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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



Mr. COURSOL, M. P., said it was a painful

the Premier of the Province of Quebec, ad-dressed vesterday to the Government at

east side of the pavilion to the east entry to

the park, through which the casket was

England. His Cork colleague was uneasy, and protested; but in vain: Mr. Bounce Jones carried things with a high hand over colleague and Cork men. The day of his triumph arrived; the "Wave" brought the English cargo to the Irish quay, and just as Mr. Bounce Jones was exulting in his victory, news came that the vessel was boycotted. No Irish hand would touch the English cargo; military and police trooped along the quay to guard it, and at long last it had to be dragged to its destination in military waggons. That was another tricotted. Not a soul would work at it! Dr. to it, unless Mr. Bounce Jones withdraws had two policemen appointed to guard him, day and night, because of some threatening letters-a superfluous precaution, we should say, in reference to those who boycott, for such letters in such a case must clearly come from some low and unscrupulous adherents of the Bence Jones faction, which alone

LONDON, Sept. 22 .- Mr. W. E. Forster replying in a letter to Messrs. Dickson and Givan relative to the imprisoned suspects and Mr. Michael Davitt, points out that the Coercion Act is not for punish-ment but for the prevention of outrages. He says the release of the suspects be immediate if it could be would done without endangering public peace. Mr. Forster says that if the Land Act be given a fair trial the state of the country may be so improved as to enable the Government to release the suspects, but that as yet there are only partial signs of improvement. Outrages, he says, are still frequent; the law is still resisted, and there is still an organized system. of intimidation. He rejoices the Government is enabled to reduce the number of prisoners, but says that the state of the country does not warrant a general liberation. The following cable despatch has been received by the Irish World :--

olution, for the late President was a man who could have served his country for years to come. He had been cut down by the hands of an assassin and now the heart of mankind was sunk in grief over the mournful event. The Chairman then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. F. W. HENSHAW, President of the Board of Trade, seconded by Sir HUGH ALLAN and C. J. COURSOL, M. P., and

Resolved : That the citizens of Montreal of all origins and denominations, having learned with profound regret of the death of the President of the United States of America, here. y desire to express their heartfelt sympathy with the people and Government of that country, in the sad calamity which as befallen them, and also their abhorrence and detestation of a crime that has resulted in the death of one to whom all people looked with such high expectations. That it is the amest wish and player of the people of Monheal that the widow of the late President Carfield may be comtorted and sustained by an di-wise Providence in her sore bereavement. That as a further mark of sympathy it is earnestly recommended that all public offices and places of business be closed from the hours of two o'clock to four on Monday next, that being the time appointed for the funeral of the late President of the United States.

The second resolution, by which the Mayor and aldermen were requested to attend the funeral of the President, was as follows :

Mr. JOHN KEBRY moved, seconded by Rev. F. STRVENSON :

That as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late President, and of sympathy with the bereaved members of his family, His Worship the Mayor and as many of the Aldermen who can leave the city be requested to attend the funeral of the President, as a deputation from the city of Montreal. Carried unanimously.

At this juncture His Worship Mayor Beaudry arrived and took the place of Ald. roctor in the chair.

The Rev. Dr. STEVENSON made an eloquent and touching speech. He was followed by the Hon. Mr. Lynch and by Mr. Henry Lyman, when the proceedings were brought to a close by a vote of thanks being passed to the Mayor. 11. 70005

BOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE FROM THE IBISH CATHOLIO BOCIETIES.

Last evening the representative officers of he various Irish Catholic Societies met in St. Patrick's Hall for the purpose of passing resolutions of sympathy with Mrs. Garfield and the American people on the occasion of the death of the President. Mr. F. B. Mo-Namee, President of the St. Patrick's Society, Was called to the chair, and Mr. McDonell, President of the Young Irishmen's L. & B. Society acted as Secretary. The following Tesidents from other Societies were in attend-

P F Carmody, St Bridget's Oatholic Young Abstinence and Benefit Society ; James Mul-laly, St Bridget's Total Abstinence and Ben-Ally, St Bridget's Total Abstinence and Ben-evolent Society : Thomas Clark, St Gabriel's past ten p'clock the ceremonies at the pavil-

ly adopted, the movers and seconders making stationed a member of the Cleveland Grays,

Washington :---

Hon. J. G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington D.C:

Accept from our people, and please convey to Mrs. Garfield my sincere condolence in the sore calamity which deprives you of your chiefand her of a loving husband. L. A. ROBITAILLE,

Lieutenant Governor.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.:

For the Government and people of the Province of Quebec, I take the first opportunity when I can officially do so to respectfully tender to your Government and people the expressions of our profound sorrow in the terrible calamity that has befallen your country. Mrs. Garfield and family have the intense sympathy of all our people.

J. A. CHAPLEAU. Premier.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 24 .- When the funeral train arrived the casket was placed in a hearse draped in heavy mourning outside and with small American flags inside, and was drawn by four black horses, with trimmed with a deep silver fringe. Colored grooms led each horse by a black and white cord extending from the mouth plece. First to alight from the train were General Sherman and staff in full uniform. Mrs. Garfield passed down the platform leaning on the arm of her son and accompanied by Blaine. She was closely veiled, but her face could be easily seen. She had a firm, somewhat careworn expression, but exhibited her remarkable strength of character as she passed through the throngs about the depot. As soon as the casket was deposited in the hearse the church bells commenced tolling. which continued until it reached the public square. The escort from the depot to the pavillon in the square consisted of the Oriental Knight Templars of Oleveland, Holyrood Commandery, Cleveland, and Columbia Commandery Knight Templars, Washington. Garfield was a member of this commandery. The crowd, very large, extended two and three blocks in either direction from the station. Perfect order prevailed, however, every one appearing to realise the solemnity of the occasion.

The following State Governors are here to attend at the obsequies :---Hawkins, Ten-nessee; Foster, Ohio; Jackson, West Virginia; Jerome, Michigan; Hoyt, Pennsylvania; Porter, Indiana; Farnham, Vermont; Cornell, New York; Pitkins, Colorado. The following Mayors of cities are here :-Bulkley, Hartford ; Mears, Cincinnati ; Thompson, Detroit ; Lyon, Pittsburg ; Harrison, Ohicago ; Beaudry, Montreal ; McMurrich, Toronto ; Peters, Columbus, and Lane, Akron.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22, -- Father, professors and pupils of the Jeanit College of St. P F Carmody, St Bridger's Catholic F Sen-Mon's Society; D Murney; St Patrick's Ben-evolent Society; J.D. Quinn, St Ann's Total memory of Garfield... This action is believed Abstinance and Benefit Society; James Mul- to be unprecedented, in this country at least. Total Abstinence, and Benevolent Society ; J ion, began. The immediate members of the Power, Irish Catholic Benetit Society ; J family and near relatives and friends took The following resolutions were unanimous- | seats about the casket, and at each corner was

borne on the shoulders of U.S. artillerymen, under the command of Lieutenant Weaver, to the funeral car, followed by the mourners, who took seats in carriages. Grandma Garfield bore the services remarkably well, as did the widow of the President. The military presented a magnificent sight. Every available place for witnessing the funeral line on Euclid Avenue was utilized. The Ashtatabula Battery, stationed along the line of march, divided into two sections three miles apart, and fired minute guns as the funeral procession passed. The State militia were stationed at the entrance to the cemetery and on either side of the driveways leading to the yault, where, at Mrs. Garfield's request, it was decided to place the remains. At 3.30 the procession entered the gateway, the Marine Band coming first, and continuing the mourning strains it had. Then came the Forest City troop, of Cleveland, which was to escort the President to his inauguration. Behind it came the funeral car with

an escort followed by a battalion of Knight Templars and Cleveland Gravs. The mourners' carriage and those containing the guard of honor comprised all the procession that entered the grounds. The car drew up in front with the mourners' carblack broadcloth neck and body blankets riage and those of the Cabinet behind. The band played "Nearer, my God, to thee." As the military escort lifted the coffin from the car and carried it into the vault, the local committee of reception, Secretary Blaine, Marshal Henry and one or two personal friends standing on either side of the entrance; Bev. J. H. Jones, Chaplain of Garfield's regiment, made a few remarks. A Latin ode from Horace was then rendered by German singing societies, after which Dr. Robinson announced the late President's favorite hymn, "Ho, reapers of life's harvest,"

which was sung with marked effect. The exercise closed with the benediction and prayer, by President Hinsdale, of Hiram College. Be-entering the carriage, the mourners drove back to the city. The military and Masonic escort left the cometery in the same order in which they entered. It will probably be but a few days until the final interment takes place. The dais used to lay the coffin on in the vault was covered with velvet trimmed with broadcloth and deep fringe. At the head of the vault in the background, over the head of the coffin, hangs a floral wreath given by Mrs. Garfield.

The opening of the scholastic year in the Quebec Seminary is the occasion, as many of our readers know, for an examination of new arrivals, so that advanced students may not lose time by being placed in classes, through whose courses they have been guided by outside instruction. It gives us great pleasure to be able to state that Master McKnight, son of Mr. Patrick W. Mc-Knight, coachmaker, of this city, upon his ex-amination in French and Latin, has been thought worthy of skipping three classes and entering on his Seminary studies en 5me. This is equivalent to an advance, of three years. His proficiency in Latin is due to Pro-

essor Declercy, and for French to the same Professor in connection, with the , Bev. Bre. thers of the Commercial Academy.-Quebe Chronicle. will be study win with 1 1

The New York Herald, is at war, with Jay Gould.

OBSTACLES TO THE REVIVAL OF IRISH TRADE.

would profit by an outrage.

The great need of ships to do Ireland's carrying trade, instead of receiving and exporting her merchandise through English ports, has ever proved an insuperable barrier to the development of Irish commerce. The following editorial from the Dublin Freeman's Journal on the subject is timely, now that the revival of Irish manufactures is being agitated. The Freeman says: By the present practice of the transatlantic steam trade, Poyning's law is virtually unrepealed so

far as Irish shipments are concerned. The vessels load at Liverpool, and are prohibited from taking on board any more at Queenstown. So also with the incoming American steamers; they are forbidden to unload at Queenstown. The consequence of this rule goods across the Atlantic, he must first send them on to Liverpool, paying railway and steamboat freight. This is the case also with regard to other Irish ports. This rule, as Consul Brooke points out in a late report is disadvantageous to America as well as to shipper to America round about to Liverwhich Ireland possesses in her geographical situation are actually made to turn to her detraffic to the ports of another country. It is vanished trade when such deadly obstacles as this have been purposely placed in our way. It costs the Irishman more to send goods from the South of Ireland to England than it costs the *Englishman to send them from an English port to America. It is little

a parafin lamp over her prostrate form with the intention of setting her on fire. Fortunately for the wife she must have been a bad manager, for nowhere could a match be found, so that compensation had to be sought in flinging her out of the window. This was an easy task, for George Reed a sturdy, bulking beer-swollen fellow, while his wife, starved, and beaten, and emaciated, must have weighed but a feather in his lusty arms. It was the affair of a moment. Out flew the woman, whose convulsive clutching of her husband's sleeve and frantic umph; Mr. Bounce Jones was glorying in | cries were of no avail-and she lay smashed this when news came that the Hall was boy- | and bleeding on the pavement below ! Then we have another case of a hatchet whereby Webster has himself declared publicly that a wife's skull was split in twain -- " exactly as he has relused to have anything more to say you would split a cocoa nut," said one of the witnesses. And as to the child torturing and altogether. The clergyman, it appears, has murder, the examples are too numerous to be quoted. Nay, even the poor animals come in for their share of the evil influence of that original sin which, according to Calvin, no men can resist if once he allows it to take hold upon his mind ; for three horses grazing in a field were frightfully hacked and cut by some villains not long ago and vitriol poured into their wounds. No reason can be given for the cruelty save that the owner was "rather unpopular in the neighborbood." Now, would not all these examples sufficiently warrant Irish reporters in giving a regular account of the "state of England," even without the agrarian reasons for committing the outrages which come under our notice every day? Dr. Mitchell's sim-ple questing of "What is civilization?" becomes more difficult to answer as education becomes more general. The late Mr. Ellis, whose sole care was for the boys, was wont to say, "Real civilization has no present-it must forever remain a thing of the future."

THE LAND AGITATION IN SCOTLAND. LONDON, Sept. 24.-In Scotland the land agitation has fired the heather, large meetings being held in Aberdeen, Inverness, Banff and Sutherland, at which the speakers make no secret of their design. The resolutions is that if a Southern exporter wants to send call upon, the Premier to treat Scotch and English tenants as Irish tenants have been treated, and grant them a proprietary interest in the soil they cultivate.] cannot be denied that in many parts of Scotland, especially in the isles adjacent, the tenants are in a terrible condition. Absentee-Ireland, for an American shipper to Ireland ism, the root of some of the worst must pay for the transport of his goods from evils that efflict Ireland, prevails there Liverpool back to Cork, as well as the Cork shipper to America round about to Liver-of tenants, and turned into shooting parks pool. So that the great natural advantages which are no invaluable investments, new men from south of the Tweed paying a fabulous sum for a season's shooting. Primogenitriment by the unnatural diversion of her ture and entail will certainly not, long survive the extension of the borough franchise. little wonder that we should be crying over The game laws are doomed to perish at a very early date.

MR. PARNELL. Mr. Parnell, it is beginning to be reported, will before the next session of Parliament, espouse a young English heiress, "whose wonder that Consul Brooke should be able to, wealth is only surpassed by her esplegierie." point, as he does, with gratification to the fact | She met Mr. Parnell in 'society in Ireland that the most formidable competitor which during last winter, it is said, and about a reprints, to the detriment of English authors. I reland has in the English market is month ago took the remarkable course of The German delegates maintained that they America. The moral to be drawn is simple writing to him offering her hand and fortune suffered on account of the unathorized repro-and plain as noonday. We may revive our as the means towards the attainment of his duction of German works in the United home industries so far as to make a good political ends .- Life.

DURLIN, Sept. 1881 .- The National Conrention of the Land League has just brought its labors to a close after a three days' session. Resolutions demanding national self-government for Ireland, and the unconditional liberation of the Land for the People, were adopted by acclamation.

The tenants were instructed not to use the real fixing clauses of the Land Act, but to keep out of court and follow the old lines and rely upon old methods. The Executive was empowered to select test cases in order that tenants in surrounding districts may understand the worthlessness of the Land Act.

We have succeeded in merging the Labo ers organization into that of the tenant These, with the citizens and traders banded together in one solid organization, will now move forward for the freedom of 1rish Land, the development of industries and legislative Independence. I heartily thank the Land Lesguers throughout the United States for their glorious work.

I thank you for the invitation to visit America, but the movement will probably claim my constant attention and presence in Ireland this winter, rendering a visit to the States improbable

Mr. T. P. O'Connor will start for America early in October, and will represent my views and those of the Irish organization.

OFABLES STEWART PARNELL.

THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

VIENNA; Sept. 23 .- In the International Literary Congress yesterday, Edward Jenkins, member of the Boyal Commission on copyrights, pointed out that the most formidable obstacles in the way of a practical result were the conflicting views and autagonistic interests of British and American publishers. The chief difficulty was a matter of trade rather than copyright principles. Happily public opinion in America showed a marked improvement. Similar difficulties arose owing to the independence of the British colonies, particularly Canada, in matters of domestic legislation. All the colonies are liable to be inundated with cheap. American IN States: HE CARE OF THE STATE OF ALL AND

CHARLIE STUART AND HIS SISTER. BY MRS. MAY AGNES PLEMING. PART III. CHAPTER IX .- CONTINUED.

2

"Yes," he responded cheerily, "good bye; and as our lives lie so widely apart, in all probability this time for ever. I shall certainly return here at Ohristmas, but you may have gone before that. To-morrow morning I start for St. Louis, where a branch of our house is established, and where I am permanently to remain. It is an excellent opening for me-my salary has been largely advanced, and I am happy to say the firm thinks me competent and trustworthy. I return, as I said, at Ohristmas; after that it becomes my go at all ?" permanent home. You know, of course," he says with a langh, why I return. Trix has told you ?"

So completely has she forgotten Trix, so wholly have her thoughts been of him, that she absolutely does not remember to what he alludes.

"Trix has told me nothing," she managed to answer, and she wonders at herself to find how steady is her voice.

Charlie says, elevating his eye-" No ?" brows; "and they say the age of wonders is Trix in the new role of keeping her over! own secrets! Well, 1 very naturally return for the wedding-our wedding. It's extraordinary that 'Trix hasn't told you, but she will. Then-my Western home will be ready by that time, and we go back immediately. My mother goes with me, I need hardly say."

Still so absolutely wrapped up in her thoughts of him, so utterly forgetiul of Trix, that she does not understand. Our wedding -he means his own and Nellie Seton's, of course. His Western home, where she will reign as his wife. In the days that have gone, Edith thinks she has suffered-she feels to-night that she has never suffered until now ! She deserves it, but if he had only spared her. only left it for some one else to tell. It is a every effort, her voice is husky :

"I wish you joy, Charlie-with all my heart."

She cannot say one word more. Something in the words, in her manner of saying them, makes him look at her in surprise.

"Well, yes," he answers coolly; "a wedding in a family is. I believe, a general subject of congratulation. And I must say she has shown herself a trump—the bravest, the best girl alive. And you "—they are draw-ing near a hotel—"may I venture to ask your plans Lady Catheron? how long do you think of remaining in New York?"

"I shall leave at once-at once," she replied, in the same husky tone. To stay and meet Nellie Seton after to night is more than she is able to do. They are close to the hotel now. Involuntarily-unconsciously, she clings to his arm, as the drowning may cling to a straw. She feels in a dull, agonized sort of way that in five minutes the waters will have closed over her head, and the story of her life have come to an end.

"Here we are," his frank, cheery voice says -his voice, that has yet a deeper, more ear- in his face once, then turns away and covers nest tone than of old. "You don't know, Edith, how glad I am of this meeting-how glad to hear you never in any way blame 3010.

"] blame you! oh, Charlie !" she says with a passionate little cry. "I rejoice to hear that, with all its draw-

backs, you don't regret the past. I rejoice in the knowledge that you are rich and happy, and that a long, bright life lies before you. Edith," he takes both her hands in his strong, cordial clasp, "if we never meet again, God bless you, and good-bye."

She lifts her eyes to his full of dumb. speechless agony. In that instant he knows the truth-knows that Edith loves him-that the heart he would once have laid down his

Edith has not gone, she is still in New York, be aggry but, do you know, though Edith would "only make an effort." But she will and lifeless, Oharile Shart lays his bilde of a Darrell always liked you; I fancy Lady Cath-for even likes you better. Not that she ever "For soon will go out altogether." "He doctor says. "He tell." ever; but we women can tell. And last night she told ma and me the story of her good." past, of her married life-or rather her un-

married life-of her separation from Sir Victor on their wedding-day-think of it, Cherlie! on their wedding-day. If ever anyone in this world was to be pitled, it was he-poor fellow! And she was not to blame-reither; could have acted other than they did, that I can see. Poor Edith | poor Sir Victor | I will tell you all when we meet. She leaves next | Heaven | and this---this is Edith ! He sinks Tuesday, and it half breaks my heart to see her go. Oh, Charlie | Charlie | why need she

He read this letter as he smokes his cigarvery gravely, very thoughtfully, wondering a great deal, but not in the least moved from his steadiast purpose. Parted on their wed-ding-day | he has heard that before, but hardly credited it. It is true, then-odd that; and neither to be blamed-odder still. She has only been Sir Victor's wife in name, then, after all. But it makes no difference to him -nothing does-all that is past and goneshe flung him off once-he will never go back hills of life, his in the dingy valleys-they have said good-bye, and it means for ever.

He goes back to his ledgers and his counting-room, and four more days pass. On the evening of the fourth day, as he leaves the store for the night, a small boy from the telegraph office waylays him, and hands him one of the well-known buff envelopes. He breaks face down on the pillow, and does not speak. it open where he stands, and reads this :

"NEW YORK, Oct. 28, '70.

"Charlie; Edith is lying dangerously illdying. Come back at once. " BBATRIX."

He reads, and the truth does not come to him-he reads it again. Edith is dying. lifting his haggard face for a moment-poor And then a grayish pallor comes over his face, minute before she can reply-then, despite from brow to chin, and he stands for a moment, staring vacantly at the paper he holds, seeing nothing-hearing nothing but these words: "Edith is dying." In that moment he knows that all his imaginary bardness and indifference have been hollow and false-a wall of pride that crumbles at a touch, and the old love, stronger than life, stronger than death, fills his heart still. He has left her, and-Edith is dying! He looks at his watch. There is an eastward-bound train in half an hour-there will be barely time to catch it. He does not return to the boarding-housebe calls a passing back, and is driven to the depot just in time. He makes no pause from that hour-he travels night and day. What is business; what the prospects of all his future life; what is the whole world now? Edith is dying. He reaches New York at last. It seems

like a century since that telegraph came, and haggard and worn, in the twilight of the autumn day, he stands at last at his mother's home.

Trix is there-they expect him to-night, and she has waited to receive him. She looks her own, and bursts into a woman's tempest of tears. " I-I am too late," he says in a hoarse sort

of whisper. "No," Trix answers, looking up; "not

too late. She is alive still-I can say no more." "What is it?" he asks.

"It is almost impossible to say. Typhoid fever, one doctor says, and cerebro-spinal meningitis says the other. It doesn't much matter what it is, since both agree in thisthat she is dying."

Her sobs break forth again. He sits and gazes at her like a stone. "There is no hope ?"

but her passage is taken, and she will leave combat. If she only longed for life, and Her head falls heavily, upon his breast there next week. " And Charlle," says Trix, "don't strove to reorult -- if like Mrs. Dombey, she is a despairing cry from the women-cold

can do no harm ... he may possibly do some "Will she know him when she awakes ?"

Trix whispers. He nods and turns away to where Miss Se

ton stands in the distance, and Trix goes and fetches her brother in. He advances slowly, almost reluctantly it would seem, and looks down at the wan, drawn, thin face that rests there, whiter than the pillows. Great into a chair by the bedside, and takes her wan, transparent hand in his own, with sort of groan. The light touch awakes her, the faint eyelids quiver, the large, dark eyes open and and fix on his face. The lips flutter breath-lessly apart. "Charlie!" they whisper in glad surprise, and over the death-like face there fiashes for a second an electric light of great amaze and joy.

"Humph!" says the doctor, with a sur-prised grunt; "I thought it would do her no harm. If we leave them alone for a few minutes, my dear young ladies, it will do us no harm either. Mind, my young gentlenow. Their paths lie apart-hers over the man," he taps Charlie on the shoulder, "my patient is not to excite herself talking."

They softly go out. It would appear the doctor need not have warned him ; they don't seem inclined to talk. She lies and looks at him, delight in her eyes, and draws a long, long breath of content. For him, he holds her wasted hand a little tighter, and lays his a word.

So the minutes pass.

"Charlie," she says at last, in a faint little whisper, "what a surprise this is. They did not tell me, you were coming. Who sent for you? when did you come ?"

"You're not to talk, Edith," he answers, Oharliel "Trix sent for me," Then he lays it down again.

"Foolish boy !" Edith says with shining eyes; "I do believe you are crying. don't hate me then, after all, Charlie ?" You

"Hate you !" he can but just repeat. "You once said you did, you know; and I deserved it. But I have not been happy, Charlie—I have been punished as I merited. Now it is all over, and it is better so-I never was of any use in the world, and never would be. You will let me atone a little for the past in the only way I can. Trix will tell you. And, by-and-by, when you are quite happy, and she is your wife-"

The faint voice breaks, and she turns her face away. Even in death it is bitterer than death to give him up.

He lifts his head, and looks at her.

"When she is my .wife? when who is my wife?" he asks.

"Nellie-you know," she whispers ; "she is worthy of you, Charlie-indeed she is, and I never was. And she loves you and will

make you hap-" "Stop !" he says suddenly ; "you are mak ing some strange mistake, Edith. Nellie cares for me, as Trix does, and Trix is not more a sister to me than Nellie. For the rest -do you remember what I said to you that night at Killarpey ?"

Her lips tremble-her eyes watch him, her weak fingers close tightly over his. Rememberl does she not?

I said-' I will love you all my life,' I have kept my word, and mean to keep it. If I may not call you wife, 1 will never call, by that name, any other woman. No one in this world can ever be to me again what you were and are."

There is another pause, but the dark, uplifted eyes are radiant now.

"At last! at last!" she breathes; "when it is too late. Oh, Charlie! if the past might "While there is life there is hope. But it only come over again, how different it all

being one of the hardest things he has to her weak clasp relaxes, there is one faint gasp. back to him. He pressed her hand in his own gratefully, and arose.

CHPTER XI.

But you promise to call me if there is the slightest change ?" "I promise_____ Drink this and go." She gave him a glass of mulled wine, con taining the opiate. He drank it and left the room. They listened breathlessly until they

heard his door, further down the passage, open and shut-then both drew a deep breath. "Thank Heaven," Trix said; "I couldn't

bear to see him here to night. Nellie, if she dies it will kill him-just that."

"For your sake Nellie, then-for no other

The girl's lips quivered. What Charlie had been to her-how wholly her great generous, loving heart had gone out to him. not even Trix ever knew. The dream of her life's best bliss was at an end for ever. Whether Edith Stuart lived or died no other woman would ever take her place in his heart.

The hours of the night wore on. Oh! those solemn night watches by the dying bed of those we love! The faint lamp flickers, deepest stillness reigns, and on his bed, dressed as he was, Charlie lies deeply, dreamlessly asleep.

It was daylight when he woke-the dawn of a cloudless November day. He sat up in bed suddenly, for a moment, bewildered, and passed, the morning had come. They had let him sleep-it seemed he could sleep while she lay dying so near. Dying! Who was to tell him that in yonder distant room Edith was not lying dead? He rose up, reeling like their after life they looked back, with a sick a drunken man, and made for the door. He

shudder, to that week. For Charlie Stuart, he never wants to look It was entirely deserted. The great house-back—never to the last day of his life will he hold were not yet astir. Protound stillness be able to recall, to realize the agony of those reigned. Through the windows he could see the bright morning sky, all finshed red and golden with the first radiance of the rising sun. And in that room there lay-what?

death or life? He stood suddenly still, and looked at the closed door. He stood there motionless, his eyes fixed upon it, unable to advance another step.

It opens abruptly, quickly but noiselessly, and Nellie Seton's pale face looked out. At, sight of him she came forward. He asked no mestions-his eves looked at her full of a lumb sgony of questioning she never forgot. "Charlie!" she exclaimed, coming nearer. The first ray of the rising sun streaming through the windows fell full upon her pale ace, and it was as the face of an angel.

