tel-el-Kebir are enormously

strong. They extend 8 miles, and are defended by black regiments, 12,000 or 15,000 regulars, a like number of irregulars, 50 guns and a few cavalry. Wolseley has 14,000 men at the front, and 3,000 or 4,000 reserves in rear. The reconnsissances show the enemy to be in an excellent situation. If they are not overtaken by panic, the fight will be very severe and may last two day. Some mystery the fault of the rebel leaders that the attack attaches to the movements of the Highland made yesterday by Arabi was unsuccessful. Brigade, who were kept on abig-board at For a quarter of an hour the position of the Ismailia, and part of the Indian contingent, English force and camp looked exceedingly of whose precise whereabouts there is no information. Wolseley may be preparing ing outflanked. The commanding positions a flank movement, which the authorities were all in the enemy's hands, while line keep dark. It has long been thought probaafter line of their cavalry and infantry was blu that a small force might advance from seen crossing the sand hills. General Lowe Suez to Cairo by the old mail route, though with a cavalry force, and threatening the front at the rate of 200 tons daily. The public has not overlooked the remarkable defitinuing the flanking movements. The rebel ciencies of the commissary transport in the cavalry fell back, and for half an hour each earlier stages of Wolselev's advance. In earlier stages of Wolseley's advance. In

> ferior to the one in Afghanistan, the details of which were not sufficiently worked out for feeding the army and for rapid movement. Wolseley's arrangements may be described as being under the microscope. The public scrutinize closely and remark upon the systematic contradictions between official telegrams and those to the newspapers. The an improvement on last year. The display of | lb. British force has lately been increased at finery is certainly superb, and city and coun-

inhabitants provoke apprehension ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 11.—The Rothschilds have presented the British army in Egypt with twelve tons of tobacco and five thousand pipes.

The enemy's boldness and the attitude of the

Lieutenent Communder Goodrich, of the United States navy, has arrived en route to join Wolseley.

An English torpedo beat to day collided with and sank a mail boat bound from Kantara for Ismailia. The torpedo bout was much damaged. The passengers were rescued. Kassasin, Sept. 11.—The campaign has

demonstrated the vast superiority of shrapnel over Krupp percussion shells. ALEXARDRIA, Sept. 11.—The sincerity of severe rain storm, and Saturday a further the four officers who claim to have deserted cable despatch was received from the same

believed to be a ruse. Everything is quiet bere. The statue of Itrahim Pachs, grandfather of Sultanas at 29s. In sugars we hear

declaring the erection of statues contrary to quote:- Japan tea, common, 18c to 23c: religion. Dair-el-Dwar brought up one or two mortars Council was summoned to-day to deliberate of heavy calibre. The fire from them, how-upon the relations of Turkey with England

upon the relations of Turkey with England after the issue of the proclamation against Arabi. Lord Dullerin complained of fresh arrests of laborers engaged in the service of the English army in Egypt.

The British Foreign Secretary declines to accept the proposal of the Porte to land Turkish troops at Port Said.

ATHENS, Sept. 11 .- It is believed that the Turkish Government is purposely preparing a commission with Greece, in order to divert Turkish public opinion from Egyyt. London, Sept. 11.—Correspondents in

Egypt bitterly resent Wolseley's restrictions on the press, and do all in their power to condemn him for slow progress by making grocers' "A" 9½c to 9½c; bright, 8½c to lt appear that he has but a contemptible 8½c; medium, 7½c to 8½c; yellow, 7c to enemy to fight. A prominent financier estimates that Egypt

will lose nearly £70,000,000 by the war, and steady at 52 to 53c. There is a The cotton crop, which was entirely lost, small enquiry for Trinidad at 481c to would have been worth nearly £40,000,000. 49c. Syrup, 56c to 70c. Sugarhouse, There is little hope of saving any of the 34c to 35c. Coffees are moving slowly, sugar crop. If the country is not in a settled the trade being fully supplied. Mocha, 29c condition within two months, it will be too late for sowing next year's cereals. Several

large failures are anticipated. Caral Company realized from tonnage and passenger dues £96,000.

