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VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 5.

MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 1885.

Beauce.

PRICE - - - FIVE CENTS.

THE BANQUET TO PARNELL

the Leader's Historic Declaration.

NO PLANK BUT NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

ne Werk of the Past but a Stepping Stone to Freedom and Presperity.

DUMIN, August 24.—To-night Mr. Parnell we entertsined at a banquet in the Imperial hotel by the members of his party, who had arred under him during the Parliament which has now expired. Of the 42 members the party only four were absent, amely, Messrs. W. H. O'Sullivan, Barry Shiel, and Justin Hunly M Carthy. The three latter seut letters of apology, but Mr. O'Sullivan did not send a communication of meh acharacter. The hanquet was excellently served up by Mr. Lawler, proprietor of the Inperial Hotel. The secretaries to the ban-quet were Messrs. T. Sexton, T. P. O'Connor, and W.O'Brien. A large crowd had assembled in the street when Mr. Parnell drove up to the hotel door, and loud cheers were given again and again by the people. In the street, while the proceedings were going on inside, be elements of music occasionally varied the

notony of the cheers. The following members of Parliament were ment at the barquet: -Justin McCarthy, the chair; Charles Dawson, E D. Gray, Meph Biggar, The O'Gorman Mahon, John Connor, John Deasy, Edward McMuhon, philip Callan, M. J. Kenny, T. P. O'Connor, Wm. O'Brien, Col. Nolan, James Leahy, R. P. Marum, Bernard C. Molloy, E. J. gan, Alderman Meagher, T. M. Henly, John E. Redmond. Richard Lalor, Arthur Connor, Jas. O'Kelly, Andrew Gommins. Richolas Lynch, Thomas Mayne, Richard forer, Edunond Learny, P J Power, P D Silivan, T Harrington, W H Redmond, bhn Barry, John F Small, William J Cor-

htt, Sir Joseph Neale M'Kenna.
The Chairman having proposed Mr. Parull's health,
Mr. Parnell, who was received with loud mers, said-Mr. McCarthy and comradesshall not venture to follow you, sir, in your ind words regarding myself and the feeling if the party towards myself, but I will only sythat in my experience of our parliamen ary movements during the epoch we have us closed, I have always considered the That I ought to think a great deal mut deal more highly than they should value me for my services (no). In looking back mon these years we might, perhaps, to-night h tempted to refer to our legislative achievements, but I feel convinced that I interpret your sentiments best and most fully a- I eruinly (x, re s my own, when il say that each and all of us have only looked spon the Acts — the legislative enactments—which we have been able to wring om an unwilling Parliament as means brards an end (hear, and cheers) -that we rould have at any time in the hour of our lepest depression and greatest discouragetent-that we would have spurned and reested any measure, however tempting and sowever apparently for the benefit of or people if we had been able to tetet that behind it lurked any tanger to the Legislative Independence of our land (loud and prolonged cheer

ng). And although during this Parliament shich has just expired we may have said very little about Home Rule-very little about Legislative Independence -very little bout Repeal of the Union (cheers), yet know well that through each of your bents the thought of how these great things might in best forwarded was never pobody of historien ever met together who to the undoubted rights of the conhave more consistently worked, and worked with a greater effect, for that which always must be the hope of our nation until its realiation arrives (cheers). We might, I say, refer it necessary, it is for us to divide the respona those legislative achievements—we might simility with the constituents of Irchand, or, I efer to the Land Act—an admirable meaare in its way—even an unthought-of nessure since many of us have come into political life; even within the time of the olitical life of many of us an unthought of Easure (cheers). We might refer to the her that could be said to be trespessing upon frears Act. We might dwell on the Franhise Act, under which almost manhood sufhas been conceded to Ireland. must recall to our recollection he Redistribution Act, under which, sepite the open hostility of one party and he badly concealed envy of the other, we acceeded in getting in the new Parliament he full representation of Ireland without the 085 of a single man (cheers). But these lings, although important in themselves, are as I have said, the end and aim of our xistence as a party (hear, hear), and although ecannot refuse, and nevor have refused, lihough we have always and wisely, I or Iteland such concessions as might be tat the while, provided we did not saoriice greater and more enduring national interis, yet, we have always kept before us that ong in Westminster (hear, hear, and cheers), but to remember that it was for us to look upon our presence there as a voluntary one, and to regard our future, our legislative

prefer, gentlemen, not to dwell upon

less important legislative enactments—as I

ave said, all of them are a means to an end-

at to consider two things which are more

easing to my mind than any such matters. look back with fondness upon your action

sith admiration upon the position that

be party has achieved for itself. Mr.

was good enough to say

credit and the honor. I cannot endorse that statement.-[Mr. Arthur O'Connor:-"But we do."]-They say a bad workman finds fault with his instruments, but certain-ly I have not been able to find fault with described as putting the car before the horse, my assistants (a laugh). I don't wish to yet I hope that it may not be necessary for us imply in any respect that I claim for myself in the new Parliament to devote our attention the position of a good workman (hear, hear). to subsidiary measures (cheers), and that it country, to get together such a body of men under any circumstances, but that it should have been possible for Ireland, in her position, with all her talent, her supposed best talent, divorced from her, with the terrible engines and means which have been used to terrify, to cajole, and to persuade her sons to enlist under another flig than her own (hear)-it is a marvel to me; it seems to me that it must have been a dispensation of Providence that it could have been posable for our country to have found such sons and to have been served as she has been served during the five years of the Parliament of 1884 to 1885. And what is our present position! It is admitted by all porties that you have brought the question of legislative independence to the point of solution (hear, hear, and cheers). It is not now a question of self government for ireland. It is only a question as to now much of this self government they will be able to cheat us out of (hear, hear). It is not now a question of whether the Irish people shall decide their own destinies and future, but it is a question with-I was going to say our English masters, but I am strain we can't call them masters in Ireland-it is a question with them as to how far the day that they consider the evil day shall be deferred. You are, therefore, entitled to say that so far you have done well. You have almost done mirroulously well, and we hand to our successors an unsullied flag and a battle more than half won and a brilliant history (cheers). We now come to the question of the future. wan't say that we come to the question of the choice of our successors, because I hope none more and to value my colleagues a of us will have any successors (laughter). But we come to the choice of our future colleagues. I suppose it will be necessary for each of us to take a future colleague under his wing in the new Parliament. each be mated. We shall each have a new member to conduct into the mys. I confide in the judgment and in the But, gentlemen, undoubtedly, upon the choice of our future colleagues and their aubsequent action will, in all human probability, depend, without exaggeration,

future of Ireland and the fate of the nation, at all events in our time (cheers). There is, therefore, a great responsibility-an unprecedented responsibili y-now thrown upon the constituencies in regard to this question of the choice of our future colleaguer, and there is a considerable responsibility thrown upon us, too. We ought not so be very modest in the present position of We should require andoubtedly affairs. in the new men of the Irish party the heet ability, the sturdiest honesty and inflexibility, the truest judgment, and the most appoints self-negation that the country can supply (hear, hear). These are the qualities. however difficult to obtain, that are specially difficult to secure in the hurly-burly of a gen eral election, and looking on matters from moment, absent (loud choors), and that every point of view, and having due regard stituents to judge, and to judge very largely for thomselves in these matters, desirous as we are to divide the responsibility. think, we may fairly claim in reference to this selection of candidates, or I may fairly claim (toud applause) for you (renewed applause), and for myself, the right of consultation with the constituencies (cheers). That is not a matany right which belongs to the nation at large (hear, hear). The general and the officers of an army are entitled to some voice in the choice of their colleagues and comrudes (hear), and they usually exercise a very much larger voice than any which we claim or ever have claimed. We claim, therefore—and it is a very modest claim—we claim the right of selecting with the constituencies, so as to provide a safeguard for

instead of winning the National battle, would made it part of our programme to gain | run very great risk of losing it (hear, hear). I shall now go further a little. I have already spoken of the past and of the immediate future, and I shall ask you to accompany me for a moment a little we were sent from this country not to remain boyond that to the time when Ireland, having prudently and sugaciously selected her eighty or eighty five representatives, will have sent them over to the hattle, and, as we all hope and believe, the final battle-the last fully, as belonging to our own native battle (cheers). What will be the propountry of Ireland (loud cheers). Therefore, gramme? We have had conventions and conferences, and it has been the custom to include a number of measures in addition to the great measure of all, the restoration of an Irish Parliament, and the concession of legislative independence

the preservation of the Party, and of the

country too (hear, hear,) from men preja-

dicial to that united, harmonious, sagacious.

and upright policy without which the Party,

(cheers). We have had resolutions about Land Acts, Franchise Acts, Laborers' Acts, and so forth, all pointing to the belief in our minds us those who are principally responsible for the drafting of our programme, that at was due to my leadership. I took it would be necessary for us to pay attention ing a matterm to mean that to me was due the as well to remedial measures, in fact that there victim.

would be time to pay attention to remedial measur a before winnin; the final and great and ultimate measure of all (cheers). Now

By no means. The goodness of the work may be possible for us to have a programme is due to my colleagues. I think that few and a platform with only one plank (cheers), can estimate the extraordinary ability, and that one the plank of National Indepenthe wonderful industry, the genius of dence (renewed cheers). I feel convinced, Mr. discipline, the absolute seif-negation, the un M'Carthy and comrades, our great work and selfishness, the coursge, the devotion that our sole work in the new Parliament will be has been displayed by each one of you, and I | the restoration of our own Parliament (hear would require a knowledge such as I can only and cheers); and whou we have obtained it have, and it would require such a tougue, or what will be its functions and what will be its a pen far beyond my power to hand down to powers? We should require our new Parliahistory my opinion of your services to your ment to do those things which we have been country. I cannot attempt the tank of asking the British Parliament to do for us, describing or estimating the enormously We shall require them to develop the Healy important value of what you have done Cianse of the Land Act, to abolish evictions, during the five years which are now about landlord oppression, and rack-renting to close. I can only say, as regards (laughter), to make every tenant farmer myself, that those services have been a constant admiration, that I have marveiled that We shall require that power to do it was possible for any nation, for any this shall be given to our Parliament (hear). We shall require our new Parliament to secure to the laborers a share in the herituse of the land and comfortable homes. We shall not then have the depend upon the halting action of ex officio Boards of Guardians.

We shall require our own Parliament to build up the industries of Ireland (cheers), to see t at not only the agricultural laborers but that the artizans (hear, hear), the workingmen and the mechanics of the towns shall be enabled to live, and thereby we shall endeavor to help our own people at home (near, hear) -to afford profitable employment, to look after the educa-tional interests of the youth of Ireland and to train them up in the way they should go both from a religious and a national point of view (hear, hear). We have, therefore, gentlemen, greathersk before us both in the English House Commons for awhile,

and also in to the Irisa Chamber (hear, hear, and applause), and that we shall not have a House of Lords to encumber us (renewed applause). But, undoubtedly, at this time we are entering upon a most important and serious part of mission, because it is a most critical part. May the next party contain, if possible, still greater element of energy, sagacity and honesty, and of courage as that which has just expired. May I find colleagues so generous to their leader and so loyal to each other (bear, hear). But it is the people of Ireland on whom the result of this struggle finally

depends (hear, hear). I believe the next body of Irish members sent to Westminster will be well chosen. They will fight and they will win the battle so far as they can win it, but it is undoubtedly up our people at home that the main burder rests (hear, boar). It is they, and they alone who can now defeat the Irish cause. ilf the maintain the fixity of purpose and the union We shall of the last tive years, no power have a on earth can resist them (4:pplanes).

teries of the alien assembly (laughter), patriotism of our people (applause), and in the new electorate (applause) I believe that they will not be wanting (applause), that the great masses now brought within the constitution will do their duty to the fullest extent (applause), and I therefore feel assured that the next Irish Party that will be assembled shall be the last in the English and the first in the restored Irish Parliament (loud up

The proceedings lasted until a late hour.

TAKING POSSESSION.

FIRST MANDEMENT OF THE NEW BISHOP OF NICOLET.

Mgr. Ephege Gravel, the newly consecrated Bishop of Nicolet, has just issued his strict attention to his business, combined first pastoral letter to his flock, who are with an unvarying straighforwardness, he comprised within the counties of Arthamake, Drammond, Nicolet and Yamaska. The prelate is confident that the necessary grace will be forthcoming to him as it is by the wish of the Sovereign Poutiff that he assumes the charge of souls, and says that never since he received other friends he went to the Caledonia the news of his choice has he ceased to implore the Divine assistance for himself and the Divine blessing for his flock, coupled with the spirit of obedience and filial respect. His Lordship says his confidence in the zeal and | Fortunately there were present two priests, piety of the clergy associated with him in the liocese is unbounded, and calls upon all to join with him in combating the world, the flesh and the spirit of evil and darkness that more than ever is seeking to destroy the to relieve his condition. For this the family church of Jesus Christ. He reminds them of the deceased express themselves as owing that the conditions of victory everywhere are an everlasting debt of gratitude to him and discipline and unity of leadership.

who during fifteen years was their guide Still he finds encouragement in this very grief the spirit he himself will meet with as the time. May his soul rest in peace! successor that Providence has designated. He finds matter for congratulation in possessing in the Seminary of Nicolet a nursery of nearly century's growth of distinguished clergy, bishops and worthy citizens. He is thus re-lieved from the most difficult duty of bishops appointed to new diocese, that of obtaining orkers in the spiritual field.

Mgr. Gravel orders all ordonnances and rules of discipline put in force by the Bishop of Three Rivers to be continued till the first

A MURDERER AT HIS VICTIM'S FUNERAL.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Sept. 6.—Michael Devanney was taken out of jail here yesterday to attend the feneral of the woman he murdered. Funeral notices appeared in papers to the effect that "Catherine Devanney, be-loved wife of Michael Devanney," would be buried, etc., notwithstanding that the woman accused him of her murder. Much surprise was expressed when it was found that the state officers had lent themselves to present-

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

His Lordship Bishop Latteche has decided to bring his representative from Rome. The Rev. Father M. Gerin, parish priest of St. Justin, has returned from Europe. The Rev. Father F. X. Gosselin, curé of St. Roch, has been removed to St. Joseph of

The Rev. Father Adolphe Michard, formerly procurator of the College of St. Anne. has been appointed Vicar of St. Roch of Quebec.

The Rev. Abbe Luc Desilet is en route for Canada, and will arrive about the 10th of Sep-

The Rev. Father Gendreau has purchased a steam yacht for the excursi n of the members of the Colonization Society t. Lake Temiscamingue on the 7th of September, His Lordship Bishop Taché aud the Hon.

Judge Unbue, two old students of the Montreal College, will arrive in the city on Monday evening to assist at the convention. We are happy to learn of the recovery of the Rev. Father René Rousseau, P.S.S., who was confined at the Grand Seminary through sick-

The Rev. Father Blois, curé of River du Loup, will replace the Rev. Father Gosselin as curé, of St. Roch, and the Rev. Father Demers will replace Father Blois as cure of River du Loup.

On Saturday evening the second pastoral retreat of the diocese of Montreal terminated. His Lordship Bishop Fabre presided at all the religious exercises.

Commencing last night, a special service will be held every evening at the Bishop's Church, by special request of Mgr. Fabre, in order that smallpox may at once cease.

The Rev. Abby Codio, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, left H vie on Friday last for Montrea. The Rev. Abbes Guiant and Manny accompanies him, together with two other

The Ray. Father H. Landry, who was for several years parish priest of India (Orchard. has been appointed curé of Webster, Mass., m replacing the lac Father A. A. Lantry, his

At Quebec on the 2nd inst. Miss Mary Anna Francour, daugher of Mr. Ed. Francour, of L'Isler, pronounced her last vows at the convent Sillery. In rel gion her name is Sister St. Helene.

The Rev. Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart, foundress of the Society of Servants of the Immonulate Heart of Mary, of the Good Shep-herd Convent of Quebec, God on Tuesday at the Good Shepherd Convent. Her age was 78, of which 59 were devoted to religion.

We regret to learn that the Rev. Abbé Cam pean, of the Busilies, Ottawa, is Cangerously ill, and is co-fine fat the General hospital. A Novena was commen ed on Friday by the Ladies of the Congregation of Ste. An ie to obtain his recovery,

His Lordship Jos. Larorque, Bishop of Germanoupolis, is much tever, toot well re-sume his duties in a flav days. His L righip vas in such a low condition that His Lordship Bisnop of St. Hyacinthe deemed it necessary to administer the last sacraments

The division of the Diocese of Three Rivers being an accommished fact, and the new see of Nicolet having been taken possession of by the tew hishop, Mgr Gravel, the Bishop of Three-ivers, Mgr, Leff che, has assued a pastoral letter a mounting the fact to the clergy and laity of his diocese, and ordering the same to be read in all churches and chapels, and in religious communities on the first Sunday after its re-

ANOTHER LANDMARK GONE.

Day by day the good old stock of the early Irish settlers are fast disappearing. It is Ostawa's turn this time to mourn one who may fairly be placed under this heading. Some mirty seven years ago Mr. William Slattery cast his lot in the small village at the confluence of the O tawa and Rideau rivers. then known as Bytown. By energy and gradually worked his way up to the topmost position. Mr. Slattery had reached his sixty-lifth year, and up to within a twelvementh had always enjoyed excellent health. Within the period mentioned be found his hearth be gin to fail, and on the wivice of medical and Springs. He had been getting along nicely, when, in the act of taking a bath, his strength suddenly failed him, and being removed to his room, it was seen that his end was near who were at once summoned, and Mr. Slattery breathed his last, strengthened by their sacred offices Mr. Arnoldi, the proprietor of the hotel and springs, did all that could be done to them. Mr. Slattery's death, particularly Mgr. Gravel then goes on to say that he in view of its suddenness, cast quite a gloon can understand their grief at being separated over his large circle of friends and acquaint-from the illustrious and venerable prelate ances in the city. His remains were followed to their resting place in the Catholic cometery at Ottrwa by one of the longest concourse of and affection, as they are a certain pledge of citizens that had been seen there for a long

A SAD END.

A FURIOUS MOB ATTEMPT TO LYNCH A CONVICTED CRIMINAL.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 5.-Las night a large body of masked men marched in regular step, and were joined by 200 citizens, to the jail. The jailer surrendered the keys, and the crowd broke through the door of a cell containing Lee Seller, a young man, charged with the murder and robbery of Edgar Mains. Sellers had a knife, and when one of the vigilantes went into the cell he gave him two or three serious stabs; both were soon covered with blood, and the vigilantes shot Sellers twice without inflicting serious wounds. A rope was placed around the criminal's neck while he was in the corridor of the jail, and after reaching the middle of the bridge the mob halted and demanded a confession. Sellers refused to say a word, and the rope was placed over a crossbeam 22 ing a murderer in tears at the grave of his feet above the floor. He was handouffed, and which were deemed injurious to French inas soon as the men began to pull up the mpe, terests.

he climbed up hand over hand and gained the top. He crawled along the crossbeam to one sute of the bridge; while crossing fitty shots were fired, but none of them with fatal effect. He rose to his feet and yelled, "My friends, come to me, I'm murdered, come quick." The mardered man lay down on the scringers and more shots were fired, but none hit a vital part. Runners were sent to the city for ladders and another rope. After the ladders were brought two men climbed up on the top stringer to readjust the rope. Seller-had taken the rope from his neck and begued the crowd to kill him and end his suffering The men started to take him down, but he fost hold and fell into the water, 80 feet

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

below. The hody has not been recovered.

THE CLERGY WARNED NOT TO INSTRUCE THEIR FLOCKS IN FAVOR OF EITHER PARTY.

LONDON, Sept. 5 .- M. Goblet, French minister of public instruction, has issued an official circular to the French episcopate conceaning the attitude the church may adopt in the coming general elections in France. He notifies the clergy that they are perfectly free to exercise their own discretion about their own votes, but enjoins upon them a naintenance of perfect neutrality concerning the votes of their parishioners, and forbids them to use any influence upon the people in favor of any party. The clerical press has received this circular with derision. The religious editors argue that indifference on the part of the church, in the face of the two parties now ranged against each other for and against Christianity, would not be neutral, but devertion from the faith.

LORD RANDOLPH'S SPEECH.

HIS TACIT SUPPORT OF PARNELL'S POLICY GREATLY CRITICIZED - THE PRESS EX-ASPERATED.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—In his speech at Shef field last night Lord Randolph Churchill severely handled Lord Hartington. A large portion of the addience came expecting the speaker would pick up Parnell on separation an on treason, but not a word about it was said.

the Times says :- The speech was very long and not very editying, and me a work of art was a blunder. One conspicuous and remarkable omission will be noted. Lord Randotph Churchill is the first Cabinet Minister who has addressed his countrymen Randolph spoke for an hour and a helf and | ves no direct and explicit answer to the question is to be found in any part of his

The Telegraph says: It is like opportun ism to find Lord Randolph passing so shifty and lightly over Parnell's speech. We should have wished a neclaration of opinion against the absurd pretensions of the Parnell te, and such declaration must be made.

The Standard says : The Shellichl a ldress will not do much to set the mind of the counry at rest. It dealt with some episodes of the very recent past, but hardly a hint was dropped about the great i-sues of the farme. We refuse t accent as light about the future the vague glimmerings which relieve the meteorical darkness of his speech

CHURCHILL RESPECTS PARNELL'S POWER-WIR. GLADSTONE'S MOVEMENTS.

Churchill is evidently as much neroleyed is the rest regarding the ultimate standpoint of the Tories. His speech at Shellield had night occupied more than an home and a half and in these 100 minutes he rather covered continess than expressed an evertlaw of icross his only important point being an avoid ance of Hartmeton's expect to join the Liberals in resisting themall. Churchill is one of the best of modern elec-tioncerers. He evidently believes that Paruell's power vill resome irresistible. Meanwhile in Tecland Parcell is pursuing the even tenor of his way. Soveral private con ferences have been held with his chief follow ers, in which a programme has been mapped out, enabling them to tight the campaign with machine-like discipline and system. His power now seems absolute; but this position of authority has not saved him from difficul ties and delicate entanglements, chiefly owing to the number and eagerness of per sonal ambitions. Mr. Parnell will remain in Ireland until after the elections are finished, keeping the threads of the campaign in his own hands.