"Charlie !" she repeated, with a great tearless sob, holding out both hands ; "oh, bless God! the doctor says we may-hope!" He had braced himself to hear the worst-

not this. He had made one step forward and fell at her feet like a stone.

CAPTER XII.

THE MORNING.

They might hope. The night had passed, the morning had come and she still lived. You would hardly have thought so to look

at her as she lay, deathly white, deathly still But as the day broke she had awakened from a long sleep, the most natural and refreshing she had known for weeks, and looked up into the pale anxious face of Trix with the faint shadow of a smile. Then the eyelids swayed and closed in sleep once more, but she had recognized Trix for the first time in days-the on his head, I give you my word! And then

crisis was over and hope had come. They would not let her see him. Only low must make a fortune if he hasn't one; but while she slept would they allow him now to surely there is something wrong about butenter her room. Edith was not to die, and tons. I don't think I ever quite got over heaven and his own grateful, happy heart | it." only knew how infinitely blessed he was in that knowledge. After the long, bitter night --after the darkness and the pain-light and a truer nobility in talent than in mere birth, morning had come. Edith would live-all was said in that.

the rest, if you care at all to know, my brother "There are some remedies that are either kill or cure in their action," the old doctor reigns at Catheron Royals now! Heis, in all respects, a changed man, and, will not, 1 said, giving Charlie a facetious poke. "Your ink, be an unworthy successor of him who marriage was one of them, young man. I bility in Charteris's nose? And though he

first time I'm sick and get better, as he did the other day. We haven't let him in much lately, for fear of agitating you, but I think," says Trix, with twinkling eyes, "you could stand it now-couldn't you Mrs. Stuart ?" 8878

September 28, 1881,

(To be Continued.)

BEAUTY'S DAUGHTERS

By THE DUCHESS.

_____ CHAPTER I.

"Tis well to be bonnie and wise, "Tis well to be honest and true; "Tis well to be off with the old love Before you are on with the new,"

"I'm tired of it all; I think I shall settle down and marry Kitty," says Sir Joan, his voice coming lazily through the small silvery cloud of smoke that curls upwards from his

lips. "The idea is charming," replies his cousin, with a half-smile; "so is your modesty. But Miss Kitty-are you quite sure she will accept you l"

"One is never quite sure of anything, dear boy, in these degenerate days, but as nearly as possible I think I am sure of Kitty. She is not the sort to play fast and loose with any man. She is very honest, and very real, and -er-quite different from the usual run of women," winds up Sir John, pleasantly, un. women, whites up our bond, pleasantly, un-aware that his remark is pality, inasmuch as all men say this—and think it—of the women they chance at the moment to love.

"Yes, the others are a poor lot," says Arthur, faint amusement in his tone. " And you believe Miss Tremaine likes you."

"I think so. I hope so. And at all events I am utterly positive I like her, and-that's all," finishes Sir John, rather abruptly, the ash of his cigar having grown beyond all bearing. He shakes it off gently, and, leaning back in his chair awaits his cousin's answer.

"I thought you were equally positive about Miss Lisle, the year before last,-Mrs. Charteris. I mean."

"Was I?" Laughing slightly. "I hardly remember. My mind was never my strong point."

"If I were in love with a woman I don't think I should get over it so easily," says Arthur, meditatively.

"But was I in love with Fancy Charteris? I almost forgot. No, 1 think not-not really."

"You were terribly epris, at all events.

"Not even that. I confess I rather affected her society, because she was the most afford. ing person I knew; but no more. For in. stance, I don't recollect the time I ever envied that elderly gentleman she called Robert.'"

"Charteris, you mean. For my own part, I always liked what I knew of him-which was very little."

"So did I, for that matter. He was what one would call sterling, I dare say; but

" Yes?"

"There was a good deal of him, wasn't there ?" says Sir John, plaintively. "He was all over the place. I never met so aggres. sively thriving a person, except, perhaps, in the matter of hair; and he was bald! Even there, you see, he excelled, because he was the baldest man I ever saw,-not a single hair I can't forget the buttons! Of course a fel-

" I rather admire self-made men," says Arthur, with an attempt at severity. "There is ---which, after all, is but an accident."

" I entirely agree with you. That is quite the sort of thing a man ought to say who is well-born himself. So liberal, you know, and that. But frankly, now, was there true no-

THE NIGHT. At first they thought her dead-but it was not death. She awoke from-from that long death-like swoon as morning broke-so near, urto death that it seemed the turning of a

hair might weigh down the scale. And so for days atter it was-for weary miserable days and nights. The great reaction after the great excitement had come, all consciousness had left her, she lay white and still, scarcely moving, scarcely breathing. The one beloved voice fell as powerless on her dulled ears now as all others, the dim almost lifeless eyes, that opened at rare intervals, were blank to the whole world. She lay in a species of stupor, or come, from which it was something more than doubtful if she ever would awake. The few spoonfuls of beef-tea

and brandy and water she took they forced between her clenched teeth, and in that darkened room of the great hotel, strangely, solemnly quiet, Life and Death fought their sharp battle over her unconscious head.

And for those who loved her, her father, her friends, and one other, nearer and dearer than father or friend, how went those darkest days for them ? . They could hardly have told-all

six days-days that changed his whole nature -his whole life.

They watched with her unceasingly-death might come at any moment. There were times when they bent above her, holding their own breath, sure that the faint thread had already snapped-times when they held a mirror to her lips to be sure she breathed at all. For her new-made husband, he never left her except when nature succumbed to the exhaustion of ceaseless vigil, and they forced him away. He forgot to eat or sleep, he sat tearless and still as a stone by the bedside, almost as bloodless, almost as wan and hollow-eyed as the dying bride herself. The doctors stood silent, their skill falling powerless

here. "She needed only the excitement of this most preposterous marriage to finish her," one of them growled; "I said so at the time-I say so now. She had one chance for life-perfect quiet-and that destroyed it."

On the fourth day, a letter from England, in a woman's hand, and deeply bordered with black, arrived. Edith, in the first days of her illness, had told Trix to open all her letters. She would have passed the power over to her brother now, but he waved it away impatiently. What did it matter whom it was fromwhat it contained-what did anything matter now ?

His haggard eyes went silently back to the marble face lying among its pillows, so awfully still. Trixy opened and read it. It was from

ter; "and in her will, she has left her large

fortune divided, equally between you and me.

If possible, it would be well for you to return

to England as speedily as may be. If wealth can make you happy-and I hope at

least it will aid-my dearest Edith, you will

have it. For me, I join a charitable Sister-

hood here in London, and will try to devote

the remainder of my life to the relief of my

suffering and poor fellow-creatures. As to

the gold of earth, powerless to add a second

to her life. What a satire it seemed. Youth, beauty, and boundless wealth were hers, and

"This can hold out no longer," the physi-

cian said; " before morning we will know the

"Then_there is hope yet?" Trix replies

He looked at her gloomily and turned

away, the meaningless formula on his lips :

of miracles are over. Hope if you like-

"While there is life there is hope."

The seventh night brought the crisis.

end, whether it is to be life or death."

Inez Catheron, and announced the death of her aunt, the Lady Helena Powyss. "Her end was perfect peace," said she let-

win, is his wholly at last ille almost to

fash,-like a blow. He stands holding her and making a scene.

"Good-bye," he says hastily once more. and drops the hands, and turns and goes.

She stands like a statue where he has left lootsteps dies away, and Edith feels that he left almost everything to you." has gone out of her life-out of the whole world.

CHAPTER X.

THE SECOND BRIDAL.

Miss Nellie Seton came early next morning to see her friend; Mr. Charlie Stuart, off. He is looking rather pale as be bids them been said, and the train is sweeping away westward. Edith loves him at last. At doubted it, but now he knows he has but to say the word, and she will lay her hand in his, and toil, and parting, and separation will end sent.' between them for ever. But he will never say that word-what Edith Darrell in her ambition once refused, all Lady Catheron's wealth and beauty cannot win. He feels he could as easily leap from the car window and end it all, as ask Sir Victor Catheron's richly dowered widow to be his wife. She made her choice three years ago-she must abide by that choice her life long.

"And then," he thinks rather doggedly, "this fancy of mine may be only fancy. The leopard cannot change his spots, and an ambitious, mercenary woman cannot change her egregious ass of myself once, and once is quite enough. We have turned over a new the old ones. With her youth, her. fortune, and her beauty, Edith can return to England and make a brilliant second marriage.

And then Mr. Stuart set his lips behind ing paper, smelling damp and nasty of printers' ink, and immerses himself fathoms deep in mercantile news and the doings of the Stock Exchange.

He reaches St. Louis in safety, and resumes the labor of his life. He has no time | are engaged." to think-no time to be sentimental, if he wished to be, which he doesn't.

a poet, who knew what he was talking about. His heart is not in the least broken, nor like- hotel. ly to be; there is no time in his busy, mercantile life for that sort of thing, I repeat. He goes to work with a will, and astonishes even | in a whisper that her brother has come, and himself by his energy and brisk business capacity. If he thinks of Edith at all, amid his dry-as-dust ledgers and blotters, his buying and selling, it is that she is probably on on the ocean by this time-having bidden her native land, like Childe Harold, " One long, one last, good-night." And then in In spite of his skill, and he is very skilful, the midst of it all. Trixty's first letter arrives. this case baffles him, the patient's own utter

The revelation comes upon him like a this aphorism: "and, the worst of it is, she doesn't seem to care. Charlie, I believe she hands, looking at her, at the mute, infinite | wants to die-is glad to die. She seems to misery in her eyes. Some one jostles them have nothing to care for-nothing to live for. in passing, and turns and stares. It dawns | My life has been all a mistake,' she said to upon him that they are in the public street; me the other day. 'I have gone wrong from first to last, led astray by my vanity, and selfishness, and ambition. It is much better that I should die, and make an end of it all. She has made her will. Charlie-she made it her-he turns a corner, the last sound of his | in the first days of her illness, and-she has

> He makes no reply. He sits motionless in the twilight window, looking down at the noisy, bustling street.

"She has remembered me most generous-

ly," Trix goes softly on; "poor, darling Edith! but she has left almost all to you. It would have been an insult to offer anything in my lifetime,' she said to me: ' but the wishes of the dead are sacred--he will not good-bye; the vision of Edith's eyes upturned | be able to refuse it thon. And tell him not to his, full of mute, impassionate appeal, have to grieve for me, Trixy--I never made him haunted him all night long. They haunt anything but trouble, and disappointment, him now, long after the last good-bye had and wretchedness. 1 am sorry-sorry now, and my last wish and prayer will be or the happiness of his life.' When she is delirious. last? There has never been a time when he and she mostly is as night draws on, she calls for you incessantly --- asking you to come back ---begging you to forgive her. That is why I

> " Does she know you sent?" he asks. "No--it was her desire you should not be told until-until all was over," Trix answered with another burst of tears; "but I couldn't do that. She says we are to bury her at Sandypoint, beside her mother-not to seud her body to England. She told me, when she was dead, to tell you the story of her separation from Sir Victor. Shall I tell it to you now, Charlie ?"

He makes a motion of assent; and Trix begins, in a broken voice, and tells him the sad, strange story of the two Sir Victors, fanature. And, as a rule, ladies of wealth and | ther and son, and of Edith's life from her wedtitle don't throw themselves away on impe- | ding-day. The twilight deepens into darkcunious dry goods clerks. No! I made an | ness, the room is wrapped in shadow long before she has finished. He never stirs, he never speaks, he sits and listens to the end. leaf, and are not going back at this late day to Then there is a pause, and out of the gloom he speaks at last :

"May I see her, and when ?"

"As soon as you come, the doctors say they refuse her nothing now, and they think his brown mustache, and unfolds the morn- your presence may do her good, -- if anything can do if. Mother is with her and Nellie; Nellie has been her best friend and nurse Nellie has never left her ; and Charlie," hesitatingly, for something in his manner awes Trix, "I believe she thinks you and Nellie

"Stop I" he says imperiously, and Trixy rises with a sigh and puts on her hat and "Love is of man's life a thing apart," sings | shawl. Five minutes later they are in the street, on their way to Lady Catheron's

One of the medical men is in the sick-room when Miss Stuart enters it, and she tells him is waiting without.

His patient lies very low to-night-delirious at times, and sinking, it seems to him, tast. She is in a restless, fevered sleep at indescribable sadness in his. The ring is on present, and he stands looking at her with a her finger-at last she is what she should very sombre look on his professional face. have been from the first .-- Charlie's wife.

would be. I think"-she says this with a weak little laugh, that reminds him of the can be desired. Edith of old-"I think I could sleep more happily even in my grave-if 'Edith Stuart were carved on my tombstone!"

His eves never leave her face-they light up in their dreary stillness now at these words. "Do you mean that, Edith ?" he says, bend-

ing over her; "living or dying would it make you any happier to be my wife ?" Her eyes, her face, answer him. "But it is

too late," the pale lips sigh. "It is never too late," he says quietly we will be married to-night."

" Charlie !"

"You are not to talk," he tells her, kissing her softly and for the first time; "I will arrange it all. I will go for a clergyman 1 know, and explain everything. Ob, darling ! you should have been my wife long ago-you shall be my wife at last, in spite of death itsolf."

Then he leaves her, and goes out. And Edith closes her eyes, and lies still, and knows that never in all the years that are gone has such perfect bliss been hers before. In death, at least, if not in life, she will be Charlie's wife.

He tells them very quietly, very resolutely-her father who is there from Sandypoint,

his mother, sister, Nellie, and the doctor. They listen in wonder; but what can they **say** 7

"The excitement will finish her-mark my words," is the doctor's verdict; "1 will never countenance any such melodramatic proceeding."

But his countenance does not matter, it seems. The laws of the Medes were not more fixed than this marriage. The clergyman comes, a very old friend of the family, and Charlie explains all to him. He listens with quiet gravity-in his experience a deathbed marriage is not at all an unprecedented occurrence. The hour fixed is ten, and Trixy and Nellie go in to make the few possible preparations.

The sick girl lifts two wistful eyes to the gentle face of Nellie Setop. It is very pale, but she stoops and kisses her with her own sweet smile.

"You will live now for his sake," she whispers in that kiss. •

They decorate the room and the bed with flowers, they brush away the dark soft hair, they array her in a dainty embroidered nightrobe, and prop her up with pillows. There is the fever fire on her wan cheeks, the fever fire in her shining eyes. But she is unutterably happy-you have but to look into her face to see that. Death is forgotten in her new bliss. The bridegroom comes in, pale and unsmiling-worn and haggerd beyond the power of words to tell; Trix, weeping incessantly, stands near; her mother and Mr. Darrell are at one side of the bed. Nellie is bridesmaid. What a strange, sad, solemn wedding it is! The clergyman takes out his book and

begins-bride and bridegroom clasp hands; her radiant eyes never leave his face. Her faint replies flutter on her lips-there is an

-He bends forward and takes her in his arms. With all her dying strength she lifts herself | Charlie!" It is all Edith, from beginning to end. | indifference as to whether she lives or dies | to his embrace. It is a last expliring effort---

is gone. His wife and children are all that thought it was Kill-it turns out it was Cure.'

"Fareweil, my dear cousin. When you re-For many days no memory of the past returned to her-her existence was as the existurn to London come to the enclosed address, tence of a new-born babe, spent alternatively and see me. No one will welcome you more in taking food and sleep. Food she took with eager avidity after her long starvation, So another large fortune had been left to and then sank back again into profound re-Edith-she was rich now beyond her wildest dreams. Rich! And yonder she lay, and all

freehing slumber. "Let her sleep," said the doctor, with a complacent nod; "the more the better. It's Nature's way of repairing damages."

There came a day at last when thought and ecollection began to struggle back-when she had strength to lie awake and think. More than once Trix caught the dark eyes fixed in silent wistfulness upon her-a question in them her lips would not ask. Miss Stuart guessed it, and one day spoke : "What is it, Ditby ?" she said ; "you look

as if you wanted to say something, you very estimable character. Fast, wasn't she? know.' "How-how long have I been sick?" was

"It will be little less than a miracle if she Edith's question. lives though," the other added; "and the days

led us, I can tell you! Look at me—worn to men. One has to squint nowadays and weat skin and bone. What do you suppose you red hair, and sit in a corner, if one wants to will have to say for yourself when Angus escape calumny. I always thought her charmcomes ?'

Edith smiled faintly, but her eyes still kept their wistful look. " I suppose I was delirious part of the time,

Trixy ? " Stark, staring crazy-raving like a lunatic at full moon! But you needn't look so concerned about it-we've changed all that. You'll do now."

" $Y \epsilon s$," she said it with a sigh, "you have all been very kind to me. I suppose its only

" What?" "I-Trixy! don't laugh at me, but I

thought Charlie was here. "Did you?', responded Trix; "the most natural thing in life. He is here."

Her eyes lighted-her lips parted-a question trembled upon them, but she hesitated. "Go on," said Miss Stuart enjoying it all

there's something else on your mind. Speak up, Edie | don't be ashamed of yourself." "I am afraid you will laugh this time,

Trixy-I know it is a dream, but I thought Charlie and I ware-" " Yes," said Trixy ; "were-what ?"

" Married then !" with a faint little laugh. Don't tell him, please, but it seems-it seems so real, I had to tell you."

She turned hor face away. And Trixy, with suspicious dimness in her eyes, stooped down and kissed that thin wan face.

"You poor little Dithy!" she said : " you do like Charlie, don't you? no, it's not a dream-you were married nearly a fortnight ago. The hope of my life is realized -you are

There was a little panting cry-then she covered her face with her hands and lay still. " He is outside," answered Trix; " you don't know what a good boy he has been-so pa-She spoke to him coaxingly, almost as she tient-and all that. He deserves some remight to a child. He lifted his eyes, full of ward. I think if you had died he would have died too-Lord Lovel and Lady Nancy over again. Not that I much believe in broken hearts where men are concerned, 'either,' pursued Trix, growing cynical; "but this seems an exceptional case. He's awfully fond of you, Dithy, 'pon my word he is. I only hope Angus may go off in a dead faint the

fortune was, surely there was no necessity why his clothes should look-self-made. And why on earth couldn't he try Mrs. Allen, or somebody, and cover his head? I never could imagine what Fancy saw in him."

"His money, I suppose," says Arthur, contemptuously.

Sir John regards him reflectively. Heseldom troubles himself to think, but just now it dos occur to him that his cousin's tone is un pleasant.

" What did Mrs. Charteris do to you?" he asks, pleasantly.

Blunden smiles.

"You think me severe," he says ; " but the fact is, I never saw Mrs. Charteris, and only knew her husband very slightly before his But marriage. So I am not speaking through personal pique; but, from all I have even heard of her, I should not imagine her a Eh?"

"Not a bit of it." says Sir John. " People always say that of a woman if she happens to "Nearly five weeks, and an awful life you've he pretty and good-humored and run after by ing. You knew the Lisles : how did you escape meeting Fancy ?"

"Being abroad so much, I suppose. I really think I haven't been through a regular London season for soven years."

"And now you are going away egain. You don't let us see too much of you, old boy, do you?"

"I am a restless beggar," says Arthur, flinging away the end of his cigar and stretching his arms above his head. "I can't content myself for long anywhere. But I shan't give you the chance of forgetting me this time. Let me see : this is August, and 1 dare say I shall be back again about the beginning of May. By the bye, if it does come off, shall I be in time for your wed ding ?"

"I hardly think so. If Kitty says 'Yes' shall marry straight away. We have known each other quite long enough for that, you know."

"Three months, is it not?" "An eternity, as we judge now."

"Look here, Jack," says Arthur Blunden, somewhat earnestly. "Before proposing to Miss Tremaine I would see Mr4. Yo Charteris again if I were you. used to talk a good deal of her in the old days, I remember; and you wer considerably cut up when she maried Charteris; and—I always thought there was something in it. I cannot altogether dives myself of that idea even now; and I certainly

think it will be swkward if, when you met her later on, you still find you feel senti mentally disposed towards her. She is a widow now, you told me. Take my advice and try it all over again with her first before saying anything serious to Kitty Tremaine. "I had no idea you were such a careful man," returns Sir John, with an amused laugh "And what an objectionable 'again " don't believe I ever tried anything with Fand Charteris, and I know she never cared the very least for me."

"In that case I wish you luck with Mill Tremaine," says Arthur, slowly. "She is beyond doubt charming, and is almost the (Continued on Third Page.)

ever. He could not let her go--he could not |

Nellie' Seton's cool, soft hands fell lightly on his head-Nellie's, soft, gentle voice spoke:

"Charlie, you are to leave us for a little, and lie down. You must have some rest, be it my sister, and Charlie's wife !" ever so short; and you have had nothing to eat, I believe, all day; you will lot me prepare something and take it, and go to your room.

dull, infinite misery, to them.

"Only for an hour then," she pleaded "there will be no change. For my sake,

All her goodness, all her patience, came

"You had better not let him sit up tonight," said the first physician, looking compassionately at Charlie; "he won't be able

"INEZ CATHERON."

"He knows it is the crisis. Trixy answer-"He has watched the last two nights," Miss

Seton interposed; "he must go, doctor; leave me an oplate-I will administer it. If

ment's work to arouse him."

she be still alive. If not, send me word." The twilight was falling. Solemn and shadowy it crept into the sombre, silent room. They went back to the bedside, pale and tearless; they had wept, it seemed, until they

could weep no more. This last night the two

girls were to watch alone. She lay before them. Dead and in her shroud she would never look more awfully death-like than now. He sat beside her-ab, poor Charliel in a sort of dull stupor of misery, utterly worn out. The sharp pain seemed over-the long, dark watches, when his

passionate prayers had ascended for that dear life, wild and rebellious may be, when he had wrestled with an agony more bitter than death, had left their impress on his life for

"O God I" was the ceaseless cry of his soul, have mercy-spare!"

"Tonight?" he answered: "the last night! I will not go."

to stand it. He is worn out now, poor fellow, and looks fit for a sick bed himself." ed : "he won't go."

--- if the worst comes, it will be but a mo-

but_'

gladly than

all were vain-vain!

with clasped hands.

The doctor obeyed.

"I will return at day-dawn," he said, "if a fancy of the fever after all."

September 28, 1881.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

prettiest girl I ever saw-except, perhaps, her sister Gretchen." "You are onthusiastic," says Sir John

id 沾

"What a pity it is they cannot hear you.! They would never forget it, to you. Yes, Gretchen is very pretty-a sort of being one would compare to a flower, or a dove, or an angel, or some such poetle simile. Why don't you go in for her, Arthur? She would just suityou." would compare to a flower, or a dove, or an

"Too good for me," says Mr. Blunden, care-"I'm not of much account, you know lesuy. and besides, I'm not one of your marrying fel-With this he rises, and, going over to the findow, stands there gazing out idly upon the findow, stands there gazing out idly upon the arkening landscape—upon the soft green 100 and swaying beeches, and little flickerus sun beams that seem so loath to die.

Who is that coming across the grass ?" he Mts, presently; and Sir John, thus accosted, gets up, also, and, joins him at the window. Standing thus side by side, with their backs to the room and only part of their faces to be seen, one cannot fail to be struck with the wonderful similarity between the two men. There is in each the same tall, straight figure, the chestnut hair, warm and rich in tint, the same besutifally turned cheek and chin, destisame of beard, and, from where they stand, just a suspicion of the long, drooping mustache. "It is Brandy Tremaine, is it not?" Sir John says, after short scrutiny. "Let us

come out to meet him." "Her prother!" returns Arthur, with a lit-

tle shrug. "Oh, by all means. Let us pay him every attention in our power."

Sir John laughs and as they both turn to move towards the door there comes an opportunity to mark the great difference between them. About Arthur's mouth there is a superciliousness, and in his blue eyes an expresion keen and penetrating, quite foreign to Sir Jubn's, whose month is always more prone to aughter than to contempt, and whose eyes arely ever trouble themselves to look beyond the surface.

CHAPTER II.

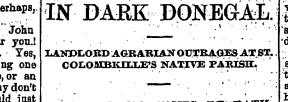
" But all descriptions garble The true effect, and so we had better not Be too minute; an outline is the best-Alively reader's fancy does the rest. -Don Juan.

DESCRIPTIONS, like comparisons, are odious. The "mind's eye," though following with willing haste the tongue that speaks, never quite grasps the truth. It sees either too much or too little. You may have the pen age in which Mr. Adair lodged was set on of a genius, and may paint your Paul or your Virginia in glowing colors, yet you will never get the uninitiated to understand in the very least what he or she may be like. Nevertheless a slight sketch of the Tremaines must be given.

They are, to begin with, that most interesting of all things, a handsome family. They are all handsome ; the Tremaines would have scorned to acknowledge an "ugly duckling." For generations such a thing had not been so much as hinted at among them.

Mrs. Tremaine though arrived at that age when the question of birthdays is viewed with disfavor, is still very good to look at, and eminently aristocratic. She rejoices in the thin tansparent nostrils, the fine lips, the pale blue eyes, and high white brow that are generally supposed to belong by right to blue blood. She rarely laughs, but she has the most charming smile in the world,-a lingering, perfect smile, with something in it un-willing, that adds to it but another charm, compelling as it does the companion of the moment to accept it as an irrepressible tribute to his own peculiar powers of pleasing. She also possesses to perfection the calm indifference of manner that goes so far to hide the craving for settlements so undying in the breast of the British matron.

Mr. Tremaine is handsome also, but of a darker type, and is one of those men who are indebted to their wives for their individuality. He is " Mrs. Tremaine's husband," and many people like him the better for that. He is a unpublished le al documents in my most estimable man, warm-hearted and affec- possession, and the testimony of living men te, but I don t think even his best friend with whom I have spoken. could call him brilliant. And when, twentyfive years before this story opens, he offered of a widow named McAward, in the town- sedateness of the Council Chamber, and thence his hand which was large-and his fortune, | land of Loughbarragh. She was sixty years of | to the highest temporal dignity on earth. which was larger,-to Miss Lascelles, the age. Six daughters and a son lived with her. James A. Gurfield as son, husband, father spoiled beauty of the year, all the world-that The sheriff, with a small escort, entered the and citizen has proved himself in every is, the male portion of it-expressed astonish- cabin, and "delivered possession" to the respect a brave and good ment at his presumption. None, however, steward of Adair. was expressed by Miss Lascelles herself, who hesitation. The marriage proved a very happy one,---which disgusted the world-that is, the female portion of it-extremely. Mrs. Tremaine was fond of life and its good things, and very fond of her own way. Mr. Tremaine (wise man) never thwarted her in anything. The result of their union, therefore, was a most un-ground. usual amount of real contentment, and four pretty children. Brandrum, the eldest-commonly called "Brandy,"-is a cheerful, perhaps rather too cheerful, young gentleman of twenty-three. He calls himself a hussar ; but as he is generally on leave all the year round, his friends say it doesn't matter much what he calls him- | heard by many for the first time-their terriself; any other regiment (for all it is likely to see of nim) will do just as well. He has curly hair and blue eyes, like all the Tremaines, and a smile like a cherub; and women as a rule pet him more than is good for him. The second child Kitty, is exceedingly handsome, tall, and dark, like her father, and will never forget it. No one could stand by to know, that such is not the case. an undoubted success. All last season she Was caressed and made much of, and had actually been able to refuse an earl-greativ to her mother's chagrin. But when, towards the close of July, she left town with every satisfactory symptom of having made a conquest her, and devoutly, though secretly, thanked her stars that she had been disobedient in the matter of old Lord Sugden, who, though of possessing the power to relieve them." higher rank than Sir John, was of infinitely shorter rent-roll. Sir John as yet has not proposed in form, but words have been spoken and looks interchanged, and though nobody enlarges on the anbject, everybody hopes he means to do so. Although near neighbor-Coolmore, the Blunden property, being only eight miles distant from the Court, where the Tremaines live, -he and Kitty had never mef until the last memorable occasion in town; and now that he has followed her to the country, under the Pretense that his fine old house wants renovating, everybody feels that Kitty in effect is Lady Blunden-Sir John being a young man not addicted to the country except at certain seasons, and then very much fonder of other People's houses than his own.