THOUGH THE SICK COVET HEALTH, they frequently and fruitlessly seek to obtain it by irrational means. Misled by false representations and absurd pretensions, they neglect those genuine restoratives which true science has placed at their disposal. No proprietary remedy has met with greater approbation from the medicul faculty, and none has given Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. The conjunction of these latter salts with Cod Liver Oil of warranted purity gives the preparation a great advantage over the ordinary cough mixtures, since the phosphorus, lime and soda are potent auxiliaries of the upon the question whether the Turkish oil, invigorating the system, remedying poverty of the blood induced by waste of tissue, and increasing bodily substance. Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by all druggists. 51 d

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TURSDAY, Sept. 12, 1882. The earnings of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway for the first week of September were \$194,900, showing an increase of \$79,800 over the corresponding period of last

In the local money market loans on stocks were obtained at about 6 per cent on call. to \$21 00; Carnbroe, \$22. Bars, per 100 unfavorable to tomatoes, prices, which yester-Sterling exchange quiet at 8% to 9 prem. for | lbs, \$2 00 to \$2 25; Canada plates, per box; round amounts of 60-day bills, 9} grem, cath Hatten, \$3.25; other brands, \$3 10 to \$3 15;

late and to invest in the manufacturing

specialties. The attention ettracted to Canada Paper stock by the annual meeting has | \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast, caused an advance in one week of 10 per cent, but we refer to this in local columns. At the morning stock board Montreal declined 1 to 212; Toronto 11 to 1941; Gas 11 to 1951; St. Paul & Manitoba 11 to 1651, and City Passenger 1 to 161 bid. Ricnelieu, Telegraph, Commerce and Ontario were about steady,

and Merchants rose \(\frac{1}{4} \) to 131\(\frac{1}{4} \).

Morning Stock Sales—10 Montreal 212\(\frac{1}{2} \); 50 Merchants' 131½; 100 Toronto 195¼; 385 Commerce 145½; 50 do 145¾; 850 Gas 197; 25 do 1963; 50 do 1964; 150 do 196; 100 do 1953; 200 do 1953; 300 St. Paul & Manitoba 166; 50 do 1653; 25 do 1653; 50 Canada Paper 130.

St. Paul & Manitoba Stock opened in New York to-day at 166, sold as low as 164 and advanced to 1651.

This afternoon bank stocks were 1 to 11 1963 offered.

Afternoon Sales-80 Montreal 212; 10 To ronto 194; 100 do 1941; 75 Commerce 1451; 75 do 1454; 25 Richelieu 74; 75 do 734; 100 Gas 197; 125 do 1964; 100 do 1964; 25 do 1964; 195 do 197; 100 do 1964; 90 do 1963; 90 do 197; 50 Telegraph 1324; 250 do 1324; 20 Montreal Building 67; 175 St. Paul 166; 50 do 1653; 100 do 1651.

New York, Sept. 12, 1 p m—Stocks irregular, higher. Am Ex 95½; CS, 66½; D & H, 117½: D & L, 149¾; Erie, 43¾; pid, 87; Ill C 142½; LS, 115; M C, 103; JC, 82½; N W,

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The trade movement is all that can be expected for the season of the year. During has advanced about 1c, with considerable the past week some traders profess to have witnessed symptoms of a decided change for the better, which they attribute to the No 2, BA, 23c to 24c; No 1, ordinary, 22c to magnificent harvest now reaped in the West, 23c. Buffalo sole, No 2, 22c to 23c; No 2, provisions are now going from Ismailia to the and they expect the improvement to be more 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to pronounced as the season advances. The demand for money to ald in the crop movement to 39c; heavy, 33c to 36c; splits, large, has caused the customary advance in rates of 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfskins (27 money on this market, but this has not sufendeavored to get round the other. Lowe's many respects this campaign, especially in fixed to check the upward tendency of local 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 15c to flank movement checked that of Arabi, the the Quartemaster General's department, is in- stocks, so great is the confidence in the future. DRY Goods .- The position of affairs is

much the same as reported formerly. A satisfactory business has resulted from the usual fall visits of buyers who have been stocking up with such goods as they did not secure from travellers. The fall millinery trade | for No 2. Lambskins are worth 70c to 75c, has been a success so far and some say and clips, 60c to 65c. Calfskins, 14c per Alexandria, but public anxiety is not aliayed. try buyers have not been disappointed nor have they disappointed sellers. An active trade will be transacted in all branches until materials have been mostly in demand.