A letter from your correspondent to Mr Gladstone, asking him if his voice would per mit him to bend the Liberals in the coming elections, elicited a reply this afternoon. The ex Premier, in a telegram which began with an expression of his best compliments, says that at present he regrets that he is unable to make any definite statement in reply to the query. Mr. Gladstone is still holidaying at his Tory brother's estate in Perthahire, Scotland. The ex-Premier's family are doing everything in their power to prolong his stay at that retreat, deading the effects of renewed political exdreading the effects of renewed political excitement upon his health. Mrs. Gladstone has repeatedly urged her husband to give up politics, and spend the remainder of his life in scholarly and rural retirement. The old warhorse is at present submissive to his wife's wishes, but as the hoarseness of his voice is reported to be graduelly disappearing, it is probable that the latter part of October gain see him in the political field, fighting at the head of the Liberals for party supre macy.

THE "BOSPHORE EGYPTIEN" SUP-Pressed.

CAIRO, Sept. 5 .- The Bosphore Fgyptien has again been suppressed. This time France is responsible for the suppression of the puper, which had given offence by publishing articles

RIEL'S CASE.

THE INSANITY PLEA AND LEGALITY OF THE REGINA COURT ARGUED.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 4.-The Riel appeal case was resumed this morning. The prisoner did not file an appearance as ex-

pected, the Crown declined to bring him to Winnipeg.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, for the pricaner, said as the papers asked for but arrived from Regins they would proceed with the argument.

Mr Lemieux, chief connect to Riel, raised the old issue as to the inform daty of the trial before the atipendians magiarrate at Regina, and contended that the magistrate was incompetent to irv the case. He had great stress

on the insanity plea. Mr. Firsparrick followed, and referred to the statue of 1880, contending that if the inferior court had jurisdiction them the Sa perfor court could not confirm the conviction; they could simply declare that under the statute they had no power to act. He neld that the treason felony act was one of Imperial jurisdiction, and he questioned if it next delegated any power to the colonial authorities to legislate away any rights enjoyed by the subjects of the British empire. He dwelt strongly upon the invanity question, and said the jury were convince tof his luna-

cy, hence their recommendation to mercy.

Mr. Ewart followed on behelf of the prisoner, and took exception to the manner in which the evidence was taken at the trial, contending that the presiding judge should have taken notes. He also strongly questioned the jurisdiction of the court at Regina, and cited several authorities is support of his argument.

Mr. Robinson, in behalf of the Crown, in an able address strongly combated the idea that the court at Regina was not legally constructed, and cited cases in support of his contention. He also dwelt at length on the insanity plea, showing the absurdity of the contention that Riel was insanc.

Mesers. Osler and Aiken followed on the same side, supplementing the argument of the previous speaker as to the constitutionality of the court, and cited a number of authorities adverse to the insanity plea.

THE RADICALS AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

NEW YORK, Sept 6 -- A London correspon dent says :- The Radiculs will make a determined fight against the Duke of Edinburgh's coming appointment to the command of the whole navy, which is understood to be a precursor of the Duke of Cambridge's resignation of the command of the army in favor of at any length since Mc Parnell demanded the Duke of Connaught. In thus carrying legislative and national independence. Lord out the Prince Consort's policy the Queen is likely to hear the plainest talk of her whole reign. The papers are ridicating Prince Henry of Bettenburg, who, by the Queen's command, dressed in tartan and keit at the By moral festivities and then had to leave the ground prematurely because his kness were cold. Lord Brayen week ago had a letter in the Times calling upon the people of the three islands to prepare for a grand colchration of the jubilee of the Queen's roign ten months hence.

A SNOWSTORM IN DAKOTA.

DEADWOOD, Dak., Sept. 6 .-- The cupleasant weather of the past two weeks culminated in snowstorm yesterday morning. The thermometer has ranged from 50 to 60 degrees, and more or less rain has fallen daily for ome time. The outlook for grain is gloomy in the extreme. Four-tifths of all the crops are cut, and the bulk is lying on the ground heating and growing, and much that is stacked is being destroyed, even for feed. Peartically no threehing has been done yet, and it begins to look as stone, would be nothing to through. Prices he and surroad materially, and a new sets a me moterationary price. Farmers are given y one amoged. ----

HARTINGTON AND THE HARDCALS. Lospon, Sept. 5 - to the service of

the week has been the species by one Morquis of Hartington. The address is generally accepted as foreshadowing the campaign issues which will be advocated by the Liberal party. The speech was so moderate that it nas angered Tories and Radicals alike. Jesse Colline, the Radical member for Ipswich, speaking at Saltburn, Yorkshire, to day denounced Lord Hartington's address, describing the ex-secretary's programme as "empty" and said it had already done much to destroy Liberal unity. Mr. Coumberlain is booked for a political address to the electors of Warrington in Lancashire next Tuesday. He is now expected to reply to Lord Hartington's disavowal of his extreme policy, but the more moderate Radicals are urging Mr. Chamberlain to refrain from splitting from the Whicz.

CHEERING POPE LEO

London, Sept. 5-At a meeting of Catholics at Munster, Prussia, yesterday, Dr. Windhorst. the Pruesian Catholic leader, said the Pope still ruled the world. The Holy Chair must be made independent of the powers. "We now," he said, "stand steadfast for the Pope, through life or death." The speaker asked for three cheers for Pope Leo, which were given with enthusiasm. Several resolutions were passed demanding the unconditional repeal of the chief May laws, especially those lealing with religious orders and the education of the clergy.

A JUDGE'S SUDDEN DEATH.

ALBANY, Sept. 7 .- The vice chancellor of the regents of the university, George W. Clinton, was found dead in Rural Cemetery soon after 4 o'clock this afternoon. The body lay in the driveway between the north and middle ridges, about a quarter of a mile from the lodge. Judge Clinton manifested a great interest in the study of botany, and it was his custom to follow his favorite study in Rural Cometery. Death probably resulted from heart disease. An autopsy will be

THE PHŒNIX CONSPIRACY.

STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY.

BY JUSTIN HUNTLY MCOARTHY, M. P.

[From United Ireland.]

After the failure of the revolutionary of the succeeding year, Freiand w, selicit fora-time namoved by any active efforts at in-surrection. But the revolutionary spirit was only quiescent, not extinct. It was destined to break out again in a fashion much more dangerous than that of the Young Ireland movement, under the leadership of men "far more determined and desperate, and with results for more serious.
At the time when Smith O'Brien and his

followers were skirmlshing with the police at Ballingarry, there was among the insurgents a young man named James Stephens. Stephens was at that time about 24 years eld. He was born in Kilkenny in 1824, of comparatively humble parents, who were able, however, to give their son a good educa tion, of which he availed himself to the utmost. His mathematical tastes led him to devote himself to engineering; and in his 20th year he obtained an appointment on the Mmerick and Waterford Railway, which then being constructed. the railway was completed he was thrown ent of work for a while, and he came to Dublin to find occupation. The Young Ireland movement was in full swing at the time, and it soon drew the gifted young engineer into its charmed circle. Stephens was a elever young man, an ardent Nationalist, enger, like all the Young Irelanders, to conquer or to die for his native country. He came very near to dying in that brush with the police at Ballingarry. From the cottage in which they had taken refuge the police were firing as fast as they could upon their besiegers, and one of their bullets found its billet in James Stephens' body. He feli, rolled behind a hedge, and was left there, either unnoticed or regarded as dead, after Smith O'Brien and his party had dispersed, and the police had left the farm house. A few days later paragraphs in th-newspapers announced to all that were interested that James Stephens was dead and buried. "Poor James Stephens," so one paragraph ran, "who followed Smith O'Brien to the field, has died of the wound which he received at Ballingarry while act ing as aide-de-camp to the insurgent leader. Mr. Stephens was a very amiable and, apart from politics, most inoffensive young man. ossessed of a great deal of talent, and we believe he was a most excellent son and brother. His untimely and melancholy fate will be much regretted by a numerous circle of friends." Stephens' family and his friends took good care to support by every means in their power the story of his death It would have been well for the English Covernment if the Ballingarry bullet had been surer in its aim, and if the newspaper paragraph had been true. But the news was not true. Stephens lay for some time where he had fallen. When he found himself alone, he bandaged his would as best he could, exchanged clothes with a peasant, and after an interview with his sweet-heart, which dangerously jeopardised hisafety, sought hiding in the mountains. In the meantains he found a companion in misfortune, seeking, like himself, shelter from the harsh pursuit of the law. This was Michael Doheny, the gifted child of the peasant race, the elegient speaker and anseifish patriot. The Hue and Cry of the day, which has left us so many grotesque, and some life-like portraits of men who were wanted by the police, because they were Irishmen and enemies of the foreign dominion, thus describes Stephens's companion: "Michael John Doheny, barris ter, are about forty, height hive leet inches, sandy hair, grey eyes, coarse red face

like that of a man given to drink, high cheek benes, wants several of his teeth, very vulgar

story of the six weeks of adventures and suf-

feringe and privations which he and Stephens

shared together while they were in hiding

In sumshine and storm, along sides of

meantains, and across the cold courses of

mountain torrents, through thick woods, and

on bleak hill sides, the refugees made their

up to their enemies; sometimes they en-countered cold looks from those who should

have been their friends; but more often they

emancipate. The courage of the two men never for a moment deserted them through

the whole time when, in Doheny's expressive

gibbet. Doheny was always ready whenever

they gat and rested to write glowing verses.

Stephen's mind was ever fertile in the for mation of plans either for the furtherance of their own escape or for the purpose of kidmapping Lord John Russell. Once, and once only, according to Doheny, did the courage of James Stephens seem likely to give way. This was when he learnwas no longer true to him. But he rallied even against this stroke; his love for the cause and the country to which he had vowed himself was able to dwarf and conquer all other emotions, and he soon shook off the sick mond of despondency in which he had declared himself unwilling to make any further efforts to secure his safety. When the little plan for carrying off Earl Russell was baffied by the Prime Minister's unexpected depar-ture, Stephens left Ireland in disguise, and made his way across England to France. In Paris he was joined some little time later by Doheny, who had left Ireland about a week after the departure of Stephens, and who made his way with more difficulty across England. The two were shortly forced by the arrival ef a third Young Irelander, John O'Mahony. O'Mahony had lingered in Iceland for a considerable time after the failure of Smith O'Brien's rising. He commanded a considerable body of men and had control of some arms, and for a time he and his followers lurked among the mountains, hoping that something might yet happen to speed the insurrection to success. But nothing did happen. O'Mahony became convinced that for the time the revolution was over, he dismissed his guerilla army to drift to all the points of the compass, and made the heat of his way to Paris. There he and Stephens remained for States to make his way as a journalist and barrister, and to foster by all means in his

power the National cause. It must not be supposed that all secret agitation died out in Ireland with the sup- the relations of the two countries. pression of the Young Ireland movement or of that later movement with which Fintan, Lalor and Brennan were associated. Though many Young Irelanders and their accom-

large body the greater proportion dropped out of agitation and fell back into private life and into the fulfilment of their ordilife and into the infiliment of their ordinary daily tasks and daily vittes. But a certain number still remained bound to gether by the bonds of secret association in certain of the larger sities. These small associations were centres of latent activity, readily to be employed at any time in widening their ordie of agitation. Each of them was a focus from which the raysoft revolution might be directed when the hour came and brought the man with it. The hour and the manicame with the decade of 1850, and the visit of James Stephens to Ireland. The outbreak of the Crimean War, and the com plications in which it involved England on the Continent and in the East, appeared to Stephens to offer happy opportunities for the renewal of active agitation. There is a story current that Russian agents sought out Stephens and encouraged him to incite a new revolutionary movement in Ireland. This may or may not be true. It is doubtful whether at that time the Russian government were sufficiently well aware of the seriousness of Irish discontent. ..But in any case, we may well believe that James Stephens needed no. encouragement from Russian or other emissa ries to induce him to seize the favorable hour, to seize the favorable moment, for again repeating Ireland's protest against her foreign government. So Stephens came over to Ireland, and made a tour of personal inspection of the country, accompanied by Thomas Clark. Luby. He saw for himself that the country was only outwardly quiescent; that the desire for national rights and national liberties was even stronger than it had been in 1848; than it only needed skill and judgment and patience o set on foot a movement which should do more effective service to the country than Your g Ireland

These small bodies of secret disaffection, of which I have already spoken, gave great support to Stephens in his visit, and received from him fresh inspiration for the spread of their propaganda. But if the rough outline f Stephens' plans was readily found, it took a long time to mature. The Orimean Was passed away without awakening any active disturbance in Ireland; but the pre parations for disturbance were surely and slowly progressing. In the town of Skibbereen there was a small club or reading room, apparently of no great importance ither as a literary or as a political centre. But it was destined to prove of very great importance, and gave its name to an unsuc cessful conspiracy, which was descined to be the parent of a far greater conspiracy This small body or association was callethe "Pumnix National and Literary So ciety." Many of the young men of the town were its members; and it was appar ntly merely a kind of literary institute. It covered under its seemingly harmless appear ance one of those small centres of secret agi tation already mentioned. One of its mos: conspicuous members was Jeremiah O'Donovan, whose name is now familiar as O Donovan Rossa. In the members of this Phonix Literary Society, Stephens then in Ireland, round ready and willing confederates and from them and their institution came the name given to Stephens' organization, then in process of formation. There was comething in the title which appealed par ticularly and appropriately to the minds of Irish conspirators. Every Irish insurrectionary movement had risen, Phonix like, from the ashes of some preceding agitation, So the name Phoenix was adopted; and, had the fates been propitious, it might have be-come the title of the greater movement which succeeded it, instead of living in history merely as the name of a prematurely-de

stroyed cens, iracy.

A little before the time when James Stephens was finding welcome and sympathy, and a name for his organization at the hands of the Skibbereen Literary Society, another distinguisher Trish rebel had returned to his native land. 'n 1857 Mr. William Smith O'Brien was allowed to return to Ireland under an unconditional amnesty. He had been for some time set free from absolutimprisonment; but it was only now that permission to return to his own country was accorded to him. The English Government, which seldom

appearance, peculiar, coarse, unpleasant voice, small red whiskers, dresses respectably." Doheny has left on record, in his fascinating "Felou's Track," the strange does any grackus act except by halves, allowed Smith O'Brien to breathe his netive air without fear of arrest as a felon; but it refused to allow him the rank and title which were his rights, as the brother or Lord Inchiquin. Smith O'Brien, we may feel sure, cared very little for any honors of which the British Government was able to deprive him. The honor of a place of fore desporate way. Sometimes they were paraued by the police; sometimes, though rarely, they ran the risk of being delivered most affection in the hearts and minds of his countrymen the Government could not take away. In the dead calm which seemed to come over Irish life, something like a ripple was produced in the return home of a Young Ireland leader. There were enthu found welcome and shelter and sustenance siastic demonstrations in his honor, and he from the peasantry whom they boped to was earnestly entreated to once again represent an Irish constituency in the English Parliament. This, however, Smith O'Brien refused to do. The bright hopes of ten phrase, they were under the shallow of the years carlier had faded away. He was not less national than he had been, but he was less sanguine of immediate success, and he was most un willing to return to any active personal part in the cause. His interest in. and his affection for the country and the cause was as deep as ever; and in '58 he made a tour of Ireland, in which he was received with enthusiasm wherever he went, and in the course of which he made an im ed that the woman to whom he was devoted portant speech on ground which was historic ground for him. At Clonnel, where he and so many of his companions had been tried and sentenced to death, he was presented with an address; and he made a reply to the address which was full of a sad and lenient dignity and courage. He spoke sor-rowfully of '48 and its failure; but he declared that he was as devoted now as he had been then to the principles which had led him to risk his life with the lives of his friend and followers in hiss country's cause. The speech naturally created much interest; and it provoked an article in the London Times, which was in its way a masterpiece of political folly, and of that curious misappreciation of facts, that lack of historical insight, which has always been the chief characteristic of English journalism in its speculations on Irish affairs. The Times was pleased to be somewhat scorofully amused over the utterances of the returned rebel. It pointed exultingly to the absolute peace, tranquility, and contentment of Ire-land; and it scoffingly assured land; and it scottingly ussured Smith O'Brien, and such few persons as sympathized with him, that the days of rehels, and agitation, and conspiracy, in Ireland were over, for good and all. At this time when these weighty words were being penned, at this time when the English press was so confident that order reigned in Ireland, the Irish Executive was preparing to some years. Doheny had gone to the United | make a descent upon a formidable secret conspiracy which had been brought to its notice, and which was to be the parent of a conspiracy ten times more formidable than any which had yet occurred in the history of

It soon became bruited abroad that the Phonix organization was spreading rapidly; it soon came to be known, too, in that vague. indefinable way in which things do get to be plices who were not in the hands of the known in political life before they actually police sought safety in exile, the vast bulk of occur, that the government latended to make the conspirators remained at home. Of this sharp and short work with the new conspiracy.

Some Nationalists conceived it to be their duty to make public protest egainst it enew move ment. Mr. Smith O'Brien, forgetting entirely, or apparently forgetting entirely, the history earlier with O Connell, judged it advisable to write a letter to the Nation, appealing to the Irish people against the Phonix con-spiracy. Mr. John Dillon, wiser then, as he had been wiser ten years before, than his chief? refused to make any demonstration gainst the Phosnix Society, and considered that public interference was most inadvisa-uld. In all probability the Irish Government had made up their minds to crush out the conspiracy before Mr. Smith O'Brien's letter made its appearance. But such a letter would probably, in any case, have only encouraged instead of dissuading them from the course upon which they had resolved. On the 3rd December, 1858, a viceregal proclamation warned the country that great danger was caused by the existence of a secret society. Within a few days this procla-mation was followed up by a series of raids in different towns in Ireland, upon men Phonix Society., There were, a series of protracted trials which revealed little or-

nothing beyond the fact that in certain dis cricts young men had handed themselves together into a secret organization for the purpose of secret drilling, and that the organizaion had an occult leader who was known as "the Hawk," and was pretty generally understood to be James Stephens. One of the prisoners, Daniel O'Sullivan. a National School teacher, was brilliantly defended by the late Lord O'Hagan—then Mr. Thomas O'Hegan. The jury disagreed. O'Sullivan was tried again, and objecting to the unfair. ness with which the jury was packed, he refused to make any defence, was convicted and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. The other Phænix prisoners were induced to plead guilty and were released. Such was apparently the end of the Phonix con The government fondly fancied apiracy. they had done with it and all kinds of agita tion for long enough. They did not dream that from the extinct association another onspiracy would arise, which would have its home in two hemispheres. "The last of the Gracchi," said Mirabeau, "dying, flung lust to Heaven, and from that dust sprang

COLONIZATION SOCIETY

able image of Fenianism.

Marino." From the dust of the exploded

Phonix conspiracy rose the far more formid

OF THE DIOCESE OF MONTREAL Since the report of May 18th last the Colonization Society of the Diocese of Mont real has received the following donations from the different parishes:-

St. Isidore, \$33; St. Alexis, 24; La Catid drale, 21 10; Laprairie, 20.60; Joliette, 20 50; St Martin, 20; Ste. Philoméae, 19 25; Sr. Jacques le Mineur. 18; Sault au Recollet. 14.50; Lachine, 14.25; Les Cédres, 13.50; St. Jacques de l'Achigan, 13; Ste Brigide, 12; Ormstown, 12; St. Esprit, 12; St. Augustin, 11 64; Ste. Treofasie, 11 55; S: Constant, 11; Ste. Justine, 10 92; Ste. Martine, 10 25; St. Jean, 10; Beanharmois, 10; St André, 9 25; St Timothée, 9; Chateaugusy. 9; Sacré-Cœur (Rue Ontario), 8 28; St. Loui le Gonzague, 8; St Am'rose, 7 81; Vandreuil. 7 55; Repentigny, 7.25; St. Stauislas, 7 20; St. Michel de Naplerville, 7; St. Donat, 7; St. Polycarpe, 6.65; Hochelaga, 6.57; St. Thomas, 6 10; Ste. Anne & Montreal, 6; S intoine à Montreal, 6; St. Leurent, 6; St. Telesphore, 6; Ste. Elizabeth, 6; Contreceur, 6; Boucherville, 6; Vercheres, 6; L'Acadie, 6; St. Urbain, 6; St Roch, 6; Ste. Marthe, 5.75; St Julie, 5.50; St. Paul l'Ermite, 5 45; St. Jean Chrysostome, 5 25; Ste. Anne des Plaines, 5; Mascouche, 431; Ste. Scholasrique, 4.06; St. Philippe. 406; Pointe aux Trembles, 4; St. Benoit, 4; St. Ligori, 4; Sherrington, 4; Rawdon, 3 90; St. Anicet 3 80; Cotean du Lac, 3 80; St. Hubert, 3 80; st. Janvier, 3 60; Bon Pasteur, 3.15; Hotel tione 3: St. St. Cuthbert, \$3.00; Lachenaie, \$2.90; Lavaltrie, \$2.75; St. Placide, \$2.15; L'Assumption, \$2.04 : T. S. Redempteur, \$2 00 ; The Perrot, \$2 00; La Misericorde, \$1.85; Sr. Lazare, \$1.80 ; Dundee, 1 58 ; St. Ecienne, \$1 35 ; St. Luc, \$1 25 ; Ste. Beatrix, \$1 00 Ste. Emmélie, \$1 00 : Ste. Marguerite, \$1 00 ; St. Edward, \$1 00; Cote St. Paul, 750; St. Cyprien, 443.

In this country the degrees of heat and old are not only various in the different sea sons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affect the health. Nothing so suddenly ob structs the perspiration as sudden transitions from reat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

GLADSTONE'S OPINION.