LETTER FROM JAMES REDPATH.

To the Editor of THE POST.

GLENA, near Bedlam, Co. Donegal, August 26: 1881.

I explained, if I remember rightly, in a recent letter, why, as a rule, the landlords of Donegal had never evicted their tenants, by townlands and almost by parishes, as the landlords of Mayo and other western countles evicted their tenants during the famine or 1847. The chief exceptions to the Donegal land and policy were the late Lord Leitrim, who was shot, and Mr. John George Adair, who is still unshot.

I write in a parish adjoining the scene of the most famous evictions-or " clearances '--- in the history of Irish landlordism, and the house of a Catholic priest who personally knew the victims of this agrarian outrages by John George Adair.

It was in the parish of Gartin, in the townland of Derryveagh, the birth-place of the early Irish Saint, Colomb'kille, the successor of St. Patrick.

Time, April, 1861.

The property had been purchased a short time before by Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Queen's County. It contained about 50 families.

"I had known the district," said Father James McFadden, "since my childhood, and its people were peaceable, happy and comparatively comfortable."

Following the same policy that the "benevolent" Lord George Hill adopted-to keep people in terror of his power-Mr. Adair served notices of ejectment on every one of Mr. Murray, a Scotchman, was murdered. There was no evidence to show that this murder was an agrarian crime, and there was, and dal. On the night of the inquest, the parsonfire. Mr. Adair regarded this crime as an attempt to assassinate him. He vowed vengeance on his Derryveagh tenants. To quote the words of a friendly chronicler at the time, "he resolved to clear the whole district. and thus mark his determination to put an end to the outrages which were taking place." He obtained writs of habere facias possessionem, and placed them in the hands of the subsheriff. A body of 200 constabulary were drafted into the district to protect this officer. a resident magistrate, began operations at the extreme boundary of the Derryveagh estates.

It is a mountain side, about sixteen miles from Letterkenny. The scenery there is picturesque-with its mountain and loughs; and these people had lived in that charming country from time out of mind. Mr. Adair had only seen it for the first time a few years before. Neither he nor his ancestors had ever lived on it. Yet although he had never spent a shilling in improving it, and although the tenants or their forefathers had reclaimed it from absolute sterility, the English law recognized the right of the new lord to wrest their homes and fields from them, and the English Government loaned him the force to enable him to commit this agrarian crime. Now the world has heard so much of agrarian outrages alleged to have been committed by the Irish peasantry, that I shall describe this typical agrarian outrage by an Irish landlord without abridgement and without pity, from

walls gave way before the crowbars; and then, in agonised silence, the afflicted family stood by and watched the destruction of their dwelling."

In almost every cabin.there were people stricken in years-" many of them tottering The Legends and Landlords to the grave-but they were forced to go, accompanied by a chorus of "the sobs of helpless children." A man of 90 years of age, sick unto death, was carried out of doors in order that formal possession might be taken."

These crowbar brigades acquired great dexterity in their demoniacal work. "The brigade,"said one who saw them, "had scarcely applied their crowbars till the roof gave way and the walls began to tumble. Each successive crash of the falling debris seemed to strike more terribly on the ears of the evicted, whose lamentations momentarily increased. As night set in the scene became fearfully sad. Passing along the base of a mountain the spectator might have observed, near to each house, its former inmates, crouching around a peat fire, convenient to (near to) bedge, as they dare not go near the falling house walls; and, as a drizzling rain poured upon them, they found no cover and were entirely exposed to it, but they only sought to warm their famished bodies. Many of them were but miserably clad, and on all sides the greatest desolation was apparent."

These poor people lay out all night behind hedges and in a little wood that skirts the lake. Why did not the neighbours of these persecuted people in the adjacent townlands offer them a night's shelter? Because they had been ordered to boycott them by a power they did not dave to resist-because this brutal tyrant, Adair, had warned them not to harbour these homeless people! Adair still lives-and I rejoice that I still live also to spread abroad the story of his infamy!

The sick and the old were taken to the poorhouse at Letterkenny, and there they lingered until one by one they died. The rest of the evicted tenants remained in the neighborhood—in adjoining townlands or parishes—until November, when the Goverahis tenants. In November, 1860, his agent, ment of New South Wales, at the instigation of Irish colonists there, sent an agent to offer them a free passage to Australia. Seventy of them accepted it by the influence still is, a belief in the neighbourhood, that it | of Rev. James McFadden, the Catholic priest, was the tragic culmination of a social scan- | and Rev. Mr. Maturin, the Protestant rector of the parish. It is gratifying to know that since they arrived in a country where the wicked landlords cease from troubling and the weary peasants are at rest-these evicted tenants have done credit equally to their old country and their old race.

Rev. Father McFadden, speaking of their visit, said to me that he was "painfully struck by the altered condition of affairs there -the ruined homesteads, the levelled houses the wailing of the aged and infirm that surrounded me beseeching to be taken to where their sons and daughters were going, but This force, commanded by sub-inspectors and whom I was compelled to refuse. "The homeless condition of the once happy people,' he added, "conspired to make this day the saddest and most sorrowful of my life."

Just one glimpse more at that agrarian out rage. Some of these poor people remained a few days around their old homes. Did Adain relent? No-he impounded their cattle for trespass ! Anam an Dhiobal !

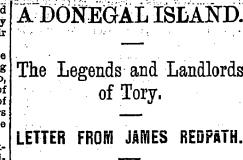
JAMES REDPATH.

LETTER FORM QUEBEC.

[From our own Correspondent.]

QUEBEC, Sept. 21, 1881.

In keeping with her sister cities Quebec has put on the emblems of mourning for the murdered President of the United States. Without endorsing the sickly sentimentalism of the Chronicle, few will deny to the late James A. Garfield a character worthy of our admiration. From the tow-path to the Professor's chair, from the scholar's retreat to the theatre



FALCABRAGH, Co. Donegal, Augus 27.

Look at a map of the County Donegal and, if it is large enough, you will find Tory Island on its northwestern coast. I am writing within sight of it now. Seen from mainland its eastern side presents the appearance of a grand cathedral of the middle ages. The most stolid traveller could not pass within sight of it without inquiring its name. I have seen no more picturesque scenery in Donegal-a county in which every parish can justly boast of most magnificent views.

I asked the cardriver what there was in teresting about Tory ? His answer caused me to visit it; "It's a regular Land Lague Island," he said "they haven't paid a penny of rent there for ten years."

Tory Island is twelve English miles from the mainland. You reach it in boats rowed by four stalwart fishermen. There are two smaller islands near it. But Tory, by its legends and traditions and historical associations, as well as by its greater size, has thrown its little island neighbours into more than their natural obscurity.

When I landed I called on Father Blake, the curate, and found with him Father James McFadden of Falcarragh, or Tullaghobegly East, the adjoining parish to Gweedore. Both priests have the same name, although they are not related.

With Father McFadden and Father Blake I visited every part of the island.

Tory is a corruption of Thor-Eye, which denotes (according to an Irish antiquarian authority) that "it was consecrated to Thor, the Scandinavian deity, who presided over stormy and desolate places." Certainly Old Thor (1 speak chronologically, not irreverently) could not have selected a more appropriate headquarters than Tory Island in his character of President of Stormy and Desolate Places. It is a hilly, stony, sterile, bleak and windy island. The storms of ages have bitten into its towering rocks and made its eastern coast a scene of grim and rugged grandeur. These gloomy cliffs are from 100 to 300 feet in height and have forms of the most varied and fantastic beauty.

The western coast is hilly but not mountainous. It slopes down to the sea shore. From the side of the Island the traveller has a beautiful view of the mainland with its dark hills and lovely valleys and sandy shores.

Tory Island is not quite three English miles in length and it does not average more than three-quarters of a mile in width. It contains 769 acres, and is the home of 60 families or over 300 souls. They are all Catholics and of the ancient Celtic race. Irish is the daily language of the people although many of them can talk English. The curate has not yet mastered the old tongue; and therefore Father McFudden, in whose parish Tory Island is included, had come over to hear the confessions of penitents in their native apeech.

Tory is a representative Irish Islandtypical of all these western counties. This implies that its recorded history stretches away back back a thousand years before the Christian era and that its traditions hold, in their impartial embrace, and with an equal and loving fervor, Pagan druids and Catholic saints. It means that fierce invaders have been fiercely resisted on its soil, that the old generations were sometimes slaughtered in

all ages go barefooted, both in summer and winter.

And here, among this cluster of stone cabins, is a round tower whose origin no man can tell. It seems certain only that the race that built these towers lived here two thousand years before the Christian era. And around this round tower there are

ruins of a later date, but. yet it is more than 1,300 years since their builders reared them. This Celtic cross here was raised by St. Columbkill, the pupil of St. Finian, who was instructed in the Ohristian faith by the immediate disciples of St. Patrick. Here is a great

stone trough-lying in the mud where pigs could sleep in it-and yet so sacred that Of our own Canadian land? no money could tempt a Tory Islander to carry it to the mainland-lying among rubbish and filth, and yet if it were presented to any Catholic Cathedral in America, it would be put on the costlicat pedestal, and have the place of honour-for it was the baptismal font of one of the Seven Churches erected here by St. Columbkill and his immediate successors.

his immediate successors. At a short distance from these pagan and Christian ruins, a little church has recently been built by the exertions of Father McFad-den. At one time, for eighteen years, there was no priest stationed on the Island, and no Mass was said on it. Zealous efforts were made to convert the people to Protestantism. made to convert the people to Protestantism.

Only one man changed his creed. It is impossible to make Protestants out of these Western Irish, because in Ireland for 300 years Protestantism was the instrument of religious persecution. "We'll never become Protestants," said one neasant to me-"never!" and then with a twinkle in his eye, he added, " unless the English become Catholics, and then we'll become

Protestant just to be furnenst them !" Passing from the site of the Seven Churches where St. Columbkill, "the Dove of the Churches," as the Irish still tenderly call him, worked and prayed, and travelling east, you see on the approach to a height a little pile of stones. This is all that remains of Balla's Castle-" Ballor of the Mighty Blows." Balla is described as "a warrior of the Days of Yore," which as the editor of the Annals of the Four Masters" very correctly remarks was "a period beyond the reach of

chronology." Have you ever read of Ballor-Ballor of the Evil Eye? Ballor lived in Tory. Old man Ballor-or old god Ballor-for I am not quite sure whether he was a god or a man-had one eye in the middle of his forehead, and the other "in the back of his skull." This rear eye (so to speak), according to the Four Masters, o. their editor, " by its foul distorted glances like that of the Basilisk, would strike people dead." To this day the Irish call an evil-looking eye- Suil Bhalorr, a Ballor eye. But old man or old god Ballor, seems to have been, at times, a pretty good fellow for it is recorded that he kept his back eye constantly covered, "except (or Ballor had an eye single on business, too), "whenever he wished to get the better of his enemies by

petrifying them with looks." A Druid told Ballor that he was destined to be killed by his grandchild. Now Ballor had only one child, a daughter-Ethnea by name. There was no nonsense about Ballor. An almost inaccessible cliff at the eastern extremity of Tory Island is called Tor-more. On its summit Ballor had a tower. Here he confined his young daughter. He put her in the charge of twelve matrons. They were sternly told never to allow a man to come near her, nor to give the faintest hint : of the existence or nature of the other sex. Ethnea grew in years and in beauty. The mysteries of Nature puzzled her. How had she come here? And those creatures there. floating in currachs, with hair on their faceswho were they? But the matrons were true to their trust, and they would not let Miss Ballor know anything about the hairy-faced parties whom she could see from the sum-

mits of the Tower of Tor-more. What was the cruel parent of the lovely TO MAMIE.

Are you proud of our native land, Mamie? Of our young Canadian Queen, Whose robe in winter is snowy white, And in summer a glorious green?— White and green, like lillies they seem, When blended together, I trow, Whether culled in the woodland's leafy shade Or plucked from the mountain's brow.

Are you proud of her stately maple That lifts its graceful head, With its pointed leaves in the harvest time Sprickled with Autumn's red, And her forests of pine and slivery birch, So yast, so deen so grand So vast, so deep, so grand, And the broad St. Lawrence, the pride and

She takes her place when the nations meet With a freeborn grace, her own-A grace not caught from the trappings tha

wait wait On royaliy's sceptre and throne; They tell us of lands far, far o'er the sea, Where the "Arts Divine" have their birth, But to us, if born on Canada's soll, She is the fairest land on carth.

AGNES BURT.

"THE LEAVES SHALL BE FOR THE HEALING OF THE NATIONS."

The leaf of the Wild Strawberry has verified that Scriptural quotation. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the marvel of healing in all varieties of Summer Complaints, Fluxy, Cholera Morbus, Cholora Infantum, and every form of Bowel Complaints of children or adults promptly yields to its power of healing.

WIRE, SCISSORS AND PEN.

Dogs are beginning to bark at white hats. Water is five cents a quart at Lockport .Y.

Chick is the name of another Republican faction.

George Francis Train is not dead, but he no longer aspires to be President.

It would be better for Guiteau if Sergt. Mason had succeded in shooting him.

John Smith, St. Anicet, Quobec, has forwarded us \$1 for the Land League fund.

The Academicians of the Plateau rushed in body to see the big pig of Cole's circus.

They are not all office seekers who crowd round Sir John Macdonald, but most of them are.

It is too long since the newspapers chron icled cabinet changes. Let us commence at once.

" Are you lonely to-night, Miss Ada ?" " No, sir; I wish I were lonelier." And he bade her adien.

An lows man named Deep is the happy father of triplets .--- Ex. Those babies are "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep ."-Rochesler Express.

"One of the first duties of a community," says Mayor Means of Cincinnati in an interview, "is to protect its youth-protect the boys first, and they will protect the girls."

It a princess is not positively ugly she is described as the most beautiful woman in Europe, if she can play upon an old concertina she is the most accomplished woman in the world.

The Marquis of Gallijet, Gambetta's friend, has as many lives as a cat. He was blown to pieces at Pueblo, Mexico, but somehow or other they have been gotten together and he is the Marquis of of Gallijet.

The Chinese are advancing upon us gradually and quietly. Last week there was but one of them running the laundry a few doors off, to-day we notice two. Where have they come from? Where will they go? James Gordon Bennett wears nine diamond rings. He would wear more, but one finger was disabled during the war by the premature discharge of a champagne cork. He has applied for a pension for the disability .--Peck's Sun. At the consecration of the new Archbishop of Vienna at Kremsminster a toast was given for the Pope, and that of the Emperor afterward. Some years ago, when the eleventh centenary at Kremsminster was held, the Papal Nuncio demanded that the health of the Pope should be drunk first, which was refused. Vennor says that with a little study and careful observation anybody can be a weather prophet. We always knew that anybody could be a weather prophet, but didn't suppose that either a little study or careful observation was necessary. Vennor predicted a wet July and a cold August, and a wooden Indian couldn't have predicted wider of the mark.—Norristown Herald. At Weissdorf, in Lower Franconia, a highly interesting find has just been made. On the slope of the Bugberg, on which probably a castle formerly stood, some children found a gilded iron casket, which had evidently been laid bare by late heavy rains. On being forced open it was found to contain pearls and stones, a number of rings, and different gold and silver coins dated 1516, 1612 and 1624. The greatest discovery in surgery thus far in the year 1881, is that of Dr. William Mc-Ewen. He has successfully transplanted bone, iragments of wedges of bone taken from patients for curved tible-into the arm of a child whose limb was useless by reason of extensive necrosis; two-thirds of the humerus had been destroyed and no repair of bones had taken place. A good new humerus was the result, less than an inch shorter than its fel-

(To be continued.)

MESSRS. NORTHBOP & LYMAN, are the pro-Prietors of DR. THOMAS' ECLEOTRIC OIL, which now being sold in immense quantities through the Dominion. It is welcomed by the suffering invalid everywhere with emotions of delight, because it banishes pain and gives instant relief. This valuable specific for almost "every ill that flesh is heir to," is valued by the sufferer as more precious than gold. It is the elixir of life to many a wasted frame. It you have not purchased a bottle, do so at once, and keep it ready for an emergency. Its cheapness, 25 cents per bottle, places it within the reach of all. To the every house.

The English force were halted at the cabin of war, from the fierce shock of battle to the

"Long before the house was reached," wrote But yesterday the Czar of all the Russias, accepted both the hand and fortune without a spectator at the time, "loud cries were heard despite every conceivable precaution, was piercing the air, and soon the figures of the hurled into eternity; to-day the chosen poor widow and her daughters were observed ruler of a tree people lies a victim to an asoutside the house, where they gave vent to sassin's bullet. But what a difference ! The their grief in strains of touching agony. But the landlord had no pity. As soon as the sheriff "delivered possession," the "crow-

The spectator whom I have already quoted

writes :---"The scene then became indescribable.

The bereaved widow and her daughters were other by the morally depraved political fanfrantic with despair. Throwing themselves | atic, Guiteau. on the ground, they became almost insensible. and bursting out in the old Irish wail-then fying cries resounded along the mountain side for many miles. They had been deprived of their only shelter-the little spot made dear | sorrow to us that to our disgrace it is reputed to them by associations of the past-and with that the murderer Guiteau was a native of bleak poverty before them, and only the blue | this Province, if not from the vicinity of our sky to shelter them, they naturnally lost all city. Now, the malignant blockhead who hope. Those who had witnessed their agony makes this assertion knows, or, at least, ought

police officers themselves could not refrain from weeping. In a short time the work of demolition was completed, and since the Revolution) in the United States, we withdrew from the scene, leaving the and intermarried with other American famiof Sh John Blunden, Mrs. Tremaine forgave | widow and her orphane surrounded by a small group of neighbors, who could only express their sympathy for the homeless without | But truth is of little consequence to the rep-

This work of diabolism went on for three days. Forty-six cabins were levelled, and forty-six families-241 persons-were driven into the roadside! If this outrage had occurred during the march of an invading army it would have been denounced as an indefensible outrage, unless the destruction was indispensibly necessary from the strategetic importance of the place. But these acts of savage vandalism have occurred in every county of the West of Ireland in times of the profoundest peace during almost every year

of the reign of Victoria the Evictor. The agony of Mary McAward had a parallel in every cottage door. The poor people clung to their homes till the last moment. Sullenly the men removed the scanty furniture ; but even after the Sheriff's formal warning it was found difficult to tear the women and the children from their homes. Many of them bade adieu to their old cabins in terms of endearment, as if they were living friends 1 England calls herself a "Christian" and " Civilized" nation-and yet, somehow, while her people are entitled to respect, her Govern. ment always acts towards races other than the Euglish as if she were a barbaric power. Here is another glimpse of her rule in Done-

gal. A spectator of these clearances wrote at the time :-

"One old man, 'near the four score and ten,' on leaving his house for the last time roverently kissed the door-post with all the filled by-some one who has not the misfor-' impassioned tenderness of an emigrant leav- tune (politically speaking) of being an Irish farmer it is indispensable, and it should be in | ing his native land. His wife and children | Catholic. followed his example ere those familiar old

man. Truly, it has been a fatal year for potentates.

one was in private an immoral rascal, in public a cruel tyrant, blasphemously claim. ing to rule not alone the bodies, but the souls of men. The other was a good citizen, singled out by his fellows as worthy of the highest position to which they could elect him. And yet both were murdered, the one by the exasperated victims of his tyranny, the

There are some people in this world who are nothing if not offensive, to whom truth telling would be a moral impossibility. In its obituary notice of the late President the Quebec Mercury says it is an additional source of unmoved. Every heart was touched, and A thousand journals have given biographical ears or sympathy flowed from many. The | notices of Guiteau, showing him to have lies, therefore entirely alien both in religion and nationality to the French-Canadians.

tile portion of the British press, when, by the reproduction of a dead calumny, they can fling insult upon those who may differ from them in religion or politics. Our French-Canadian friends can form an idea from this exhibition of the Mercury's venom how bitterly and persistently Ireland and the Irish have been belittled and belied by moral thugs and political hirelings, despite our indignant denials of the foul accusations poured in ceaseless torrent on our heads.

Just now a raid is being made on all nontaxpaying canines. If you are sitting in the window and want to enjoy a farce, just wait it. till a policeman passes, and bark like a dog. Immediately Bobby will cock up his ear and roll his eyes rourd four corners at once, and sniff the air like a terrier. A burglary, a murder, no, not even an earthquake, would draw him from the vicinity while he has a reasonable hope of arresting the owner of an

unlicensed pup. An appeal will be made next Sunday in behalf of St. Bridget's Asylum, the bazaar in ald of which will open shortly. The response will no doubt be as prompt and generous as it has always been, and it it is it will be a fitting assistance to a most deserving institution

The position of Deputy Shipping Master is now vacant, and the applicants are legion ; the position is tacitly handed over to the English-speaking race, and will doubtless be

DIOGENES.

me of religion, and that re rations have been robbed for a century in the name of property. And it suggests that memorials of all these religions, these races, these wars, these persecutions, and these plunderings, are still to be found on the Island.

And this implied pledge is redeemed.

Here is a village that tells the story of the poverty of the people, and of their incessant struggle for the poor privilege of existence The houses are one story in height, hore. built of stone, and thatched with straw. Straw ropes are thrown over this roof, and they are fastened to pegs in the wall beneath the eaves. But for these ropes, common along the coast, the houses would be unroofed by the fierce Atlantic winds. These houses have little windows. They are better furnished than at Gweedore. But here as elsewhere the cow and the pig and the chickens share the kitchen with the family. The calf is as tenderly treated as the youngest

baby-for it, I noticed, instead of being kept behind the door, was tethered near the fireplace for greater warmth. The cabins, like all the one-room cabins along the coast are smoky, and necessarily unclean. One great lack of Tory Island is peat. What was once here has been burned years ago, excepting a patch on the southern end of the island that the landlord reserved for his own use. This year the people have cut itthereby destroying a good pasturage, and spoiling the beauty of the tract, but securing for one winter a good supply of fuel. The fuel now used is turfs of grass-common grass sods, which are ignited or made inflammable by having the oil arising on the water in which fish is boiled poured over it until the

fire is "well burning." "Why don't you go to the mainland for turf?" I asked a fisherman, for I had heard the people accused of laziness, while on every hand I saw evidences of ceaseless toll. "Because at the time when turf is cut and his many noble qualities; be it dried, we need our boats for fishing ; and then

we must make the kelp. If we went over for turf we might often be kept out two weeks, and that would ruin us at this time of the year."

The bar is a dangerous one; beneficent English Government will not build a harbour; and so the struggle for existence is made harder than even nature has rendered

"What is the diet of these people?"

"Potatoes-and fish." They are better off than the poorest class on the mainland; for they have not the fish with their potatoes. When the potatoes give out (in these parishes they rarely raise enough to last longer than from four to six months), Indianmeal stirabout takes the place of the

potatoes. July, the month before the new potatoes are ripe, is known all over the West of Ireland as "hungry July."

I saw one Tory Island family at breakfast. The old woman, the man of the house and two boys were squatted on the earth floor near the smoky fire. There were no chairs in the

cabin. The potatoes and the fish were in a flat shallow dish, made of wickerwork, that was laid over a pot in which the potatoes had been boiled. That was the bill of fare and

Ethnea doing when his daughter was thus puzzling over her lonely conundrums? In the annals of the Kingdom of Ireland, in the history of the year of the world 3300-there or thereabout-you will find it recorded that Ballor now felt secure in his existence, and that he was regardless of the prediction of the

Druid. "He continued," we are told, "his business of war and rapine; be achieved many a deed of fame; he captured many a vessel; he subdued and cast in chains many an adventurous band of sea rovers ; and made many a descent upon the opposite continent, carrying with them to the island men and property.

And yet Ballor was not happy. He had secret yearning that could not be allayed. And why? He could not steal Glas Gaivlen And she? For, of course, there must have been a female at the bottom of this sorrow of Ballor ? Correct. Glas-Gaivlen was the cow of MacKineely. This seems to be a good place in which to

quote Sylvanus Cobb's famous remark-To se continued in our next.

JAMES REDPATH.

SERE BUT NOT SLOW .-- People who have used DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL to get rid of pain find that it is sure, but not slow. A cough even, of long standing, is speedily controlled and cured by it. Rheumatism, neuralgia, corns, lame back and swelled neck rapidly disappear when it is used.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Whereas,-The Almighty, in His all-wise designs, has deeply afflicted the American people by calling to Himself their dearly beoved President; and

Whereas,-The hearts of all true Americans are filled with sorrow for the loss of one, who, though but a few months their Chief Magistrate, had endeared himself to the nation by

Resolved,-That we, the American students of St. Laurent College, Montreal, Canada, cordially sympathizing with the afflicted family in their sad bereavement, extend to them our heartfelt condolence; and be it

Resolved,-That we express to our fellowcountrymen our deep sorrow for the misfortune which has tallen upon the people and be it

Resolved,-That we ever bear in mind the antiring perseverance, heroic self-sacrifice, and noble sense of honor portrayed in the illustrious character of the deceased; and furthermore be it

Resolved,-That a copy of these resolu-tions be sent to Mrs. James A. Garfield and also to the Secretary of State.

Committee :	DAVID E. MURPHY. JOHN J. LENEMAN. GEORGE W. BROWN.		
	EUGENEJ. MURPHY.		
St. Laurent College, Sept. 21, 1881.			

A MATCHLESS MEDIOINE.