GROCERIES .- A better jobbing trade has been done in all lines. A large quantity of salt has sold at 62½ to 67½. Factor, Valencias arrived by SS. 'Polynesian," in all \$1 40 to \$1 45. Good demand for salt. between 10,000 and 15,000 boxes, but scattered over the whole trade of the country, quite a number of small lots having been imis an entirely new feature in the trade. A cablegram received here from Denis on September 6th, stated that the fruit crop bad | 29c. been damaged to a considerable extent by a offering The statue of librarim rache, grandianner or the Khodive, has been destroyed, in according to a large business being done by the Khodive, has been destroyed, in according to the library of the library ance with a resolution adopted by the Ulemas, our refiners with Western buyers. Constantinople, Sept. 11.—The Grand good, 30c to 35c; fine to finest, 28 toc 43c; choicest, 45c to 50c. Nagasaki, 20c to 30c; Young hyson, firsts, 45c to 50c seconds, 33c to 40c; thirds, 27c to 30c; fourths, 18c to 23c; Gunpowder, low grades, 28c to 32c; good to fine, 35c to 45c; finest, 55c to 65c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c to 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, ooc to oo; Oolong, common, 330 to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 20c to 25c; medium to good, 27c to 35c; fine to finest, 40c to 55c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c medium to good, 38c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugars are quiet with a little movement in raw. Barbadoes may be quoted is worth 48c to 48lc. Barbadoes is quiet to 31c; O G Java, 22c to 28c; Plantation C, 19c to 22c; Maracaibo, 12c to 14c; Jamaica, 101c to 15c; Rio, 10c to 12c. Fruit is One hundred English men-of war and quiet. London layers, \$310 to \$3.25; transports used the Suez canal hetween Aug- loose muscatels, \$2.95 to \$3.00; layers, \$2.90 ust 20th and September 6th, by which the to \$2.95; sultanas, \$101 to \$11; Valencias, 11c to 111c; Samos, 9c to 91c; currents, 6c to 6 c. Spices are firm with sales of black pepper at 16c and cloves at 25c to 27c. There is demand for canned mackerel at \$4.80 to \$4.90 and for lobsters at about \$4.30 to

\$4.40 in lots. Hennessey's brandy is sold at \$5.50 in wood. IRON AND HARDWARE. -A further advance is reported in the price of cut nails of 15c per keg, American or Canadian pattern, 3 to 6 inch, being quoted at \$2 95, 21 to 23 inch, more satisfactory proofs of its efficiency than \$3 20, 2 to 2}, inch \$3 45, 11 to 13 inch \$3 70, Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver and 11 inch \$4 45. The unsettled feeling in pig Iron caused by the attitude of the Scotch fron masters has subsided, and the market is firm. The stock of 600,000 tons of iron in Britain is said to be inferior grades. Freights on pig iron keep firm, nothing being obtainable under 14s from Glasgow to Montreal, and we believe that is the rate upon the iron now in by the "Buenes Ayrena." Warrants which a few days ago were down to 49s are now cabled up to 50s. In this market 49s are now cabled up to 50s. In this market 22c to 23c; Creamery, fair to good, per lb, sales were made yesterday of No 1 Gartaberrie 21c to 22c; Townships, per lb, 19c to 21c; for Western delivery at equal to \$22 50 here, according to size of lot, and of No 1 Eglinton at \$20 50, in all amounting to 600 tons. We also hear of small sales of Culder at \$22 50. Coliness has changed hands at \$2300 for spot lots, and Summerlee at \$22 50. In Siemens pig iron sales have been made of 700 tons for winter delivery at \$21 50 to \$22 00. Ingotitin has been very excited in London and higher prices are looked for soon. Ingot copper has risen £2 per ton. Tinplates are steady with fair demand. Pig iron per ton:—Siemens, \$22 50 to \$23 50; Summerlee, \$22 50

Tin Plates, per box, charcoal IO, \$5 15 16 56 25; Coke, IO, \$4 40 to 4-50. Tinned There was a less active demand for the Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; favorite stocks today, and prices suffered. Some of the "longs" were realizing. There is some disposition to sell out bank and other stocks which have been largely dealt in of to \$2.75; Sheets, best brands, \$2.60. Daily produce and grain were nrm and in demand. Apples were sellightly firmer, if anything, as there is less poor stock held here.

\$2.50 to \$2.75; Sheets, best brands, \$2.60

DAILY PRODUCE.—Poor to choice print but to \$2.75; Sheets \$3.00; Russia Sheet ter, per lb, 25c to 35c; tub butter, 20c to 24c; and to invest in the manufacturing the stocks. Iron per lb, 121c. Lead, plg, per 100 lbs, \$5 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar per 1b, 111 to 12c1; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4 25; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$4 00; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, 26c to 26jc. Ingot Copper, 18jc to 19c. Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 75; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.00. Proved Coil chain, \$ inch, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2.00.