ABERDEEN, September 3 .- Mr. Gladstone, in commenting upon Mr. Parnell's recent Dublin address, said the Irish leader was a ery thoughtful man, who generally meas ured his speech, but he never said anything sillier than when he declared that by the union Ireland had lost her nationality.

"HOW CAN SHE EVER LOVE HIM!" is what you often hear said when the prospective groom is the victim of catarrin.
How can she bear such a breath?' "How resolve to link her destiny with that of one with a disease, that unless arrested, will end in consumption, or perhaps in insanity ?" Let the husband that is, or is to be, get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and cure himself before it is too late. By druggists.

Artificial numan ears are being made of celluloid, a recent invention.

THERE IS NO EXCUSE. There is no excuse for the many pale, sallow, weary looking females throughout our land, when Burdock Blood Bitters will regulate their troubles and renew their health, strength and vigor at so small a cost.

"Liquid guppowder" is the latest invention.

TO THE DESCUE. "When all other remedies fail" for Bowel Complaint, Colic, Cramps, Dysontery, etc., "then Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry comes to the rescue." Thus writes W. H. Clucker, druggist, Waterdown, and adds that its sales are large and increasing.

WORMS CAUSE MUCH SICKNESS among children that Freeman's Worm Powders will surely cure.

Thousands of glasses of pure spring water are sold daily at 1 cent a glass on the street corners of Boston.

In Paris the people are asked to give their sous in aid of a project to bore a big hole far down into the earth to see what is going on inside this mysterious planet, upon the unscratched crust of which we live. Comment of the state of the

- NS

The Scene of Moore's Immortal Melody Among the Wicklow Illia

RATHDBUM, NEAR VALE OF AVOCA; Aug. 11.-It is pleasant to refresh one's soul amid the network of wild mountain scenery beautifully wooded vales and glens, and rapid, sparkling rivers, which ought to make this part of Wicklow the summer paradise of the weary of mind and body. Rathdrum is on the banks of the Avenmore, two miles from where a kindred plain, where the magnificent parks crowstream, the Avonbeg, rushes into it over its stony bed, forming the acene of Moore's classical" Meeting of the Waters." The very in different towns in Ireland, upon men names of river, vale, and hill, preserved known or suspected to be members of the through all the changes of thousands of years, bring the scholar back to the days when the early Celt parted in Central Asia with his Aryan brothers, landed after long wanderings on the peaceful sunny shores of Wicklow and Wexford, pushed his way along the shady banks of these bright, crystal streams, and coming to the spot where Moore afterward was inspired to write his poem called the wedded streams at their junction, the one the "Great River," the other the "Little River," The common Aryan tongue furnished the word Avani (Irish or Celtie Abhains, pronounced Owen), and to this day the streams are called Avonmore and Avonbeg. Strange, soo, that the geographer Ptolemy, copying his Thomician predecessor, Marinus of Tyre, should have bestowed on this very spot the name of Oboke, and modern Irishmen should have adopted this denomination for the lovely valley through which the united waters run seaward, and, indeed, for the stream itself after their junction. All this recalls the time when the ships of Tyre in her sad decay still found their way to the westernmost shore of Europe to the evergreen isle which Phoenicians had traded with for conturies before the foundation of

All this I had been thinking of four years ago on the banks of the Guadalquivir, in the still beautiful Seville, the Hispalis founded by these same Phonicians 3,500 years ago. The pages of old Ptolemy describing the Andalusian city and the far off island in which I was born awakened a strange yearn ing to visit the Oboks of the Greeks and the l'yrians. And here I am wandering by the vaters of the Avonmore.

Rathdrum is not rendered the less attracsive to the curious tourist or the brainwearled scholar that it has an excellent hote slongside the quiet railway station, and that near it is the home of Charles Stewart Par nell, besides the lovely and picturesque scenery which on every side tempts and in vites the traveller. From Rathdrum to the 'Meeting of the Waters" the eye is delighted by the sight of Avondale, with its wooders dopes, its rushing river, half hidden by the overhanging trees, and the perfect culm, only proken at intervals by the not too noisy passage of trains.

Here we are at the bridge which spans the Avonbeg, some thirty yards from the spot where it tumbles at right angles into is namesake. From the bridge you look across the latter at the lofty wooded buff crowned by Castle Howard, one of the ancient strong holds of the Irish Howards-the family of the Earl of Vicklow, whose magnificent residence. Shelton Abbey, is five miles fur ther down toward Arklow, and in the plain ravetsed by the Avoca, as the united stream. are called.

Just on the apex of the little delta formed by these at their junction is an oak tree, beneath which, it is said, Moore wrote his poem. He acknowledges that " the scene under Castle Howard Bug ever having written it there. He doubtless had friends among the inmates of the castle tor he was fond of conciliating the Saxon aristocracy, and to a spirit which had already tasted much of the bitterness there is in pleasure sought for pleasure's sake, and in mbitious hopes miserably disappointed, the reace, the solitude, the loveliness of the place night well inspire the wish of living and dying there.

Turning to the right around the brow of

the high hill famous as the seat of the Bally murtagh mines, the uniformly excellent read enabled our jaunting car to bear us on rap dly through the Vale of Avoca proper There are great mining establishments on the opposite side of the river. At present, how ever, out of 1,200 hands employed last vear in both, only secony are re ained at Ballymustagh, in the hope, is thought, that Government aid will enable the company to renew operations. At any rate, besides the dire distress caused in the district by the suspension of the work the physical changes in the aspect of the on posing slopes has sadly damaged the rural leveliness of this part of the valley. The trees, and with them everything green, have disappeared, and the eye rests only on the many colored heaps of earth and ore, piled, terrace above terrace, from the liver banks to the summit, with the tall chimaeys and their many storied engine houses, standing silent and sad over the desolated hillsides. At the Newbridge station, in the centre of Bothic, crowns a low knoll beneath the

the valley, is the beautifully situated village of Avoca. The new Catholic church, a very handsome structure in thirteenth century heavily wooded hill, just where a side glen runs southward from the vale, opening up another pretty sylvian perspective. Protestant Episcopal church, on another and a loftier spur, is on the other side of the river, surrounded by old trees, above which its battlemented square tower forms a striking object from both ends of the valley. Far more beautiful, however, than the scene beneath Castle Howard is that at the second meeting of the waters at Woodenbridge, where the Ow (Celtic abh, pronounced ow, river), a mountain torrent originating on the slopes of Lugnaquilla, the loftiest mountain in Wicklow, flows into the Avoca. This latter here is turned abruptly southward by the mountain masses through which the Ow cleaves a passage from the north. The Woodenbridge Hotel, a handsome white building, nestling beneath a dense wood of dark firs and pines a little above the junction of the two streams commands a superb view.

As you stand with your back to the hill and its dark wood, to your left is the Vale of Avoca proper, visible all the way to Newbridge, the bright river pursuing its course along the narrow bottom, the high slopes coming down to the banks; in front and at right angles almost with this direction, the Avoca, after receiving the Ow, flows through a broader and no less exquisitely wooded vale towards Arklow. On your right is the vale of the Ow, formed by leftier hills covered to the top with a mantle of green woods, and little southward of it is the Gold Mine Vale, with its own streamlet, the Irish Puctoles, which fed so many false hopes even in our day.

hotel, contemplating the manifold loveliness stops him.

TWIN RIVERS of this ideal landscape. There was not a spec in the heavens. A blue have disciplant which lends such a charm to the loot hills and deep valleys, of the loot hills and deep valleys, of the Apenines band Bologna, hing over tive stand valleys, softening and blends ling the tinta of meadows, gornheids and woods. No wonder that so many of the Aoglo-Norman adventurers contended and out and starve the native Irish with their squalid hovels and half acres of bog or furz-I had heard much of the doings of these noble proprietors—the Carysforts and Fire-williams and Wicklows, and your Marqui-of Waterford—who, at this moment, is doggedly opposing in parliament every measure calculated to better the lot of tenan or farm laborer in Ireland. On the spot I learned much which made the blood tinule in

> Happily we were not allowed to tarm our backs on the Vale of Avoca without having been gratified by one of these spectacles which enable the lovers of Ireland to forget much of present misery in the contemplation of a bright prospective future. From Castletown a little further on toward Wexford, some 100 school girls had come to spend a holiday after the yearly examination. They all belonger to the parish school of the place, which under its devoted teachers, has risen to the very first rank under the National Board Education. This year, out of 100 pupils, 95 anocessfully passed the ordeal of a rigorous

my veins. But I have promised my in-

formants and myself to return and learn more

to the cabins where the oppressed and plun

dered farmers have learned to curse the

names of Carysfort, Fitswilliam and Water

ford. The story will keep, and I mean to

examination, It was about 7 p.m. when we came upon them as they were dancing in the valley as the very meeting of the waters of the Ow and the Avoca. Travellers from America are always welcome to every feast, to every homand heart in Ireland. So we were invited and pressed by teachers and scholars to witness the ance and to hear the songs they promised to sing for us. How could we retuse these bright children of the Emerald Isledancing and singtug in the Vale of Avoca, on that balmy summer evening? Dance after dance, Irish reel and jig, with quadrilles, and other per formances to me unknown, were merrily and gracefully gone through. "We teach them everything that can be serviceable to them in after life," said their mintress, "and we try to refine them by giving them a love for musi and song. They are all country girls, destiped to live, as their mothers do, in a farmer's cottage. They are simple, innocent,

laborious, and God fearing"
They sang us Moore's "Meeting of the Waters" within sound of the rushing stream. of the Avonmore. And after having enjoyed and given delight we b de these good chil--ren, the seed of a brighter future, a hearty a exell.

400 we entered the train the station master and conductor brought into ou: compartment and introduced Mr. McCairoll president of the Wicklew town commissioners, one of the most energetic and intelligent organizers of the Nati nat party. A native of Tyrone, and brought up there when Orange landfordism was supremand intolerant, Mr. McCarroll thrilled us ou our way homeward by many a tale of patri-

otic struggie and triumph. To-day we are given the names of the two special commissioners appointed to carry out ne provisions of the new land bure They are two good and true men. Pity they

nave not a better law to administer. BERNARD OREILLY, D D., in the N. Y. Sun.

CONSUMPTION CURED

An old physician, retired from practice, hav ng had placed in his hands by an East Indi missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Neavous 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 suf lesire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by ddressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10-19 eow

LORD CHURCHILL ON THE AFGHAN

SETILEMENT. LONDON, Sept. 3 -Lord Churchill deliv ered an address in Sheffleld this evening, in the course of which he said there was no rea son as yet to regret the absence of coercion in Ireland. He also said he was glad to announce that the Afghan frontier question had been settled, Russia having largely modified her claims. The speech was extremely moderate in tone. Lord Randolph referred to the Russian ambassador to England as a most cultivated and accomplished gentleman. The Liberals, the speakers said, had left the Afghan negotiations in a dead lock. The last despatches before the retirement of the Liberal party from power were stern and nacompromising. Lord Dufferin and Col. Ridgway, he said, had agreed to a new frontier line which gave the Ameer full command over the Zulfickar. The government was hopeful that, by moderation and perseverance, an arrangement would be made with Russia to give to the present state of affairs prominence and security. Lord Randolph testified to the Ameer's fidelity and loyalty throughout the negotiations. The mayor of York and the mayors of several other cities listened to Lord Randolph's address.

A FRUITFTL SEASON.

The fruitful season of the year is prolific with many forms of Bowel Complaints, such as Diarrhom Hysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, &c. As a safe-guard and positive cure for those distressing and often sudden and dangerous attacks nothing can surpass that old and reliable medicine, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

The increase of divorces in Philadelphia is attracting much attention. In 1875 there were 6,144 marriages and 153 divorces, or 1 in 40. In 1884 there were 8,637 marriages and 242 divorces, or 1 in 35. During the ten years there were 68,637 marriages and 1,965 divorces, an average of 1 in 34.

To stop a runaway horse, the Russians have a light cord with a slip noose in it about the horse's throat, with the cord running through the saddle ring and over the dasher at hand for the driver to pull upon at the We stood near a summer house, above the horse's first attempt to run. A little choking AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight de-

in time involves the whole frame embedding the kidneys, liver, paneress and in lattice the entire glandular aystem, and the afflicted ing the tints of meadows, cornfields and woods. No wonder that so many of the Anglo-Norman adventurers contended and fought among themselves for centuries the entire glandular system, and the afficient drigs out a miserable existence, until death drigs out a miserable existence in till durch drigs out a miserable existence in t side as if the liver were enlarging? there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly, from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a de-posit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Ya there frequent palpitation of the heart? These verious symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin as. sumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky pe spiration. As the liver and kidneys begome more and more diseased, rhenmatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indicestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of if taken in its incipioney. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17 Farrington Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York, October 2nd, 1882.

Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dys-pepsia in all its worst forms, and after spend ng pounds in medicines, I was at last persua ded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise ar yone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves.

If you like to make use of this testimenial you are quite at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully,
R. Turker. (Signed) R. TURNER.
Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family
physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy oundition. They cure costiveness.

St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1861. Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly, Mr. A. J. White Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882. Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was add vised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that i; has restored me to complete health.-I re-

it has restored me as main, yours respectfully,

John H. Lightfeet.

Anomat. 186 15th August, 1888 Dear Sir, I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doct r's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's

Sycup which he got from me has saved his life.

Yours truly,

(Signed) N. Webb, Mr. White. Chemist, Calne

September 8th, 1883. Dear Sir,-I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it

with confidence. Faithfully yours, (Signod) Vincent A. Wills, Chemist-Dentist

To Mr. A. J. White. Merthyr Tyav Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,-Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicules

The other day a customer came for two qotiles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have

much faith in it." The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great .- I am,

dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) W. BOWKER. To A. J. WHITE, Esq.

A. J WHITE, (limited) 67 St James street. Montreal. For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White (limited), 67 St. James street, city.

FRANCE AND THE CAROLINES DIS-PUTE.

Paris, Sept. 3 .- The Paris publishes the following semi-official note: Several Germanand Spanish newspapers accuse France of seeking to stir up strife over the Caroline islands. That accusation is absolutely false. The great burden of public opinion in France earnestly desires an end of the conflict which tends to cause fresh troubles on the French frontiers. The truth is, the hostility between Germany and Spain is fostered by the violence of the Spanish and German newspapers and by parties interested in embroiling France and Spain. Witness the National Zeitung's recent malicious warning to Spaniards that France seeks to part Spain and Germany in

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN. wians
About
Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic, Belt with Ricctric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent
asher
asher
At the
Complete restoration to health; vicer and manhood, and all i dred troubles. Also, for many other diseases,
with the information, etc., mailed free by sideresting;
Veltaie Belt Co., Manuall, Micht.

PERSONAL PROPERTY AND THE SAME OF

order to seize Morocco.

7 de 3

ASHIONE, Aug. 24 TWhile I am writing you these lines the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl.
of Carnarvon, is fulfiling in the West of Ireland.
a mission which, if pruductive of only a part of
the benefits confemplated by him, will mark a new ers for that province, so long the abode of chronic and hopeless poverty, while it may contribute to win for the Conservative Govenment and party the gratitude of Irishmen and the manimous support of their representatives in the Parliament of 1886. Lord Carnaryon does not fear to travel without any of the precautions against popular wrath and vindictiveness so popular wrath and vindictiveness so laughably promitions in the reign of Earl Spencer. There was no military guards drawn up at the railway stations along the route. Whenever the train stopped, the Viceroy and his wife walked about the platform, shaking hands and freely conversing with the gentlemen and ladies present, returning grace-fully the quiet but respectful salutations of the bystanders. There were petther cheers nor counter cheers. No crowd assembled ; no gangs of officials shouted a venal welcome, and gangs of ometas should a vehal welcome, and no voice was raised to sing "God Save Ireland," in antagonism to "God Save the Queen." The people somehow feel instinctively that Lord Carnarvon means well by them, and that he wishes to do his part toward saving Ireland and her people from the terrible distress which, in spite of the rich promise of the harvest, hangs like a dark sloud all over this same west.

There is a subject, the Lord-Lieutenant says in his speech at Galway, which "is consays in his speech as Galway, which is con-stantly in my thoughts. No greater happi-ness," he continues, "could come to me dur-ing my period of office, be it long or be it short, than that I should be able in any degree to contribute to the commercial prosperity and improvement of Ireland."
Bleewhere he speaks of "the almost universal depression of trade, the lowness of prices, and the terrible, crushing foreign competition. These are thoughts (be goes on to say) which must be in the mind of any one occupying the position which I do. Lassure you, without any exaggeration, they are often the last thoughts I take with me to bed, and the first thoughts I awake with in the morning."

These words have a ring of sincerity and heartiness about them. Indeed, the impression made on the Galway people is evidently sion made on the training people is evidently a very favorable one. Unhappily there are among the personages, whose social rank and position enable them to approach the vice-regal party, but too many who belong to the landlord and land-agent class. These are the carse of the west; and from them Lord Carnarvon has great need to guard himself. They believe that black is white, and that wrong is right. It would be their interest to make him believe as they do.

But the speech making over, the Lord Lieutenant at once proceeded to visit the Catholic institutions. There he fell into the hands of one who, although neither Archbishop nor Cardinal, deserves to be both the one and the other. I mean the Most Rev. Dr. Carr, Bishop of Galway, one of the most scholarly prelates in the Catholic Church, and one of the most enlightened and fearless patriots in Ireland. I have great hope that the Viceroy shall be induced to consult with this illustrious man on the great subjects which he has gone to the west to investigate—the Maamtraana murders, the chronic state of famine prevailing along those shores, the revival of trade, and the fishing industries, and the extension of railway com munication to all the centres of Connemara, to all the western counties in fact.

Although no mention is made of the Maamtrasna inquiry, either in the addresses or the replies, there is no doubt that Lord Carnarvon the spot all the i by the High Sheriff and his com-peers, and by the Lord Lieutenant himself, There seems to be a grim irony in the latter's words to the first address in Galway. "Your health-giving breezes have nurtured a fine and manly race-a race of fine men and fair women. All great towns owe their eminence to the bracing, vigorous climate, a superior race, and an advantageous geographical posi-

Whatever may be said of the city of Galway itself, certain it is that the population of the surrounding districts, of Connemara in particular, have, in order to become "a race of fine men and fair women," little else left to them by the lords of the soil than these same 'health-giving breezes." To them mother earth is made to refuse even a share of the scanty crops she grows, and the very sea on her rock-bound coast has to be purchased by the pound by the men and women who seek it in the waves at the peril of limb and life.

I do not mean fo detract from the physical strength and beauty of the men and women of the western counties in Ireland. It is wonderful that the laboring classes and the fishermen of Galway have not been reduced by the pinching hardship, the oppression and sufferings of centuries, to a still closer resomblance than they bear with their kindred Gallegos at Vigo, and all along the Pais de las Riax. As in Galicie, the country from which their ancestors sailed hither, so in Galway, the agricultural population and the toilers on the sea are only one degree above the limit of chronic starvation. The complexion by "health-giving breeze" and never ceasing hunger, is fast becoming as dark as the Moor's; while the hard lines burned by want into every feature overlie the sweet and intellectual expression remarked in 1645 by the Nuncio !tinuccini, As to the pessants of Connemara, if the lefty stature has not been dwarfed, like that of the Eskimos, by the Wants and sufferings of uncounted successive generations, it is due to the religious faith which sustained them, to the undying national hope which no oppression could quench.
God knows English misrule and landlord tyranny did more than enough to reduce the heroic devotion of Sisters of Charity and Sisters of Mercy, as well as that of the Christian Brothers thers, manage to keep open among the half-starred, half-clothed (even in winter) children of the western country districts, he will have it revealed to him that it is by a miracle that these descendants of the magnificent men and women so admired by the seventeenth century Florentine should still preserve any of the strength or beauty of their ancestors. School children in Connemara, in Mayo, in Donegal, have to live, to learn, and to work on a single slender meal a day! How is it they and their parents have not become

OR. OREILLY Sor LETTER to revive the fishing lodustry on every point of the count, has just published a most timely letters of the Conne-mars count, he says, letters addressed to him mention the quantities of fish taken by poor fishermen uniplied with the poorest crais and the most clumay tackle as simply prodigions. But as thereferies no facilities a bar ever of taking the fish to market, they are of no use to the people; who get only a nominal price for them, sometimes no price at all, and who cannot even get salt to preserve them

lessing view smallpox existed

These things are incredible. These things are increasion.

The finest codfish to any amount could have been found all along the Connemary cosat during the season for an shillings a dozen, whereas in London they sell for six shillings or ten shillings each ! " If the country was opened up by railways, means, I am assured (affirms Mr. Brady), would be fortchcoming to awaist the poor fishermen to obtain proper fishing vessels fit to keep the ees in any weather." Let Lord Carnarvon

think of it!
Mr. J. P. Leonard, writing from Paris on this same topic to Mr. Brady, declares that the Connemera fisheries could be made a most profitable speculation by supplying the Parisian and other French markets with fish. Salmon is sold in Paris during summer at four or five francs (\$1) a pound, and other good fresh fish in proportion. There seems no hope of great or permanent

improvement in any direction for commerce, industry of any kind, or the revival of agriculture, sava in obtaining local self-government, a native Iriah Parliament. I believe that, under God's providence, nothing can secure to Ireland the lives of her people and the prosperity of all her great sources of national wealth but the triumphant success in the November elections of the Parliament

tary party. The Sun's editorials on Irish affairs are eagerly looked for and carefully copied by the provincial press here. One great service—it is the greatest—which the Sun can now ren der the cause of Ireland is to encourage, if not advocate, the creating a fund for the support of the Parliamentary party. landlord class and the great moneyed men will not offer their services to the Nationalists in the present crisis. They are afraid to break with their own class. On the other hand, past experience forces the quick-witted Irlsh people to fear that their interests would not be sale in the hands of the class who so often betrayed

hem. The Irish clergy and people may be trusted in the choice of their representatives; and Mr Parnell, who is thoroughly in harmony with the guides of the people, may be trusted to se-lect the men best fitted to serve, by distin-guished talent and strict discipline, in the ranks of a party where unity is the certain pledge of national victory, and where unity is impossible without subordination to one ac

knowledged authority.
With my whole heart and soul I commend to Irish-Americans everywhere to be generous now, if ever, in supporting Mr. Paniell and his followers. There is nothing like "Slieve-gammon" in their need and claim; for their need is, confessedly, that of the men who are standing in the breach for Ireland's nationality -for her last sole chance of achieving inde pendencs.