The cooling, cleansing, soothing and heal-The men and women and children are sickness of the stomach, cramps, cholera addressing with stamp, haming this paper, W. pcorly clad. Their clothing is mostly made morbus and dysentry. Purely vegetable, and W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, of patches—and air-holes. The women of always reliable.

GET THE BEST.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best, most prompt and safest cure for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Sick Stomach, Oramps, Collic and Cholera Infantum that plunged them into grief and mourning; and has yet been discovered. It popularity is undimmed by age. All medicine dealers sell it.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and perman-ent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections. also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of ing properties of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in Ger-Strawberry render it the best remedy in the man, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by

low.

September 28, '8]

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28.

CATHOLIO CALENDAR For September, 1881. 29 .--- St. Michael, Archangel, THURSDAY. Bishop Martin, Natchitoches, died, 1875. FRIDAY, 30.-St. Jerome, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. Cons. Bp. Hennessey, Dubuque, 1866. For October, 1881.

SATURDAY, 1 .- St. Remigius, Bishop and Con fessor. Cons. Bp. Feehan, Nashville, 1865.

-Seventeenth Sunday after Pente-SUNDAY, 2. cost. Solemnity of the Holy Rosary. Less. Ecclus. xxiv. 14-16; Gosp. Luke xi. 27-28; Last Gosp. Matt. xxii. 35-46. MONDAY, 3 .- Feast of the Angel Guardians. (Oct. 2). Abp. Bayley, Baltimore,

died, 1877. TUESDAY, 4 .--- St. Francis of Assisi, Confes-SOF. WEDNESDAY 5 .--- SS. Placidus and Compan-

ions, Martyrs,

An extra session of the American Senatenot the Congress-has been summoned by President Arthur to meet on the 10th of October. At this session, which will be a short one, steps will be taken to provide for the succession to the Presidency, and the links in the chain between the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Republic will be supplied.

AYOOB KHAN has been defeated by his rival Abdurrahman Khan outside Kandahar. Two of his regiments are reported as having deserted him, which was sufficient to enable Abdurrahman to win the battle. In the action fought two months ago, the same cause lost the battle to the Ameer, a few disaffected regiments having left him to join Ayoob. The Afghan soldiers are a curious set surely. and very hard to be understood by the outside barbarians.

As no country in the world has a warmer friendship for the American Republic than Ireland, so none has displayed a sincerer sympathy in its present sorrow. It was eminently befitting that the Irish Convention, held in Dublin lately, should have evinced their sympathy as representatives of the Irish race all over the world, and as such it has been accepted. So in like manner we notice lrish societies and associations and corporations everywhere have performed the

bill, each and every one of them bearing as good a character as Chief Secretary Forster, and the Crowbar Brigade, backed by an English army, are levelling the huts of the people to the ground in every direction. It is hard to understand all this except it be that Mr. Forster is a great hypocrite, and that it is a few place hunting Whigs who prate of a monument to "Coercion Bill,"-the babbling chatterbox.

SENOR CASTELAR, the famous Spanish orator and statesman, has broken forever with the Spanish Intransigentes and with Communism and Socialism generally, if indeed he was really ever tainted with their ideas. In a late speech he condemns the opportunism of Gambetta, and endorses Jules Simon's ideals of a Conservative Catholic Republic in France.

W. H. HORNER, Managing Editor of the Pittsburg Gazette, died on last Wednesday morning. He fell sick the day after President Garfield was shot and conceived the idea that his fate was connected with that of the President. Such is the force of imagination, that as the President grew worse or better, a corresponding change took place in his case until on Tuesday night, when he heard the bells tolling the death of the Chief Magistrate, he sank rapidly and died on the following morning.

THANKS to the generosity of the American people, the widow of President Garfield will be a wealthy woman and her children will be well provided for. There is now little doubt that the subscription in her behalt will amount to over \$400,000 ; the President has left behind him over one hundred thousand more in life insurance policies, real estate and bank stock ; Congress will give her a life pension, and perhaps continue her husband's salary to her during the term for which he was elected, so that she need not have any fear of poverty. Republics are not always ungrateful, though the widow of President Lincoln was treated rather shabbily.

THE war against Afghanistan which Lord Beaconsfield entered into so gayly and so festively, has cost the British empire one hundred and seventeen million dollars without counting the lives lost. Of this vast sum the empire proper-England, Ireland, and Scotland-pay twenty-five millions, and poor impoverished India the balance, and all this to please the aristocratic jingos of England and the rapacious civil servants of India, the jingo within and beyond the Ganges. What did Atghanistan ever do to the people of Cork or Limerick, or the effiminate Bengali, that they should be obliged to pay war taxes for its conquest?

THE Marquis de Catania has just written work on "Social Disorder," which has been eagerly caught at by the political economists of Europe, and has been the talk of the clubs and a principal subject of discussion among the serious men of all countries, to whom it is addressed. He declares that after long study and unremitting attention, he bas arrived at the solution of the engine which the one. "The Church of Rome," he says, "alone holds the key to the secret door which leads the toils and sorrows of the poor man supanother life."

THE New York correspondent of the London Standard sent a cable despatch on the death into opulent cities like their American neighof the President, of which the following is an bors, for it is not a geographical line that deextract :---

"As far as England is concerned, we have no particular reason to congratulate ourselves on the inauguration of Mr. Arthur. He owes Lis election to Irish votes. In New York his constant associates were Fenians. In brief, the succession of the present Vice-President to the office of a statesman so widely different in character proves how badly the plan of carrying the Vice-President on the Presidential ticket works."

This is a regular Anglo-Saxon whine surely. In his present capacity General Arthur is President of the Republic, and no matter what his sympathies were as an individual he will be loyal to his oath of office. Those Englishmen would like to see the Irish without friends at home and abroad, and with that view they not only calumniate them, but calumniate their friends also. As regards Irish votes electing Arthur the correspondent must be in error; if the ballots were counted it would be found that the Irish voted more against than for General Arthur. It is a pity the correspondent cannot discover that

ALTHOUGH Americans are strong on politics

Guiteau, the Patron of the Y. M. C. A., Is a

Fenian.

they are always loyal to the Government, and intensely so to the Executive. This was fully shown when Hayes occupied the White House in 1876, for although it was well known he was not really elected to the Presidency the people accepted the decision of the Supreme Court Judges, and what in | into mourning for a whole week (there are other countries might have led to civil war was passed over in the States with only a murmur. And so in the present instance. Garfield dies, Arthur takes his place as a matter of course, and the Government machinery works as smoothly as if the change blockhead, George the Third. And the was effected under the most common-place circumstances. Who shall then say that the American Constitution cannot bear the mightiest of strains that can be put upon it throats of the unhappy Chinese, who never without giving way ? It has passed through | did anything to her, she has nothing but love the ordeal of a great civil war; it has and affection for America, who has cheated emerged unscathed through the assassination of two Presidents inside of sixteen years and all this because the people govern themselves. After what has passed, we can hardly conceive any calamity capable of doing material injury to the trial of Government by a pure democracy. We hear of no movement of troops attending the change, no councils of war, no gathering of anniversary and inviting the descendants of generals to place Arthur in the position to the Lafayettes and the Steubens to be prewhich he is entitled by the Constitution ; the change is made as orderly and as peaceably can forgive anything to a population of fifty as if it was the President of a bank or a railroad company who was taken away by a violent death instead of the ruler of fifty millions of people. Surely the world can get along well enough without kings and immense | mind and cheered vociferously in Parliament standing armies to keep them in their places

IF the London Times and the World and Tfuth and other leading journals of the great city, wish to see Canada sunder the connection with England they cannot pursue a better policy towards that object than they Old World is ceaselessly endeavoring to solve: | are pursuing at present. The out and out He defines the question as a purely religious loyalists of Canada have up to this en steadfast to the Crown under great difficulties. They have seen young to the open country. She alone can render Canada emerge from the colleges full of enthusiasm for national life and portable by her promise of compensation in faith in Canada's future, not as a Crown colony, but as an independent nation; they have seen those young men scatter themselves over the land as apostles of the independent idea, perhaps unknown to themselves, until now they have formed circles idea is observed everywhere, in the pulpit, held in the American Presbyterian Church, | in the forum, in the press, and what at one time would have been whispered with bated breath, is now spoken out boldly, frankly and ago not a daily paper in Canada, and very few weeklies, had nerve enough to advocate independence pure and simple; to day there are many, and the number is likely to increase. general election there should be an independence as well as a Conservative and Liberal tralia; it has taken possession of the lands of ticket. Seeing this state of things the Maori in New Zealand; it has made the the ultra-loyalists of Canada naturally look beautiful island of Erin almost a hell upon | to London for sympathy and support and do not find them. It is true that an English left as suddenly, the result being a bloody civil | statesman rises now and then from his chair war; it invaded China in order to increase at some public banquet to indulge in postits revenue by making the Celestrals eat and prandial eloquence upon "our Colonial Emsmoke opium, and wherever it has gone it pire," but when he does it is almost certain a has left the trail of the serpent. It may be colonial magnate is present to inspire him. advanced by the reverend Angle-Saxon that As a rule the English look coldly on the countries mentioned are either heathen | Canada, the Times especially, the great exor pupistical, and that lands are not good for ponent of British public opinion, does not encourage the connection. Almost any country can borrow money in England upon threatening the liberties of the people, or, at | that unfortunately the Anglo-Saxon also cast | more favorable terms than Canada. Neither his regenerating glance on the Transvaal, love nor interest, therefore, binds us to the a country possessed by Lutherans Empire, and the sooner we set up for ourselves the better. We have forty or fity per cent. more population than the thirteen States had when they proclaimed their independence. We have no enemies; we have would like to annex us. If the ing Republic than does the Irish, and yet | United States lusted for territory they could have San Domingo for the purchase and spare, and will for a hundred years to come. If Canada were independent its Government could make its own treaties with foreign states; it cannot do so now; its trade would increase beyond anything we can dream of, the stream of emigration from Europe, or to the shores of the new republic with its in- ring in it. The Standard correspondent and sign painting. exhaustible Northwest; the villages of Winds | at New York cables the ominous fact]

sor, Port Stanley, Port Colborne would swell presses the Canadian border and elevates the American, and in a word, Canada would find her level among the nations of the earth. If independence were, ours, no, war cloud would appear above the horizon ; but as a British colony we are never secure from Eng. land's numerous enemies. It is possible, for instance, that England and France may go to war over Egypt. France is now one of Canada's best friends, but if war broke out she would be our enemy, and instead of lending us money to develop our resources, we would have French ironclads driving our merchant vessels from the ocean ; the small circle of maple leaves surmounted by a crown, displayed on the British ensign, and which some fondly imagine constitutes it a Canadian flag, will not save the ship over which it floats from French or American cruisers. Seeing that the love which once existed between England and Canada has grown cold, and that their interests are very often divergent, why should the connection be perpetuated? Let the politicians prepare an answer, for most assuredly it will be asked of them ere long.

that the associates of General Arthur are Fenians (Englishmen think all Irishmen. Fenians. It is hardly possible that the fact of General Arthur notifying two Irish-American Judges-Brady and Donohus-that he desired to he sworn in as President of America, escaped the eye of the correspondent. And why should not General Arthur associate with Irishmen? Was his father not an Irishman, as have been the fathers of a Nevertheless the grounds and huiding the alternoor thousand other distinguished Americans now living? But the English correspondent is right; the fact is significant. The Irish are obtaining a foothold in those States of America which, in good time, will cause the crocodile tears now shed in England to have been shed in vain,

THE AGE OF HUMBUG.

Some of our most benevolent optimists tell us that in future times this age we live in will be called the age of progress and inventions by the historians of the period, and it undoubtedly may, but if the historians take its most salient points and tell the truth, they will be more honest in calling it the age of cant and humbug. It is quite true that steam and electricity have become potent factors in civilization during

the past half century, and the blessings they THERE is no circumstance connected with have brought with them cannot be denied. the death of President Garfield more affecting But those blessings are not unmixed. Newspapers have accompanied them, and although than the profound sympathy expressed by newspapers also are blessings, and part and England for the dead President's family in particular, and for the bereaved Republic in parcel of the advanced civilization we speak of, they are too often used as vehicles for the general. The English Court has been ordered grossest flattery and puffing of the great and the wealthy. You cannot keep snobs away seven days in a week), and the English press has thrown out thousands of columns from the press no more than from the pulpit or grief and regret. It is almost a pity the or the courts, and as a consequence we have that eternal puffing which does two great nations were ever separated, politically, but then it was all the fault of that old not nauseate so much because it is so common. When Flood and Fair and sympathy of England has a tinge of Chris-O'Brien and Mackay were poor men struggling through life like the great majority of tianity in it, and of forgiveness. No matter how harshly she may shove opium down the their fellow mortals the newspapers noticed them not, but when they became millionaires how the reporters followed them and observed their majestic stature and their solid jaws, their deep, penetrating glance which her in so many treaties and extorted such large indemnities from her. But, then, blood would distinguish them among a million; is thicker than water, aye, or than beer. their gait, their speech, their gestures, every It is to be regretted that this beautiful move they made, and called upon the world to look on and admire. If we are feeling is not altogether reciprocal. We are to believe the newspapers, those men sadly afraid that Brother Jonathan is not such a perfect Christian as John Bull, or how possess as many virtues each as dollars, and yet they were never discovered until they would he think of celebrating the Yorktown were lucky enough to strike the Big Bonanza. See how royal personages are beslavered. sent. This is an uncousinly act, but John If it is a lady, and she is not absolutely ugly, she is the most beautiful woman in Europe; does she play half decently on the harp or millions, provided they are not mild Hindoos. But perfect Christian as John is. piano or mouth organ she is one of the most accomplished musicians of the age; does she he was not always so. Twenty years ago he was in a doubtful state of walk abroad, no matter how disguised, she cannot preserve her incognito for her majestic when news of Southern victories came, carriage betrays royalty, and she swigs her thinking, it may have been, that if the great thimbleful of brandy unlike any other person. Republic were burst, he would have three or Royalty is there, and it cannot be concealed. four cousins to love instead of merely one. If, on the other hand, it is a male royalty the American cynics say that England prayed and newspapers have to write about, they at once hoped and believed the great Republica place him among the demi-gods. Who can manœuvre a fleet like the Duke of Edinburgh, imparted the rather startling information would actually fall to pieces, and that Gladstone (the now famous chatterbox) and his or handle an army of volunteers like the that there must be bears around somefriends would have gone to war in order to Duke of Connaught? Even the Prince of where, the horses, seemingly, baving make the thing sure, if it were not for an Wales is a military genius, so we very pleasing intelligence immediately are told, and might be a great General had the effect of making every one look were he so minded, though to give His Royal around in apprehension, when sure enough Highness his due if he were asked, he would in the roadway only a few yards in advance truthfully answer that he cannot distinguish lifted claws, growling fearfully; a companion the reverse from the pivot flank of a battalion. | was just in the act of crossing a ditch in the And newspapers are to blame in other re- adjoining field. The ladies shrieked and the spects, though it may be we are giving cause for effect. When those wealthy and illustrious persons are given such a valuation by of the party, a young lady named Miss the press it is no wonder they arro- Angelina Notman, with great presence of gate to themselves almost sublime mind and coolness, drew a pocket revolver attributes, and look down from the pedestal upon which the reporters and correspondents have placed them with sovereign contempt. | leaving a trail of blood behind him. The When the Governor-General of Canada makes a tour through the Provinces what need is there for such a number of addresses except it be to have the names of the "addressers" appear in print. If the newspapers were not so fond of publishing names the little village magnates would not be so hasty in presenting addresses, and the public would be saved a great annoyance as well as the Governor-General. Listen to the rant among our neighbors at present about the heroism of Mrs. Garfield. No one doubts that she is a splendid woman, and that she has borne her | ing, that no member whose dues were not affliction like a Christian; she has the sympathies of the civilized world with her; but, to read the reports, one would think that she was the only noble woman a division might be called. in all Christendom. Yes, indeed, are fast becoming snobs, and we toadies, and flatterers all round, and it is the newspapers which are partly to blame, for, if they did not puff the great and wealthy so awfully high, we should have a better opinion of ourselves. And yet, it is to prolong the existence of such a race that so many clever physicians study and presoribe, as if seventy years were not enough for it to live, and too many.

THE EXHIBITION.

he Great Fair a Grand Success-Hor Races and Rain-Small Attendance-Th Exhibitors Packing up. The

The last day of our great Provincial Exh bition was but poorly attended, there n being over five hundred persons presen This was, of course, caused by the dreary staf of the weather, a drizzling rain falling durin Nevertheless the grounds and buildings pro being engaged in packing their goods an otherwise preparing for departure. Many re joiced in the possession of prize tickets and seemed perfectly satisfied that all was over. The committees, judges and managers the various departments are certainly to complimented for the universal satisfaction they have given, and deserve much praise for their decision, patience and general efficience Most especially was this the case with Mr. C. Stevenson, the Secretary of the Industri Department, and his able assistant, Mr. M E. Searl, and also Dr. Leclere, the Secretar of the Agricultural Department.

A GRAND SUCCESS.

There can be no doubts entertained, but that our great provincial fair this year has been a grand success, and will be remembered with pride by our citizens and all who participated in it.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION This really interesting portion of the attractions offered to the public terminated yes tractions offeren to the public terminaten yes terday, and although the weather was mos unpropitious a large number of visitors and citizens availed themselves of the opportunity of witnessing one of the finest displays er exhibited in that line. The exhibits garden produce were superior to anything ever before attempted in that line, and great regret is expressed that the patronage accord ed was not what might have been expected in view of the excellence of the truly beautiful sights to be witnessed. Of one fact, however there can be no doubt, the gentlemen en. trusted with the management of the busines did everything in their power to make it success, and performed their duties in a more satisfactory manner, and any drawback to most successful financial termination of th exhibition must be attributed to apathy o the part of the public, and not to any neglec of duty by the committee of management.

LACBOSSE CHALLENGE.

Monday morning Mr. Snow, the Secretary the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, received a cha lenge from the Toronto Club to play a mate for the championship. Immediate actio will be taken, and the Western team will receive an answer without delay. The match will, probably, come off on th 15th October.

A MONTREAL HEROINE.

A YOUNG MONTREAL LADY SHOOTS A BEAR, AND THE PROBABLE MEANS OF SAVING MANY LIVES.

Last Saturday afternoon a party of ladies and gentlemen, hailing from Montreal, were out on a pleasure excursion in the vicinity of Sherbrooke, P.Q. They had been driving the greater part of the afternoon, and, as it was nearing dusk, found themselves passing through a dense forest, the overhanging branches only serving to increase the surrounding darkness. The road was very bad, and the coachmen were obliged to go at a pace not much taster than a walk. Just as the first of the two carriages turned a sharp curve in the road the occupants were somewhat surprised to see the horses come to a stand still and refuse to go further, totally regard. less of the blows and shouts of the driver, Quickly surmising the cause, the coachman pleasing intelligence immediate men looked enquiringly at each other, as how to act. To add to the dilemna th horses were becoming unmanageable. O which she had fortunately brought with he and taking steady aim, fired two rapid shots Bruin uttered a deep growl, turned and fled coachman immediately whipped the horses, and in a few minutes the party was at a said distance.

same graceful act, not excluding the St. **Patrick's National Society of Montreal.**

It is reported by cable that the Transvaal Parliament has rejected the convention with England, and that much excitement is the result. It is small wonder that there should be excitement for it may lead to the renewal of hostilities at once. We may easily understand that the clauses in the treaty which lead to its rejection were those empowering England to govern the foreign relations of the Transvaal and creating Queen Victoria Suzerain over the country. The Boers did not fight so valiantly for a state of dependence ; they must have the statu quo ante bellum or know the reason why not, on the battlefield.

It is wonderful how rumors of European wars arise and how rapidly they are dispelled. At present everything is profoundly quiet and there is not a word said about war. Italy is half satisfied seeing the difficulties of France in Tunis ; Spain is content with the Oran indemnity; the Emperors have met and hugged; France and England may enter into a treaty after all; Greece has quietly taken possession of Thessally, and not a drum is heard nor funeral note, save, perhaps, in Ireland when Mr. Forster's buckshot is having its effects. Nevertheless, Europe is an armed camp, and several of its countries are nearer the edge of a volcano than they dream of.

THE Land Bill of Mr. Gladstone has not pacified Ireland. Ireland will never be pacified while evictions are carried on at the rate of a hundred or so per diem ; while flying columns march along her highways least, what little they have left; while the jails are filled with her best and truest sons, or while she is ruled from a foreign capital. and Calvanists as straight out as If the Irish people bore the present system contentedly, they would be unfit for freedom They must either be exterminated or permitted to govern themselves; until then they will be discontented. The English have tried to rule them in their way for centuries and we behold the result, in poverty, degradation and a decreased population.

the encouragement of Irish manufactures, and land are organizing to erect a statue to Glad- living, but this cannot be while the domineerwhich is as touching as it is encouraging. than one hundred and fifty true Irishmen are people that this continent is not Angloimmured in prison for agitating for the land | Saxon, never was and never shall be.

IT was hardly to be expected that the obsequies of President Garfield could pass over without reference to the great Anglo-Saxon race, which a good many worthy people seek to identify with the Protestant religion and quite a few of the more enthusiastic with the lost ten tribes. At the memorial service Dr. Sullivan-a pure Anglo-Saxon by name -comforted his audience by declaring that the Anglo-Saxon race was destined to regenerate the world. It is quite possible, but it must, at the same time, appear to a non-Anglo-Saxon that it has not commenced the business very well. It has up to this succeeded admirably in regenerating the red Indian pretty nearly off the face of creation ; it has done the same by the aborigines of Aus_ earth; it raided into Afghanistan and then those benighted wretches, and that opium is, and this argument would be splendid, only any of those gentlemen who listened to him in the American Presbyterian Church yesterday. There is no race to-day on the earth's broad surface which mourns more sincerely no great power on our border which for the Ohief Magistrate of the great shelterwe'll be bound their orators-pulpit or platform-do not bring up this hated question of | Mexico almost for the asking, and civiliza. race, or the bitter one of religion, in MR. FORSTER, the Irish Chief Secretary, has rendering tribute to the memory of the offered the sum of two hundred and fifty great departed. It is not the propounds sterling as his subscription towards per time; it is not the proper place. On such solemn occasions respect for the we are told the farmers of the North of Irs- dead should ally itself with charly for the stone. This is a reciprocity of good will ing Anglo-Saxon indulges in pride of race which in his mind means religious ascend-But while this flow of soul is going on more ancy. How often have we to tell those

island, lying immediately behind old England, called Ireland, which would certainly rise in rebellion did they make the attempt. Alabamas were, however, sent out, which was carrying on the war against the Union in a sneaking way; but 'twas of no avail, the Republic emerged from the titanic struggle intact, and England thought it best to pay the Alwhich will enlarge themselves, until they abama indemnity. She is now in a position to touch others formed before and become a live | feel that America is mistress of the situation. factor in the destinies of their country. The | The Republie has a population of 50,000,000, which, in twenty years hence, will have increased to eighty millions or more, with boundless resources and immense energy to develope them, while England is all the while fearlessly to sympathetic ears. Ten years | losing her trade and living on her capital. The disparity between the "cousins" will grow wider each year, until America will be able to shake England as a terrier shakes a rat. English statesmen know this, and hence Indeed, it must surprise no one if at the next | their whining affection towards America of late; hence their profound grief for the death of President Garfield, a grief they did not display when North and South stood arrayed against each other. But why, atter all, should England fear America? Why should she not be proud and joyful at the strength of the great Republic? Well, it is because, and there is no use in disgnising the matter, she instinctively feels that the Republic contains an implacable enemy in the Irish element, which she forced across the sea with many a jibe and curse, little dreaming that it would become such a potent factor in the politics of the United States. The Irish element has increased to twelve or fourteen millions, and Irish blood flows more or less in the veins of half the white population of the States. English statesmen recognize the danger that exists for their country from the hatred of those millions, and they work hard and unintermittingly to try and nullify it. All their cable despatches, novels, newspaper articles, pamphlets and most of their literature are written with the view of showing native Americans what a bad lot the Irish are at home and abroad, forgetting that a good many of those native Americans tion would rejoice at the acquisition, but to whom they appeal have, or had, Irish Uncle Sam does not want them; neither does fathers or mothers or both. People will he want Canada; he has lands enough and to | not soon forget the mission of Froude. The | representing \$634,896 capital; nays, 2; repre-Irish element in America, numerous and wealthy as it is, is more dangerous to British pretensions to-day than the Irish in Ireland, and England knows it well. English newspapers affect to laugh at the gasconnade of the American Fenians and Olan-na-Gael; at least a fair share of it, would be diverted but the laugh is not honest, it has a false

Those of our readers afflicted with deafness will do well to note the advertisement of H. P. K. Peck & Co., in another column.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS

SIR,-The By-law passed by the Council. offering a bonus of \$10,000 to the first person or Company, that will establish a best root sugar factory in St. Johns, was voted upon today with the following result, viz. : yeas, 258; senting \$2,800 capital.

Yours very respectfully. J. O'OAIN. St. Johns, 20th Sept , 1881.

To the Editor of The Post and True WISNESS SIR,-My name, in Class 5, Prize List report, should read S. N. Hicks, not J. N. second prize, but first prize for both gilding S. N. HICKS.

The coachman, a man named Osborne, will one of the gentlemen, returned a short time after with arms and found the brute badly wounded and easy to despatch. Bruin's skin now makes a splendid carpet rug.

IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE.

The regular weekly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the League was held on Sunday afternoon, Mr. P. Carroll in the chair. After the transaction of routine business, Mr. C. J. Doherty gave notice of motion, at next meetpaid in full should have a right to vote at the election; and, further, that no person, over three months in arrears, should have the privilege of voting on any question on which

Messrs. B. Connaughton, F. A. Quinn and M. Donovan were appointed auditors, After which the following resolution

proposed by Mr. F. A. QUINN, seconded by Mr M. Donovan, and carried unanimously :--

"That the members of the Montreal Branch of the Irish National Land League consider it their duty to give public expression to their sorrow at the death of the President of the United States, the shelter-land of the oppress ed of all nations, where the people of Ireland have found a field for the display of their talents and virtues which is refused to them in their own land."

It was moved by Mr. C. J. Deherty seconded by Mr. F. A. Quinn, and resolved " that the committee appointed to make arrangements for the holding of a mass meeting under the auspices of this branch of the league, take steps for the holding of said meeting at the earliest convenient date, and be instructed to draft resolutions for adoption at that meeting, expressing the approval of the Irishmen of Montreal of the conduct of the National Convention of the Land League of Ireland recently held in Dublin, and conveying to the Land League at home the assurance of our hearty co-operation in carrying out the programme adopted by the Convention.