BOOTS AND SHORE .- Business is active and orders are well sustained. Prices are not higher and no further troubles of any importance have arisen at the factories. Profits are small, but it is not likely that an attempt will be made to revise the price list before the spring. Prices are as follows:—Men's thick boots, wax, \$2.25 to 3.25; men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; men's calf boots, pegged, easier and Bichelieu fell 1. City Passenger \$3 to 3 75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; declined 1 and St. Paul 1. Gas rose 11 to men's split do 90c to \$1.10: men's buff congmen's split do 90c to \$1.10; men's buff cong ress, \$1 50 to 2.00; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 26 to 1 50; shoe packs, \$1.00 to 1 75; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 150; do split balmorals, 90c to \$1 10; do prunella Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15; do split balmorals, 75c to 90c; do prupella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. bal-1422; LS, 115; MC, 103; JC, 821; NW, balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 85c; W St L & P 381; W U, 92. morals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff

LEATHER. -There has continued a fair demand for best sole leather, and also for No. 2, the supply of No. 1 being limited. Slaughter sole has sold at 27c to 28c. Black sales. We quote hemlock Spanish sole, No BA, 26½c to 27c; ordinary, 22c to 24½c; 30c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 16c; pebble, 12½c to 15½c; rough, 26c to 28c; leather tips, \$2.50 per 100 pairs.

Hides and Skins .- The market has ruled firmer for green hides. No 1, \$9 00; No 2, \$8 00; No 3, \$7 00. Western States hides are quoted at \$10 25 to \$10 50 for No 1, and \$9 00

Oils and Salt.-Market firm. Linseed Oil is at 70c to 72c for raw, and 74c to 75c boiled. Newfoundland cod oil 60c to 63c per gallon : steam refined seal oil 723c to 75c; straw seal, after the Exhibition, as applications for re- 64c to 67c; pale seal, 68c to 69c; cod liver duced trade tickets are numerous. Light at \$1.70 to \$1.75 per Imp. gallon; refined petroleum continues easy; car lots, 18c; broken lots, 19c; single barrels, 19c to 20c. Coarse salt has sold at 62 to 67 tc. Factory filled,

Wood. - Sales are reported of 20,000 lbs Gressy Cope at 181c; 30,000 at 18c, and 10,000 Australian at 24c. We quote:-Gressy perted direct by the smaller jobbers, which Cape, 18c to 19c; Australian, 211c to 31c; pulled lambs' wool, 32c to 33c for A super and 30c to 31c for B super; unassorted, 28c to

Fiel -In Cape Breton herrings, sales were mentioned of 50 barrel lots at \$5,50, and of 5 and 10 barrel lots at \$5.75, half barrels from Arabi is doubted. Their surrender is place, stating that the market had advanced selling in proportion. No new Labrador in consequence of damage by rain. A cable herrings have arrived here yet, but they may be expected by the 20th. Recent advices from the Labrador fisheries indicate more favorable prospects for a good catch. Dry cod is scarce and commands \$5.50. There is some business in salmon at \$20, \$19 and good common to medium, 22c to 27c; fair to \$18 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively, small lots selling at about \$1 more money.

The following are the quotations for meal and flour: -Oatmeal remains steady at \$5.65 to 75 and cornmeal at \$425. Superior extra flour, \$5 60 to 5 70; extra superfine, \$5 40 to 550; spring extra, \$540 to 500; superfine, \$470 to 575; Canada strong bakers, \$600 to 6 50 ; American strong bakers', \$7 25 to 7 75 ; fine, \$3 75 to 4 00; middlings, \$3 55 to \$3 75; pollarde, \$3 30 to 3 75; Ontario bags, medium to strong, \$2 80 to 2 85; spring extra, \$2 70 to 280; superfine, \$250; city bags (delivered), \$340 to 350.