BERNARD O'REILLY, D.D., in N.Y. Sun

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose.

WHY SHE MARRIED HIM.

STRANGE STORY BY A BROOKLYN WOMAN. BROOKLYN, N.Y., September 1.—Charles Graham, aged twenty six veurs, a merchant, born in England and residing at No. 6 St. Felix street, this city, is a part of a record of ean. The Archbishop of Tuam and the Bishop of Galway will direct him to the best sources. But the other subject matters are put forth prominently both by the High Sheriff and his compacts and she also gave her residence as the High Sheriff and his compacts and by the High I sould be subject to the High Sheriff and his compacts the High Sheriff and his compacts the subject to the High Sheriff and his compacts the subject to the High Sheriff and his compacts the subject to the High Sheriff and his compacts the subject to the High Sheriff and his compacts the subject to the High Sheriff and his compacts the subject to the High Sheriff and his compacts the subject to the High Sheriff and his compacts the subject to the High Sheriff and his compacts the subject to the subject to the High Sheriff and his compacts the subject to the subject at the Board of Charities, and asked to be sent to the Flathush Hospital. She was fashionably dressed and informed the clerk that she was a music teacher. Her language was good and her looks attractive. She told a remarkable story. She is the daughter of a well-to dc-resident of South Brooklyn, and has a brother in business in New York. She would not give any name but that of Mary Graham. She said that a couple of years ago, when happy and contented under her father's roof, she fell in love with a young man, a friend of her brother's. Last march, under promise of marriage, he had gained her confidence, and then suddenly ceased his visits. She would not tell her secret to her parents or to her prother, but she determined that she should not publicly disgrace her family. After endeavoring by all honorable means to secure the return of her lover, on the 12th of last June she started out for the purpose of bringing back to her home the proof of a marriage that she might save her parents from shame. In Worth street, New York, she saw a young man and accosted him with the request that he marry her. At first he believed her insane, but she told him her purpose, and he accompanied her to this city, where both went before Mayor Low and were married. She has not seen Charles Graham since. Her parents and her brother did not accept her story implicitly on account of the absence of the husband. Her inability to account for his whereabouts, although she had the certificate of marriage, incensed them against her, and she was finally driven to seek the shelter of the hospital.

Holloway's Pills .- Prevision .- As autumn treads on winter, slender, delicate and palefaced youths became listless, languid and debilitated, unless an alterative, combined with some tonic, be administered to quicken their enfeebled organs. This precise requirement is supplied in these noted Pills, which can and will accomplish all that is wanted, provided the printed instructions surrounding them most with scrupulous attention. Holloway's Pills are especially adapted to supply the medical wants of youth, because his medicine the Patagonian and the Laplander. If Lord Carnarvon visits the schools which the heroic devotion of Sisters of A very few doses of these Pills will convince the heroic devotion of Sisters of the convince the convince the convince that the convince the convince the convince that the convince the convince that the convince the convince that the convince any discouraged invalid that his cure lies in his own hands, and a little perseverance only is demanded for its completion.

> The superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory says that drunkenness can be traced in the ancestry of more than a third of the convicts sent there; that only one in four of their parents has received a common school education, and that, as nearly as can be ascertained, the home influence in half the cases has been distinctly vicious.

SISCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD neglected fisheries and the need of railroad communication. Mr. Thomas F. Brady, Inspector of Fisheries, the man who has been the most zealous in Ireland in has and a sender of the communication.

PARNELL'S TACTICS.

THE POLICY OF THE PARNELLITES AP-PROVED BY IRISH-AMERICANS.

NEW YORK. August 29. - The action of the eaders of the Parnellite party at their recent meeting in Dublin is heartily approved by the prominent Irish Americans, of this city. Mr Parnell's speech is especially commended turits a gacity and fearlessness. No other men living, it is maintained, could have discussed the questions at issue with equal discretion, or framed a programma to which Irish nationalists all over the world would gladly assent. It is frankly admitted that Ireland cannot wrest her independence from England to morrow or the day after, but it is maintained that the great question has at last been brought within the sphere of practical politics, and that English statesmen cannot afford to ignore it much longer.

Mr. P. B. Hickey, editor of the Catholic Review, said yesterday that Er. Parnell's action would certainly meet with the approval of the Irish Americans of this country. "I am a repealer," he continued, "and I want nothing less than Grattan's Parliament. Of course, I would take even more if I could get it. Irishmen have a grand chance now, if they will only act in concert. Secret conspi-racies can avail us nothing. Legitimate agitation is the only sure road to independeuce. Let Irishmen give up looking for the had qualities in each other and look only for the good. The conscience of the civilized world approves of this demand for Irish independence. Some may feel startled at the resolution which requires Irish members of constituents sees fit to ask them, but, after all, it is only a feature of the modern caucus. No one should join the party unprepared to stand by it through thick and thin. Heretofore many men were elected ander false pretences. We must remember, too, that there is a great feeling in favor of local candidates, who will De subject to local influences. But this is a micor matter. The great thing is that the demand for repeal is unanimous. Home Rule may mean anything from a parish registry to un imperial parliament. Repeal means a great and substantial benefit to Ireland. The conservatives and liberals in the English Parliament will naturally unite in opposing the independence of Ireland. The Parnellites, however, are not the men to be crushed. They are working on the instalment plan, and I believe that when the conservatives and ilborals begin to light for office they will be glad to trade with the Irish party.'

ASSOLUTE SEPARATION NECESSARY.

"I have always supported Mr. Parnell in his parliamentary proceedings," said Colonel Michael Kirwin, editor of the New York Tablet, "and I believe that he is carrying out the best possible policy for the Irish people. Nothing but Ireland's absolute reparation from England will ever satisfy ne. Of course, the English will oppose this step as one man, but the Irish movement will go ahead in spite of opposition. The resolution requiring Irish members of Parliament to resign if called upon is quite fair. Parnell must have the power to displace men whom he finds of no service to the cause. A one man rule noast be submitted to until Irish freedom is gained. No organization can be perfected without discipline. Parnell has all Ireland at his back, and is bound to win the fight in time. In the next Parliament he will be at the head of certainly eighty, and possibly a hundred, members. And it is absurd to suppose that Mr. Davitt will thwart his plans in any way. He will not. Mr. Davitt is honest in his purpose, though mistaken in his methods. The theories of Henry George have misled him. As to the Irish landlords, I do not think they will ever make any concessions. They are afraid that they will lose their property if Iteland becomes independent. And this question should alone be dealt with by an Irish Parliament, and by an rish Parliament I mean, not one model after Grattan's, but one which would represent all classes of the Irish people."

NO NEW DEPARTURE.

"Mr. Parnell has advocated separation from England for many years, said Mr Mechan, evitor of the Irish American. When the Land League agitation began he said that if the abolition of landlordism was all that was to be got by it he would not take off his coat to the work. Thus there is nothing strange in his present action. He has never concealed his determination to bring about the independence of his country if possible. Of course, the large ma-jority of Irishmen in this country, think that his present programme should be given a fair trial. When it is carried out then a new and more radical one can be framed. Mr. Parneli takes what he can get, and there is no power on earth that is able to hurry him against his will. His policy has been clearly defined from the beginving, and it is foolish for the English press to pretend that it has not. Mr. Parnell's nower was delegated to him by the Dublin Convention, and what he proposes to do now is simply to carry out certain measures, according to the constitution of the Icish National Largue."

Mr. Meehan suid further that the Parae I ites expected to carry eighty out of the 103 Irish seats in Parliament; that in the North of Ireland they hoped to carry six seats, where they now have only two, and that they have sent some of their best men to the large cities in England and Scotland, where there is a large Irish population, and where they are confident they will be able to carry from six to eight seats.

Several other prominent Irishmen expressed themselves as being thoroughly satisfied with Mr. Parnell's policy, on the ground that it is the ally one which can ever gain independence

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Those who know Mr. Paruell best and his characteristic combination of caution and firmness, felt quite assured that his deciaration in favor of repeal of the union was no histily undertaken step. Lord Harting-ton, in his Rochdale speech, said he was glad that Mr. Parnell had nailed his flag to the mast, as peither party would grant his demand, which would be tantamount to a disintegration of the Empire, and hinted that an amalgamation of Tories and Liberals was possible to resist any Trish agitation. Last night, Mr. Parnell, in his speech in Dublin, r diculed the theory of amalgamation and said if would be impossible for the followers of the Marquis of Salisbury on the on the one side, and those of Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Chamberlain on the other, to drop their party differences in order to unitedly combat the Irish party in Parliament. This confidence on the part of Mr. Paraell is not wholly mis-placed, and the plain speaking of the "Un-crowned King" and his first lieutenant, Mr. Healy, is producing a growing amount of irritation in this country. Tories and Liberals are alike put upon the defensive, and the leaders of both parties are kept busy protesting that they have made no alliance with the Irish. The newspapers try to treat the subject con-temptuously, but annoyance and anxiety are plainly visible between the lines of their leaders.

Holloway's Corn Ours is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts.

A Mobile lady denies that pink powder, paint, cosmetic penolls or anything of that sort are used by Mobile ladies. It follows that chewing gum is a fiction.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH WELL COMED.

HIS STIRRING SPEECH 48 AT DUBLIN AND KINGSTON-IRELAND'S GAUSE REPORE THE HOLY SEE.

rived to day, and was given an enthusiastic ovation. He received an address of welcome from the Lord Mayor and the municipal authorities. The streets were crowded. Archbishop Walsh, replying to the address of the municipal authorities, said he had a deep and settled conviction that the only remedy for the grievances which Ireland had long labored under was the restoration of the rights of which she had been deprived a century ago by means as shameful as any that the records of national infamy could disclose. He rejoiced with them that the flay which fell from the hands of the dying O Connell had again been boldly uplifted, and he prayed that it would never be refurled until the Irisb Parliament was restored. Upon arrival at Kingstown the Archbishop was met by local bodies of Parnellites, which presented him with an address of welcome. The archbishop, replying to the address, said he had placed before the Pope the wants, wishes, sims and desires of the Irish people, with whom the Pope expressed himself as being in full sympathy. The presentations of the Irish prelates to His Holiness made it impossible in future to misrepresent Ireland's cause. The Archbishop made a similar reply to the address presented to him in Dublin. When he entered his carriage enthusi | Spirits. \$4,281 026 Parliament to resign if the majority of their astic crowds removed the horses and dragged the carriage to the archiepiscopal residence. Archbishop Walsh afterwards appeared on the balcony of his residence and blessed the assemblage. Bands paraded the streets until late hour, playing national airs. Messrs. Davitt, Harrington and Redmond were among those who welcomed the prelate.

> To lessen morality and stop the inroads of lisease, use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. For all diseases arising from impure Blood, such as Pimples, Blotches, Biliousness, Indigestion. etc., etc., it has no equal. Mrs. Smith, Elm, writes: "I am using this medi-cine for Dyspepsia. I have tried many remedies, but this is the only one that has done me any good."

POPULAR SCIENCE.

CLEANING CILLING.

The best way of cleaning gilding is with weak ammonia and water, well sponged on. MILDEW ON SILE.

The best plan of removing the mildew from the colored silk is to moisten a piece of white blotting paper with rectified spirits of wine and salamoniac with a fourth of water. Put this three-fold on the spot, and another piece of blotting paper three-fold on the other side of the material, and press it hard. Repeat till it disappears.

CHEAP UMBRELLA STAND.

There are several ways of converting a drain pipe into an ornamental umbrella and stick stand, the principal way being to paint it all one coler and the top. Another is to fit it into an earthenware flower pot saucer, and surround it with fresh ferns or foliage, standing them in water, and tying them round the pipe. Sometimes a wide, bright colored scarf is tied round in a careless bow or else artistically draped around the whole stand.

WO FORCE A RAINFALL.

Many persons are under the impression that there is no limit to man's power in influencing natural forces in his favor. An inventive Australian is evidently of this opinion, as he proposes to himself no less a task than the tion of a downpour of rain upon the dry districts of New South Wales. The means for accomplishing this desirable object is a balloon with a charge of dynamite underneath it. The balloon is to be sent into the clouds, and when there the lynamite is to be fired by a wire connecting it with the earth. It is expected that the explosion will cause a condensation of vapor which will be followed by rain. It is not improbable that such a condensation would be the result of the experiment, but the slight rain produced would, in all likelihood, never reach the eacth, but would become vaporized in its descent. Such an experiment, so as to necome successful, would require to be on a scale so extensive that such a system of irrigation would be too costly to ever become practicable.

AN ALLEGED UNFAIR TRIAL. LONDON, Sept. 4 -Henry Duff, the Fenian, who was arrested in London on the 20th July, charged with having murdered Stephen Gately in 1880, was arraigned today. Gately, it was alleged, had incurred the enmity of the Fenians by disclosing some of their accrets, and the prosecution endeavored to show that a price was put upon his head, and that Duff was detailed to kill him. The prisoner's solicitor complained to the court of the alleged unfairness of the examination, stating that he had not been allowed to see his client and that the object of the Crown appeared to him as a determined effort to hang Duff, if possible, merely because he was an Irishman. He said the prosecution of Duff was a farce, and it was no wonder that Irishmen did their utmost to frustrate the designs of England. Duff was committed for trial.

ATIF YOU HAVE to work early and late, and get little or no exercise, take Han-ingtou's Quinine Wine and Iron to give you strength. See that you get "Hanington's, the original and genuine.

SPEECH BY MR. HEALY, M.P. DUBLIN, Sept. 4 .- Timothy M. Healy, M.P., made a speech at Londonderry to-day in which he said that Irelan I had gained con cession after concession which it had been deemed impossible for her to obtain and would ultimately secure all that she desired.

N. McRae, Wyebridge, writes: "I have sold large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil: it is used for colds, sore throat, croup, &c., and in fact for any affection of the throat it works like magic. It is a sure cure for burns, wounds and bruises."

THE TORIES AND COERSION.

Hartington in his inmost heart leaned toward the Tories.

money refunded.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has and adults.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDI TURE FOR AUGUST.

OTTAWA, Sept. 4 -The statement of reve nue and expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund for August is as follows :--

DUBLIN. Sept. 4.—Archbishop Walsh ar-	solidated Fund for August is as follows:		
rived to day, and was given an enthusiastic.	revenue.	•	
ovation. He received an address of welcome	Customs	\$1,739,696	
rom the Lord Mayor and the municipal	Excise	305, 197	
authorities. The streets were crowded.	Post office	112,695	
Archbishop Walsh, replying to the	Public works, including railways	293,076	
address of the municipal authorities, said no had a deep and settled conviction that the	Miscellaneons	52,302	
only remedy for the grievances which Ire-	Total	\$2,502 876	
and had long labored under was the restora- tion of the rights of which she had been de-	Revenue to 31st July, 1885	2,332,691	
prived a century ago by means as shameful as		\$4,835,567	
by that the records of national infamy could	Expenditure	\$3 225.877	
isolote. He rejoiced with them that the	Expenditure to 31st July, 1885	2,993 301	
O Connell had again been boldly uplifted, and		\$6,219,178	

Compaired with August of last year the talling off in revenue is \$534,871, which oc curs in the following items: Customs, 231, 417; excise, \$102,008; post office, \$33 275 public works, including railways, \$29,802 miscellaneous, \$138,367. The expenditure shows an increase of

\$1,031,797 over August last year, which is caused by the large payments made in connection with the North-West troubles. The following statement shows the amount

of inland revenue accrued during the year ended the 30th June, 1885:-

	Malt liquor	6 344
	Malt	477,184
d	Tobacco	1,270 933
	Cigars	318,357
1	Inspection of petroleum	27 521
ı	Manufactures in bond	44,090
1	Seizures	1,256
1	Other receipts	11,977
	Tatal and a community	e 120 no
ì	Total excise revenue \$	0,400,000
1	Canals	311,579
d	Slides and booms	63 996
1	Culling timber	28,557
	Slides and booms Culling timber	29,881
1	Minor public works	4,429
.	Inspection of weights and measures	31 990

Law stamps... Total inland revenue.......\$6,917,635 Unrevised statement of inland revenue secrued during the months of July and August :--

6,290

2.293

Inspection of gas

o .	July.	August.
Spirits	\$160,213	\$158,860
Malt liquor	4,900	40υ
Malt	9.386	1 0 .800
Tobacco	94,471	66,245
Cigars	47 422	11 184
Other receipts	9 977	4,0 8
Total excise	\$299,369	\$256,497
		1

AMERICAN FINANCES.

DEBT STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.-The debt statement issued to day shows a d crease in the public debt for August of \$2,879,052. The total debt now, less the \$49,716,572 net cash reported in the treasury, is \$1,473,692,307, and of this amount \$1,260,776,912 is interest-bearing debt The treasury statement shows a gold com, but lian and certificate balance on hand of \$120, 271,927,or about 2220,000 more than a month ago and a standard silver dollar and silver certifi cate balance of \$74,541,115, or about \$3,000 000 more than a month ago. Customs receips for August are \$17,2-9,418, against \$18,413,708 in August a year ago Internal revenue receipt were \$9 071.082, against \$9 506,307 in August year ago, and the miscellaneous receipts were but \$1,703,758, against \$2,446,492 a year ago. The total receipts last month were \$28,061 260, cr about three and a quarter inflions less than August, 1884. The expenditures in August past were \$32,942,525, or about four and three quarter millions less than for August, 1884. For the two months of the current fiscal year government receipts from all sources have fallen off about \$6,000,000, compared with the corresponding months of the previous fiscal year, and our expenditures have decreased \$4,340,000.

THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN ENG LISH PRISONS.

LONDON, Sept 4 .- A parliamentary re turn was issued yesterday of all prisoner undergoing penul servitude in any prison of the United Kingdom, who had been convicted of treason-felony, of murder or conspiracy to murder, or whiteboy offences in Ireland, since first of January, 1880. Thirteen priseners were convicted of treason felony and sentenced to penal servitude for life, one sentence being for twenty years and seven sentences being for seven years. These are confined in Eng lish convict prisons, while in Irish convict prisons are fifteen who were sentenced to death for murder, but whose sentences were commuted to penal servitude for life. Thirtyseven are undergoing from five to ten years penal servitude for conspiracy to murder, and twenty-six are undergoing from five to fifteen years' penal servitude for Whiteboy offences.

A PATRIOT HONORED.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1.—The corporation of Dublin has conferred the freedom of the city on Dr. Kevin Izod O'Doherty, who has recently returned to his native country. He was in exile for twenty-six years for being an active participator in the troubles of 1848.

BARBAROUS CONDUCT.

BEHLIN, September 2. - The Germania says One hundred and forty Prussians have just been expelled from Warsaw. They were arrested chained together and compelled to march the women following the men and sleeping in prisons. The Posen Courier publishes a long list of wealthy Poles who have been expelled from Prussia.

THE COUNTESS SPEAKS IRISH.

DRELIN, Sept. 2.-Lord Carnarvon yesterday received a deputation with an address from the Gaelic Union Society, which hopes to restore the Irish language. He assured them of his conviction of the study of the Erse dialect, not only from a philogical point of view, but because of mental superiority conferred by lingual power. The Countess of Carnarvon delighted the deputation by addressing them in a few sentences of pure Trish.

SERIOUS RIOT IN GALWAY.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1 .- During a torchlight London, Sept. 4. — Lord Randolph procession at Galway last night in honor of Churchill, in another speech at Shefield this remained decided not speech at Shefield this speech to coerce Ireland, even before they had en-) soldiers on garrison duty there. The noise tered upon office. He contended that Lord of the disturbance attracted the attention of the latter's comrades and they issued from the barracks in force and joined in the melee. For four hours the fight waged fiercely, clubs Ayer's Ague Cure acts directly on the liver; and stones being freely used on both sides, and biliary apparatus, and drives out the A large number of windows were smashed malarial poison which induces liver complaints and many persons injured. Finally, the and billions disorders. Warranted to cure or police, who had in the meantime been rein forced, quelled the disturbance.

The Rhone valley has been swept by a no equal for destroying worms in children terrible cyclone which uprooted many trees and destroyed a large number of houses.

Take all in all. -Take all the Kidney's and Liver

-Take all the Blood puriflers. -Take all the Dyspepsia and Indigestion

-Take all the Ague, Fever, and bilious specifics.

-Take all the Brain and Nerve force revives Take all the Great health restorers.

In thort, take all the best qualities of all these, and the best, —Qualities of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that—Hop -Bitters have the best curative audities

and powers of all-concentrated in them, -And that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or sombined. Fail 1 ! !!

A thorough trial will give pointie proof of this.

Hardened Liver

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood ; my limbs were puffed up and filled with

All the best physicians sgreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. Money, Buffelo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was traqued down in debt, poverty and safferled for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year sage, by the salvice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one routh we were all will, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops as the white label. Shun all 'he vile, poisoness stuff will 'Hop'' or " Hops'' in their name

THE HOME.

TOMATORS

BAKED.-Take large tomatoes, wash them wipe and cut them in two. Put them in a baking tin with the face downward, season well with pepper and salt and place in a het oven. When done put a piece of butter on each tomato and serve on a hot dish with er without sharp sauce.

FRIED.-Cut a very large tomato in half and flour the cut side; heat the pan and lay the slices in, floured side down. brown turn over, and when quite done disk up and pour over a *eacupful of hot cream or

HASHED. -- Well butter a ple dish, put in a layer of sliced tomato, then a layer of any kind of cold meat (sliced very thin er minced), then a layer of thin bread and butter, and so on until the dish is full. Season the whole well and bake till quite brown.