STOMACH ACHE .- We all know what it is we acquired a perfect knowledge of the "Pel in our youth, after a raid on the green spples we were expressly forbidden to touch. mother gave us Perry Davie' Pain Killer then, and strange to say, no other remedy has been 71 2W8 discovered to this day to equal it.

September 28, 1881.

The following parties have kindly consented to act as agents, in their respective localities, for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. and are empowered to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers :- M. Gannon, jr., Granby, P.Q.; Miss M. E. Barke, Hull, P.Q.; R. McDonnell, Mayo, Malachy Co., Que.; Joseph Whitely, Beverly, Mass., U.S.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Vatican has put forward a number of demands preliminary to coming to an undershading with Germany.

The Bay. Father Hebert, cure of Kamouraska, has just been named Vicar-General of the diocese of Chicoutimi by Mgr. Racine.

A letter from Rome states that His Grace Mgr. Bourget arrived in the sternal city on the 3rd of September inst., and that His Grace is in perfect health.

The new Roman Catholio Theological seminary for the archdiocese of Boston, to be built at Brighton, will contain rooms for 200 students, and will cost \$300,000.

A despatch from Rome announces that the Pope has given his decision in the Laval University questicn, refusing to interfere with the charter of the University of Laval in its stand maintained against the pretension of the extremists of Montreal.

A movement is on foot for the organization of a Catholic Colonization Society, whose field of operations will be in the diocese of Ottawa. Bishop Duhamel is the patron of the attair. The counties of Ottawa and Pontiac will be the base of operations.

His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec received a special cablegram this morning from Bishop Racine, at Rome, announcing that His Holiness the Pope has highly approved of the new Laval scheme for Mentreal. It is certainly a great victory for those who stood by the Bill and Hon. Mr. Chapleau, who gave it his undivided support. The Laval University authorities of Quebec are to be congratulated over their achievements at Rome .-Quebec Telegraph.

His Grace the Archbishop held an ordination service in the Basilica yesterday morning. The Rev. Francis Bradley, of the diocese of St. John, N.B., was ordained first and the following gentlemen were advanced to the sub.deaconate :- Messrs. Hon. Joseph Freshette, Charles Octave Gagnon, Louis Arthur Marchand, Maxime Filleon, Edmond Desrochers, Henri Arthur Scott, Alex. Eustache Maguri, Joseph Gustave Charles Soulay, Jos. Alex. Lafrance, all of the arch-diocese. The Rev. Mr. Bradley was attended by his brother, Rev. Patrick Bradley, P.P., of Cape Hale, who came specially to Quebec for the important occasion.

PICTURES OF APPARITIONS OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

"In the Diocese of N-___, pictures represent-ing apparitions of the Blessed Virgin were exposed to public veneration. The Bishop, in consequence, submitted to the Sacred Congregation of Rites the following questions :---

1. Can Bishops tolerate or permit to be exposed in churches for public veneration pic-tures or statuces of the Blessed Virgin, under the title of Our Lady of La Salette, and of the Immaculate Conception, having rays of light coming from the hands?

The Sacred Congregation of Rites replied in the affirmative, provided that the Bishops observed the Decree of the Council of Trent. Deinvoc. vener. et relig. sanc. et sac. Imag-inibus, secs. 25, and the Constitution of Ur. ban VIII., Sacrossncta Tridentina Synodus, dated 16th of May, 1642.

2. Has the Holy See given its approbation to such apparitions or revelations? Answer.—The Holy See has neither ap-

proved nor condemned these apparitions or revelations. It permits them to be piously

moyne, of Beauharnois; Rev G Berard, Vicar of Ste Bose : 🛛 Bev 🗧 🗛 Desnoyers, Vicar of Ste Cyprian; Rev H Brissette, Vicar of the Sacre-Coeur, Rev A Lapalme, Vicar of St Remi, Rev R Heiu, Vicar of St Joseph's, Montreal; Rev T Descarries, Vicar of the Sacre-Coeur; Bev E E Pepin, Vicar of St Augustin; Bev A Carriere, Vicar of St Vincent de Paul (Ile Jeaus); Bev E A Brisebois, Vicar of St Jacques l'Achigan ; Rev J O Roussin, Vicar of St Henry, Montreal; Rev L A Brosseau, Vicar of Contre-cour; Rev E Prieur, Vicar of St Martin; Rev Lachapelle, Vicar of St Paul l'Eremite; Rev W Morache, Vicar of St Cunegonde; Rev J Limoges, Vicar of St Timothee; Rev F X Rabeau, Professor to the College Bourget, Bigaud; Rev L D Charland retires at Beauharnois; Rev C B Thibault will also retire

and live at Oka.

Fellow's Syrup of Hypophosphites saved the life of my wife, after her case became appar-erily hopeless from Tubercular Consumption.

71 2ws H. L. Harding, Nelsonville, O.

IBISH HOSPITALITY.

GREETING TO ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

(Winnipeg Times.) A large deputation of the members of St. Patrick's Society and of the Irish Catholics of Winnipeg waited upon His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface last night. The delegation consist-

St. Boniface last night. The delegation consist-ed of the Rev. Father Joyce' G. McHhillips, M. Hughes, P. Hannifia, E. Curran, O McEneany. R. Kyan, P. McCormack, D. McIroy, F. Rigney M. Quigley, Dr. Seymour, J. J. Muldoon, N. Bawli, T. J. Linskey and M. F. Garty. The party was received by Archbishop Tache, who shortly after introduced His Grace Arch-bishop Lynch to those present. After a brief in-terval Geo. McPhillips, on behalf of the St. Pat-rick's Society, read to the Archbishop a compli-mentary address, which had been beautifully engrossed upon rarchment by Mr. Radford of this city. His Grace replied. congratulating the society possible success in their work. He was glad to hear that St. Patrick's Day was warmly cele-biated here. He paid a high compliment to Archbishop Tache, whom he termed the St. Patrick of the Northwest. In conclusion, he again bade God-speed to the St. Patrick's Society of Winnipeg. Rev. Father Joyce next presented His Grace

Archbishop Tacke, whom he termed the St. Fatrick of the Northwest. In conclusion, he sgain hade God-speed to the St. Patrick's Boolety of Winnipeg. Rev, Father Joyce next presented His Grace with an address from the Irish Catholics of Winnipeg. After according him a cordial wel-come to occupy a high position among the pre-lates of the church, a hope was expressed that his visit might prove a pleasant one and be the means of inducing large numbers of their countrymen to come here and share the advantages which must accrue to in-dustrious men who now assist in opening up this fertile country, destined in the near future to be the most important Province in the Bominion. They expressed implicit faith in the future of the country, and corrected the idoa that had gone abroad as to the severity of the climate, and though the soil of the Frairle Province was unrivaled in the world. After setting forth in detail the agricultural, stock raising, lumber and mineral resources of the country, they expressed to His Grace their de-sire to have their fellow-countrymen come and settle amongst them, and all who come pre-pared to labor honestiv will secure comfortable homes for themselves and their children in less time than it does in the older settlements. They stated that during the first one or two years hardships of greater or less degree may be experienced, but these hardships, if any, will be unworthy of mention in comparison with those of the early settlers of other parks of Ganada. There it required the labor of a lifetime to bew out a farm from the forests; while here the virgin prairie can be turned into "smilling fields of golden grain" in two or three years. With such a prospect ahead in so short a time, worthless indeed to this or any other country would be the man who would allow a few hard-ships in the first year. And while politing out the desire to have there and hence no fears need be entertained of a lack of labor during that part of the year. And while politi answer-The Holy See has notifier appropriate or the storage sex. The Holy See has notifier appropriate the second sex of the storage sex. The Holy See has notifier appropriate the second sex of the Archbishop Tache, in a few appropriate remarks expressed the great pleasure he felt at seeing Archbishop Lynch in Manitoba, and a fervent hope that he might again visit this

RIOT IN LIMERICK.

DESPERATE FIGHTING_SEVERAL PEESONS SHOT.

LIMBBICK, Sapt. 4.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

As terrible a riot as ever had to be recorded occurred in this city to-night between the people and the military and the police, stones being thrown with terrific violence on the one side, and the bayonet employed on the other, but the latter not being sufficient to disperse the crowd, firearms were re-sorted to, with the result that about twenty persons were dangerously wounded, soms fatally. A frightful scene of blood shed was enacted, and for fully an hour and a half an encounter of a desperate characwas continued. The details of the sanguinary affair, so far as could be ascertained amid the scene of excitement which still prevails, are as follows :-- A number of Hussars arrived here to-day from Cahir, by the excur-sion train from Waterford. Towards the evening they quarrelled with some civilians, and when they were leaving the rowing was renewed on the platform. Missiles were thrown at the Hussars while getting into the carriages, and some of the carriage windows were smashed. The soldiers got under the seats, and protected themselves as best they could. After some delay, and with considerable difficulty, the train was put in motion, and amidst terrific shouting, groaning and glass breaking, it gradually own pocket. We in Buffalo and New York drew away from the station. A private of generally have reason to be aware that about drew away from the station. A private of the Scots Greys who happened to have ac-companied the Hussars to the station, remained on the platform, and the ire of the crowd was directed towards him. He would, no doubt, have been annihilated but for the praiseworthy conduct of a number of civilians, who formed a circle round him. and by this means managed for some time carrying commerce from to save the soldier from the fury of his assailants. Matters were, however, beginning to pierces the northern grain belt, and whose lock serious when the few police who happened to be casually at the terminus rushed to the rescue of the Scots Grey. Word was sent to the military barracks, and a picquet of the 57th Regiment soon arrived for the purpose of escorting the Scots Grey to barrack. They formed round the soldier, and removed him from the station without much opposition on the part of the civilians. The police were by this time reinforced by ten or twelve men from the William street and Colooney street barracks, and as the military guard was passing on through Edward street in the direction of the barrack, the police got into their rear and beat back the crowd. The soldiers thus got away quietly; but just at the moment it was hoped order was restored, the dreadfal scenes which have to be described re-commenced. Stones were thrown with much violence at the police, who charged and partially dispersed the people at the point of the sword. A few people were stabbed, but this only served to enrage the civilians, who renewed the stone throwing. The police again charged, slashing their swords right and left, and striking anyone that happened to come in their way. The shouting of women and children, flying for their lives was something terrible, and matters, instead of mending, were looking worse. The police and a number of the civilians fought in a ferocious manner, the police using their swords without reserve, and the people firing stones in return. A further reinforcement of police, armed with rifles, now arrived, and, joining their comrades, formed into a solid body opposite the Bailway Gate. They were at this point assailed from three points-from Queen street and at either side from Nelson street and Edward street. The police dividing themselves charged in the three directions from which the stones came. The combat was now of the flercest kind, the shouting and uproar being almost deafening. The police, who were armed with the rifles, ran down Queen street, clearing the way with fixed swords. The stone throwing, however, did not abate and one of the police shouted, "We can stand it no lon-ger, we must fire." Several of the police then raised their rifles, but the constable in command said, " Don't fire," to which the reply was given, "We will fire." A shot was then fired over the heads of the people, but the crowd still kept up a hail of stones. The tongue should lose the conservative and depolice then began to fire freely, and three or four persons were shot. A general panic ensued. The crowds of spectators, who were standing at the corners of lanes and streets, fied precipitately so as to be out off the range of the firing, and several were, in the fury and excitement, knocked down, and fitness for the expression of thought and rather severely hurt. The combatant civilians who retired before the fire of the police reformed in Queen street, in Edward street, near the People's Park, and in Nelson street, and poured volleys of stones inte the ranks of the police. Shots were again heard, but the stone-throwing ceased not, and for fully ten minutes about an equal number of civilians held Oneen street against about an equal num ber of policemen, although the latter fired into their very midst. There were at this time no less than 20 persons either shot or wounded. About fifty members of the Royal Artillery, armed with muskets, rushed up Nelson street, and charged the crowd towards the Railway, but they did not use their swords. they did not fire, nor did they, indeed, take any prominent part in the affray, but shortly retired, thinking it wiser, no doubt, to leave the duty of quelling the affray to the police. The fierceness of the conflict had not yet abated, and the Rev. E. T. O'Dwyer appearing on the scene raised his hand, and begged the people to fall back. society. The efforts of the rev. gentleman had a temporary effect, but the stone-throwing was renewed in other directions. The police spared neither bullet or bayonet, and slashed furiously at any one that happened to come in their way. Matters now began to calm somewhat, and the sufferers were removed to the nearest medical establishments. Three were taken to Dr. Barry's residence in Glentworth street. They were suffering from gun-shot wounds, and were in a very dangerous state. Mr. Maurice Lenihan, J.P., attended, and took the deposition of two of the men. James M'Donor, shosmaker, deposed that he was doing nothing whatever when he was shot in the shoulder; he did not know the policeman that fired the shot. Wm. Moran, a laboring man, deposed that he was going home when he was shot from behind; he was wounded in the back and in the leg. Dr. Keane, J.P., took the the depositions of a railway official, named John O'Keeffe, whose life is despaired of. He stated he was doing nothing when he was stabled by a policeman, whose name he did not know, but whom he could identify. Another man, named John O'Donnell, who is also dangerously wounded, has made a deposition that he was wantonly assailed by the constabulary. Several of the police are badly injured one of them (Sub-Constable Hanly) so badly that his life is in im-minent danger. All the soldiers who were out on pass had to fly for protection into houses and places of public worship. A number of them took shelter in the Wesleyan Chapel, and were secreted there until halfpast ten o'clock, when two companies of the

and Mr. Harris (who was standing inside his parlour window) had a narrow escape. PARNELL'S RETURN. DUBLIN, Sept. 25.-A reception was given Parnell to-nightby the Dublin to Mr. branches of the Land Lesgue on his arrival

way, but violence was not resorted to. There

are now eleven sufferers in Barrington's hospital. Bullets entered several of the houses,

from his home in Wicklow. The demonstration was immense. There were not many in the actual procession and only a few torches, but the crowd numbered at least 40,000. Several bands were present and the greatest interest was manifested. Mr. Parnell was to have driven from the station to the League rooms in a carriage, with four white horses, but the crowd took the animals from the traces and drew/it to) its destination. The procession was two hours in passing from the station to the League headquarters, a distance of a mile. by going

"TRUTE"VS. CANADA.

AN AMERICAN PAPER TO THE RESCUE-A GENTLE

HINT TO THE EMPIRE STATE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The *Telegraph* says if Labouchere, M. P., an advanced Lib-eral, had known anything of his subject he would not have been so ready with his slings at Canada and his growling about her public debt, which has apparently come out of his nineteen-twentleths of Canada's debt was incurred for productive purposes. She has been busy constructing a water highway from the Lakes to the Atlantic, which threatens, unless our public men display something of activity and forethought, to take a large part of our She us. is constructing a Pacific Railway which branches may before many years render Minnesota and Dakota independ nt of the Chicago outlet for their grain. She has over-come the blockade of winter transportation by constructing a railway from Quebec to Halifax, one of the best built and equipped in the world, over which she is doing a profitable business. Canada is getting along quite actively enough for the carrying interests of New York, and unless this State bestirs herself she will see a large portion of the commerce which has made the route from Buffalo to New York its channel, seeking outlet at the ocean port of Montreal.

WOMEN AND GOOD ENGLISH.

There can be no doubt that the ear which is taught to tolerate the misuse of words rapidly loses its sensitiveness, and even its capacity to detect misuse. The constant use of "nice" and "awful" and "sweet" and "cunning" in other than their proper senses, and as substitutes for all the other adjectives in the language, rapidly effaces the other adjectives from accurate and forcible utterance. in the language, perhaps, but she loses the habit of using them, and ston, and his Scoretary, the Roy. Father worse still, she acquires a habit of loose, in- Kelly, the Roy. Fathers Masterson, Gauthier, accurate, incomplete expression, and with it a like habit of thought. All this is to be regretted on account of the girls themselves, but it is still more a pity that by the growth of such habits of mind and speech we lose the large influence of refined women in behalf of puro speech. Women are the talkers of the world. Upon them talls the greater part of the duty of maintaining social rela-tions by conversation. Every drawing-room he kills conversation with monologue. When a man talks much he lectures, and ing to erect, and is of itself an evidence of the

.... ALEXANDRIA, ONT.

BAZAAR IN AID OF THE BUILDING FUND OF ST. FINNAN'S CHURCH. the start a

The bazear held in aid of the building fund of St. Finnan's Church, Alexandria, Ont., came off successfully on the 12th, 13th and 14th instant, being well attended by thou-sands of the sturdy Yeomanry of Glengarry,

accompanied by their wives and families. The articles for sale were displayed in the large rooms of the Roman Catholic Separate School building, and were very numerous, both useful and ornamental. Among those who from outside of the parish contributed handsome and valuable presents to the bazaar, the following may be especially mentioned as the donors of articles of great and intrinsic value :- John McLennan, Esq., M. P. for the county of Glengarry, presented a valuable oll painting richly framed, being a portrait of the Hon. and Right Rev. Alexander Mc-

Donnell, the first Bishop of Upper Canada, who was personally known to many of the older members of the parish, and whose me mory is yet most affectionately cherished by

them. The Right Hon. Sir John A. Mac-donald, K.C.B., gave a very handsome china tea sett. Donald McMaster, M.P.P. for the county, a toilet mirror, richly mounted the Hon. Senator Macpherson, a silver knife, fork and spoon and silver salt cellars ; Mrs. Crawford, the widow of Lieutenant-Governor Crawford, a gold-headed cane ; George Crawford, Esq., a meerschaum pipe, handsomely mounted, and a "smoker's companion;" Messrs. Frost & Wood, of Smiths' Falls, a plough; John A. Macdonell, Esq., Greenfield, an antique Scotch drinking-cup of silver, richly gilted (called in Gaelic a cuaigh); Mrs. John A. Macdonell, Greenfield, a valuable set of jewellery and Japanese travs ; Mrs. Dr. Hingston, a silver cake basket; Ida McDonald a fancy Miss ble, album, cushions, together with a variety of fancy articles; Mrs. Spar-row, of Portage Dufort, a valuable sofa cushion; the ladies of the Convent of the Holy Cross, Alexandria, a variety also of very valuable articles. The people of the parish generally, and especially the ladies, to whose indefatigable exertions and invaluable assistance so much of the success of the bazaar was owing, not only took in hand the arduous duty of attending to the tables, but furnished many valuable, useful and ornamental articles to the bazaar and remained there in constant attendance, some disposing of the goods, while others were furnishing dinner and tea on each day at a cominal rate, and it is needless to say the tables fairly groaned under the load of good things which were so amply provided and so highly appreciated by the many thousands who partook of them. The most noticeable feature of the Bazaar was the hearty interest taken in securing its success by the parishioners of St. Finnan and by their friends from other parishes and even from abroad. The generosity of the people from a distance and from other parishes, as well as the good feeling displayed by the Protestant the mind, and blunts the sense of fitness part of the community, are alike pleas-in the use of words as means of ing to note and worthy of all The commendation. Among those who visited girl does not forget the other words the bazuar may be mentioned His Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of King-Kelly, the Rov. Fathers Masterson, Gauthier,

Corbettand Hartigar, John McLennan, Esq. M. P. ex-Lieut.-Governor McDonald, John A. Macdonald, Esq., Greenfield, H. S. Mc-Donald, Esq., and G. S. McDonald, Esq., of Cornwall, and Andrew Brennan, Esq., of St. Andrews, Miss Ida McDonald, Miss Annie Sandfield McDonald, and ropresentatives of the press, etc. The net proceeds of the bazaar will amount to \$2,250, which forms a handsome contribuis dependent upon them for its vivacity and tion towards the building fund of the new spirit; whenever a man usurps this function | church, which the present parish priest, the Rev. Father McDonnell, is earnestly labour-

everybody else keeps silent. It is only a zeal and ability which that gentleman puts into anything he undertakes, and shows that

ROUND THE WORLD.

No prisoner has escaped from the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the past week.

Don't the Montreal charities wish they may get that \$10,000 from the circulation newspapers.

We are just spoiling to know what the editor of the London Times thinks of American oysters.

The Gladstones are all musical, but their attempt to play upon the Irish harp has been a failure.

Lady Burdett Coutts, if rumor doesn't prevaricate, is deeply interested in the subject of baby carriages.

Southern girls regarded it as degrading to work in a cotton factory ; they prefer chivalry and starvation.

The Montreal Ileraid belongs to the Syndicate school of philosophy, but then so does Alex Mackenzie.

Twenty-four white women have married negroes in Boston during the past year,---Rochester Democret.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin says that when a paper begins to call itself an "organ" you may know there is a " crank."

Crying at weddings has gone out of fashion. It is the father of the bride who does the crying when he comes to settle the bills.

Baltimore is getting more and more refined every year. Five hundred cases of hay fever are reported from that aristocratic city. . "Patience," Sullivan & Gilbert's new opera,

is now being played in New York. If we have patience we shall see it in Montreal,

The Mail asks if they are all republicans who cross the Atlantic to settle in America. No, many of them are hard-shell Democrats.

The Rev. C. Dundas Everett, master of the Oxfordshire Harriers, was recently thrown at Dorchester Bridge, England, and killed on the spot.

A Washington newsboy stopped a gentleman in the street and asked him to read something from the newspaper for him "to holler."

It is officially announced that all prizes, honors, and degrees which the Royal University of Ireland can confer are open to female students.

A cinder in the eye of a young man at Cleveland performed the delicate operation of removing a scar left by an ulcer, and restored his sight.

Ireland has 3,000,000 acres of drainable land, and a company has been formed in London to reclaim this land under the Irish Land bill.

Some clever surgeons think that had the bullet been extracted from President Garfield's body the first week of his illness he would be alive to-day.

The Philadelphia Chronicle says: "With some women the desire for the latest new book is merely a novel sensation." Unless it's a boy-ography.

The Catholic School Commissioners belong to the esthetic school of philosophy. They are utterly utter, and their buildings (some of thom) are austere.

A Texas juryman snored so loud in the jury box that he woke the Judge from a sound nap and was promptly fined for contempt of court .- Detroit Free Press.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, complying with the wish of the Emperor of Russia, will marry the heiress, Mile. Jussupoff, who has a dower of 80,000,000 roubles.

It was Luther who said that if a man is not handsome at 20, strong at 30, learned at 40 and rich at 50, he will never be handsome, strong, learned nor rich in this world.

A correspondent asks if the chairmen of the Aldermen's committee have taken their chairs with them. No. and even Beaudry has left Mr. Glackmeyor's rocms after him. A good-natured traveller fell asleep in a train and was carried beyond his destination. "Pretty good joke, isn't it ?" said a fellow passenger. "Yes, but a little too far-fetched," was the rejoinder.

IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF MONTREAL. The following ecclesiastical changes in the Roman Catholic Diocese of Montreal are announced :---

Rev J M Emard is called to the Cathedral Rev J B Cousineau is appointed Vicar of the 16th Vicarship; Rev J St Aubin, cure of Pointe Claire; Rev J Chevigny, cure of St Augustine; Rev V Ciement, cure of St Norbert; Rev S Theberge, cure of Varennes; Rev A Vinet, cure of Ohateauguay ; Rev W Leclaire, cure of Oka; Rev M Jasmin, cure of Beaubarnols; Rev F X Geoffroy, cure of St Alexis ; Rev O M Lessge, St Anicet; Rev H Germain, Vicar of l'Ile Bizard ; Rev S Vicar of Rigaud; Rev L Ducharme, Vicar of Tavish and big John to come down the 9th Regiment, fully armed, came to their re-St Gabriel's, Montreal; Rev N Le- night."

After bidding adien to the Archbishop the delegation then withdrew.

An old highlander, rather fond of his toddy was ordered by his physician, during a temporary illness, not to exceed one ounce or spirits daily. The old gentleman was dubious about the amount, and asked his son, a school boy, how much an ounce was. "Sixteen drachms," was the reply. "Sixteen drachms! What an excellent doctor " exclaimed the Rouleau, Vicar of St Bridget; Rev A Dorion, highlander. "Run and tell Donald Mc-

woman who can twist and turn it about, and give variety to it, and keep shop out of it.

in his praiseworthy task he is well seconded by his parishioners to whom he is as much important a duty is placed should unlit endeared by his many virtues and amiable qualities as he is valued and estcemed for his warm devotion to the duties of his holy

AN UNREGENERATE BIGOT.

It is always gratifying to know that we have one contemporary professing to advocate Irish and Catholic interests which does not wear the shackles of the party leader or the party contractor, and which never gives aid and comfort to the monopolists of office, who would fain crush us out because we are work, would be as great, perhaps, as that of explain that the independent Cath-all the schools and colleges of the land. If olic contemporary to which too outspoken to serve or suit their selfish all our women took pride in the accuracy of not published in this city, but in their use of words, in the correctness of their Montreal. If we cannot always agree with pronunciation, in the richness of their enunclation, in the modulation of their voices, in a san always admire its independence, its courthe right of disposition of their accents, in cge and its zeal, in saying what it believes all matters pertaining to good English to be the truth, without fear of any of the speech, they might work a revolution. political factions in whose estimation inde-Frenchwomen have a pride of this sort in pendence of word and thought is a crime to be atoned for only by the ruin of the man or the newspaper guilty of it. The Post has made a note of the unprovoked and brutal attack upon us and our readers as "unprincipled ruffians" by the Urish Reep of the Kingston News. In none of our dealings with that alleged newspaper have we said or done anything to provoke its Billingsgate. Our sole offence, if offence there was, consisted in extending to it a charitable silence when It was injuring its party by foolish tactics which assisted in driving the leader of the ject, said he had convinced himself by ex-Conservatives out of the Limestone City, where periment of the inflammability of coal dust, the condition of a demoralized faction by the bigotry, the intolerance and the ingratitude of the local organist and his allies. Our consider ation has not been appreciated, and secure its author immediate ejection from any assemblage of gentlemen if it were possible for such a Thersites to obtain entrance to an assemblage of the kind. The Post hits the bull's eye when it says that, "in its weak way, the News is very vindictive against the Irish. So eagar was it to cast discredit upon the Irish element that it took an account of an abominable murder in Spain, and dated it from Dublin, under the heading of ' Crime in.

A little child of Waterbury, Conn., who was bitten by a young cat in the right hand, was soon attacked with convalsions, which were followed by a paralysis of the left side, threatening to terminate fatally.

A Chicago fortune teller advertises to answor these interesting questions for a dollar: "Do you wish to know is he true? Is he vich'? Is he a marrying man? Shall I be happy? If not shall I be a widow.

"I have just been painting a portrait of Gambetta," recently remarked a celebrated artist to Count X., a furious Legitimist. " Have you ?" returned the Count savagely. I'm glad of it. Cursa him! I hate him!