The provision market is very easy, but prices are nominally unchanged. Business is slack. Pork in Chicago developed remarkable weakness last night, selling down 80c per bbī since Saturday, but closed 10c better at \$20, which figure shows a drop of \$2 per bbl since the 1st instant. In lard there was also unusual weekness, October selling down 30c to 32 c since Saturday, and \$1 per 100 lbs since September 1st, the closing rates being \$11.32} October and November. The following are the prices here:— Mess pork, Western, per brl, 24 to \$25 50; mess pork, Canada short cut, \$26; thin mess pork, per brl, 23 to \$23 50; mess beef, 18 to \$19; hams, city cured, per 1b, 15 to 16c; hame, canvassed, per lb, 16 to 17c; lard, in pails per 1b, 15 to 15½c; bacon, per 1b, 14 to 15c.

In butter and cheese there is not much business to report. Creamery sold since our last at 221c and Townships dairy at 211c. The shipments of butter to Great Britain since May 1st, the commencement of the season, agregates 17,205 pkgs, against 59,645 pkgs. for the corresponding period last year, showing the decrease of 42,440 pags. The production of butter this season is variously reported, but it is now generally believed to have been less than last year, while the make of cheese has been larger. Cheese is fairly active in the country, and 111c was paid in Ogdensburg on Saturday. A lot of choice white is reported sold here at 111c. The exports of cheese at this port from May lst, the commencement of the season, to date, amount to 436,910 boxes, against 371,. 395 boxes during the corresponding period in 1881, which show an increase of 65,515 boxes. The following are the wholesale quotations for dairy produce :- Creamery, choice, per lb, Morrisburg, per 1b, 18c to 201c; Brockville,

to 18c. Oheese, 1010 to 111c. Egge, 190 to 20c. Ashes-Pots, per 100 lbs, were quoted at \$5,90 to 5 95.

per lb, 18c to 20c; Western dairy, per lb, 16c

MONTREAL STREET MARKET .- Sept. 12.

A very good business transpired. The game season has fairly opened, and prices are as follows:-Plover, \$3 50 per dozen; snipe, \$3 ditto; woodcock, \$1 20 per pair; black ducks, 65c per brace; teal, 30c ditto. In to \$23 00; Langloan, \$22 50; Eglinton, \$20 50 | consequence of the cold nights, which are day were 25c per bushel, were advanced to 300 and 40c. Cabbages are still in domand

for export, and we quote \$4 to \$5 per 100 heads. Dairy produce and grain were firm

eggs, new laid, per dozen, 25c to 30c; cook-

ing, 21c to 22c.

POULTEX.—Fowls, per pair, 80c to 90c; chickens, 35c to 75c per pair; turkeys, each, 90c to \$1.10; geese, spring, 80c to \$1 each; ducks, 75c to 90c per pair; pigeons, per pair; 20c, to \$1.5c. to 90c per pair; pigeons, per pair, 300 to 35c; live fowls, 70c to 75 per pair; chickens, 30c to 50c; ducklings, 60c to 70c.

FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 25 to 3 50; oatmeal, do, \$2 70; commeal, do, \$2 to 2 20; moulie, do, \$1 60 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs.

GRAIN-Oats, per bag, \$1 10 to 1 25; peag per bush, \$1 15 to 1 20 beans, none; buckwheat, 80c per bushel; corp, \$1 per bushel. VEGETABLES-Potatoes, new, per bushel, 50c carrots, new, 60c per bushel; onions per dozen bunches, 30c; Montreal cabbages, new, per doz, 40c to 50c; lettuce, 25c vegetable marrows, \$1 50 to \$2 00 per dozen Montreal turnips, 75c bushel; cucumbers, 25c per bush ; string beans, 750 per bush ; celery, 25c dozen; cauliflowers, \$1 to 2 per dozen; tomatoes, 60c per bushel; per dozen, 12c; sweet corn, 12c per dozen.

FEUIT.—Apples, per barrel, \$2 50 to \$5 oranges, none in market; lemons, \$9 to \$12 currents, \$1 per basket for white and black balmorals, 50c to \$1 50; do interior bal- melons, 25c to 50c each; watermelons, 30c morals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to Delaware peaches, \$3 00 per crate; bananas, \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 60c to 80c; \$4 to \$6 per bunch; Delaware grapes, 25c per 2 lb box. MEATS. Beef, per lb. trimmed, 8c to 15c:

mutton, 10c to 121c; lamb per 1b, 10c to 121c; veal, per lb, 8c to 12½c; pork, per lb, 13c; hams, per lb, 15c; lard, per lb, 15c; sausages, per 1b, 13c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$9 75 to \$10 per 100 lbs. Fish. -- Salmon, 30c per 1b; salmon trout,

10c to 12c; smelts, none; pike and lobsters, 10c; white fish, 10c; halibut, 15c; haddock and cod, 6c; mackerel, 12c; black bass, per leather is selling better. Heavy splits sold bunch, 12c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c at 22c to 27c, and light at 25c to 28c. Buff sword fish, 15c. sword fish, 15c.