STEWED. - Put ripe tomatoes into hot water, and when scalded take off the skins; and stew gently till tender. Season with butter, pepper and sait, and serve with sippets of torst. In some parts of America breadcrumbs and augar are added to the stew

instead of other seasoning.

ESCALLOPED —Put into an earthen dish a layer of bread or biscuit crumbs and small lumps of butter, then a layer of sliced tomatoes, with a sprinkling of sugar over them; go on so till the dish is full; pour in a little water to moisten, cover up with crumbs, and bake half an hour,

WITH MACARONI -Take a quart of tomatoes and put in a saucepan with salt and pep-per, half a small onion, a teaspooful of chopped pursley and a piece of fresh lard the size of an egg; add a tablespoonful of water, and boil slowly for two hours; then strain through a sieve, and let it get cold. This is the sauce. Take one pound of macaroni and throw it with a spaonful of salt into boiling water. Let it boil until tender, then drain, and sprinkle over it two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. Pour the sauce over, and it is ready for table.

SQUASHES,

Pir. -Line a deep plate with crust, and pour in the following mixture: -Two breakfast cupfuls of strained squash, mixed with tour eggs; a teaspoonful of spice or ginger, a empful of sugar and a teaspoonful of buster. Bake a pale brown.

BAKED .- Cut in pieces and sorane well. bake till tender, and eat with salt and but-

FRIED.—Cut the squash in thin slices and sprinkle with salt. Let them stand a few minutes, then beat an egg and dip the slices in it. Fry in butter and serve with sugar or salt and pepper, according to taste.

SALADS AND PICKLES.

FISH SALAD. - Take the remains of any cold fish, either chop or flace it, and add an equal quantity of cooked cabbage or raw lettuce chopped fine. Make a dressing by rubbing the yolks of two hard boiled eggs smooth and shopping the whites, mixing with the yolks, one tenepoonful of oil, one of mustard, one of salt, one of black pepper and adding vinegar enough to make the whole liquid.

VEGETABLE SALAD. - Take any cold vegetuble left from dinner, the greater the variety the better. Cool them on ice, and if cabbage or cauliflower, chap fine. Cover with mayon-

naise dressing and serve.
POTATO SALAD,—Tuke cold potatoes and slice them, blanch and shred some almonds and sprinkle over; then add a very small quantity of chopped onion and a little chopped paraley. Pour over this a good salad dressing and garnish with slices of beetroot, lemon and boned anchovies.

WHITE CABBAGE SALAD. - Set a firm white cabbage in cold water and let it stand some hours, then dry well and shred very fine. For the dressing take a piece of butter the size of a walnut and a tablespoonful of floor, mix well, and and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar; scald for a minute, then add the beaten yolk of an egg and two tablespoonfuls of cream, with salt and pepper to taste. Pour over and

TOMATO PICKLE.—Take a gallon of green tomatoes and six large onions, cut them in thin slices and stand them in salt and water all night. In the morning pour off the brine and put them into a preserving pan, with four tablespoonfuls of sugar, four of mustard, two tablespoonfuls of ground cloves, two of cinnamon, one of cayenne pepper and one of the best curry pepper. Simmer for one hour, and, when cool, pour into pickle jars.

Сноw Спом.—Take two heads of cabbage, two heads of cauliflower, one quart of dwarf onions, two quarts of small tomatoes, one dozen cucumbers and six roots of celery; cut into small pieces and boil each vegetable separately until tender; then strain and take two gallons of vinegar, quarter of a pound of mustard, quarter of a pound of mustard seed. one pot of French mustard, one ounce of cloves and two ounces of turnerio; but the vinegar and spices into a pan and let them come to the boil, then mix the vegetables and pour the liquor over.

66 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 9, 1885

Some of our contemporaries are astray as to the nature and extent of Mr. Parnell's demands. The Irish leader has made no demand, as is mistakenly assumed, for indepen dence in the absolute sense of the term. He asks, not for political independence, but legis. lative independence, another name for Home Rule in its full and honest measure. The former he neither wants nor seeks, the latter he seeks and must have.

The Liberals in Ontario are setting to work to construct a political platform. They have been badly in need of onc. It is suggested by some of the local associations that among the leading planks should be the abolition of the Senate and the right of Canada to nego tiate her own commercial treaties, particularly with regard to the admission of her products to the markets of the United States on the best terms obtainable. These would be solid issues upon which to go to the country.

WE beg to quote, with the substitution of two words, the following spicy editoria paragraph from the columns of the Montreal Daily Witness. It will be noticed that the special feature of the production is magnanimity of the French on the one hand, and the base ingratitude of the English on the other are acknowledged. The Witness

The forcible expulsion, as convicts, of the English people from Quebec would be the equivalent of what Russis, Austria and Germany are doing with the Poles and with other usaar fected propies. Such tyranny never entered the mind of any Freechman and never will, yet the Englishm in will hurral for any of these foreign come into contact with powers wh never they come into contact with the French.

Ar the banquet tendered last evening to Mr. Paruell, by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Irish leader gave England the alternative of granting Home Rule to Ireland or of finding it impossible to carry on legislation at Westminster. He reminded his hearers that the p-op'e and the papers who are crying out against Home Rule, and who hold that it is impossible in Ireland, are the same who said that local government could never be granted, but who are now very anxious to crowd multiferious schemes of local government on the shoulders of the Irish people. He also warned the landlords not to be too exacting about the full pound of flesh, as the day of reckoning was near at hand. Mr. Parnell was enthusiastically cheered throughout his speech by the brilliant and influential audience that had assembled to do him honor.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Montreal Daily Witness, says that the accentuation laid in some quarters on the fact that the great majority of the deaths from small-pox are those of children under five years, has afforded it a new idea.

Very few people would guess what this "new idea" is, it is so original and grotesque Here it is in all its originality and disease. grotosqueness:-

"It seems to be assumed by the clergy and physicians that those who are losing the children can well spare them to the Kingdom of Heaven, and that their willingness to expose their babes to so horrible a death is more or less warranted by the bliss which must follow. We have not so learned Chris-

Now, the Witness would render a service to the community by naming these clergymen and physicians who are not opposed to, and who even favor, the slaughter of the innocents because of the bliss that awaits the young and tender victims above. We do not suppose that "the only religious daily" would make such a charge unless it was absolutely sure of what it was saying and of proving it. Let the Witness speak out and not hide the names of the secret assessins of our children !

make a compared about the second

limits, and over which our municipal authorities could exercise no contrôl A rem dy has peen sought for the evil, and we hope it will begapplied at once. The Lieut. Governor will issue to-day a proclamation constituting a Provincial Board of Health for the Province of Quebec. This action will be creative of the utmost satisfaction and comfort to the public mind, "afor this new Board will have power and authority to take all measures necessary for the prevention and stamping out of contagious diseases. Such municipalities as St. Jean Baptists Village, which hitherto laughed at the ides of not endangering the public health, will be compelled to adopt the most stringent sanitary laws and the most effective precautions against the spread of disease. As Ald. Gray put it, the Provincial Board will, in a special degree, be beneficial to the city of Montreal, in so far as it will see that the sanitary laws are enforced in the surrounding municipalities, where there seems to be now no responsible authority to make any | have been the principal characteristics of our pretence to cope with the epidemic.

SAYS the Witness of last night :-The London Speciator, an advanced Liberal organ, and perhaps the fines: weekly journal in the world, I oke forward to a civil war with Ireland at the probable end of the present demand for independence. The result of the war will the Spectator thinks, convince Ireland once and having a sensational death rate teleand for all that independence is a delusion, and he will then settle down as a part of Great Britzin and with exactly the same political ad-

vantages as England and Scotland. The idea of Ireland, with her five million of unarmed people, going to war with England's twenty-five millions, fully armed and equipped, is too absurd to be entertained; the suggestion, however, is a most cowardly

one. There was never any courage or honor in a man that wanted to fight his manacled victim, but if we take "the finest weekly journal in the world" at its word, John Bull is just of that stripe, and is in the mood of the bully that "kicks the stuffing" out of his emaciated wife. The Witness and the Spectator tell us that the result of such a war would convince Ireland once and for all that she has got to submit. That is a question. The Irish people have had to put up with a good many wars, and most barbarous ones at that, for a number of centuries past, and the result has not yet convinced them that independence is a delusion, or that the spirit of the nation had been broken and buried. We don't believe that there will be any war, for two very good reasons: first, Ireland is not in a position to wage one; secondly, England is too near civilization to open up a slugging operation on a defenceless and unarmed people.

DR. HINGSTON'S ADVICE TO THE SMALLPOX ALARMISTS.

The efforts of THE POST to compel certain of our contemporaries to divest their smallpox news of indecent sensationalism and exaggeration, have met with the emphatic approval of the community. On Sunday last one of the most eminent and respected members of the utter trankness with which the sublime the clergy considered it his duty, in the public interest, to solemnly condemn from the pulpit the reckless and sensational fashion in avail nothing. Mr. de Molinari's testimony which these papers dished up their smallpox to the intelligence, virtue, zeal and patriotic literature, creating thereby needless clarm and incalculable injury to the community.

Yesterday, at the public meeting of the representative citizens of Montreal, in the Corn Exchange, Dr. Hingston also lifted up his voice in protest against the idiotic conduct of the alarmists. In speaking to a motion urging the authorities to use the most disease, Dr. Hingston told his hearers what was needed in the present state of affairs was "a little delay, a little calmness, and a little wisdom." People who were remarkable for these qualities in or dinary times were completely bereft of them in the present juncture. The worthy doctor emphasized the fact that "the disease 'was not so great as people at a distance ' believed, and were taught to believe." This is exactly what THE POST has insisted on in its crusade against the smallpox boomers. and we are happy to see that our efforts have met with the co-operation of what is most respectable and wise in the community. "I "am afraid," said Dr. Hingston, "that some people have lost their heads, for they are "at present acting in a manner which a cou-' ple of weeks hence they will consider neither " wise nor prudent." A little more calmness anda little more wisdom and the trouble would soon be a thing of the past. We hope our cantemporary the Daily Star will take the hint and profit by this gratuitous piece of sound medical advice. It ought to see by his time that it is a mean and dangerous tpractice to make a lucrative sensation out of the ravages of a loathsome and malignant

AVOID SENSATION AND DEAL WITH

One of the most extraordinary features of the small-pox epidemic is the stand taken by a section of the community, we hope a small one, with regard to the proper method of dealing with the facts. It is that these facts have been ventilated to feel. facts have been ventilated too fully .- Montreal

That is a rather sneaking way to come from under a cloud. It is by no means an effective answer to the charges brought against the Star of having distorted and exaggerated the facts, and of publishing false returns in connection with the smallpox

If our contemporary had adopted the proper method" of dealing with the smallpox epidemic and confined itself to the publication of substantial facts and useful information and advice, there would have been no necessity for THE Post to expose and de lie clergy in the columns of the Herald. nounce the sensational form with which the Those speakers condemned none too severely An important and necessary step has been | Star had invested its treatment of the | the brutal and indecent language of our contaken by the Lieutenant-Governor of the loathsome disease. But we could not stand temporary's anonymous scribbler and vindi-Province to afford protection to the idly by and watch the dire effects cated with firmness the characterand name of

existed outside, but close to its perity of our city without entering a protest against the paper that was guilty of it.

It was enough for us to suffer from the actual rayages of the disease without inviting systematic ostracism and boycotting by the rest of the world. The Star, with its usual gensure passed upon its conduct in this smallpox affair are prompted on our part by a dislike of a full and proper ventilation of the facts. Our contemporary, and the public know perfectly well that such is not the case. We ourselves have all along given publication to the facts and leading incidents of the epidemic. To that there is and can be no objection. On the contrary a proper and adequate ventilation of the facts is more than wise, it is necessary to urge the Health officials to do their duty, and the citizens to respect the sanitary by laws. But between this method of dealing with the contagion and that followed by the Star there is wide difference. Sensationalism and exaggeration contemporary's method. It is these features of the smallpox epidemic that we have condemned and exposed, and nothing more. Montreal has already, as matters stand, enough to lose by recording facts and figures that can substantiated without falsely doubling up the record of the smallpox mortality graphed all over the continent, frightening people out of their very wits.

A NOTABLE TRIBUTE TO THE FRENCH

CANADIAN CLERGY. One of the most interesting and instructive incidents of the visit of the French delegates to Canada occurred at a banquet tendered to them by the members of the French-Canadian press. What most astonished the visitors in their relations with the people of this province and in their brief study of its institutions, was the fact that both people and institutions had remained thoroughly French, and were, if possible, more so than those who lived on the banks of the Seine or Loire. Mr. de Molinari, the head and front of the delegation, undertook to solve the problem. He con. sidered the preservation of the French nationality on Canadian soil as an astounding phenomenon. In a response to the toast of the occasion he pointed out that this phenomenon was produced a long time before the birth of the press in this country, and added . 'It has had as its master creator your admir-" able clergy, for there the clergy were absolute masters of opinion. To-day they share that influence with the press, and a thing rare enough, the clergy and the press understand one another, and deserve to be is accord."

This sentiment, coming from a distinguished public man and a close observer of human affairs and events, was vociferously applauded, showing that it was the truth and had gone straight home. A tribute of this nature to the value and extent of the services rendered by the French-Canadian clergy to their people, is worthy of being placed on record. Against it the attacks and tirade of a Chiniquy clique and of inimical journals will devotion of the clergy deserves to treasured.

Father Lubelle, the indefatigable patron and promoter of colonization, who was present at the banquet, did not fail to give a fitting expression of his thankfulness for the honor and compliment paid the clergy of the Province. He thanked the speakers for havrigorous measures for the eradication of the ing recognized and proclaimed the all powerful action exercised by the clergy to preserve the French nationality in this Canada. "The clergy," he sail, "had always been, "and will always be equal to their task. Up to this day they have had in their patrictic mission the aid of the press, and, I hope, will always have it. As far as I am con-"concerned. I have made it an object to prove by my acts that religion is not the "enemy of progress, but on the contrary, approves and encourages it. In all the efforts I have made to assure the national development of the country, I have had the approbation of my superiors and 📹 my " fellow citizens."

SNEERING AT A CITIZENS' MEETING.

THE Herald makes a very miserable attempt, in its issue of this morning, to bring the Nordheimer's Hall mass meeting into contempt and to turn the proceedings into ridicule. This we consider very silly on the part of our contemporary.

The meeting was called for a usoful purpose, viz.: to strengthen the hands of the authorities in taking all necessary measures to secure protection for the pubic health. The hall was crowded almost to suffication,

the number of influential and representative citizens present being unusually large.

. The resolutions were to the point, and had the unanimous approbation of the assemblage. The movers and seconders were citizens of high standing, reputation and of prominence. Their brief remarks were attentively listened to and, from all appearances, had the sym-

pathy of the audience. Why the Herald should set itself the ungracious task of deriding and sucering at a public meeting of this character is not quite clear. There was no good object to be served in doing so.

During the course of the discussion several of the speakers referred, in what we consider timely and proper terms, to the unfortunate publication of an infamous slander and libel against the French-Canadians and the Catho-

share of condemnation in allowing the out known that smallpox existed here, to the community and to make some amends had time to repudiate the abominable charges bad faith, endeavors to make its readers frankly and vigorously. There was no believe that the objection taken to and the apology for the publication, no rebuke to its correspondent, and but a half-hearted repudiation of the victous attacks. Under these circumstances it was only natural that a note of reproach and disapproval should have been sounded at the first public opportunity. It is this note, perhaps, that made the Herald scornful of the Nordheimer Hall meeting and tempted it to poke fun at the serious and solemn proceedings by way of revenge. But the public interest should not be made to suffer in order to give oneself an opportunity to vent individual spleen.

A NEW DEFENDER.

ALL things come to those that wait, and so has Ireland been enabled at last to receive and acclaim an Archbishop of Dublin who is are but very slightly, if at all, more in danger n every fashion thoroughly after its own heart, in a national as well as a religious sense. Dr. Walsh, the new Archbishop of | real with entire safety and without fear of the Irish capital, has returned from Rome to Ireland, and has met with an enthusiastic

For the first time since the good old days of Queen Bess, the Lord Mayor and Council of Dublin went in state to receive a Catholic Archbishop and to present His Grace with an official address of welcome and congratulation. It takes a long time in certain cases and itself, but it does if it had to take a thousand

In his reply to the ..ddress, the Archbishop sent a thrill of joy through the hearts of the Irish people by making use of this, his first apportunity, to commune with his flock, to stand up firmly and courageously for the of its correspondent. The day following, rights of his country and to declare his unal- however, our contemporary opened its mouth. terable faith in their ultimate recovery. His Grace said "he had a deep and settled had for its correspondent and the only congrievances which Ireland had long labored under was the restoration of the a century ago by means as shameful as any that the records of national imfamy could disclose. He rejoiced with them that the flag which fell from the hands of the dying O'Connell had again been bodly uplifted, and he prayed that it would never be refurled until the Irish Parliament was restored."

The restoration of the Irish Parliament will be snother repetition of history " not long to be delayed. The Archbishop also informed the masses who greeted him that while in Rome he had placed before the Pope the wants, withes, aims and desires of the Irish people, with whom the Holy Father expressed himself as being in full sympathy. The presentations of the Irish Bishops to His a question of money; sordid selfishness on migrepresent Ireland's cause.

This was joyful and inspiring news brought from the Eternal City by a patriot and an archbishop. Was it any wonder that bands should parade the streets playing nationa airs; that the population should turn out in their thousands; that the air should ring with cheers; that joy should be depicted on every face, and that enthusiasm should swell every heart, when in a supreme crisis and at a moment, full of the country's fate, the national and religious cause of Ireland should be given such a head and front

SENSATIONAL NEWSPAPERS DE-NOUNCED.

Yesterday, at all the Masses in the Catholic churches throughout the city and suburbs, reference was made to the presence of small pox in our midst, and to the "scare and alarm" created, not by the raveges of the disease, but by certain sensational news papers. His Lordship Bishop Fabre deeply, regretted that sensationalism and exaggeration should have characterized the reports of a certain section of the press in this matter. An epidemic was too serious and grave a subject to trifle with. It was highly injudicious to creato needless alarm and fear in the public mind, and such a course should be condemned and must be discontinued. The pastors of the different churches were of the same mind as his Lordship on this phase of the question. Several of them stated that in their extensive parishes they had not been called to attend a single case of smallpox.

At the public meeting on Saturday the Mayor entered a protest against the sensational features which certain papers had given the disease, and which were calculated to work untold injury to the city.

Thus the position taken by THE POST against these English contemporaries, which, to keep up the interest in their columns and to make the smallpox pay, indulged in the wildest exaggeration and sensutionalism, has received the full and hearty endorsation of the entire community. The highest ecclesiastical, professional, commercial and civic authorities in the city have given us both their approval and their aid in our efforts to silence the tongue of heartless sensation mongers. Even American newspaper monthpiece.

We give with pleasure the following piece of disinterested and manly testimony regarding the situation; it is taken from the special correspondence of an American contemporary, and reads :-

"How is it that our American papers Province to afford protection to the idly by and watch the dire effects cated with firmness the characterand name of publish such terrible reports from Montagone and our summer tourists have not come near formation of branches of the Lengue;—
publish such terrible reports from Montagone and of the Gatholic real? Well, I will tell you, as briefly us. And why? Because during the space of its the Lengue in the French-Canadians and of the Lengue;

Naturally the Herald came in for its as possible. As soon as it was five months, or since the two Pullman car is, this; Let any ten men join together and

rageous tirade to soil its columns. Our contemus tain unscrupulous persons, jealous of the in the first week of April last, there have porary had had abundant time to apologise Montreal by the travelling public, started been a total of only, 316 cases of death from the story that the whole city was a hot bed of the smallpox. But to read or reparation for its worse than blunder. It disease. It was in the interest of some of believe the Daily Star, we have the railroads and summer resort hotel keep smallpox raging here at the rate ers-or at least they so consider it to spread the story as rapidly as possible. At the same time, the Montreal Star, always seeking to win attention by its sensationalism, even at the expense of truthfulness, took up the example of certain outside papers and has very nearly outdone them in its apparent ani mosity to the best interest of its own city. Penny-a-line parasites of the press have seized upon every sensational rumor and wired it to the American papers. The Asso ciated Press ofton has sent inaccurate statements, owing somewhat to the difficulty found in getting authoritative facts and figures. Thus it is easily seen how a 'senseless' scare has been created in the United States, which has resulted in a loss of many thousand dollars to, Montreal Merchants The fact that the disease has been confined in the suburbs stated has been kept out of almost every report; and it is, therefore, not sur-prising that those not familiar with the city have believed all that has been told. The fact is, however, that strangers in Montreal of smallpox than visitors to any large Ameri city; and I have no hesitation whatever in saying that all who read this may visit Montfinding themselves in a city devastated by the dread disease.

IDIOT AND FIREBRAND.

Our contemporary the Montreal Herald acted very unwisely and wrongly in adm 5 ting to its columns a communication from some anonymous scribbler, which contained the most outrageous charges and foul insults, under certain conditions for history to repeat levelled at the Catholic clergy and the French Canadians of this Province. The letter was published in Wednesday's issue and treated of the smallpox epidemic. The Herald accompanied its publication with no comment of any kind, leaving one in doubt as to whether or not it endorsed the sentiments only to put its foot in it. The only rebuke it conviction that the only remedy for the demnation it had for his vile and insulting language was that "the letter of Pro Bono "Publico" was rather too vigorous." In fact, rights of which she had been deprived instead of repudiating, the Herald actually offered an excuse for the charges and insults, when it said :-

We believe in the full and free discussion of all public questions, but when the topics are important and exciting it is to be expected that some of the disputants will exceed the bounds of moderation. But, after all, no great harm is done by their overstatements and their extravugance.