The young Czar is described as a man of sincere plety and a regular attendant at church. He is particularly fond of the chants, and maintains at his own expense two splendid choirs at the chapel of Peterhoff.

Mr. Henry Latham, a solicitor from London, set out on September 4 for a walk by the Burg Rocks, near Grindelwald. As he did not return, search was made, when his body was found, face downward, in the snow. He had been killed by a fall af 1,000 feet down a precipice.

At the York meeting of the British Asso. ciation Mr. W. Galloway, expert on the suba once invincible party has been reduced to and that if water was sprinkled on the floor of dry mines before blasting the worst explosione would be prevented.

At an auction recently in Birmiuguam, England, just as the auctioneer was saying : we have been assailed in language that would) " Going, going, gone !" previous to knocking down some article, the floor gave way, and precipitated a number of persons, including several brokers and women, some with child ren in their arms, into the cellar beneath.

Not better testimony of the immense importance attached in France to every word uttered by M. Gambetta just now could be given by the fact that he is accompanied on his journeys by a troop of from forty to sixty reporters from all parts and a squad of Ireland.'" The Post charitably adds, that special telegraph clerks from Paris.

"the News cannot help being ignorant, but it can help being insolent." We doubt it. In-There has been since the last election a solence is part of Uriah's nature, but his is modification of the two great parties in the House of Commons. The Conservatives have the insolence of an abused assassin, the gained seats at Coventry, St. Ives, Knaresborough, North Lincolnshire, and North Durham, while the Liberals have gained a vote in East Cumberland only. This makes a gain of eight votes for the Conservatives on a dioppose, and having grown grey upon plunder, vision.

At a dinner party the host is holding forth with intolerable prolixity upon his political sagacity, and how, "if his advice had only been followed, etc. Yes gentlemen," he says warmly, "if my counsels had only been taken by Charles X., Louis Philippe and Napoleon. leave the independent electors of Kingston to -if they had only followed my advice implicitly, they would be on the throne of

When a thief steals five cents he doesn't Jones said that the clouds of his early child-

a squall always followed them. A collector in this city has the following pasted up in his office as his motto: "Never put off till to-morrow what can be "dunned'

A wit says : "In Germany, when a paper says anything witty, they kill the editor, and not one editor has been killed there for two hundred years,"

of Brown's character by the umbrella he carries, you will form a very poor opinion of Smith, for it is Smith's umbrells." fails to understand why any person else should despise its favorito faro. Uriah Hoep

one. Sometimes there is a long struggle between them before this matter is finally settied.

his lawyer, who said to him, "My friend, you deal with him when he advises the " unprin-will lose your suit, the law is against you." cipled ruffians" of the Irlah Catholic elect-

It is a pity that women upon whom so themselves for their function by acquiring habits fatal to complete success in it. It is an especial pity that our beautiful English calling. veloping influence which a race of educated women, all talking and all priding themselves upon their accurate and flexible use

of language, would exercise. The preservation of a language in its purity, and the systematic development of its flexibility, its emotion, and its power is no light or unimportant matter, and the influence which our their ability to use their mother tongue fluently, flexibly and well, and their influence in behalf of pure speech, both as conservators of the old and promoters of the new, when the new is good, is, without doubt, far greater than that of the Academy. Indeed, the Academy's part in this matter is little more than to record the usages of good

" PHUNNIE."

Lecturers belong to the aristalkracy. If a man sitting on a chest is shot at, he would prefer, if hit at all, to be hit in his chest.

The Pacific mail-s hen-pecked husband-Fawcob Strauss. The United States male-a married man.

think half the dime that some day perhaps old nickel have him.

hood were no bigger than a woman's hand, but

to day."

bravado or the armed bully who stabs in the lark, but who flees from the open field. The Says the Boston Transcript : " If you judge News has lived for years upon the party which its Toronto ally was established to

When a man and a woman are made one by a clergyman, the question is, which is the is but a toadstool upon the decayed wood of the Conservative party in Kingston, a tumor

A peasant engaged in a lawsuit went to see cipled ruffians" of the Irlah Catholic elect-

upon the corruption of partyism. As such

we have long regarded him, and as such we

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CHRONICLE

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS. THE IRISH CONVENTION.

AN IRISH NATIONAL PABLIAMENT REQUIRED -PARNELL CARRIES, ALL HIS FOINTS - THE LABORERS BENEFITTED-BRILLIANT ORATORY. DUBLIN, Sept. 17.

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The Land League Convention occupied the best part of the last day's sitting in an attempt to secure the adhesion of the laboring classes to the policy of the League. For some months growing dissatisfaction has been manifested by the laborers throughout Ireland at the neglect of interests by the advocates of land reform, and there seemed to be some danger that a rival agitation, directed chiefly against the farming classes, would grow alongside the tenant movement in Ireland. The position of the laborer excites the compassion of every stranger, and it is notorious that among the poorer tenant farmers are found the hardest taskmasters. Is it not to be wondered at therefore that the doctrines of social emancipation taught from numberless platforms for the benefit of the tenant farmers should te esgerly embraced by that class whose social condition was more hopeless and pitiful than that of the most rack-rented tenant. In the beginning of the land agitation these labourers the crowds which rallied round swelled Messrs. Davitt and Parnell, and it is well known that most of the deeds of violence which gave a grim signification to the speeches of the agitators were planned and executed by members of the laboring class, who have always been the fighting element in Irish social and political movements. Their loyalty to the farmers, however, was unrewarded, and seeing them-selves in danger of being left out in the settlement of the land question, they began to organize in a significant manner, and even to utter threats that they would have to be considered when the programme of "Land for the people" came to be carried out practically. Alarmed by the mutinous attitude of 500,000 labourers who, within a few years, will receive the franchise, Mr. Parnell and his cabinet resolved to add a new plank to their platform, and by a resolution adopted to-day they have called upon the farmers to allot half an acre of land for every twenty-five acres in their possession to the use of the labourers, or, as an alternative, to give them the grass of one cow. This will be

A BITTER PILL FOR THE TENANT FARMERS, but they will probably swallow it to prevent the laborers from going over to the landlord movement. It was an adroit movement on the part of Mr. Parnell, and will probably have the effect of rallying to his party the most dangerous elements of the Irish population, and supply him with supporters equally ready to coerce the farmers or the landlords Mr. Parnell's attitude, and the tone of the convention which to-day completed its work, half draws aside the veil from the policy of the land agitators. No scheme of land reform will satisfy them. It becomes abundantly clear that labour movements are only to be used for the purpose of gaining the confidence of the people and creating a formidable organization which at some favourable moment could be used to extort from the fears of an English Ministry the restoration of the Irish Parliament.

THE PROCEEDINGS TO-DAY

were instructive in character. Representatives of the labor organizations were given seats on the platform in order that they might announce their adhesion to the new polloy of the League executive, and assure the farmers of Ireland that if they acted on the recommendation of Mr. Parnell and his friends they might count on the active and loval support of the whole laboring population. Into practice the schemes proposed for the sides a share in the receipts of each evening. amelioration of the laborers' position, Secre- English playgoers pay big prices for what tary Forster will probably have so a diffi culty in preventing a wide and general application during the coming winter of the unwritten law which contributed so much last | lady will hurry down stairs and let him in, or year to making the land question ripe for solution, and bringing it within the sphere of practical politics. On the other hand a refusal to concede the laborers' demands may probably lead to acts of violence directed against the farmers. In several districts where the relations of the two classes are not | put together. friendly, rumors of threatened rick-burning are beginning to circulate. When the representatives had exhausted their eloquence in declaring their adhesion to Mr. Parnell, the convention proceeded rapidly to dispose of the remaining resolutions submitted by the executive. The most important of these invited Mr. Parnell to proceed to America, accompanied by T. P. O'Connor, to explain the new situation and to promote

Tennyson is writing a drame for Irving, the actor, it it is a finite at finite Moody and Sankey will remain two years in Europe. The 20th of October will be Canada's day

of thanksgiving. Queen Victoria was an accomplished vocal-

ist in her youth. Mr. James Gordon Bennett pays his chief cook \$400 a month.

The Liberal candidate for Berwick-on-Tweed is a Catholic. 2.1 The Catholics comprise 77 per cent of the

population of Ireland. Iroquois, winner of the St. Leger, has reali-

zed£19,000 for his master this year. We hear a great deal about the Junior Con-

servative Club, but where is the senior. King Alfonso of Spain has accepted the Order of the Garter from Queen Victoria. · During a debate held by the English Trade Unionists five fair traders were bounced.

Colonel Dan Murphy, of California, is the present largest private land owner in America.

The Highland pipes are played beneath the Queen's window every morning before breakfast.

The English papers amit that a renewal of Irish trade is possible. Thanks to thee, Parnell.

The guarantee fund for the exhibition of Irish manufactures has reached forty-three thousand dollars.

A litle Derby hat on the head of a fat man bears a striking resemblance to a postage stamp on a watermelon.

The way they intend getting over the Mason-Guiteau difficulty, is by proving that Mason did not fire at all.

One of Mr. Bright's brothers-in-law joined the Catholic Church and established Tablet. He was Frederick Lucas.

Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist, is still alive, though it is nearly sixty years since he published his first romance.

It is Sir John Lublock's opinion that bees are, in a rough kind of way, sensitive to color, and that their favorite color is blue.

Impressario Strakosch is to pay Gerster \$1,000 a night. What night he is going to pay it to her, however, he dosen't say.

Beecher says we owe a large part of our happiness to our mistakes. If that is true what a cheerful man he must be !-Quiz.

Effort is being made to introduce pennies into Nashville business circles. Hitherto the nickle has been the smallest coin used.

Signor Brignoli is looking for the man who christened him "a nightingale in a pump." When the Signor gets excited he talks English with the accuracy of a Zulu.

Thanks to the Conservative Government the crops in British Columbia are splendid this year, and thanks to the Liberal opposition they are not so good in Nova Scotia.

Emerson says: "A man passes for what he is worth." The more experienced editor of the Lowell Courier says: "No he doesn't; he passes for the sake of getting a new trump."

The Jesuits have purchased the Hales Place property, near Canterbury, England, and will convert the old manor house into an enormous college at an estimated cost of £60,000. According to Rousseau's assertion there is neither rhythm nor melody in French music, for which he was burned in effigy by the indignant actors and musicians of the

opera. Nilsson is said to receive for her concerts Should the farmers be unselfish enough to put in Evgland \$20,000 for each 100 concerts, bethey want.

THE "PRESIDENT" OF "THE "UNITED STATES.

Chester Allen Arthur was born in Franklin County, Vt., in October, 1830. His father, Rev. William Arthur, was born in the County Antrim, Ireland. When he emigrated to this country he settled in Vermont, and he died in Newtonville, near Albany, on Oct. 27, 1875; The General's father was at one time pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church in this city, the present pastor of which, Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, is a relative of the family.

Chester A. Arthur found his father's ripe knowledge of the Latin and Greek classics of great advantage to him when he came to prepare for college. His preparation first began in Union Village, near Greenwich, a beautiful village of Washington VOounty, N.Y., and was concluded at the grammar school at Schenectady.

Schenectady. He took a high plattion in Union College, where he entered in 1845, when only 15 years old. Every year of his college course he was declared to be one of those who had taken maximum honors," and at the conclusion of his college course, out of a class of more than 100 members, he was one of six who were elected members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the condition of entrance to which is the highest scholarship.

He graduated from Union College, Schenectady, in 1848, and then engaged in the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1850. Soon afterward he came to this city and enterde the law office of Erastus D Culver. When Judge Culver was elevated to the Bench, Mr. Arthur formed a partnership with Henry D. Gardiner, and, upon the death of the latter in 1865, the business was continued by Mr. Arthur alone until 1871, when the copartnership of Arthur, Phelps & Khevels was formed. Mr. Phelps of that firm is the same gentleman who filled the office of District Attorney of this county for several vears.

Already there were signs of the coming struggle over slavery. Mr. Arthur's ability as a lawyer, as well as his strong anti-slavery sentiments, had already been shown by his successful management of the celebrated Lemmon slave case.

With this celebrated case Chester A. Arthur became prominently associated on the side of human liberty. He had studied law in the office of Judge Culver, by whom the whole habeas corpus proceeding was instituted, and thus came to figure it on the appeals, appearing as representative of the State of New York. By his connection with the case Mr. Arthur came to be looked upon by the colored residents of New York as a champion of their rights, and very soon was called upon to represent them in another controversy.

In the year 1855 Mr. Arthur began to be prominent in politics in New York city. He sympathized with the Whig party, and was an ardent admirer of Henry Clay. His first vote was cast in 1852 for Winfield Scott for President. In New York city Arthur identified himself with the "practical men" in politics by joining political associations of his party, and at the polls acting as inspector on election day.

General Arthur has been a Republican since the foundation of the party. When the war broke out he was Judge-Advocate of the Second Brigade State Militia, and when Gov. Morgan was inaugurated in 1861 he appointed General Arthur Engineer-in-Chief on his staff. He afterward held the positions of Inspector-General and Quartermaster-General. On the expiration of Gov. Morgan's term, General Arthur resumed the practice of law. Ho afterward obtained an appointment as counsel to the Tax Commissioners, at a salary of \$10,000 per annum. For many years he has been the bosom friend of ex-Collector Thomas Murphy, and when that gentleman resigned the office of Collector PRESIDENT ABTHUR.

THE ADDRESS OF THE NEW CHIEF MAGISTRATE-THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION-THE MEM. BERS OF THE CABINET REQUESTED TO REMAIN IN OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 .- After taking the oath of office President Arthur read from manuscript the following address :----

Republic its Ohlef Magistrate has been re- | draw upon the largest inner resources ; hope, moved by death. All hearts are filled with too often baffled, at last withdraws her aid grief and horror at the hideous crime-which the tongue may be attuned to canting hymns has darkened our land, and the memory of the murdered President, his protracted sufferings, his unyielding fortitude, the example and achievements of his life and the pathos | children are literally starving for lack of reof his death will forever illumine the pages of our history. For the fourth time the officer elected by the people and ordained by the constitution to fill the vacancy so created is called to assume the executive chair. The of ennui. Their pallor is the sollow hue of a wisdom of our fathers, foreseeing even the cellar plant; they would be healthier if they most dire possibilities, made sure that the were happier. I would undertake to cure a Government should never be imperilled because of the uncertainty of human life. Men than with tidbits and tedium.-DR. FELIX L. may die, but the fabrics of our free institutions remain unshaken: No higher or more

assuring proof could exist of the strength and permanence of popular government than the fact that though the chosen of the people be struck down, his constitutional successor is peacefully installed without shock or strain, except the sorrow which mourns the bereavement. All the noble aspirations of my lamented predecessor which found expression in his life, the measures devised and suggested during his brief administration to correct abuses and enforce economy, to advance prosperity and promote the general welfare, to ensure domestic security and maintain friendly and honorable relations with the nations of the earth, will be garnered in the hearts of the people, and it will be my earnest endeavor to profit and to see this nation shall profit by his example and experience. Prosperity blesses our country. Our fiscal policy is fixed by law, is well grounded and generally approved. No threatening issue mars our foreign intercourse, and the wisdom, integrity and thrift of our people may be trusted to continue undisturbed the present assured career of peace and tranquillity. The gloom and anxiety which have enshrouded us make repose welcome now. The demand for speedy

legislation has been heard. No adequate occasion is apparent for an unusual session of Congress. The Constitution defines the function and powers of the Executive as clearly as those of either of the other two departments of the Government, and he must answer for a just exercise of his discretion. It permits the performance of the duties it reposes on those summoned to these high duties and responsibilities, and profoundly conscious of their magnitude and gravity, I assume the trust imposed by the Constitution, relying for aid on divine guidance and the patriotism and intelligence

of the American people." After the reading of the address, Blaine stepped forward and grasped his hands, and after him the members of the Cabinet. The others present also shook hands with the President. Ex-President Hayes arrived at the capitol soon after the ceremoney, and with Grant shortly afterwards left the capitol.

A meeting of the Cabinet was then held. WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 22 .- Members of the Cabinet have been requested to retain their respective positions. It is authoritatively learned that there will be no session of Congress until the regular session in December.

The following has been issued by the Presi dent of the United States of America.

Whereas,-In His inscrutable wisdom it has pleased God to remove from the United States the illustrious head of the nation, James A. Garfield, late President of the United States. of the Port on November 20. 1871. and whereas it is fitting that the deep grief President Grant appointed General Arthur as which fills all hearts should manifest itself his successor, and when his term of office with one accord toward the throne of infinite grace, and that we should bow before the Al-mighty and seek from Him that consolation then cultivate them to the in our affliction, and that sanctification of our loss which he is able and willing to youchsafe; now, therefore, in obedience to sacred duty and in accordance with the desire of the people, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Monday nex*, 26th day of September, on which day our beloved dead will be consigned to his last resting place on earth, to be observed throughout the United States as a day of mourning, and I carnestly recommend all people to assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, there to render alike their tribute of sorrowful submission to the will of the Almighty God and of reverence and love for the memory and character of our late Chief Magistrate.

comes generally in the, form of impending danger-famine or persistent persecution and under such circumstances the modifica tions of the vital process seem to operate against) its . long .continuance; ; well-wishing Nature sees her, purpose idefeated, and the vital energy flags, the sapa of life runs to seed. On the same principle an existence of joyless drudgery seems to drain the springs "For the fourth time in the history of the of health, even at an age when they can of consolation, but the heart can not be deceived, and with its sinking pulse the strength of life ebbs away. Nine-tenths of our city creation ; not the means of life, but its object, civilization has defrauded them of : they feel a want which bread can only aggravate, for only hunger helps them to forget the misery OSWALD, in Popular Science Monthly for August.

REARING AND TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

Every mother should bear in mind that it is easier to keep children well than it is to cure them after they become ill. A few simple rules, faithfully and unflinchingly observed, would banish nine-tenths of the sicknesses among children that too often lead to fital results.

Give them in the first place plenty of love -expressions of love! Oftentimes fathers and mothers deeply love their children, yet show such little evidence of affection that the children are apt to have a forlorn feeling that it doesn't exist at all. An occasional word of praise, a caress, an expression of sympathy-these are as necessary to healthy and happy-child-life as summer showers to growing vines. Especially bear this in mindthey should never go to bed cold, or hungry or unhappy.

Let them have plenty of healthy and palatable food, at regular hours. Small children have have a slice of bread and butter, or an apple, or some simple "bite," half way between meals, or nothing more in the way of lunches. It is the constant nibbling and "plecing" that does harm. Never force a child to eat anything he has a real dislike for. When plain food is declined because of the more tempting desert ahead, it is a different affair; but I have seen little children compelled to eat things when every mouthful would be swallowed with tremendous ef-Some fort and genuine disgust. of us have an utter abhorrence of onions or tomatoes, or codfish, or some article of food that ought to be relished. How would we tike to have some mighty giant put such food on our plates, and compel us to eat it amid wild flourishes of his knotted club? Would we sweetly feel that the dear giant knew what was best for us, and proceed to swallow every mouthful? or we would say to ourselves -"We'll eat it, because we must, but we hate it all the same, and we hate you, too!" Children have as much right to their likes and dislikes as we have to ours .-- MRS. LELAND, in American Agriculturist for October.

> THE SCHOLAR-POPE. INCIDENTS IN POPE LEO'S SCHOOL DAYS.

From the Geneva Continental Times, a non-Catholic journal, we take the following remarkable article in relation to the scholar-Pope :—

Leo XIII. is a crowned scholar. From a child he took kindly to his book, and the Jesnits turned him into one of the first Latinists of the age. The one result was pretty certain to follow from the other, as the key to the educational success of the Jesuits is to be found in their principles of the firs aptitudes. and best their power. Joachim Pecci's of youth was a series of academical triumphs, each of which signalized the addition of a fresh province of learning to his intellectual dominions. Classics were first mastered, then mathematics, next physics, and aiterwards moral philosophy, in which he gave instruction at the age of nineteen. Perhaps he might have remained a scholar and nothing more, but in the third decade of his life he fell under the influence-one would rather say rose to the influence-of the famous Cardinal Odescalchi, a man who, in another age, might have replayed the great part of the famous Ignatius Loyola. Odescalchi it was who renounced the purple to enter the Order of Jesus, and gave innumerable other proofs of Christian humility and devotion to his Master's cause. Among the services he rendered to the Church of Rome not the least was the conversion of Pecci, as one may call it in the true sense of the word. He turned his mind to a serious though not austere view of religion, and had the happiness of admitting him to holy orders. Pecci was then twenty-

seven, and already a lay prelate in the house-

Like every Pope since the Reformation,

Leo XIII, is a thoroughly good man. Still,

if one may venture to compare his moral

standard with that of his immediate prede-

cessor, one would be inclined to state the

difference between them as consisting in

the fact that Leo has more of the wisdom of

the serpent, while Pius had more of the in-

like heart and faith to the last, and the

till twenty-four years later. The days of

Pius were already numbered, and he must

have known that in thus singling out Pecci

for distinction he was almost designating him

as a desirable successor. The courtly and

accomplished cardinal has at length won his

way to the Pontiff's cordial esteem. Pius,

too, may have suspected that he had set too

little store by the wisdom of this world, and

that, humanely speaking, no small share of it

would be necessary to the man who was next

to steer the barque of St. Peter through the

Leo. XIII. has now reigned more than

three years, and the broad lines of his policy

are sufficiently defined. His attitude toward

be not the only one, he could have adopted.

He stands on the defensive and bides his

policy of Leo XIII. deserves notice. The

the last general Council of the Holy

Pope infallible when speaking ex cathedra

has necessarily made the Pope extremely

troubled waters.

hold of Gregory XVI.

which a man who is at once an Italian and priest, a scholar, and a diplomatist, will not be likely to abuse. This is the negative result of Leo's reign the positive is the new im pulse, he has given to the study of the works of St. Thomas Aquinas. When one remember that the angelic doctor was the favorite of Muarice-unquestionably the largest-minded of; Protestant; theologians one cannot help deriving a better hope for the future of the Universal Church from this circumstance. And, whatever opinion we may have of the school-men, it is surely an excellent sign of the times when the Ohief Pastor of Christen. dom seeks to combat unbelief not, as of old, with the temporal sword, but simply by the study of what he holds to be the soundest philosophy. The present generation may or may not accept the conclusions of St. Thomas; it will certainly gain by studying, if only with a view to refite him.

September 28

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WIT AND HUMOR.

If a man sitting on a chest is shot at he would prefer, if hit at all, to be hit in the chest.

A California paper, in describing a row among the Chinamen, says that they "use iron bars and other sedatives freely."

"It isn't that I care about a little work now," said an incorrigibly lazy fellow; "but I'm afraid if I once begin to earn my own living, I shall always be expected to do it." "How things do grow this weather," said the deacon. "Yes, they do," replied the brother. "Last night I heard you say you caught forty fish, and this morning I heard you tell Mr. Smith it was one hundred and fifty."

There are times when a man lives years of rapt enjoyment in a few brief moments, and there are occasions when in about half a minute he does enough swearing for a whole regiment. All editors have felt that way when, upon making a drive for the mucilage bottle they have plunged the brush into the ink bottle.

Finance. WITH **\$**5 YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE Ducal Brunswick Government Bond. which Bonds are issued and secured by the above German Government, and are redeem-able in drawings Three Times Annually, until each and every bond is drawn. THETHREE HIGHEST PRIZES AMOUNT TO 240,000 Reichsmarks, 120,000 66 48,000 and bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a Premium of not less than 69 MARKS as there are NO BLANKS. One Reichsmark equal to about 24 Cents Gold. The next drawing takes place on the 1st NOVEMBER, 1881. Country orders sent in Registered Letters in-closing Five Dollars will secare one of these Bonds for the next Drawing, 1st of November, For circulars and other information address the International Banking Co., No. 150 Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874. N.B.-In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS. MINING INFORMATION. -

THE COLLECTION OF THE DOLLARS,

without which there would be danger of a collapse in the land agitation. Mr. Parnell explained that it would not probably be in his power to leave Ireland, where he would be needed to guide the agitation through the difficult and dangerous shoals created by Mr. Gladstone's seductive Land Bill. The Irish-Americans will probably have to content themselves with the advocacy of Mr. O'Connor. Mr. Parnell's ablest parliamentary lieutenant. The proceedings of the convention give a vote of thanks to America for the aid and sympathy given to Land League agitation. It was proposed by Mr. O'Connor in an able speech. He was brilliantly supported by Mr. Sexton. Father Corr, a Newark priest, and Mr. Redpath responded the andience to the highest pitch. The last words were reserved for Mr. Healy, who was compelled to abandon his self-imposed silence in obedience to the imperative call of the Convention. Before putting the resolution of thanks, Mr. Parnell asked the Convention to charge him with

A MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE TO MRS. GARFIELD

The allusion to the wounded President was received with marks of deep sympathy by the assembled delegates. The closing hours were marked by an enthusiasm and oratorical brilliancy which was noticeably absent while the real business was under consideration. This was due to the policy adopted by the executive of leaving the discussion of their proposition to speakers chosen from among the county delegates. The general average of oratory was low, but the closing hours were occupied by the ablest speakers of the Irish party. They succeeded in maintaining the interest in the proceedings to the last, and in bringing the Convention to a close amid a brilliant display of cratorical power not unworthy of the best traditions of Irish eloquence.

SEA SICKNESS.

The best remedy and preventive of Sea Strawberry. It is also the best remedy for

sell it at 371 cents per bottle.

John Bull sneers at our navy, but he is reign invasion.-N.Y. Star.

"Mother. I am at the door." is the title of a new ballad. It is to be hoped that the old watchful "copper" will have him in the station house.

The Toronto Mail and a Montreal evening paper have evidently entered into a mutual puffing arrangement as regards circulation. The Globe has as large a circulation as both

A bon mot has reached us which it would be a pity to withhold. The other day a Bishop, when travelling in a London 'bus, met one of his clergy. " My lord," said the latter, " I have seen many a Bishop in partibus, but never till to-day a Bishop in omnibus."

The Rochester Democrat thinks that one of the saddest sights in the world is to see a young man trying to treat his sweetheart's small and depraved brother as though he were his dearest friend.

A young man from the country saw steam fire engines working at a conflargration upon his visit to the city and asked his father: "What in thunder makes 'em heat the water by steam to put a fire out with? Cold water's a darn sight better l"

Boston has a lady barber. She is a blonde and very pre ty. A reporter who was shaved by her speaks in glowing terms of her skill. The lady herself says that her work is light and easy, requiring just the dexterity that women possess, and she wonders that more of them do not go into the business.

A New Jersey widow couldn't earn six dollars a week at the wash tub. She became a in speeches which roused the enthusiasm of clairvoyant, and her increased to sixty. It just shows that a man begrudges the quarter he pays for washing his shirt while he will cheerfully give a dollar to stick his nose into the other world before the show begins.