RAY AND STRAW.

The receipts of both hay and straw are small, but fully equal to the demand. Prices were firm and unchanged. Choice hay brought \$13 per hundred bundles; fair to good \$11 50 to \$1250 and juferior \$10 to \$11 per hundred bundles. Straw sold at \$5 to \$7 per hundred bundles as to quality. The total receipts at College street market yesterday were eighty loads.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-SEPT. 11

The receipts of cattle at the Viger market were 300 head, of which 200 were from the West. Best qualities of butchers' cattle sold at 4c to 5c per lb. There were 800 sheep and lambs. The former sold at \$5 to \$8 each, and the latter at \$3 to \$4.50. Some 50 calves sold at \$3.50 to \$12 each, one fine fat calf of 11 weeks and weighting over 300 lbs., bringing \$27. A lew lean hogs sold at \$5 to \$11, as to quality. Beroit & Hemond had 4 loads of cattle; R J Hopper, 1 load; Louis Delorme, 1 load; Batiset Roy, 1 load, and C Chute, of Compton, about half a load. John Ryan, of the Townships, sold 3 loads at 53c.

At St Gabriel market, Point St Charles, Mr McShane was the chief purchaser. He took 28 head from George Oase at 5%c; 20 from W Kinnear at 53c; 20 from John Redgers at 5 c; 20 from Wm Creatock at 5 c; 19 from Jas Martin at 5%c, and 40 from other parties in small lots at 5c to 51. Mr N Kennedy bought 20 from S Burnet, of Toronto, at 5%c, and 20 from Wm Lunnis at 5%c.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET .- SEPT. 8. Both the local and export trade has continued dull, as few desirable steeds are offering now. od dult, as few desirable steeds are offering now. The following shippers were here this week:—J.W. Evans, Bulleville, N.Y; A. Dumont, New York; H.A. Spates, Boston, and J.A. Oraston, South Paris, Me.

The exp. rts to the States were insignificant, comprising only the following:—Sept 1st, 8 horses, \$725. Sept 4th, 1 do, \$120. Sept 4th, 1 do, \$160; 16 do, \$1,267.

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(ANADA, PROVINGE OF QUEERO, DESTRICT OF MANTREAL, Superior Court.

Dame Marie Louise Lalonde, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Philippe Chaput, of the same place, duly authorized a exter en justice, has this day entered an action cn separation de biens against the said Philippe Chaput.

Montreal, 5th September, 1882.

ETHIER & PELLETIER,

5-5

Autorneys for Plaintiff.

ETHIER & PELLETIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DESVINCE OF QUEERA, BROTREUTOF
RONTHEAL. Superior Court—Dame Mary
Ellen Brown, wite of Joseph Troullette dit
Lajennesse, merchant of the Village of Canton
de Chambly, in the District of Montreal, and
only authorized a ester en justice in this cause,
Palintiff, vs. the said Joseph Troullette dit Lajennesse, Defendant. An action in separation
as to property has been instituted in this cause.
Montreal, 12th Santember, 1882. Montreal, 12th September, 1882.

ROBIDOUN & FORTIN. Atiys. for Plaintiff.

D. Langell's Asihma and Catarrh Remedy. Mrs. W. T. Brown, Monroe, Texas, writes: "I suffered with Asthma 30 years. Your Great Remedy com-Mrs. W. T. Brown, Monroe, Texas, wites: "I suffered with Asthma 30 years. Your Great Kemedy compactly cured me. I wish all Asthmatic Sufferers to send their address and get a triel package Free of Charge. It relieves instantly so the patient can rest and sleep comfortably. Full size box by mail \$1. Sold by druggists generally. Address, D. LANGELL, Wooster, O., Proprietor. 5 4 cow

5 4 COW HOLMAN'S PAD acts by absorption through the nerve forces and the circulation. HOLMAN'S PAD has such complete control over the most persise t chronic diseases of the stomach and liver, including all forms. ing at forms of dyspepsia, bilious and sick headaches and sick headaches and sieeplessness, as to amply justify the eminent Professor Loomiy Trade mark. high encomium: "It is wearer a universal panacea than any bing in medicine."



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