Now, the public can judge for itself whether the Herald's correspondent simply 'exceeded the bounds of moderation" and only "overstated" his case, by perusing the following extract from the letter :--

Then, on the other hand, we have the priests saying, we don't believe in raccination, and so between the two demoralization exists, and we are forced to the conclusion that it is Holiness made it impossible in the future to both sides, the one class, medicos, making a honspar out of those already vaccinated at a dollar a head, one medico having netted over \$800 last week by the operation others greater or lesser amounts. The other, the priestly class (R C), niske a harvest through the number of burials; for each one see the golden calf may have something to the conclusion of an article pubdo with its exaggeration. Then, our Council lished in its issue of most evening, is a combination of jobbers, who care more for feasting and money making, at the ex p. nse of the community, than for suppressing disease. Their efforts to put down this are simply childish. No attempt is made to enforce sanitary observances, either in the public matters or private places; fith! filth! everywhere, notoriously so in the Eastern section of the city. It is the French part of the community who are responsible for the present condition of things; call a spade a spade and place the blame where it properly helongs. It is everywhere the cry: French operatives, they are dirty, they do not vaccinate, and you have this pestilential disease always with you, and always will so long as your Council and English speaking people act as they do." There is one very strong preventive that has not yet been tried; put that in force and it will soon work a revolution, viz. : Let English capitalists, manufacturers and employers of labor, drop all of the French help, have only English-speaking people who are vaccinated, and who are not afraid to use soap and water, and it will soon be seen how

it will stir up action." What more cruel and abominable libel could be invented than to charge the Catholic clergy with having a pecuniary interest in the smallpox epidemic and with having an eager desire to see the number of victims increase, as each burial brings into their coffers five dollars and upwards. The Herald had no right nor excuse to allow such infamy to see the light of day. The sin of publishing it was greater than that of writing it. And as to the suggestion to Boycott the French Canadians, we have no stronger term to denounce the project than to say, that all those concerned in it are either idiots or firebrands.

All we will say on this repugnant topic is. to ask our French fellow-citizens and con freres not to link our name with the utter ance of such abominations.

THE SMALLPOX AND NEWSPAPER SENSATIONALISM.

To create a lucrative newspaper sensation out of the presence of a loathsome disease in our city was about as base and reprehensible a piece of work as any journal could possibly descend to. It soon became evident that our evening contemporary, the Daily Star, had correspondents are beginning to lament the started out to boom the smallpox, to keep up wrong and injury inflicted upon the name the interest in its columns and to "rake in and prosperity of Montreal by its own the shekels." Of course the result was highly satisfactory to itself, but the city or the inhabitants did not find so much satisfaction in it. Alarm and fright spread from our limits all over the continent, until to day Montreal stands pretty much in the position of the deserted village. Our trade and our commerce have departed, and our summer tourists have not come near

cer- conductors brought the disease from Chicago 1.000 deaths a month. In our las of last evening we felt it necessary to expos the bad faith of our contemporary in givin false and exaggerated returns of the mortaliti from smallpox. We pointed out that its sen sational and lying productions were we calculated to lead the ignorant and unthinkin astray, and to create a most daugerous an unwarrantable scare. How timely and iustifiable was our condemnation of methods may be judged from the tenor of letter which Mr. F. N. Boxer, Sec. Com Sanitary Association, addressed to the Montreal Board of Trade yester day morning. That gentleman, ought to have known better, accepted the exaggerations of the Star as facts, and ther upon constructed a letter which cannot have but injurious effects abroad. If our own citizens are deceived as to the exact and true position of affairs, how can we blame outsider for having absurd and exaggerated ideas the extent of the disease, and of the dange to be incurred in visiting the city.

Our readers will remember that the Star stated that the victims of the disease las week were 224, when it reality there were only 96; the figures 224 representing the total burials in the two cemeteries. Upon that statement of the Star Mr. Boxer builds un the following :--

The number of interments is our two ceme teries last weak of persons who died victims of smallpox, according to the Star, and whose bodies were sent there from this city, St. Jean Baptiste Vi lage and other contiguous munici polities amounted to the eno moos number of polities amounted to the end more number of 226, of this 96 were said to come from the city proper. If to this present ab ormal mortality be added 100 more, which is about the average weekly mortality of Montreal from general diseases, we have a mortality of 326 persons dying last week within a short circuit, and which, if continued at that rate for a whole year, would decimate the population of Montreal and its suburban villages.

We fail to see why the Secretary of the Sanitary Association should, on mere sup porition, go so many better than our sensa tional contemporary. In writing to such a body as the Board of Trade, he ought to have been more careful in getting at the true statistics and not content himself with suppositions and misrepresentations.

Mr. Boxer, without intending it, correctly and forcibly described the injustice and injury that would be done the city by such false publications. He writes :--

"The figures of the weekly record of inter-ments of victims to smallpox given by the Star in yesterday's paper—when placed upon the bulletin boards of other cities, either in Canada or the United States, will be r ad w th a shudder, for they show a greater mortality than exists in many civies in Spain, where Asiatic cholera is now ripe. Those who read such fi ures must look upon Montreal as a pest hole and it will be no wonder if trade and travelers to make the site.

Such is the damage wrought by our contemporary to Montreal; but what difference does it make to the Star how much the interests and prospects of the city are ruined, as long as it can make the contagion a medium of cheap advertising. If any proof were needed of its manœuvres in this direction, it is to be found plain and thick in where it offers to do all the vaccinating work throughout the entire city, if the City Council would only give the Star vaccinators authority to act. Our contemporary should first undertake to bring back to life the hundreds whom it has consigned to smallpox

A WORD TO THE IRISH IN CANADA. WE have learned with much pleasure that

Mr. John P. Sutton, of Quebec, has been deputed by the Irish National League of America to organize branches in Canada and at the same time to solicit subscriptions for the Irish Parliamentary Fund. The work of the National League has not been as extensively participated in as the numbers of Lishmen in the Dominion would warrant and lead one to expect. Only the few have done their duty by their motherland and by the people of their own flesh and blood. The greater number of Irish-Canadians have played a very passive rôle during the past five years of herculean struggle for right and justice. This inactivity is due not to any want of love for the old land or of desire to see her breathe the air of freedom once more, but to a lack of organization among our Irish-Canadian citizens. The assistance that Ireland needs to day is not simply the expression of individual good-will and wishes, but moral and material support from organized bodies. It is accordingly time for Irishmen throughout Canada to combine and consolidate their forces, if they want to be of any use to the National cause. But as for all such work a guiding spirit and directing hand are required, the Executive Council of the National League, which recently met at Chicago, gave the subject their serious attention, and resolved to appoint Mr. Sutton as general organizer for the Dominion. The choice was a most suitable and happy one, as Mr. Sutton combines all the qualities necessary to guarantee success in this work. His honesty, affability, patriotism, ability and devotion to Ireland's cause are well known to his fellow-citizens of Quebec, and will, we are sure, be duly appreciated by all Irishmen whom he may meet and have dealings with in the course of his travels. He is altogether well and ably adapted for the labor before him, and with a little goodwill, enthusiasm and activity on the part of his fellow-countrymen, we may expect to see the Irish National League flourishing as it ought to flourish hroughout the Dominion.

In a letter to the Irish Canadian, Mr. Sutton gives the following instructions for the

formation of branches of the Lengue :-

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โรงสร้างห์ เหมานาริเทศตน์ก็การ เม็นรักษ์ให้สาย

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-Sept. 9, 1885.

and the state of the state of the state of the state of

tion, constitution, etc."
Besides being entrusted with the task of organizing branches of the League, Mr. Sutton was also authorized by the Executive Council to solicit subscriptions for the Irish Parliamentary Fund. This is a work of equal. importance in the present crisis of Anglo Irish politics. Mr., Parnell cannot lead his parliamentary forces to victory unless he is prowided with the necessary "sinews of war." He has not only the great English parties to fight, but also the combined temptations of English wealth, place and honors. The members of his party must be made proof against all these dangers and must have no excuse to break their pledges of allegiance and faith to the party and its leaders. That is what the Irish Parliamentary Fund is for, and that is, why all Irishmen are asked to

support it. While in Toronto Mr. Sutton called on Archbishop Lynch and received from His the Cabinet de Lecture, a fair audience be-Grace the warmest expressions of sympathy and encouragement in his double mission. The Archbishop went further and gave him a "Le Violoneux," both of which were hansome subscription for the Parliamentary very agreeably rendered. The Circle's or Fund, with the following letter as a public endorsation of his mission :--

ST. MICHAEL'S PALACE,

TORONTO, August 27, 1885.

DEAR ME SUTTON, I am sorry that I cannot subscribe more than twenty-five dollars to the Irish parliamentary fund, which, according to His Grace the Archbishop of, Cashel, is absolutely necessary in the present

crisis of Irish affairs.
The dawn of a better day for Ireland is fast approaching, and it behoves every true Irishman to hasten the event.

Yours faithfully, JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,

Archbishop of Toronto. What more worthy and noble example do the Irishmen of Canada need? Let them do as the good and wise Archbishop of Toronto has done, and Ireland will not have to blush for the indifference or want of generosity on the part of her sons during a crisis which must result either in the rich fruition or in the sad dampening of the National hopes and aspirations. The people of Ireland have followed in the footsteps of Archbishop Croke of Cashel, and their prospects have brightened; let the Irish people in Cauada follow in the honorable path marked out by Archbishop Lynch of Toronto, and they will materially aid in giving a speedy and effectual realization to

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

those prospects.

	25 22
P. Kyle, Merrickville, Ont	\$5.00
J. J. Flynn.	1.00
D. Phelan	5 00
Jas. Firzpatrick	1 00
J. D. Fitzpatrick McGarry	1.00
P. Murohy	1 00
E. LynchL'Epiphanie	1.00

OBLIUARY. Mr. Kennedy Mulcair, father of Messrs. Mulcair Brothers, died at his residence, No. 32 Chaboillez square, on 3rd inst., after a shert illnees. The deceased gentleman, up to a few days ago, was in the enjoyment of perfeet health, and with the prospect of many years yet to live with his family, but God ordained otherwise. Mr. Mulcair was a native of the County Limerick, Ireland, from which place he emigrated to Quebec, spending a number of years in the latter .ity, removing to Montreal about 17 or 18 years ago, where he has since lived, respected by all who had the honor of his acquaintance. He leaves a wife and three children, to whom in their bereavement we extend our sympapathy. The funeral will take place from his late residence on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 8.30 a.m.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE. At a general meeting of the Quebec branch Irish National League, held in the St Patrick's Hall, Ann street, on Sunday, the

6th September inst., it was unanimously Resolved, -That we take this, the earliest opportunity presented, of expressing our deep regret at the demise of the late Mr. Thomas Duhig, who, from the first hour of its formation, was a member of the Quebec branch of

the National League.

Resolved,—That in his death we mourn the loss of an earnest and energetic member as well as an estimable and wholesouled compatriot.

That we tender the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in their sad hereave-ment and that copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the late Mr. Dubig and be published in the local press, Montreal Post and Irish Canadian. P. E. LANE, Asst. Secretary.

Quebec, 7th Sept., 1885.

ST. ANN'S PARISH NOTES.

It is expected that in about a week two more Redemptorist Fathers will arrive at St. Aun's Church. They were to leave Liverpool last Thursday.

The "renewal of the mission" will commence about the middle of October, and will be conducted by the Redemptorist Fathers O'Brien and McGivern of Boston. It will continue for two weeks.

The Brothers' school on Young street has been completely renovated and an additional class added, the number of classes now being ten. The exterior is also being improved the old fence has been removed and will be replaced by one more next and attractive. Owing principally to the exertions of the director, Brother Arnold, the St. Ann's school has long ago earned for itself the reputation of being away ahead of all others, which proud distinction it has determined to maintain for the future.

The work on the St. Ann's Young Men's new be covered in. At the monthly meeting of the society on last Wednesday creating it was resolved that the incomplete the general contents of one of the creating it was resolved that the incomplete the general contents of one of the creating it was resolved with great detail. Full particulars of the orient, as well as a programme of the event, as well as a programme of the exercises, will be published in due course, and will, it is confidently expected, be pronounced that ignorance concerning it is so general the most unique affair that has ever been got the most unique affair that has ever been got the covered in. At the monthly meet closured of the society on last Wednesday in this oldy.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing between the closure of much interest on "The closure of much interest on "The ling dispersed peacefully after cheers for Spain, King Alionsoand the Captain General. A portion of the crowd passed in front of the shattered intellect knows nothing but the strongest and best numbers ever issued of at the King. The consulate repeating cheers for Spain, King Alionsoand the Captain General. A portion of the crowd passed in front of the shattered intellect knows nothing but the strongest and best numbers ever issued of the this rapidly advancing periodical. The about this rapidly advancing periodical. The as the Union Constitutional and the course, and the King. The consulate repeating cheers for Spain, King Alionsoand the Captain General. A portion of the crowd passed in front of the shattered intellect knows nothing but the strongest and best numbers ever issued of the this repeating cheers for Spain, King Alionsoand the Captain General. A portion of the crowd passed in front of the shattered intellect knows nothing but the strongest and best numbers of the crowd passed in front of the shattered intellect knows nothing but the strongest and best numbers of the crowd passed in front of the crowd passed in front building is progressing satisfactorily, and by up by any Irish society in this city.

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ST. ANN'S BAZAAR.

The Sisters' school on McCord street has undergone a complete transformation within the past two months, and in addition a fine new residence has been built for the Sisters adjoining the school; the whole will be ready for occupation in a few days. The enlarging of the school will give accommodation for a large additional number of children-a bless ing which will be cordially appreciated by all interested in the cause of education. The Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church have undertaken this work with full contidence that their action would be sustained by the parisbioners, and that the cost incurred would be defrayed by them with the usual generosity for which the people of St Ann's have been noted, especially when the object is a deserving one. The Fathers have resolved that the first effort towards liquidating the debt will be made this month, when the St. Ann's Barasr will be opened in the large hall over the school. Quite a large number of the ladies of the parish have been working hard for weeks past to ensure its, success, and it remains with the parishioners generally to give practical evidence of the interest they take in the good work by contributing according to their means, and thus secure for the bazzar a success fully equal if not surpassing the anticipations of its promoters. The opening of the begins will take place about the 29th inst.

CERCLE VILLE MARIE.

ADDRESS BY REV. MR. COLIN.

The first of a series of entertainments to be given by the Ville Marie Literary and Dramatic Circle took place last evening at ing present. The programme was a varied and interesting one and comprised a comedy sutitled "Grassot" and an operette chestra, under the leadership of Mr. Saucier, executed some good music and was thoroughly appreciated. Several members of the clergy were present, among whom the Rev. Mr. Colin, S. S., Superior of the Seminary, who has just re turned from Europe, and five members of his order who come to stay in Canada. During the course of the evening the Rev. Superior delivered a brief and interesting address, in wnich he encouraged the young men to keep up their association, which was in every respect very commendable and would be con durive to a greater interest being taken in literature. Referring to his visit to Rome, he stated that there was every indication that in a very short time a Canadian college or seminary would be established in the Eternal City under the very best auspices. Such an institution would be of the greatest service to the Canadian clergy. The Presi dent of the Circle, Mr. Marechal, also delivered an interesting address commendatory of its objects.

THE NEW YORK MONTHLY FASHION BAZAR.

Munro's Bazar Pinned Paper Patterns of all the Costumes, Mantles, Jackets, etc., published in The New York Monthly Fashion Bazar, are far superior to any that have hitherto been sold in America. They are cut on scientific principles by the First American Modistes. They will prove of very great advantage to all dressmakers, enabling them to make up with the greatest ease any costume represented in this favorite magazine. These patterns, fashioned into shape, will likewise be of very great service to those ladies who have their dresses made up at home. The patterns are fashioned into shape; every seam is formed, each fold and plait is laid-the pocket, collar, cuffs, etc., are all pinned in their proper places; in short, when one of Munro's Bazar l'atterns is unfolded it shows just how the garment will look when completed.

All those ladies who have their dresses made up at home, and all Dressmakers and Milliners, should get The New York Monthly Fashion Bazar regularly. Every number exhibits the very height of Fashions in every department of dress for ladies and children. The New York Montaly Fashion Bazar is for sale by all newsdealers, or it will be sent from office of publication, postage prepair, for 25 cents per copy. Subscription price, \$2.50 a year.—George Munro, publisher, 17 to 27 Vandewater street, N.Y. P.O. Box

THE SCOTTISH LAND QUESTION.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 2—A conference on the land question was held at Portree, on the island of Skye, to-day. Delegates from all parts of Scotland were present. Mr. Mc-Gregor, of Chicago, was also present. A number of orations were delivered, some of them in Gaelic. The speakers advocated more generous terms by which farmers could purhase their holdings, and denounced the landlords for alleged tyranny. They advised the tenants to stand firm in their demands, and to refuse payment of rent unless concessions suitable to the depression in the agricultural districts were made by the landlords. The outcome of the conference was the formation of an organization for preventing eviction. Mr. McGregor promised the organization the sympathy of their Scottish American brethren. which, he said, would take the form of a sub-scription to the fund to enable them to carry out the objects of the meeting.

ADVICE ABOUT EMIGRATION.

LONDON, Sept. 2 .- Mr. Phelps, the Ameri can Minister, opened a workingmen's club near Rugby to-day. In a speech he said the prosperity of America was due to the persistent energy of her people. There was employment in America for all who desired it, prosperity for all deserving of it, and for all welcome. He advised those who thought of emigrating to rellect well before starting. There was no room in America for idle or worthless persons.

PARNELL'S OPINION.

Dublin, Sept. 2.-Mr. Parnell, in his speech last evening, ridiculed the theory set up by Englishmen, that the Tories and Liberals would drop their party differences in order to unitedly combat the Irish party in Parliament in their struggle for Irish independence.

MARY ANDERSON HONORED. LONDON, Sept. 4.-Miss Mary Anderson has

been admitted a life governor of the Shakepeare Memorial association by virtue of a donation exceeding £100. Among those heretofore thus honored have been Irving, Barry Sullivan, Oreswick, Booth and Sothern.

READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore be returned if not found satisfactor.

** The press of th made. Representation

BOOK NOTICES.

THE AMERICAN BOOKMAKER.-A Journal of Technical Art and Intermation for Pubhabers, Bookbinders, Blank-Book Manu facturers, Lithographers, Printers and all others connected with or interested in Bookmaking. Howard Lockwood, Publisher, 126 and 128 Duane street, New York.

This is a new venture which ought to suc ceed, because it is intended to serve a useful and practical object. It will make an authority and a medium by which will be conveyed to bookmakers that clear and coninformation which is needful to them in the prosecution of their work. The American Bookmaker will be made the vehicle of that knowledge of when and how to secure the means of producing books as will make it of value to the gond of bookmakers. The publisher does not intend to make of it a journal of high art, but will strive to keep it up with the knowledge and experience of the day, and to anticipate, as far as possible, the work of progress in all that relates to the different processes, machinery and materials, which help to make books. It will collect details to make their aggregate, and, in short, it is hoped to make is at once a guide and useful companion for the publisher, the printer, the binder, the black book maker, and for each separate line of trade whose interests are interwoven with those to whom the making of books of every form and character is a means of support and an object of interest.

THE AVE MARIA. -The August number is replete with pious and wholesome reading. The contents are :- The Legend of General zaro; Under the Patronage of Mary; The Art Schools of Holland; The Martyrs of Molokai; Of the Reading of Novels; The History of a Sacrilege; The Bible in Catholic Countries; Decline of Italian Art; A Strange Incident; Poems, etc., etc.-Notre Dame,

THE SIDERAL MESSENGER. - The articles in the September number are :- Small vs. Large Telescopes, by S. W. Burnham; Commen surability of Motions, by A. Hall, Litchfield Observatory; Eclipses for Young Students, by H. A Hone; A Set of Tables for Computing Eclipses and Occultations, by G. W. Coakley; Reports and Notes. Carleton College Observatory, Northfield, Minn, U.S.

WHAT THE CHURCH HAS DONE FOR SCIENCE. -This is the title of a pamphlet containing a most instructive and eloquent lecture delivered by the Kev. John A. Zihm, C.S.C., of the University of Notre Dame. It constitutes the fifth number of the admirable Are Maria series, which ought to find their way into the homes of Protestants and Catholics alike. Ave Maria Press, Notre Dame, Indiana.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE, for September, contains a very interesting amount of reading matter, viz : "Maynooth College," "The matter, viz.: "Maynooth College," "The Extra Man," "Mary of the Old Nation," "A Voice from the Old Land," "Southern Sketches," "Misrepresentations about Ireland in Rome," "Our Young Folks," with other personals and sketches of life; also, a very ably written editorial, entitled, "The Snares laid for Young Women." Published by P. Donahoe, Boston Mass., at \$2 a year,

or 20 cents a copy. THE NEW MOON .- That was a beautiful ides, prevalent in the Eastern countries, that the new moon was a paring from the fingernail of God. Lovers have been united, matches made, good luck foretold and bad predicted, on the first appearance of gentle Luna in the heavens. What gave rise to this thought was the appearance on our table of the August number of The New Moon, full as usual with good short stories and interesting miscellany,—carefully edited and handsomely printed. The New Moon is on sale at the bookstores, or a copy can be had by sending 10 cents to The New Moon Publishing Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE for September is an interesting and attractive number, with excellent illustrations. "A Family Affair," by the late lamented Hugh Conway, is concluded. Bernard H. Becker contributes a valuable arcicle on china making at Stoke-on Trent; the several illustrations are very pleasing and effective. "Beneath the Dark Shadow," by Andre Hope, is also concluded in this number, "The Great Fen" is the tittle of a readable paper by S. H. Miller, with illustrations. Watter Cr.ne gives another instalment of "The Sureus Three." Poems and stories fill up the present number. New York: McMillan & Co., 112 Fourth Avenue. Price 15 cents; or, \$1.75 per year.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD .- Contents of the August number :- Herbert Spencer's Enigma, Right Rev. F. S. Chatard, D D; Catharine Tegakwita, John T. Canavan; An Enrly Settlement, M. P. Thompson; Hawthorn, Heart, and Homity, James Owen O'Connor; Faisethood as a Moral Agent, Agues Repplier; Lunatic Literature, E. Raymond-Barker; A Farming Experiment in West Virginia (concluded); St. Marcian, Martyr, to His Wife, Eith W. Cook; Solitary Island—Part III.— Chaps. IX-X., Rev. J. Talbot Smith; American Boarding House Sketches (concluded), Posthumous Paper, Lady Blanche Murphy; Victor Marie Hugo, F. A. Mu-Closkey; Catharine, Chaps. XXXIX—XL., E. G. Martin: The Nun's Prayer, Marian S. La Puy; A New French View of the Irish Question, G; The Republic and St. Genevieve, P. F. De Goarnay; New Publications. Price, 35 ets per copy; \$4.00 per annum; sold by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Notro Dame screet, Moutreal.