> A curious experiment is being tried in several corps of the Russian army. This con-sists in the introduction of dogs instead of men as sentries. For this duty the wolf dog of the Ural Mountains is found most suitable, as this animal will growl at the presence of an intruder instead of barking outright, and thus inciting all the dogs in camp to do likewise.

Charles Kenny, the English journalist who died a few days since, was a good deal of a wit in his way. The Lon-don World, in referring to his death, tells this story :--- "The wisest of all wise sayings," said some one one night at the Fielding Club, "it is the old Greek maxim, 'Know thyself.'" "Yes," said Kenney, "there is a deal of wisdom in it, 'Know thyself,' "but," he addded, " never introduce a friend." That was worthy of Oharles Lamb.

Major Lauer, of the Austrian engineers, has made some experiment at Krems, on the Danube, on blasting rocks under water, which have attracted considerable attention. Into Sickness is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild a cylinder he puts a quantity of dynamite, which is connected with an electrical apparaall Summer complaints, whether on the sea tus. The cylinder is placed on the surface or land it will not fail you. All Druggists of the rock only, and fixed in that position. No matter how deep the water may be over the rock it is shattered when the dynamite

explodes, into fragments so small that they probably not aware that we can turn out are washed away by the stream. This pro-15,000 brass bands at the very first hint of cess is said to save 40 per cent on the cost of I removing submerged tocks.

expired he was renominated. He was retired from the office on July 12, 1878, being succeeded by Mr. Meritt, the late incombent.

He then re-engaged in the practice of his profession as a partner in the law firm of Arthur, Phelps, Khevals & Ransom. In the fall of 1879 he was elected chairman of the Republican State Committee, of which he had been a prominent member for many years before his appointment as Collector, and conducted the victorious campaign of that year which ended in the election of all but one of the candidates of the Republican party for six State offices.

General Arthur is a widower. He married Miss Ella L. Herndon, a daughter of Lieutenant Herndon of the Navy. She died in this city from pneumonia on Jan. 12, 1880. Personally, General Arthur is a gentleman of most courteous and affable manner. He is a man of fine physique, being over six feet in height, and weighing over 220 pounds. He is striking in appearance, and one who would attract attention and observation in any assembly. He has a full, open countenance and large, clear blue eyes, and when talking with one, looks the questioner full in

the face. He is possessed of high intellectual endowments, is a most social man among [[seal] his friends, and his qualities of heart have endeared him to thousands.

GRANDMOTHER

Used to say, "Boys, if your blood is out of order try Burdock tea;" and they had to dig Burdock and boil it down in kettles, making a nasty smelling decoction; now you get all the curative properties put up in a palatable form in Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR

TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 .- President Arthur has taken the oath of office in the Merble Room at the Capitol in the presence of the members of the Cabinet, the Justice of the Supreme Court, a few Senators and members of the House, Generals Shermao, Grant, Admiral Nichols, Hannibal Hamlin and a few others, forty in all. This step was taken alter the conference held between Arthur, Blaine and the Attorney General. Shortly before noon Chief Justice Waite, in full robes of office, accompained by associate justices, proceeded from the Supreme Court room to the Marble Room. The doors were immediately closed, and without formality Arthur rose, and standing on one side of the centre table, Waite on the other, took the oath. The President's manner was calm and composed, and his response, "So help me God," was firm and without a tremor.

BEAUTIFIERS.

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

The Rev. Mr. Kessler, of the Brooklyn Central Baptist Church, preached a sermon on the defaulting secretary, Stewart, last Sunday.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, 22nd September, in the year of our Lord 1881, and of the independence of the United States one hundred and sixth.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR. (Signed) By President.

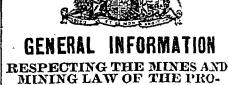
JAMRS G. BLAINE,

Secretary of State. NEW YORK, Sept. 22 .- The Herald says :-Arthur's declarations will be accepted as the promise of a sincere patriot to set a standard for his administration higher than any political party dares profess, and therefore as vow to be independent, not merely of factional, but even of partisan control in his presidency. While Arthur perceives no adequate occasion for an unuqual session of Congress, his language does not exclude the probability of the convocation of the Senate." It is understood to-night that members of he Cabinet formally tendered their resignations, and pending action upon the same. they have been requested by Arthur to remain at the heads of their respective departments.

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

HYGIENIC VALUE OF MIRTH.

But, aside from all this, mirth has an hytime. Two points in the purely spiritual of the extraordinary powers declared by See. He has defined no disputed doctrine. In truth, the council which proclaimed the cautious of giving expression to ex cathedra atterances. Absolute power has often been remarked to exercise a sobering influence on



VINCE OF QUEBEC.

The chief provisions of the Quebec General Mining Act of 1850 are :-1. The declaration of ownership by the Crown and reserve of all mines not specially granted.

and reserve of all mines not specially granted. Sec. 2. For the sale of mining rights on patented and seignorial lands, and on unpatented lands acquired for agricultural purposes. Secs. 4 to 12. 3. For imposition of Royalty under Order in Council if deemed advisable. Secs. 13 & 52. 4. For granting licenses to mine for gold or silver on public lands and on conceden portions of Seignory Rigaud, Vandreuli, and other pri-vate lands. Ses. 14, 50, et seq. 5. For the sale of lands as mining locations. Sec. 23, et seq. 6. For imposition of penalties for contraven-tion of Act. Sec. 101, et seq.

Sec. 23, et seq. 6. For imposition of penalties for contraven-tion of Act. Sec. 101, et seq. Under this Act parties holding Letters Patent for lands granted for agricultural purposes may acquire the right to work any mines of gold or silver thereen, without license, by paying the Commissioner of Crown Lands a sum sufficient to make up, with the amount paid before issue of patent, the price of two dollars per acre. In the case of 'free grants'' the whole price of two dollars per acre must be paid. Censitaires in the segnories in which the Crown holds mising rights may acquire these rights by paying una dollar and a half per acre for the whole of their land, or at least one hundred acces; and the seignor or proprietor of the unconceded portion of a seignory may do the same on paying two dollars per acre; the extent over which such rights can be acquired being, however, limited to four hundred acres, or, in special cases, eight hundred acres. If a mine of any kind be discovered and worked on land sold for setlement but not patented, the settlement duties not being per-formed, the sale may be cancelled, unless the land be paid for in tull as a mining location.

worked of hind solut for sectors not being performed, the sale may be cancelled, unless the land be paid for in full as a mining location. See. 12.
Mining locations, which may be of any extent up to four hundred acres, or, in a social cases, eight hundred acres, may be sequired by addressing a letter to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, specifying the lot or lots required, and transmitting at the same time—
The full price of the location at the rate three dollars per acre, if it is to be mined for phosphate of lime (this price fixed by O.C. of 23rd March. 1831); two dollars per acre if to be mined for silver (price fixed by O.C. of 7th Oct., 1880); one dollars per acre if a be mined for inferior metals or other minerals, or deposite of any substance of appreciable
2, A specimen of the mineral for which the

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

Iows:-GOLD.-Eastern Townships, especially the counties of Beauce and Compton. PHOSPHATE OF LIME.-Counties of Ottawa second of the Popes officially recognized as infailible, he has not any more than use

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—Counties of Ottawa and Argenteull. Asplaros.—Counties of Megantic and Wolfa. IRON.—Counties of Ottawa, Montcalm, St. Maurice, Ohampiain, Charlevoix and Saguenay. COPPER.—Counties of Bagot, Megantic and Sherbrooke. GALENA.—Counties of Ottawa (Lake Temis-camingue), Gaspe and Rimouski. PLUMBAGO.—County of Ottawa. Mica.—Counties of Berthier, Ottawa and Merantic.

Megantic. E. J. FLYNN, CROWN LANDS' DEPARTMENT, Quebec, 18t June, 1881. 14-DD m

by a

gienic value that can hardly be overrated the Government of Europe is the wisest, if it while our social life remains what the slavery of vices and dogmas has made it. Joy has been called the sunshine of the heart. Yet the same sun that calls forththe flowers of a plant is also needed to expand its leaves and ripen its fruits; and with. out the stimulus of exhilarating pastimes the first, made the slightest perfect bodily health is as impossible as moral and mental vigor. And, as sure as a succession of uniform crops will exhaust the beet soil, the daily repetition of a monotonous occupation will wear out the best man.

arithmetic of our political economists.

WORTHLESS STUFF.

Body and mind require an occasional change of employment, or else a liberal supply of fertilizing recreations, and this requirement is a factor whose omission often foils the

its possessor. Even so, authority to decide To the creatures of the wilderness affliction most solemn questions without appeal is one

nocence of the dove. Pius kept a child-Bishop of Perugia, who knew the world and showed it, rose but slowly into his sovereign's confidence. He received the red hat in 1853, but was not appointed camerlengo

September 28, 1881 81. MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at hight and broken of JUST PUBLISHED. an and will no your rest by a sick child suffering and crying A MOST USEFUL AND TIMELY BOOK. 70 resul with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? 10w in TES BEAUTIES OF THE CATEGUIC CHURCH ; OB, HER TESTIVALE, AND HER RITES AND CERE-If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYBUP. It will te work nembers relieve the poor little' sufferer immediately-NOMINE POPULARLY EXPLAINED. By Rev. F. vorite o depend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever J. Shadler. With an Introduction by Rt. ·mindeo ot help Bev. P. N. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston, used it, who will not tell you at once that it e of the will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the of the mother, and relief and health to the child, s.0. It is a book of over 600 pages, full of valuoperating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and eign of bristen able information for everybody, and should be fund in every Catholic family. Price, is the prescription of one of the oldest and 3 of old, best female physicians and nurses in the by the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents \$1.*%*.)undest FR. PUSTET & Co., Publishers, [G26 a bottle. may or 52 Barclay street, New York and of St. THE "GOOD CHEESE" WHICH INSPIRED ing, if 204 Vine street, Cincinnati, O. THE RUSSIANS. 5-4 In the course of a note upon the rations of SHEBBROOKE ITEMS. the Russian soldier, the New York Times tells this anecdote : "When the half-starved The Kennedy family of Scottish vocalists and instrumentalists are to visit our city on thursday next. I have seen them play in Russians poured into the village of Ander-Europe, and may mention that they have matt, of whose famous cheese they had heard at h in the ained the approval of the playgoers of Dubso many stories, their first proceeding was to in-a sure sign of the excellence of their devour the contents of a large store filled ntertainment. By the way, it's a pity the with what they supposed to be the dainty in a 10w dizens of Sherbrooke don't see the advisaquestion, and then, falling upon the French, y "use they heat them across the Reuss. When ility of erecting a theatre. Most of the 0 work

troupes which have called here have declined to play a second time in ; "but the City Hall, and small wonder. The V OWn Uncle Tom's Cabin Company are due on 0 it." Wednesday, 21st. It is useless to say a word 'n Baid in praise of this Company, as its merit is too ed the well known. ay you Weather a little cold morning and evening, heard

but warm throughout the day.

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The markets are well supplied with vegetwies, and butchers do a fair trade. The waterworks, I am informed, will be ars of 9, and ampleted and handed over to the Corpora-tion this afternoon. This throws a large alf a whole number ot men, chiefly immigrante, out of emway icilage ployment. These men told me that the Emigration Agents refused to send them anyto the

where else, and complained bitterly of being seduced out here to find themselves thrown out of work at the commencement of our very severe winter. Indeed, two Irishmen informed me that they could have done better at home, bad as is the state of the country. They leave for Boston to-night. Still Canada, as the emigration pamphlets say, has great resources and plenty of employment for all who are willing to work, and is-oh | dissatisfied Irish—a free country ! LITTLE TOX.

POND'S EXTRACT FOR PAIN .- You eldom see much allusion to it in the public by the prints, yet its sale has extended to all parts of the world.

TRIED AND TRUE!

How sad to contemplate the fact, that for the sake of gain, would-be philanthropists NT TO have introduced patent medicines and drugs vile compounds) which are advertised to cure all the ills that flesh is heir to. Verily they have their reward. Thousands are annually ant to their graves through the use of such mpounds. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters have prizes VARKS ome before a discerning public, without any loud trumpeting. They have been tried and : Gold. have not been found wanting. They are daily gaining in public favor, and for dyspepsia, ers in-these ber, ldress jaundice, and billousness have no equal.

SCIENCE IN FULL PROGRESS.

.o., Thousands cured of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Lung diseases by Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the u saw parts effected. These wonderful instruments are used in all first-class hospitals, and are prescribed by leading physicians. Full directions for treatment sent by letter, and ----instruments expressed to any address. It is only since Dr. Souvielle's invention that lung cases are no longer feared except in their

Suvoroff, after the battle, praised the valor of the men, one of them modestly attributed it to the 'good cheese' which they had eaten, and triumphantly displayed the half-guaved remnant of a bar of yellow soap!" Well, it is not strange that under the circumstances they should have cleaned out the enemy.

IT NEVER FAILS.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is an unfailing remedy for all kinds of bowel

A DUEL TO THE DEATH.

AN INDIAN CHIEF AND A WELL-KNOWN WHITE MAN FIGHTING WITH PISTOLS.

complaint.

J. D. Carpenter, a Choctaw chief, and Col. Price, a prominent citizen, became involved in a quarrel at Pine Creek Indian Agency. Parties who were present at a 'gathering' say that the first they knew of the quarrel, the chief and Col. Price were standing a short piece from the crowd, when the chief exclaimed : 'Your blood can alone pay for this.' "

'My blood is yours when you are man enough to take it,' exclaimed the Colonel, stepping back, and assuming a threatening attitude.

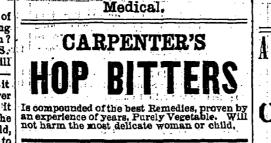
Not now,' said the chief, when the crowd rushed to the scene. 'A brave man does not shed blood in the face of a mob. Meet me on the spot to-morrow morning.'

At what time?

".When the sun shines through the top of that tree, pointing to a tall oak; stand here, and when the sun reaches the top, when the shade falls at your feet, look around and you will see me.'

The two men separated, and the spectators wondered why two of the most talented men of the nation had quarrelled, but no one dared investigate, lest he be considered an intruder

On the following morning a large crowd gathered to witness a contest which every one knew must terminate fatally. The Colonel arrived, stepped upon the exact spot where he had stood the previous day, and looked at the sun. He looked again and then looked down. Again he looked at the sun, and then surveyed the field. The chief was seen advancing When within a distance of thirty feet of the Colonel he stopped and drew a revolver. The Colonel drew his pistol and straightened himself like a man that suddenly experienced a feeling of pride. Not a word was spoken. The two men raised their weapons. They fired almost simultaneously. The chief reeled. Again they fired. The Colonel fell dead. The crowd rushed forward. The chief fell to the ground. The Colonel's bullet had entered his breast. Blood flowed from his mouth. The Colonel was shot through the



CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Cures Liver and Kidney Complaints and all diseases of the Bladder sure and certain.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS

Is the greatest Blood Cleanser in the world; it literally digs up and carries from the system all Humors, Fimples, Scabs and Blotches.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Cures Dyspepsia, Sick Hesdache, Costiveness, Billoueness, Regulates the Bowels and Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS

Is not a cheap Rum Drink but is the greatest discovery yet made in medicine.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is put up in half-pint bottles, and sold for 25c. PER BOTTLE.

It is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally and if they have not got it and have not energy enough to order it, write us and we will tell you where you can get it. F. M. OARPENTER,

Waterloo, Que. G29



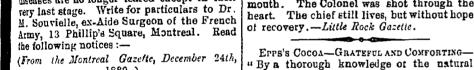
Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparil-la, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sus-taining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sci-ences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weak-nesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility. By its searching and cheansing qualities

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derange-ment and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any dis-ease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials. and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AVER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualitied confiscribe it.



FPermanently Cured-no humbug-by one month's usage of DR. GOULAILD'S Cole-brated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim



ND 1880.) We are pleased to notice that a great

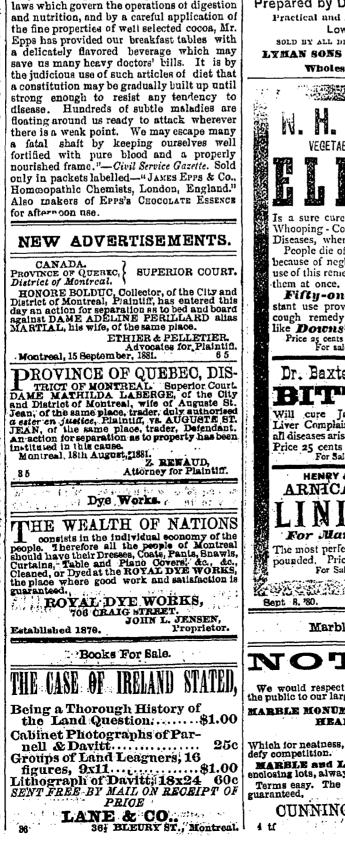
many of our best citizens have bought Dr. meral M. Souvielle's Spirometer, which is used for the cure of those terrible diseases known Crown unted. by the name of Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma, and it is so highly spoken of as if ented lands to 12 ler in those instruments and preparations were in-fallible in the cure of such complaints, and, to satisfy our curiosity, we visited Dr. M. 51d or Sauvielle at his office, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, and gave a thorough examination rtions r priof his invention, so that we can speak with our own authority of it. We think that such ions a method, which conveys medicinal properвуед. tles direct to the organs affected by those atent distressing diseases, cannot fail to be a benefit may old or the cient issue in two in two the the two inch ited to humanity, instead of pouring drugs into the stomach and deranging digestion. These wonderful instruments, with their contents, were invented by Dr. M. Souvielle after long and careful experiments in chemical analysis, and used in hundreds of cases treated by him in the hosritals of Europe. We find the Doctor a well-learned gentleman, and he invites physicians and sufferers to try his inwoment free of charge.

Common Sense in Medicine.

(Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.) Dr. M. Souvielle, the Parisian physician and inventor of the Spirometer for the scientific treatment of diseases of the lungs and air passages, who recently took up his residence among us, is meeting with excellent success. Already the dootor has had hundreds of patients, who have given his system a trial, and, so far as we have learned, with both satisfaction and benefit. Dr. Souvielle makes a departure from the usual methods of treating diseases of the air passages. He contends that the proper mode of treating them is by inhalation and absorption, not by pouring drugs into the stomach and thus up Betting and disarranging one part of the system in the hope of benefitting another. This argument certainly has the advantage of being common sense, which is always the best kind of sense. The doctor certainly has the courage of his opinions and confidence in his system, for he gives a standing invitation to physicians' and sufferers to visit him and test his instruments free of charge. His office is at 13 Phillip's Square, Muntreal.

BEST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Bheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderiul." "Brown's Household Papacca, being acknowledged as the great Pain 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 Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. [G26



dence of millions whom it has benefited. **T**R. J. L LEPROHON. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DELIGHETS EVERYWHERE. LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL,



A small congignment of above received by h., & R.'s Sole Consignees, and now ready for de-livery to the trade.

WM. JOHNSON & CO.,

77 St. James Street - - MONTREAL

Professional Cards.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:

237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth Sortland, Malne. 7-0 S72A WEEK.\$12 a day at home easily
a free Address flux
a free Trini box. As Dr. Goulard is the only
physician that has ever made this disease
physician that has ever made this disease
a free Trini box. As Dr. Goulard is the only
physician that has ever made this disease
a free address flux
special study, and as to our knowledge thon-
sands have been permanently cured by the use
of these Fowders, we will guarantee a per-
manent cure in every case or return you all
money expended. All sattlerers should give
these Fowders an early trial, and be convinced
of these fowders, study or 4 boxes for \$10,00,
ent by mail to any part of the United States or
Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C.O.D.
Address, Address. Church Ornaments. ASH & ROBBINS, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y. Senceal Frechen & in CONSUMPTION MANUFACTUHERS OF **Positively Cured.** CHURCH ORNAMENTS All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try DR. KISSNER'S Cele-brated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only proparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs-indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will firward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box. We don't want your money until you are per-fectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you. Price. for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail on re-celpt of price. Address, STATUES &c. 252 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL 14 G ASH & ROBBINS, 29 G 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y. HEALTH FOR ALL ! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This Great Household Medicine Banks Amongst the Leading Necess ries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels. Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grees. MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are conf-fidently recommended as a never-failing remedy

"As song-bird after song-bird, from the in-imitable Gerster to our own dear Lonise Kel-logg, and artist after artist leaves our shores, the last kindly adfeu from the deck of the parting steamer is in-variably wafted to Weber." in all cases where the constitution, from what. ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDIUINE, are unsurpassed. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughost the World. Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds,

Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, if Oures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs. Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Absoesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rhenmatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, 15

has never been known to fail. has never been known to fail. Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 588 Oxford street. London, in boxes-and esta-at-is.-id., 2s, 4s, 6d., 11s, 2s, and 35s each, and by all medicing vendors throughout the civilized world. N. R.-Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter 153 wf

FOR THE CURE OF

LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

4

QUEBEC, Sept. 24, 1881.

Two Federal offices in this city are now vacant, the Supervisorship of Cullers and the position of Deputy Shipping Master. For the former situation the two principal candidates are Messrs. James Patton and John Lane, and though both are good men, popular desire, and fidelity to his party at a time when his commercial position commanded large infinence. recommend Mr. Lane most favorably to the Government as a fitting person for the appointment. A culler himself, and for many years a leading timber merchant and shipbuilder, and strong Conservative, he certainly has claims that cannot lightly be overlooked.

I understand Mr. John Giblin is an applicant for the position of Deputy Shipping Master, and is in every way qualified for the position, being famillar with all the old Quebec traders for the past thirty years. In his more prosperous days the money spent by Mr. Giblin in aid of the Conservative party, had it been more wisely invested, would now secure him a competence for the approaching evening of his days. To whom these appointments will be given is beyond my prophetic powers to say, but the old adage, "Put not your trust in princes " comes to my mind with a foreboding idea that past services and adaptability will be forgotten in these as in former cases, wherein Irlah Catholics were applicants for Government favors.

A little sheet published in your citycalled the Shareholder, has been putting its "foot" on the Quebec Fire Assurance Association, with the intention, it is assumed, of running down the stock, preparatory to the plans of certain individuals who want to make a kind of "corner" in Quebec Insurance risks, and so add heavily to the already overtaxed property of Quebecers. The local company, it is said, blocks this game, and since it has stood the test of the recent fire, its strength and the wisdom of its management deserve the support of the public in opposition to stock jobbers and Insurance farmers.

Your article on newspaper snobbery was well-timed, but if you want to see the real. downright, Simon Sure, journalistic and social snobbery, just come to Quebec. The newspapers (always excepting the Democratic Telegraph) in each issue, chronicle every item that can be scraped up about His or Her Boyal 'Ighness, some Lord Bombast, or Viscount Fitznoodle or other galoot. The average young English or Irish Quebecer from the felt cyster shell on his pate to the boots on his feet, copies as closely as possible, the "'feshions' of London, you know." Not one in ten of our young Irishmen know the first rudiments of Irish history, and aught that he does know comes from an English source, and is so tinctured with a salmagundi of religion, lies and loyalty as to inevitably turn him out a regular West Britisher. As to the young Irish ladieswell, I won't say anything, and, if you only knew what I think, you would commend the wisdom of my silence.

DIOGENES.

JOURNALISM AND JOURNALISTS IN LONDON.

Although it has its head-quarters in and around Fleet Street, it is hard to say where journalistic London begins and ends. Time was when the "writer for the press" did not consider that his calling made it necessary for him to "mix in society," to belong to the best clubs, and have an establishment of his own where the greatest in the land should and many wounded. The French loss is not be ashamed to visit him, but should gladly grace his board and interchange family courtesics at his wife's receptions. The Potts of Dickens would be as hard to find in the country to-day as the Shandon of Thackeray in London. As Bohemia bad laid aside its long pipe and "two of gip," its sawdust floors and pewter pots, so has journalistic London advanced from the tavern corner, the | Pro-Cathedral. monging house, and the gutter to take foremost place in the best society of the time, combining with literary London to make intellectual aristocracy that bids an fair to hold in general estimation a standing equal to that of hereditary rank and fortune. Liberal Premiers and Liberal Cabinets are credited with showing a more genuine respect for journalism than their Conservative opponents, though both have long since ceased to keep the London editor where Lord Chesterfield detained Dr. Johnson, a patient and despised waiter on greatness among the lackeys in the hall. Now and then a London journalist unconsciously reveals the old state of things when he scoffs at some successful rival who has ventured to refer familiarly to a distinguished person just as Mr. Lawson was attacked for speaking in some past controversy of the Premier as his "friend Mr. Gladstone." Remembering the proverb that hawks do not eat hawks, journalists should not disparage the social distinction of thei class. A great journal like The Daily Telegraph wields as powerful an influence as Mr. Gladstone, and to suggest that the director of such a power has not sufficient standing to meet Mr. Gladstone on equal terms, especially at a time when The Telegraph was supporting the Gladstone policy, is to discount the general status of the journalists and depreciate the very power which the press claims for itself as the fourth estate of the realm. Besides, who does not remember Lord Palmerston's famous rebuke to Mr. Disraeli when the caustic leader of the Opposition suggested, in a Parliamentary debate, that there were London editors who were politically influenced by their reception in "the gilded saloons" of the wives of ministers? The sneer was aimed at Mr. Delane, who was constantly invited to Lady Palmerston's parties. The House of Commons did not see this more quickly than Lord Palmerston did. The fine old Englishman at once denounced the slight attempted to be put upon the intergrity of journalism, and amidst the cheers of the Commons he paid a splendid tribute to the character of Mr. Delane, the editor of The Times, concluding by saying that it was a source of pride and gratification to possess the personal friendship and enjoy the society of a man of Mr. Delane's high honor and varied acquirements. In press circles the late Lord Beacons-field in credited with other personal slights of journalists; and this is strange, seeing how intimately his career was at one time bound up with literature and the press. He was the " Runnymede" of The Times, and he must have contributed many a brilliant article to the papers in his early days. But when he was one of the gilded youth of London, press men were "poor devils" to be sneered at and contemned; and in his later days the brilliant statesman and satirist was not able to shake off the social traditions. axioms, and customs of the time when he was a beau of the first water, and the centre of a fashionable set that wiped its feet on journals and journalists .- JOSEPH HATTON, in Harper's Magazine for October.

Tennyson is working at another drama. Philadelphia theatre supers are on a strike. Dr. Hingston was in Quebec. on Satur-

The constitutionality of the Orooks Act is to be tested in Ontario. Twenty-eight thousand troops embarked for

FRAGMENTS.

<u>.</u>

Tunis at Toulon yesterday.

2.5

dav.

It is thought Guitean's counsel will first put forward the insanity plea. The Dominion Exhibition at Halifax, N.S.

will be formally opened to-day. A suicide by hanging dies of his own free

will and a cord.-Hartford Times. Auguste Jacques Jochmus (Baron de Cotig-

nola), the German General, is dead. The composer of " Die Wacht am Bhein'

receives a pension of \$1,000 a year. Sir S. L. Tilley addressed a large meeting

at Hopewell Corner, N.B. yesterday.

Women never forgive an act of treachery, but men do the moment they forget it.

A new woollen yarn factory will shortly be started at Hamilton, Ont., by J.C. Dixon and Οo.

The Banks and Treasury of the United States hold, it is computed, \$265,000,000 in gold.

In all parts of Canada mourning manifestations in memory of the late President are reported.

Bradlaugh has expressed his sympathy with the bereaved family of the late President Garfield.

David Edwards, deck hand on the "Chicora," was found drowned at the foot of Yonge street Toronto, yesterday.

Charles Rooney, charged with stabbing a Mr. Gagne at a bazaar in Ottawa, has been committed for trial.

The hour of the funeral ceremonies at Cleveland was generally observed throughout the Province of Ontario.

The name of Mr. James Beaty, proprietor of the defunct Toronto Leader, is mentioned for a vacant Senatorship.

The Winnipeg Sun says Colonel DeWinton is the most unpopular ass that ever struck this country. Fie, for shame!

Grevy and the diplomatic body were pre sent at the service in memory of Garfield at a chapel in Rue De Berri yesterday.

Almost all the brigand chiefs in Thessaly and Southern Epirus have disappeared or given themselves up to General Soutso. It is proposed to tender the Governor General a citizens' public banquet at Winnipeg on his return from the North-West next week.

"Learning," says a down easter, "is well enough; but it hardly pays to give a fivethousand dollar education to a five-dollar boy."

When a darkey tackles religion he can't get too much of it. Over in Lancaster, Pa., an ebony citizen is charged with stealing a church.

At the afternoon service in Westmnister Abbey the prayers of the congregation were requested for the widow and far ily of Garfield.

An engagement occurred on Saturday south of Susa, Tunis. The Arabs lost fifty killed unkrown.

The Canada Pacific Syndicate has contracted for all the locomotives that the Kingston Locomotive Works can build before the 1st of May next.

The Mayor of Liverpool and principal officials of the city attended in state a special funeral service in memory of Garfield, at the

succumb to the dr ad scourge, consumption, whom a course of the saving pulmonic, Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, might have rescued from the grave. Coughs unwisely treated or neglected shape a sure, undeviating course towards fatal lung disease How many persons of vigorous physique and the consequence of a simple cold I The only safe course is a sure remedy, and assuredly none has met with higher commendation in the thoroughness of its action than the above. Asthma, coughe, colds, spitting of blood, soreness and weakness of the chest, are remedied by it. Sold in 50 cents and \$1.00 bottles. See you get the genuine.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, Sept. 27, 1881.

On the stock Exchange this morning Ontario fell 34 per cent. to 724 bid, 73 asked Other weak stocks were Oity Passenger, which dropped 1 and Gas, Merchants, and Richelieu which declined } per cent. Montreal Telegraph at 1313 bid at noon was 1 higher. Bank of Montreal was steady at 199 bld, and Commerce at 1433 bid.

Morning Stock Sales .- 150 Montreal 199; 169 Molsons, 115 ; 7 Merchants 1243 ; 1 do 1241;20 Peoples, 901; 5 Union 951;25 Mon-treal Telegraph 1311; 100 Dominion Tele-981; 110 Richelieu 55; 75 City Passenger 1291; 225 do 129; 361 Vile Marie 971; 200 Ontario, 75; 250 do 751; 525 do 75; 50 do 741; 25 do 73; 25 do, 731; 30 do 731; 225 do 73 ; 125 do 731; 150 do 731; 225 do 731 100 do 73; ; 125 do 73.

In the afternoon the stock market was 1 to easier and City Passenger declined 3 to 128 bid. Bank of Montreal was steady at 199 bid, but Ontario was 1 weaker at 72 bid. Merchants closed at 1241; Commerce at 1432; Bichelieu at 541; Montreal Telegraph at 1311 and Gas at 148 bid.

The weakness in Ontario Bank Stock was due, it is said, to a rumor that a proposition to reduce the capital stock would be submitted at a meeting in Toronto to-day.

NEW YORE, Sept. 27, 1 p. m.-Stocks Unsettled, then firm. Am Ex, 88; C S, 651; C & A, 132; D & H, 110; D & L, 128 Erie, 464; pfd, 90; III C, 1334; K& T, 44; L S, 1274; M C, 934; J C, 98; N P 404; pfd 804; N W, 1274; pfd 138; N Y C, 1434 R I, 1394; St P, 1144; W U, 875.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The city wholesale trade is on a healthy footing, and there has been a satisfactory movement of goods during the past week. visitors to the city during the Exhibition were strictly sight seers as a rule, and the sprinking of buyers among the crowd appeared to have few orders to leave, and those principally of a sorting-up character. Country customers appear to prefer doing their business through travellers more than ever, and that too at the proper season, consequently the bulk of the fall orders in most departments has been placed some time ago. The appearance of crowded wholesale warerooms would indicate an immense business to the inexperienced eye of a man was unaware that very who forward but else was going the comenting of old friendships and the formation of new ones, but old stagers know better. In one way or another, however, our visitors disbursed considerable currency in our midst, and the retail tradespeople were

THOUSANDS OF THE BRAUTIFUL and talented incoumb to the dr ad scourge, consumption, hom, a course of the saving pulmonic, orthrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver 21.00; Summerlee, \$20.50 to 21.00; Langloan, \$21 to 21.50; Eglinton, \$18 50 to 19 00; Cambroe, \$20 to 20 50. Bars per 100 lbs, Siemens, \$2 to 2 25; Scotch and Staffordshire, \$190; Best ditto \$2.15 to 2.25; Swede, \$4 25 to 4 60; Norway, \$4 00 to 5 00; Lowmoor & plenty of nervous stamina have succumbed to | Bowling, \$6 25 to 700. Canada plates, per box : Hatton \$3.25; other brands \$3 25 to \$3 50; Tin Plates, per box: charcoal IO, \$5-50 to 0 00; ditto, IX, \$7 50 to 0 00; ditto, D O, professional quarters, or is better known for \$5 to 0 00; ditto, DX, \$7 to 0 00. Coke, IC, \$4 50 to 5 00. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, char-coal, \$10 50 to 11; Galvanized Sheets No. 28, best \$7 00 to 7 50; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 35 to 250; Sheets, best brands \$2 85. Boiler Plates, \$3 00 to \$3 50. Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 121c. Lead, pig per 100 lbs, \$4 25; do sheet, 5 50; do bar, \$5 to \$5 50; do shoet, \$6 to \$6 50; Steel, cast, per lb, 114c to 124c; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$3 75; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot

Tin, \$25 to \$26. Ingot Copper, \$17 25 to 18 50. Sheet Zinc per 100 Ibs, \$5'40 to 5 50; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 50. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 25 to \$4 50. Proved Coll chain, § inch, \$5 50. Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.60 to 1.70. BOOTS AND SHOES .- A fair sprinkling of orders was left among manufacturers by country buyers during the week, which, to

gether with back orders on hand, will keep houses busy until the sorting-up trade com mences. Some houses estimate that their fall business has nearly doubled that of last year. We quote: Men's split boots, \$1.75 to \$2.25 do,split brogans, \$1 to \$1 10; do buff congress \$1 80 to 2.25; do kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25 do cowhide boots, \$2 30 to 2 35 ; women's split balmorals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 10 and 1 40; do prunella, 50c to \$1 60 ; Misses' buff and pebble balmorals, 90c to \$1.15.

LEATHER.-Business has somewhat improved throughout, and B. A. sole has changed hands in lots of 200 and 300 sides each at 26c to $26\frac{1}{2}c$ for No. 1, and $23\frac{1}{2}c$ to 24c for No. 2. Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, BA, 25c to 27c; ordinary, 241c to 251c; No 2, B A, 23c to 241c; No 2, ordinary, 221c to 234c Buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 42c splits, large, 25c to 30c; small, 22c to 125c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c. Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough, 26c to 28c.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS .-- Business has been principally of a sorting up order, with little doing as yet in heavy chemicals. From New York it is reported that oil of peppermint and oil of lemon have advanced considerably. The English markets are dull with prices about steady. We quote : Bi-carb soda at \$3.10 \$3.20 soda ash, \$1.50 to S1.65; bi-chromate of potash, 131c to 15c; borax, 17c to 18c; cream tarter Most of our merchants remarked that the crystals, 29c to 30c; ditto ground, 31c visitors to the city during the Exhibition were to 33c; caustic sods, \$2.40 to 2.50; sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bleaching powder, \$1.50 to \$1.75; alum, \$1.75 to \$2.00; copperas, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1; flour sulphur, \$2.90 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.30 to 1.50; sal soda, 90c to \$1.10; saltpetre, per keg, \$9.50 to 10; sulphate of copper, 51c to 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c; quinine, \$3.15; morphia, \$2.40 to \$2.55; castor oil, 10c; shellac, 42c to 45c; opium, \$4.75 to \$5. Wool-The market is fairly active for fine wools and firmer. Greasy Cape, on this

market, is firmer at 19c to 21c; Australian, 23c little to 30c; Canadian pulled, super, 34c to 35c; B super, 30 to 32c; No. 1 28c; No. 2 26c. HIDES are steady at \$10, \$9.00 and \$8.00 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Sheepskins, 75c to 80c; calfskins, 12c.

to 471c. well patronized, a large share of business fall- PETROLECM is steady and more active.

12 to 150; lard per lb, 130 to 140; sansages per lb, 12c to 14c ; dressed hogs, \$9 to \$9.50 beef, hindquarters, per lb, 7c to 8c; beef forequarters per lb, 5c to 7c.

FIBH.-Lake trout, per 1b., 10c to 121c; pike and lobster, per lb, 100; white fish, per lb, 10c. to 12c; halibut, per lb, 12c. to 15c; haddock and cod, per lb, 60 ; mackerel, per lb, 10c to 120 ; black bass, per bunch, 40 to 50c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c ; sword fish, per 1b, 124c to 15c.

GAME .- Woodcock is quoted at, 50c to 550 per pair, and plover at \$1 45 to 1 50 per doz.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET—SEFT. 26. There was a fair demand to day for butchers' catile at prices ranging from 2; to 4; to but ship-ping stock was dull in view of the continued "corner" in freight rates. Drovers were offer-ing only a few export cattle, and they asked 4; to 5c, but the engineers of the "corner" did not appear anxious for these cattle at any price, preferring to sub-let their vessel space at a profit. They, however, bought a few small cattle at Viger market and they also received general lots of good cattle from the country, presumably to fill up space not engaged. The receipts of live stock for the week ended Saturday p.m. were:—Cattle, 1;870; sheep, 2;490; hogs, 550; horses, 9. A lot of fine hogs, averaging 310 lbs, sold to-day at 7;c. Fat sheep were worth 4;c. The following drovers were on the market:— E Devlin, Ottawa; W Jack, Lindsay; M Elliot, Kingston; C Sinclair, Eastern Townships; Choff & Hopper, ditto; W Koberts, ditto; W Waddell, ditto; R Dennison, Perth. 1 load of cattle each. Jas Eakins. Port Hope, 78 hogs; Jas Noonhan, Perth, 58 hogs, and N McLaughan, Perth, 74 hogs. MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-SEPT. 26 hogs.

MONTREAL HORSE MABKET .--- SEPT. 24 A fair number of buyers were on the mar-

ket, but they were disappointed, both as to the small supply of steeds offering and the high prices asked. The Exhibition craze will be over by next week, and a larger business is then expected. Some very valuable horses were shipped this week to the States, and the auction sales at the Exhibition disposed of a few really valuable animals. Sales st the College street market include a fine young mare weigh ing 1,100 lbs., for \$145; a splendid carriage horses, weighing 1,200 lbs for \$150 ; a black pony for \$80; a common chestnut horse for \$65, and a bay for \$63. A fine bay gelding of 1,100 Ibs weight sold for \$118. Mr. Arthur Byan purchased 18 horses for the Boston Street Car Company for \$85 each.

Since our last the following buyers were here : G W Evans, Bullville, Mass ; J T Pembleton, Turner's, N Y ; L W Hill, Upton, Mass; A E Austin, Meri-den, Conn; H W Adams, Hartford Meri-E Doherty, Minerva, NY; La Flevre & Son, Sacksonsburg, Penn; J M Miller, Manches-ter, N H; A St Germain, St Albans, Vt; John Hicks, Holyoko, Mass; A Cooper, Boston.

The following are late shipments to the United States :- September 13th, 3 horses \$325. September 14th, 8 do, \$681; 14 do, \$1,115. September 15th, 2 do, \$360. September 15th, 1 stallion, \$300; 11 horses \$1,007. September 17, 1 do, \$200. September 20th, 2 horses, \$1,250. September 20th, 1 do, \$215.

Why is a hungry man waiting for his breakfast willing to be a martyr? Because he longs to g oto the steak.

The editor of a country paper remarks that half the people who attend musical entertainments in his town "don't know the difference between a symphony and a sardine."

The first poetic "fragment" commenced in these words: "I sipped the nectar of her lips; sipped and hovered o'er her." And the last part was as follows : " Her father's hoof flashed on the scene; I'm wiser now, and sorer."

How many comets did you say there were ?" inquired the judge of the prisoner, who had been locked up over night for de-D. & J. SADLIER & CO., OILS.-Newfoundland cod is quiet at 45c | ranging the symmetry of a neighbor's features during an astronomical controversy. "Three, Only 20 candidates out of the 40, who re-ing to grocers, milliners, haberdashers, deal-ently presented themselves for admission to ers in fancy wares, etc. The grain trade of the state added : "I'm afthar tellin' ye the truth : Mickey Farrell, he saw wan; Mrs. Dinnis, she saw another; an' it was meself that saw the third."

September 28, 1881

Rew Idbertisements.



The Subscribers request the attention of the TRUSTEES of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools, Directors of Colleges, Convents, Catholic Institutions and Cathechim Classes, to their complete assortment of Catholic Books, suitable for, Premiums, at prices rom TEN CENTS up

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CLOTH BOUND BOOKS.

Mr. N. Murphy, barrister, has been retained to prosecute the License Commissioners of Toronto, for having, in contravention of the Crooks Act, granted a tayern license to G. D. Exhibition grounds.

cently presented themselves for admission to study medicine at Quebec, passed successful examinations.

At the Victoria fall assizes, opened at Lindsay, Ont., yesterday, the seduction case of Morgan vs. Thornbury resulted in a verdict of S688 for plaintiff.

The Nova Scotia branch of the Alliance has resolved to urge the Dominion Alliance to prepare a plan for general political action at the next elections.

Mrs. P. Jamieson, living on McCaul street, Toronto, suffering from hallucination incident upon her present condition, attempted to shoot herself yesterday.

The Pall Mall Gazette suggests that England and America should endeavor to arrange some kind of informal union for the prevention of internecine strife.

The total losses by the fire in Collingwood, Ont., are said to aggregate nearly \$200,000. The aggregate of Insurance Companies as far as known are over \$300,000.

There is a good deal of excitement among politicians over the remark made by Mrs. Blaine that her husband would stay in the Cabinet only a few days longer:

A writer in a Chicago paper advocates that Guiteau be shot exactly in the same manner he shot the President, and that he then be handed over to Dr. Bliss to be cured.

From the time Guiteau shot President Garfield until his death the doctors' bulletins reported him improving almost daily. He improved enough to cure ten men, but he died.

David Brooks of Philadelphia has been offered for the right to use his patent underground telegraph system in Great Britain and Ireland the sum of half a million of dollars.

There is a noticeable improvement in the manners of the young swells and swelleses of Montreal since a certain evening paper commenced giving lessons on etiquette. "Who slays fat ozen should (not) himself be fat."

There is not much romance in the life of a coal miner, yet a Pittsburg paper writes a long account of a daughter of a duke being the wife of a Connelsville miner, and of another coal miner who was once one of the wealthiest merchants of Pittsbug.

Mary Anderson says it is because she is sfraid of shocks that so refrains from entering the surf. In the connection it is worthy of note that every lince Mary has lived in her lavender colord cottage by the sea the sharks have all come up to New York harbor.--N.Y. Star.

It is better to be handsome than to be a Princess. Mrs. Langtry's name appears in the papers ten times as often as the Princess of Wales-Detroit Free Press. And it is better to be a murderer than a beauty. Guiteau's nime is mentioned ten time to Mrs. Langtry's one.-Boston Post.

On Junday morning Mrs. Col. Serveis and her t/o daughters, who live on their farm on Lak Boad, Niagara, were aroused by what appared to be some depredators prowling quence of better prices in Europe. In the pair, \$1 25. rond the premises. Miss Myrilla Serveis aggregate a very fair business has transpired MEATE-B poceeded to load a revolver, and in so doing Dawson to sell spiritnous liquors on the j went off, inflicting two severe and danger. the whole list. Our hardware establishbus wounds in her right leg.

ers in fancy wares, etc. The grain trade, after a short period of inaction, has again exhibited signs of life, and considerable business has been done at the higher prices now maintained. Canadian wneat and coarse to \$1.10. grains are in good demand and are coming

forward more freely. GROCERIES .--- Business is in good shape and a free movement in general business is looked forward to all fall.

Sugars-The market has continued to rule firm. We quote: Granulated, 10c to 104c; Grocers A.93c to 10c; Yellows, 73c to 9c Raw, good to bright, 7 %c to 8c.

Teas.-The market has continued fairly active and steady. Japan, common, 221c to 25c; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good, 34c to 45c fine to choice, 45c to 55c. Nagasaki, 25c to 35; Young hyson firsts 48c to 55c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c 38c ; fine to finest, 45c to 60c ; Twankey, common to good, 29c to 32; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou. common, 26c to 32c; medium to good, 32c meats, 42 pkgs. to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c ; fine to choice, 50c to 70c.

Coffee.-Dull. We quote :-Green mocha 32c to 37c; Java, 23c to 27c; maracaibo, 21c to 23c; cape, 19c to 20c; Jamaica, 18c to 20c; Rio, 18c to 20c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 27c; chicory, 12c to 121c. Spices.-Fair business and firm prices.

Demand from the West. Cassia, per lb, 12c to 14c; mace, 90c to \$1; cloves, 33c to 40c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, mbl, 17c to 21c; Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 14c to 16c; pimento, 17c to 18c; mustard, 4 1b jars, 19c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 90c to \$1.

Syrups and Molasses. -- Markot steady and unchanged. Pright, 70c to 72c; medium, 53c \$1 00. to 60c ; fair, 48c to 52c. Molasses-Barbadoes 540 to 57c ; Trinidad, 46c to 48c ; sugar house. 35c to 36.

to 910; layers, \$2.25 to \$2.30; London layers, \$2.70 to \$2.80; loose muscatel, box, \$2.30 to \$2.40; seedless, 91c to 101c; prunes, 51c to 61c; S. S. Tarragona, 15c to 16c; walnuts, French, 91c to 10c; filberts, 10c to

IRON AND HARDWARE .--- Since our last there has been an advance established here on pig

iron equal to \$1 per ton, in consequence of higher prices in Glasgow. The market is almost bare of stocks and holders appear inolined to press for buil rates. Scotch furnace men have decided to blow out 25 per cent of packed 17c to 18c.

their furnaces, and similar action is to be taken in Cleveland and other iron producing sections in the United States. Bar iron is

in hardware, the demand extending over mutton, 7c to 10c; lamb, forequarters, 8c; the whole list. Our hardware establish-ments were generally well patronized dur-10c; pork, per lb, 11c to 12c; hame, per lb, 10c mowin stock.

bbl. lots at 254c to 26c. SALT .- The market continues firm. Coarse is quoted at 57% to 62c. Factory filled, \$1

FISE.-Herrings are worth \$5 to \$5.25 per brl; dry cod, \$4, and green, \$3.80. No. 2 mackerel, \$4.50 to \$5.

Flour per bbl.-Superior Extra, S6.65 Extra Superfine, \$6.50 to \$6.521; Spring Extra, \$6.40 to \$6.45; Superfine, \$6 to \$6.05; Strong Bakers', \$6.75 to 7.25; Fine \$5.40 to 5.50; Middlings, \$4.75 to \$5; Pollards, \$4.25 to \$4.30; Ontario Bags, \$3.10 to 3.29; City Bags (delivered), \$3.50 to 3.60

September cheese was steady at 13c, and August at 12c to 121c.

Eggs were firm at 17c to 18c. Butter was steady and unchanged. Mess pork is quoted at \$23.50 to \$24, and lard at 15c to 15% c; hams 13 to 14c. RECEIPTS HERE TO-DAY.-Wheat, 42,400 bushels; peas, 52,319 do; oats, 7,458 do; barley, 55 do; flour, 5,885 bbls; meal, 200 do; ashes, 13 do; butter, 1,568 packages; cheese, 3,857 boxes; rye, 7,200 bushels; leather, 128 rolls; tobacco, 17 cases; phosphates, 88 tons;

CITY RETAIL MARKETS-SEPT. 27.

These markets were plentifully supplied with garden stuffs, in which a large business was done. Potatoes and cabbages were both dearer, owing to a demand from the United States. Shipments so far have not been large, the prices being very unsettled. Peaches are dearer, and for good baskets \$1.75 to \$2.00 would have to be paid. Fall apples are now coming in well, and prices are low enough to allow of a paying export movement. This week's steamers will carry large consign-

ments, Choice Montreal Fameuse are selling in a jobbing way at \$2.25. Flour, per 100 lbs, \$3 55 to 3 60;; oatmeal, do, \$2 50; commeal, do, \$1 60 to 1 65; moulie, do, \$1 40 to 1 60; bran, per 100 lbs

GRAIN-Oats, per bag, 90c to \$1 00; peas, per bush, \$1.00; beans, per bush, \$1.60 to \$2.25.

FEUITS.—Valentia raising are scarce and the VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bushel, 55c to whole market is quite steady in accordance 65c; carrots, per bushel, 50c; onions per with foreign advices. New valencias bushel, 75c; Montreal cabbages per dozen, are held at 85 to 91c. New currants 50c; indive per dozen, 50c; celery per are worth about 7c to 71c. Valencias, 81c dozen, 30c; cauliflower, new, per dozen, \$2 to \$2.50; Montreal turnips per bushel, 50c; cucumbers per dozen, 10c; Montreal tomatoes per bushel, 75c; marrows each, 10c; beets per bushel, 50c; sweet corn per dozen, 10c to 12c; melons per dozen, \$3 to \$7; spinach, 75c per bushel.

FBUIT .- Apples per barrel, \$1 25 to \$2 25; Concord grapes, 5c ; Delaware, 8c ; peaches, \$7.50 to 2.00 per basket.

DAIRY PRODUCE .--- Poor to choice Print Butter, per lb, 22c to 30c ; Tub Butter, per lb 21c to 22c; Eggs, new laid, per dozen, 22c to 25c;

POULTRY-Fowls, per pair, 25c to75c ; ducks, per pair, 80c to 90c; chickens, per pair, 65c to 75c; turkeys, per pair, \$1 50 to \$2; geese, excited and there is a good demand in conse-\$1 10 to \$1 25 per pair; spring turkeys, per

MEATS-Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 10c to 12c;

A fair young mother, with a crying babe in her arms, sat in a Western stage-coach. On the opposite seat was a prominent politician of engaging manners. By and by he said : Let me hold your baby; perhaps I can soothe him." Oh! no; I am much obliged ; you couldn't help me any," was the answer. "But," he persisted, " you had better let me You are very kind, but I know you try. couldn't help me, for he is hungry," replied the blushing mother.

Catarrh, Asthma and Cough.

FROM C. W. THOMAS, of Brattleboro', Vt.

" For ten or twelve years past I have been troubled much of the time with Catarrh, which has kept up a continual irritation of the throat and lungs, attended with a severe cough. During this time I have tried many of the popular remedies of the day without the least benefit. The past winter I commenced the use of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAN OF WILD CHERRY, the beneficial effects of which have been very igreat, as after using three bottles I find myself entirely cured of my disease. The Balsam has also been used in a severe case of asthma and cough which came within my observation, which yielded at once to the remedy. I recommend its use to the afflicted generally.

50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Rew Advertisements.

BIRTH.

SAFES

Manager.

Stores in England where all sorts of goods are sold are known as Co-operative Stores. In Canada they are called General Stores. In Canada they are called General Stores. In compared with S. Carsley's prices the other day and where he had the same goods, his prices were the lowest, and this without any marking down on his part. If people save a little on jams, pickles, and patent medicines, they evidently will lose on dry goods, as compared wish S. Carsley's for cash. This is always the case in comparing a general store (where all classes of goods are muddled together) with a first-class establishment in any branch of busi-ness.—Kvening Paper. CARSLEY'S CORSETS. All the new makes of Corsets, with the latest mprovement, can be bought at S. Carsley's.

PRICE LIST OF CORSETS.

Perfect fit guaranteed, 48c, 65c, 95c, \$1.05, 1.20, .35, 1.50, 1.80, 2.00, up to 4 25 pair.

HANDKERCHIEFS AT S. CARSLEY'S.

All Silk Handkerchiefs, for 16c each. Boys' Linen Handkerchiefs with colored borders.

Ladies' White Lawn Handkerchiefs. Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs.

S. CARSLEY'S HANDKERCHIEF DEPART MENT.

Ladies' Hemmed Stitched Handkerchiefswith

Ladies' Hemmed Stitched Handkerchiefs Ladies' Plain Hemmed Stitched Handker-chiefs. Ladies' Hemmed Stitched Handkerchiefs with fancy borders. TELFORD.—At Louisville, Ky., on September 14th, the wife of Mr. John J. Tellord, late of the G. T. R., of a son. 731

S. CARSLEY'S KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

At stock taking S. Caraley's Kid Glove stock was worth \$18,000. The choice of these is offered to our retail customers.

\$18,000 WORTH OF GLOVES.

At S. Carsley's you can buy Kid Gloves from 1 to 12 buttons, and prices from 25c to \$3.00 per pair; the qualities comprise the best known standard glove makers in the world.

PRICE LIST OF KID GLOVES.

The finest assortment of Ladies' Kid Gloves will be found at S. Carsley's, 25c, 38c, 50c, 65c, 80c, 85c, \$1.10, 1.25, 1.40, 1.65, 200, up to 8.80 per pair.

S. CARSLEY,

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GENERAL STORES !