The Magazine of American History for September is a number of extraordinary and vital interest. It opens with an admirable steel portrait of General Grant, in military uniform, and its leading paper treats of the "Historical Associations of General Grant's Resting Place," at Riverside Park, This Resting Place," at Riverside Park. This timely article in response to the popular demand for precisely the information it contains, is from the pen of the editor, who is also the well-known author of the standard "History of the City of New York." The second paper of the number "Washington's First Public Service," is from the distinguished scholar, T. J. Chapman, A.M., and is extremely entertaining. Three excellent articles follow in the Civil War series—" Baltimore in 1861," by Major-General John C. Robinson, who was in command of Fort McHenry when the Massachusetts troops were assaulted in that city; "The Beginnings of the Civil War in America. The Confederates taking the Offensive" (third paper), by Gen. Thomas Jordan, who has traced with a steady hand the subtle causes leading to the firing on Sumter; and Gen. Meredith Read's second important and

Notices—are of high order and great interest Havana is highly indignant over the Caro-Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York lines affair and the public excitement is in-

WAR THREATENED

OVER GERMANY'S OCCUPATION OF THE CAROLINES.

SPAIN ISSUES AN ULTIMATUM TO THE GRRMAN GOVERNMENT-GREAT EXCITE-MENT AMONG THE SPANIASDS-THE. MADRID, Sept. 5 .- Noon .- The excitement

over the German occupation of Yap is intence and the populace wild with rage. A large crowd gathered in front of the German embassy and attacked the building and tore down the coat of arms and dragged it through the streets to Puerta del Sol, where they burned it in front of the office of the Minister of the Interior, amid yells of ' 'Down with Germany." After venting their spleen the mob proceeded to the French embassy and cheered frantically. The crowd had by this time grown to considerable proportions, and fears are being entertained of a serious riot. The troops have been ordered out to clean the streets. The mob retired before the military, but a riot may occur at any moment. The situation is very grave. Fifty-six of the leaders of the mob have been arrested. The council of ninisters have adopted a proposition to court-martial the Governor of Yap and the commanders of two Spanish warships which arrived there on the 21st for neglect of duty, the latter in not immediately garrisoning the island with Spanish soldiers on their arrival there, and the former in not hoisting the Spanish flag and proclaiming the suzerainity of Spain over the island. report that a German squadron had sailed for

the Caroline Islands is confirmed. MADRID, Sept. 5 .- A later despatch respecting the German occupation of Yap states that the governor of that island wished to resist the landing of the German marines and sailors, but the commander of the Spanish man of war San Quenten, which was the only vessel of that nationality in the harbor at the time, refused to agree with the governor as to the adoption of such a course, or to lend the latter assistance. It is generally believed the commander of the Spanish man-of-war Belasco, which was expected at Yap on the 25th of August, curries with him energetic orders.

Ministers and the civil and military authorities met King Alfonso at the depot on his arrival at Madrid. Large crowds of people lined the route taken by the royal party in soing to the palace, and shouted "Long live The King was repeatedly greeted Spain, with cheers, and notwithstanding the excitement the most perfect order prevailed.

THE POPULACE ABOUSED.

The successive editions of the newspapers containing accounts of the German occupa tion of Yap were eagerly bought by the people and excited groups around the lamp posts and doorways of cales heatedly discussed the taken. The greatest irritation prevails in naval and military circles over the affair. The civil guards succeeded in saving fragments of the cost of arms from the bonfire in front of the the office of the minister of the interior. The German legation is guarded by cavalry, infantry and artillery. The German consul, Baron de Gulschmidt, in the ausence of Count Solms Sonnewalde, German ambarsador, asked Senor Canovas del Castillo, president of the council of ministers, for permission to telegraph to his government at mier at the same time expressing his regret at the mob's conduct.

An official report has been made concerning the cabinet council held tais afternoon. The report says the Government cannot make public the measures decided on, but the country may be assured they were of an energetic character. The report further says the Spanish territory are impossible.

AN EXPLANATION WANTED.

BERLIN, Sept. 5 .- The National Zeitung,

SPAIN SENDS AN ULTIMATUM.

MADRID, Sept. 5 .- The council of ministers, with the sanction of King Alfonso, has rained and despatched to the German Government an ultimatum requesting Germany to evacuate the Caroline Islands. Spain, in the meantime, will refrain from a material occupation of the islands, and thus afford a basis for further parleying. The total number of arrests made in connection with the demonstration against Germany is 184. The German consulate at Valencia received the same treatment at the hands of the populace as the German embassy at Madrid. FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

PARIS, Sept. 5 .- Le Paris says France has no reason to meddle with the Spanish-German quarrel, and that France should recollect 1870. M. de Freycinet, Minister of Foreign Allairs, has telegraphed the French Ambassador at Madrid to observe the greatest prudence during the difficulties at Madrid over the Caroline affair.

CUBA -OFFERS SPAIN MATERIAL AID.

HAVANA, Sept. 7 .- About five thousand persons attended a meeting at the Spanish Casino here yesterday, which had been called to take action in connection with the scizure of the Caroline Islands. Enthusiastic speeches were made, pledging the lives and property of the citizens of Cuba in support of the Spanish Government in the case of war. The merchants present, in the name of the merchants of Havana, offered \$500,000 toward purchasing men-of-war. A resolution was adopted urging traders to suspend relations with Germany while the negotiations are pending. A procession was then formed and marched to the palace and the presidents and directors of the Casino called on the cap-tain-general and informed him of the action of the meeting. The captain general thanked them and said if war broke out the Gen. Meredith Read's second important and readable contribution on the "Military Affairs of New York State in 1861" while he was Adjutant General of the State. Hon. James W. Gerard writes a chapter of much interest on "The Closing Days of Louis XIV."; and "Tributes to General Grant," from eminent sources, complete the general contents of one of the German consulate repeating cheers for Spain but might come to Cuba, in which event he was prepared to defend the island from German agreesion and he counted on their support and that of all the people of Cuba. The gathering Cheers for Spain, King Alfonso and the Captain General. A portion of the crowd passed in front of the Germans would not go to Spain but might

Havana is highly indignant over the Carotense.

SOMETHING ABOUT YAP. Yap is an island situated to the east of the Palaos or Pellew group in the Caroline architelago. It is a constitutional kingdom divided into sixty odd provinces, each local ity self-governing. Kusaie is an absolute monarchy. Ponape is an oligarchy, ruled by five princes. The other smaller islands are despotisms, constitutional monarchies, elective principalities, republics, communes, etc., no two having just the same form of govern ment. Of the three principal islands of the group Yap is afflicted with consumption, GERMAN PRESS DEMAND SATISFACTION Kusaie rejoices in gigantic ruins, and Ponape FOR THE MADRID INCIDENT—FRANCE'S though much afflicted with smallpox, is the most prosperous. Altogether, the group forms an interesting museum of comparative politics, and should be preserved as such.

MADRID, Sent. 6 -The police troops showed by their good humor that they sympathize with the rioters. The Government and Royalist organs only timidly arge moderation. The Anti German movement is genuine and popular among all classes.

BERLIN, Sept. 7 .- Count Benomarak, Spanish minister, expressed to the government Spain's regret at the insult offered Germany hy the populace of Madrid, and has promised on behalf of his government that the leaders of the mot will be punished and Spain would do its utmost to prevent a repetition of the insult. This statement is regarded as terminating the incident.

NEW YORK, Sept 7 .- A Madrid despatch says the excitement was unabated there last night. Thousands of men and women thronged the streets, wildly discussing the topic of the hour. The popular belief is Alfonso can only avert a disas: rous revolution by declaring war against Germany. The crowds with flags shouting " Death to Bismarck" have again put in an appearance. A policeman attempting to take away one of the flags was stabbed through the heart and instantly killed. Two civil guards were severely wounded. Senor Canovas, president of the council, yesterday received a despatch signed by Bismarck concluding as follows :- "If no amicable arrangement can be arrived at by direct negotiations between the Imperial and Spanish Governments the Imperial Government will, in that event, be willing to refer the matter of the Caroline islands to arbitration by a friendly power."

ROME, Sept 7 .- The greatest interest and excitement prevails over the German Spanish crisis. Popular feeling is most strongly in favor of Spain. The Papal Nuncio at Madrid has been instructed by the Pope, who is deeply interested in the Span ish German situation, to inform His Holiness every day by telegraph in regard to the character of the popular movement. Several ministers have gone to Monza to attend the council held under the presidency of King Humbert.

The Cardinal Secretary of State, who has heen away, has been summoned home by the Pope in view of the present complications.

FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Sept 3.—Referring to the recent banquet given to Lieut. McKay, of the Sixty-Fitth regiment, at Papmeauville, at which the to to f "Riel and Dumont" was proposed and drank, the Citizen, a Government or an, says, situation, which has aroused the patriotic feeling among all classes, who are intensely angered against Germany for the step she has taken. The greatest irritation prevails in naval and military circles over the affair. chief lieutenant, no time should be lost in re-moving his name from the list of militia officers. We know nothing of Mr. McKay or his ante cedents, but for an officer of the militia to accept the present of a sword upon his return from active service in the North-West, whither he went with his corps to assist in crushing the rebellion, and a few minutes afterwards to join in cheering the promoter of that rebe-lion, is conduct that should not be toler ted. Mr McKay, as a mil tia officer, disgraced his uni-Berlin respecting the situation of affairs at Madrid. The request was granted, the Pre-Kay's case."

THE CANADIAN ALDERSHOTT.

OTTAWA, Sept. 7 .- Oi the 290 riflemer vho entered for the Dominion matches, 240 took one or more prizes, thus leaving some fifty who did not succeed in obtaining a sin Government has decided that negotiations gle prize. The corps taking the greatest respecting the outrage on an integral part of spanish territory are impossible. prizes (\$80), \$522, also the British challenge shield and a Governor General's badge. Governor General's Foot Guards, 19 winners commenting on the scene enacted in Madrid | 61 individual and 1 team prize (\$30), \$354, on the receipt of the news of the German also a Governor-General's badge. 43rd Bat-occupation of Yap, says:—"Spain must give tailon, Ottawa, and Carleton Rifle, 11 win Germany the necessary satisfaction for the events of last evening." Other newspapers are silent in regard to the affair. Caron cup and one Governor General's badge and two grand aggreate badges. 73rd Battalion, 1 winner, and 8 individual prizes; \$280, also a Governor General's badge. 33rd Battalien, four winners, 15 individual and one team prize (\$30), \$353; also a Governor-General's badge. 12th Bettalion, seven winners, 16 individual and three team prizes (\$100), \$205; also the Growski cap. 5th Royal Scots, 12 winners, 35 individual and one team prize (\$20); \$199. 63rd Buttalion, six winners, 22 individual and one team prize (\$50), \$187; also a grand aggregate badge, 78th Battalion, six winners, 30 individual prizes; \$180. 2nd Battalion, Queen's Own Rifles, 11 winners, 38 individual prizes; \$180. 8th Royal Bifles, 9 winners, 21 individual and two teams. Rifles, 9 winners, 24 individual and two team prizes (\$40); \$176. Halifax G. A., 6 win ners, 20 individual and oue team prize (\$60); \$171; also two Governor-General's badges 6th Fusiliers, 5 winners, 21 individual and 1 team prize (\$20); \$170. 37th Bittalion, 3 winners, 17 individual prizes; \$145; also the D.R.A. modal and 2 grand aggregate badges. 54th Battalion, 3 winners, 9 individual prizes, \$137; also a Governor General's badge. Retired list, 6 winners, 19 individual prizes, \$132. 71st Battalion, 5 winners, 18 individual prizes, \$118. 40th Battalion, 3 winners, 18 individual prizes, \$105. 62nd Battalion, 7 winners, 19 individual prizes, \$100 aclso a Governor-General's badge. 60th Battalion, 5 winners, 17 individual prizes, \$99; also a Governor-General's hadge. Sergt. Loggie, 73rd, S prizes, \$251; Staff-Sergt. Wilson, 33rd, 9 prizes, \$190; Capt. Thomas, 54th, 6 prizes, \$173; Sergt. King, 45th, 6 prizes, \$88; Sergt, Rolston, 37th, 8 prizes, \$78.

> An old theatrical manager says that the memory is taxed more by a pantomimic role than by an oral one, and he instances Marie Zoe, who for years was the leading French Spy of the American stage. The performance as the dumb girl was always a hard strain on her. The pantomime, with its requisite nicety of movement and expression, was more exhaustive to her brain than the heroines of Shakespeare to a tragedienne. She was compelled a few years ago to retire be-

BREVITIES.

Charlotte Corday is to be the next character enacted by Bernhardt.

Duluth, about which so much fun has been poked, is the third largest city in Minnesota. Light blue eyes are the oddity in a pureblooded Louisville negress.

It has been decided to build an underground metropolitan railway in Paris.

The Japanese Government proposes to decorate ladies who have distinguished them-

selves for the benefit of the country. The French Government has just caused to be built a cot in which live 400 trained car-

rier pigeons ready for use in time of war. A son of Lord Sudeley has distinguished himself by rescuing his almost drowned brother. John Jarrett, the labor leader, is now at

the head of a Pennsylvania temperance movement in the churches, A party of enthusiasts has just left Portland to dig for the coin and gold and silver bars buried by Captain Kidd on the desolate

coast of Labrador. The British Medical Association now numbers thirty-three branches, with 11,249 members, and invested funds to the amount of £19 541.

John H. Parnell, the Georgia brother of the agitator, says that the secret of the latter's success is "a silent tongue and a watchful eve."

Buffaloes are now bred at Goodnight, Kan., and buffalo calves sell at \$50 a h ad where once the earth shook beneath the onward tramp of 10,000 hoofs.

A Boston man whose gums had commence I to shrivel, or recede, stopped the trouble by the use of common table salt, applied to the gums by the ball of the finger. This is the tenth successive bad season for

the vineyards of the Dijon district. Plenty of wine is made, but of a bad quality, and only of small value for home consumption. Coquelin, the French comedian, is coming

to America this season. There was a real or pretended breakage of the contract, but he now says that he will stick to the bargain. A brewer's man was found drowned in a vat of ale in a Rochester (N.Y.) brewery the

other morning. It is supposed he lost this balance and fell in the night before. Officers of the Chilian navy talk a great deal about the anticipated time when they may sack San Francisco, and their idea is

said seriously to be that a project of that kind is quite feusible. The apple crop is immense in Connecticut this year. Another piece of news from the same state is that an invention has been patented for making out of cider a beverage closely resembling champagne.

The brother of Budd Doble, the famous jockey, has applied for a divorce. Budd himself is divorced, the father of the two is separated from the mother, and their only sister is living apart from her husband. The fashionable game of the mighty Huron

race of Indians near Quebec this summer is croquet, The young braves send the balls through the hoops with as much vigor as their ancestors used in wielding the tomahawk. The remarrying record has again been low-

ered-this time by a resident of Webster County, Mississippi, whose wife died on a Monday, and who buried her on Tuesday, took out a license on Wednesday and espoused her successor on Thursday. A pulley thirty-four feet in diameter and

weighing eighty-three tons has just been made in Eugland. It has grooves for thirty-two ropes, which, together, will transmit I 280 hor enower, and the rim will have a velocity of more than a mile in a minute. At the sessions of the American Micro scopical Society in St. Louis, R N Reynolds

showed astonished visitors millions of bacteria in a little drop of scrapings from their teeth, but was himself astonished to find that the bacteria from one man's mouth was dead. It transpired that the man had just taken a drink of whisky. A tall man sat with his wide brimmed hat

on at a Texas concert, and when commanded to remove it he said: "It'll be worse if I do;" but those behind him iusis ed that he should uncover He did so, and a mass of bristling hair stood stilly out from his head in all directions, like the starched locks of the imitation Circassian girls in museums. "1 told you it'd be worse if I did," he remarked. A Georgia scientist is in a tremenduous

scare at the climate changes to result from the opening of the Panama Canal. The Pacific, he says, is twenty-eight feet higher and 20 degrees colder than the Atlantic. The turning of the waters of the former into the latter will change the current of the Gulf Stream, and so lower the temperature as to wipe out cotton and rice industries.

At a meeting of an English Board of Guardians a letter was read from a clergyman stating that an old blind fiddler in his parish having, by savings and a small legacy, accumulated \$350, was anxious to refund some of the money-say two or three years' receipts -which he had received in outdoor relief. It was resolved to accept \$32 50, that being one year's alms.

Savages when pleased smile and make gestures indicative of the pleasures of eating. l'etherick says the natives on the Upper Nile raphed their stomachs when he showed them beads. The Australians, says Leichardt, smacked their lips and clacked their tongues when they saw his horses and kangaroo dogs, while the Greenlanders, according to Cranz, when they affirm anything with pleasure, suck down the air with a queer sound.

Contomme of cave bear is the most ancient some epicures that they drank of antediluvian broth and ate of pre-Adamite jelly, but the geological consomme is ahead. The Congress of Naturalists at Lubingen had a smoking tureen of this cave bone soup placed upon the dinner table at their hotel one evening, and pronounced it "scarcely inferior to prime ox-tail soup."

It is the custom to have a clock in the parlor, but whether it is right seems to be a reasonable question. Some women, desirous of keeping their guests in complete ignorance of the fleeting hours, have a miniature timepiece concealed in a paper weight or an album. In either case it is no larger than a watch, and a convex cover of frosted gold will conceal it if set in the centre of the binding of an album or on the back of a portemonnaic.

Yachting in English waters makes heavy draughts on the bank accounts of the young spendthrifts. Roughly estimated, a firstclass racing yacht of composite construction— that is, steel frames planked with wood and sheathed with copper-classed twenty-one years at Lloyd's, and without upholstering

REMINISCENCES

madian Rebellion of 1837 and 1838. BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL.

No. 4. The preparation of batteaux and barges at the village of Lachine on Saturday morning, the 10th of November, 1838, was evidence of b. seme important move to advance either on Chateauguay or Reaufharnois. The men booked to their guns and accourrements to be ready for any andden call. These batteaux were used that night to cross to Canghnawaga, as stated in our last number in THE POST of 29th August.

The bugle sound to muster was a daily call. At the muster this morning a demand was made for twenty five volunteers to take charge of the steamer to the Cascades with the arms and clothing for the Glengarries ; every man in the ranks stepped forward to The requisite number was soon selected and marched on board—the writer among

During the previous few days news had reached Lachine of the gallant affairs by the frantier volunteers at LaColle and Odelltown. Strange reports had come that the American sympathizers were collecting in force at Ogdensburg to cross to Prescott, when they heard that the Glengarry Highlanders had left Upper Canada. The next week brought nows how our Brockville and Prescott boys acquitted themselves so nobly at the battle the Wind Mill Point, at Prescott. Men of the present day know very little of the aufferings and hardships endured by the rested on his good old musket and his well filed cartonche box !

"All on board," was the order given as much larger than one of those small tugs to be seen on our canals during the summer. There were many anxious eyes cast after us as we left, and many good wishes and even silent prayers expressed for our safe return. The reader will remember that it was on the previous Saturday that the steamer Henry Brougham was captured by the patriots, and ear little steamer with its precious load of ever the same waters, with enemies everywhere around us.

This was our first sail over Lake St. Louis, in fact it was our first sail on a steamer. The water was smooth without a The boys being up for sport, having learned that the patriots had no prevailed on the captain to man close into the Beauharnois shore, just out of gun shot reach. Had the patriots known the value of our cargo and the weakmess of the guard, they might-being from 3,000 to 4,000 strong-have captured the whole of us. We passed within a mile of town Hundreds of the patriots were seen on the shore. They remained silent also about 150 steerage passengers, princispectators of our onward course, doubtless pally from the west and south. yendering who or what we were.

Poor fellows! They were ignorant of our fate awaning them and which befell them before the dawn of the next morning.

In due course, just about dusk, we ap proached the Cascades, slowly and cautiously teaming up to the old mail steamer wharf. We did not know who were there; on near ing it we recognized the bonnets of the Clengaries. To our cheer theirs in response off. It is not known whether or not the pascame. We then learned that a company of sengers saved their effects. The British war shound all been left in charge of the village. ship Tenedos, which was at St. John's N.F., It appears now nearly incredible that these men were there for over two days without hearing a word from Lachine; communication | The Allan line steamer Newfoundland, now was interrupted.

had been looking for us ever since the previous Thursday, and on that morning (Saturdov has been received for her despatch.

ST JOHN'S, Nfid., Sept. 3.—A special corday) had crossed the St. Lawrence at Hungry Bay, above Coteau du Lac, to march down on Beatharnois. The captain of the company would not receive the arms and clothing from steamer was off Cape Mutton on the morning as, his force being too small, he said, to | Wednesday, the captair saw the Button protect to m. We were, therefore, obliged to keep them on board.

Night crossed in. It was clear and cold. Our position was not a very comfortable one. Lachine without laying in provisions of any kind, not even, as our old drill sergeant said, having one ration of grog for him! He was an East Indian soldier. Poor old John Mur-rills? Peace to his memory! There was not a loat of bread nor even a biscuit to be had in the village—the Glengarries had eaten them clean out. Some of us did not get a bite for thirty-six hours, not till after our return to Lichine the next afternoon.

The little steamer's deck was our home that night, hungry but not cold, for we had plenty of thewood. By and bye, as darkness set in, our eyes were strained to catch any movement on the Beauharnois side of the St. Lawrence. Moving, flickering flashes were to be seen here and there on the opposite shore. What were these? It was soon discovered; or, at least, we believed those lights-imaginary or real-to indicate the line of march of the Glengarry men, nearly 2,000 strong The flashes we attributed to the reflection of the moonlight on their guns.

Nigh on fifty years have come and gone since that eventful night, when we paced the deck of our little steamer close by the old wharf at the Cascades. The writer only knows of one now living besides himself of that little band of twenty-five Lachine boys. The others have long since been gathered to their fathers! Let us try and picture our then dangerous position, which at the time and under the consequent excitement we did not seriously realize. Within a few miles of us was the chief patriot camp of about 4,000 men. They had it in their power, had they had courage, to capture our hoat, cargo, and the whole of our little band of twenty-five We ought not to have remained there over night w th our valuable cargo in so dangerous and exposed a position. We should have steamed back to Lachine.

As night grew on apace, our gaze was con stantly directed to the march of the Glengarry men; at times their line of march would be lost to view by some curve or other obstruction of the road, thence emerging they marched steadily onward, in regular order, or apparently so to us, from our distent midnight view point. The sight or scene was grand beyond description! Our knowledge that they were the Glengarries was gathered from the guard in the village, other-wise we would have put them down as a body of the patriots on some midnight expe

We passed a sleepless, anxious night, constantly on the watch. Nothing worthy of note occurred, except that a small boat twice appeared near us by the shore with a couple of men in it. This gave us no concern at the time, as they pretended to belong to the

After the dispersion of the patriot camp we learned, to our astonishment, that our position had been visited that night, and that an attack was planned and would have been made on us early on Sunday morning by a body of I dogs in his Jersey kennels,

from the patriot camp; .c The picked men march of the Glengarry men and their arrival in the neighborhood of Beauharnois about midnight of Saturday diverted the attention of the patriots to matters nearer their own home, and saved us from falling into their

The return home and our visit to Beauharnois on Sunday morning will appear in our next number...

HOW WOMEN WOULD VOTE. Were women allowed to vote, every one in the land who has used Dr. Pierce's "Favorite" Prescription" would vote it to be an unfailing remedy for the diseases peculiar to her sex. By druggists.

THE HANOVERIAN'S WRECK.

FURTHER AND FULLER PARTICULARS OF

THE DISASTER. Sr John's, Nfid., Sept. 3.—A gale of wind and dense fog prevented the starting of the steamer Nimrod for the scene of the wreck of the Allan mail steamer Hanoverian. All the particulars elicited are that the Hanoverian left Halifax on Monday noon with 57 passess gers and normal crew. She experienced fine weather until nearing St. Pierre Island when an impenetrable fog was encountered, and by false steering, the error of the compass, or the neglect of soundings, the steamer was driven at high speed into Portugal cove, seven miles east of Trepassey, where she now lies a total wreck. 'As a rule the Allan steamship' commanders give these headlands a very wide and safe berth. On the present disastrone occasion the theory holds that the officer in volunteers of those days. Every man bore charge mistook Cape Pare for Cape Race himself proudly as if the fats of the Empire light and went shead on a wrong course. It charge mistook Cape P.ne for Cape Rice is also highly probable that the lead was not thrown for several hours, and the Hanoverian must have passed over several miles of shoal neen. It was a puffing little steamer, not fishing ground before reaching her grave in Portugal Cove. Fortunately the water was not boisterous, otherwise not a soul could have been saved. She passed over a number of serrated rocks, which ripped her bottom almost her whole length, filling her main hold with water and rendering the chance of saving her cargo improbable.

The ship now lies deep in a sand bank inear little steamer with its precious load of side the treacherous reefs, with her hold arms and clothing was just starting to pass filled with water and with her starboard side almost level with the water's edge. The passengers are supposed to be now en route to Trepassey, where they can receive accommodation and comfort nutil H M S. Tencous reaches them for conveyance to St. John's, Other steamers will follow to render assistance, and a New York steamer of the Red Cross line has been signalled from Cape Race to proceed to the scene of the disaster.

The majority of the cabin passengers on board were Americans, who embarked at Baltimore, bus several Canadians were taken on at Halifax, including the family of the Bishon of Nova Scotia and that of the British paval commander, Capt. Fare. There were

HALIFAX, N.S., September 3.—Many of the passeagers of the Hansverian have numerous mission and of our weakness and also of the friends in Halifax, and the news that all were safe brought a feeling of great relief to those who knew the perilous character of the neighborhood where the wreck occurred, and the difficulty of effecting a landing from the rocks. Reports state that the steamer is half full of water, and lying in such a position that but little hope is entertained of her being dragged when news of the disaster reached there, was despatched at once to transport people thence. here, will be ready at midnight to proceed to We learned from them that the Glengarries | the scene of the wreck to render any required

respondent who visited the wrecked SS Hanoverian this morning, reports: When the buoys he thought, around Cape Race, and took Cape Mutton for Cape Bullard, and Cape Mutton was passed at 6 o'clock. The captain saw a fishing boat but felt certain of his position and anticipating no danger, did not patriot cam. What if they had known our position and had had pluck? In preparing to make ourselves comfortable for the night, fancy our surprise to find that make the course should now be altered and income the course should not be altered a ings were taken which showed 18 fathonis. Almost immediately the deck passengers saw through the fog the white houses on Portugal Cove and called the officer's attention. The engines were quickly reversed, but too late, and the vessel struck heavily, being stranded four hundred yards from shore. Boats were quickly lowered and all necessary arrangements made to leave the ship. passengers behaved with admirable coolness.
All were safely landed, together with the mails. The Portugal cove people saw the Hanoverian a mile off before she struck. Two prominent planters with their crews launched their skiffs and went to the assistance of the stramer, but the captain repulsed them aud called them savages and other coarse names. The hospitable fishermen of Portugal cove sheltered all the passengers in their houses. Only a portion of the luggage was saved, the remainder, with a general cargo, being sub-

merged. The saloon tables are under water. The ship is totally wrecked. Captain Thompson and the first officer remained on the ship all night awaiting the arrival of the steamer from St. John's. The cause of the loss of the Hanoverian is inexplicable except through the action of strong currents setting northwesterly. The warship Tenedos has the passengers on board lying at Trepasay bay. A gale of westerly wind prevails, which will terminate the Hanoverian's existence.

MRS. JARRETT ARRESTED.

SHE IS REMANDED AND BAIL REFUSED.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Mrs. Jarrett was arrested this morning on a charge of abducting the Armstong girl, who was the "Lilly" of the Pall Mall Gazette's revelations, Gen. Booth, of the Salvation army, surrendered Mrs. Jarrett to the authorities, after having soveral conferences with them during the past few days. The police finally threatened to have a warrant issued for Gen. Booth's arrest on a charge of obstructing the law, of concealing Mrs. Jarret, which fright-ened him, and he immediately produced the woman. Mrs. Jarrett walked to the police station with a sister of the Salvation army, and in accordance with the arrangement of superintendent of police, an officer was waiting the door of the station house and took her into custody. Mrs. Jarrett demurely proceeded to the cells and was locked up.

Later in the day Mrs. Jarret was taken to the police court, where she was charged with having indecently assaulted the Armstrong girl, with administering a noxious drug to her and with feloniously detaining her, also with conspiracy with Mr. Stead of the Pall Mall Gazette and others to comm t offences. Mr. Pelland, solicitor for Treasury prosecution, declared that Mrs. Jarrett had obtained the girl by pleading that she required her to assist in doing the house work of her home, and that she was a woman of respectability. The prisoner was then remanded until Monday, bail being refused.

Pierre Lorillard paid over \$18,000 for the

PARNELL SPEAKS AGAIN.

HE ASKS THAT IRELAND BE MADE A CROWN GOLONY, IN INDEPENDENCE IS IMPOS-ABSTAIN FROM OUTRAGES.

Dublin, Soptember 1.—A banquet was given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House this evening in honor of Mr. Parnell and his Irish colleagues in the House of Commons Three hundred guests were present exclusive of the members of Parliament. In his speech Mr. Parnell said that if Home Rule were refused the Irish they would make ule themselves or make the country a crown colony. The latter would be practically tanwould he a terrible blow to the Irish cause. in Ireland. Mr. Parnell was enthusiastically cheered throughout his speech. He reminded his hearers that the statement that home rule in Ireland was impossible emanated from the same man that once said local government was impossible. Referring to the moonlighting outrages in Kerry, though the perpetra-tors had some excuse in their desperation and poverty, he prayed Irishmen to forbear, as such actions only injured the cause. With equal emphasis he asked the landlords during the coming winter of farming depression to show the stuff they are made of my refraining i from exacting rents which the soil refused to yield. If the landlords persisted in exacting the full pound of flesh, in the future there would be little flesh left to exact. Mr. Paruell said he was confident Ireland was on the brink of victory.

WHAT A PROTESTANT EDITOR SAYS OF THE SISTERS OF HARITY.

Mr. Alexander MoLean, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, is a Highland Scot, and his religion is Protestant, but having read something the Eagle said last week on one of the Sisters of Charity who died in Brooklyn, we think it well to let our readers see it. Here it is :

"At the age of soventeen, when girls are

blooming into womanhood and eager mothers

are bringing them out in hopes of an advan tageous worldly marriage, this Mary put from her the romps and passions of the world and entered for life the never idle yet ever restful service of the Prince of Peace The world will never want for Marthas troubled with its much serving, but in her we praise a Mary, who, like Mary of Bethany, 'chose the good part that could never be taken away from her.' While other maidens were em ployed in 'plaiting their heir, and wearing of gold, and putting on of apparel, Sister Mary Constantia was decked with 'the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit,' the wedding gar ment of a bride of Christ. At the time of her death she had been for fifty-eight years Sister. It is forty years ago since she took charge of Si. Paul's Orphanage, the first institution of the kind in Brooklyn. Can any woman of the outside world who has oc cupied one sphere in Brooklyn for forty years show such good works as hers? They show such good works as hers? may have 'married and been given in mar riage;' they may have had many husbands and he whom they now have may not be their husband, as Christ said to the woman at the well; they may have amassed large fortunes or inherited them; they may have been admired in fashionable coteries or shown off to advantage in every capital in Europe. The choicest viands may have gratified their palate and the costliest wines have added zest to their midnight hours of gayety, yet the poor nun whose funeral took place to day is more to be cavied for her life than they. Her feet that now rest from daily errands of feet that now rest from daily errands of intimated that as Col Richardson was a mercy never tripped over the ballroom in the judge of an inferior court, from which this whirling dance; she was never charioted in was a court of appeal, this court would ren the avenues an where wealth and fashion flaunt themselves But if we ask her record and seek her monu ment, we need only 'look around.' Brooklyn grew there were more fatherless and motherless children, whose hungry lips were strangers to the song of hime Sweet Home.' Sister Mary Constantia did n shrink from larger and intenser labors and reg sponsibilities. The former Orphanage could no longer contain the throng of pleading little ones, 'whose angels,' the Master whom she served had told her, 'do always behold the face of their Father in Heaven.' Without help from State or city, or any public appeal, this feeble Christian woman reared the large Orphanage on Willoughby avenue, which is the home of six hundred children at a time, who have no other. Queen Elizabeth, of England, appropriated to herself the song of Deborah: The inhabitants of the villages ceased, they ceased in Israel, till that I Deboran arose, that I arose a mother in Israel.' But in this humble Nun of Brooklyn we see a truer mother of the motherless and friend of the friendless than the 'great Eliza' whom Spenser flattered in his 'Faery Quene, or than the Hebrew Deboral, whose

"Of the many thousands of orphan children whom in her lifty eight years' sisterhood the departed Sister Mary Constantia must have tended, how many will shed tears of grateful 1 cmembrance when they read that she, who was both mother and sister to them. is no more? Hers may have been the heart and hand that enabled them to overcome the world and make homes for themselves The strong man's arm that now wields the hammer of honest labor and smites the anvil and makes the implements with which far Western deserts are made to 'blossom as the rose,' may owe the strength of that right arm to the poor Sister of Charity who gave him home and clothing, and taught him the eternal laws of right and the beauty of a life of purity and industry. Fifty-eight years spent in the service of others and in voluntary poverty and acclusion from the selfish riot of the world is, to our thinking, a biography not excelled by any commander inchief or lord high admiral, or writer of great books, or merchant prince. Let our progressive women who write shallow books of social heresy and schism and crude theories for the reconstruction of our social order meditate on the unwritten life of such a Sister, as the oldest Sister of Charity in America, who today is laid away amid the requiems of her

O CONSUMPTIVES,

Church and the blessings of the poor."

or those with weak lungs, spitting of blood, bronchitis, or kindred affections of throat or lungs, send two stamps for Dr. R. V. Pierce's treatise on these maladies. Address the doctor, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Boston dry goods merchants like atrapping girls for saleswomen—"tail sales-lady" is the professional term. The "tall saleslady" gives a character to the store, and "ladies, as a class," prefer to trade with

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for alcepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents, all druggists,

RIBL'S FRIEND A JUDGE. CAN HBUSIT INTJUDGMENT-A DELICATE i de mainiste pointe

Orrawa, August 31. - The question of the legality of Louis Riel's conviction is to come before the Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench, one of the Judges of which is Mr. Joseph Dubue, an intimate friend of the convict, Judge Dubuc was with Riel in the Red River troubles of 1869 70, and was one of those who, with Riel, secured the election of Sir George Cartier by acclamation in Provencher in 1882. In his letter to the Archbishop on the 18 h Rule were refused the Irish they would make | Sept. 1872. Governor Archibald said:—"They it impossible for the Eoglish to legislate. Eng. | should elect Sir George by acclemation with: land could either grant the Irish the right to out stipulations or conditions. It would be a graceful way, and would bind Sir George (on the amnesty question) quite as effectually tamount to the former. He denounced outrages, saying that the continuation of them
would be a terrible blow to the Irish cause.
The land question was the greatest question
in Ireland. Mr. Parnell was anthusiastically
in Ireland. Mr. Parnell was anthusiastically
in Ireland. request Archbishop Tache asked the Governor to try and ascertain whether Riel's conditions (with respect to amnesty, land grants, hay privileges; etc.) had been accepted by the Ottawa Government or not. The assurance the Archbishop received on this point was the following telegram: OTTAWA, 12th Sept., 1872.

Lient. Gov. Archibald:

Sir George will do all he can to meet the wishes of the parties. This statement should

be satisfactory. JOHN A. MACDONALD. (Signed,) The Archienop, in his evidence, says:-This was communicated to the parties (Riel, Lepine, Royal and Dubuc), and just before the election I received the information that Riel had succeeded in inducing his friends to support the election of Sir George, and that he would on the following day retire in his favor; and he did so, and immediately after sent Sir George the following telegram: Winning, 14th Sept., 1872.

Sir G E. Cartier, Montreat : Your election in our country is by acclamation, and have reason to hope in the success of the cause entrusted to your hands. Leris Ribl. (Signed),

A. LEPINE, JOSEPH ROYAL,

Jos. Dubuc. Thus it seems that Riel was thirteen; years ago a far more important and infinential personage in the North West than the man who has now, on the thirteenth anniversary of the sending of that sit in telegram judgment, and decide whether he shall be hanged or not. Should there be a dissenting opinion among the judges of the Manitoba Court as to the legality of Riel's conviction, an appeal can be aken to the Dominion Supreme Court, but if the Manitoba judges are unanimous, then the case, if appealed, must go direct to the Privy Council.

RIEL MUST APPEAR

WHILE HIS CASE IS BEING ARGUED-THE CASE POSTPONED TILL PRIDAY-THE FEELING IN OTTAWA ON THE APPEAL-DRINKING RIEL'S HEALTH.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 2 .- There was a arge attendance at the court house to-day to hear the argument in the Riel appeal case. Messrs. Lemieux and Fitzpatrick, of the Que bec Bar, appeared for Riel, and J. J. Ewart, of this city, was associated with them. Mesers. Robinson and Osler, of Toronto, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Fitzpatrick first addressed the court and raised the objection as to how far the court here could recognize the papers sent from Regina signed by Col. Richardson. His Lordship Justice Taylor cognize him judicially. Mr. Fitzpatrick next contended for the original record. Mr. Osler assented that the record was certified to be a true record and that the exhibits only were copies. Mr Ewart raised the objection that no appointment had been served for the hearing of the appeal. The Chief Justice said the court was not of original jurisdiction in this matter and could not issue a habeas corpus. Mr. Ewart said the prisoner cannot consent, it was for their lordships to decide. It was an unheard of thing that a prisoner should be tried for his life, even on appeal, without being present. The prisoner and the original papers should both be here. The chief justice suggested that the appeal he sent direct to the Privy Council of England to test the validity of the Northwest act, said to be ultra vires. Justice Taylor said that if Riel were brought here he could not be recained if a writ of habeas corpus were issued. Mr. Robinson, for the Crown, stated the court was not objecting to the appeal, neither was the Crown; the prisoner alone, through his connect, objected. If they desired assistance from the Crown to facilitate the proceedings, a ratification should have been given. The prisoner must accept the responsibility of the appeal. Mr. Osler, or the same side, cited the recent Connors case as a precedent, and said the established practice as to filing papers was followed. The court has simply jurisdiction to confirm the conviction or quash it, not to make one. The prisoner is in custody of the sheriff of the Northwest Territories. How can he be brought here. The prisoner would not be taken before the Privy Council on appeal. The appeal is not the nature of a habeas The Chief Justice said the court might dismiss the appeal for irregularity. Mr. Fitzpatrick said no favors were sought at the hands of the Crown, but they would see that the prisoner did not suffer injustice through the lackes of the authorities of the Northwest Territories. The Crown was responsible for not providing proper legal procedure in such cases. The judges retired to consider the argument, and returned shortly after two o'clock. The Chief Justice read the judgment, which was to the effect that it was their desire to have both the original record and the prisoner in ocurt while the appeal was being argued. Mr. Fitzpatick then asked for directions by the court that the original papers should be furnished. Mr. Osler stated that the papers here were the original record. Mr. Ewart asked that a day be fixed for the prisoner to be here with the papers. The court adjourned till Friday at ten o'clock, by which time the Crown agreed to produce the prisoner if practicable. There is great ex-citement here over the result, and fears are entertained of a hostile demonstration should Riel be brought to Winnipeg.

THE RIEL APPEAL. OTTAWA, Sept 2 .- It is understood that Riel's friends will, in the event of the Mania toba Court of Queen's Bench refusing to allow the appeal in his case, move in the matter of referring it to the Privy Council. For that purpose they will petition His Excellency for a respite to cover the delay. Should the Privy Council refuse to set aside the trial, a final move will be made in the shape of making.

application for the appointment of a medical commission to test his sanity.

At a banquet at Papineauville on Saturday, the health of Riel and Dumont was proposed and enthusiastically drunk by all present, among whom were several Catholic priests.

ward to secure the redress of grievances to which the Government had refused to pay any attention until the people of the North West had risen in rebellion.

THE BEAUPORT ASYLUM. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NUMBER OF IN-MATES.

QUARKO, Sept. 2 -The annual report of Beauport Asylum up to 30th June, 1884, has ust been handed to the Provincial Secretary Up to that date there were 908 inmates, 471 males and 435 females; during the year 1,015 persons were under treatment, 47 being discharged as cured. The report shows that during the 39 years' existence of the Asylum, 4,681 patients have been treated; of this number, 1,857 have been discharged and 1,918 have died; the average duration of residence has been: males, 9 years: 11 months and 3 days, and females 11 years and 12 days. The causes of admission are stated to he through drinking to excess, epilepsy, hereditary insanity, discouragement, business trou-bles, jealousy, distress, etc. Since 1845 the lunatics admitted have come from cities to the number of 1,329; from gaols, 170; districts, 1,632; hospitals, 171; abroad, 58; St. John asylum, 17; Kingston Penitentiary, 3; St. Jean de Alica Asylum, I. The percentage on the number of insane coming from gad has been on the whole number of admissions 34 54 per cent; on the admissions during the year 22.25 per cent. Of single persons admitted during the year the returns show 36 males and 23 females; married, 29 males, 13 females; widowed, 3 males 5 temales; unknown, 2 males. Last year, of the 111 patients admitted, 85 spoke the French language, 24 English, and 2 spoke other languages. There were 100 Roman Catholics 9 Protestants and 2 of nuknown religions; SO came from Canada, I from the United States, 9 from Scotland, 2 from England, 13 from Ireland, 3 from Germany, 1 from Den. mark, I mountaineer and I unknown. The greater number of patients were beggars and persons without occupation. The literary professions furnished only one man, while the industrial professions yielded 12, and agricultural occupations gave 19. The greater num er admitted were between the ages of 30 and 35, though nearly as many were between 40 and 45 years old.

TRAN ATLANTIC GOSSIP.

MARY ANDERSON'S SUCCESS-AN ERRANT KING-OLIVIER PAIN - PROSECUTION OF A PROCURESS.

LONDON, September 1 .- Miss Mary Ander son's appearance as "Rosalind" at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford was to-night's theatrical event. When the announcement was made that Miss Anderson with a full company would give what is perhaps her best impersonation at Stratfordon-Avon, the rush for seats was so great that the management, in order to satisfy the putlic demand, was obliged to resort to a ballot for the best places. As a result the theatre was packed. Special trains brought crowds from London and adjacent towns, and scores of people of note as well as nearly all the prominent London critics were present.

Both from an artistic and a 'popular point of view the performance was pronounced an emphatic success. The general and unequi vocal verdict of the audience was that as Resalind Miss Anderson's appearance, atature, and boyish dash, coupled with her delicately fine artistic comedy and exquisitely expressed womanly feeling, combined to evolve one of the finest performances of of modern times. The repeated re-calls which greeted Miss Anderson after each act, and the amount of enthusiasm displayed at the final fall of the curtain, were, considering the character of the audience, remarkable.

There were some mysterious movements connected with the visit of King Leopold I. to England. Soon after his arrival at Dover he vanished and remained absent for ten hours. He returned in an equally mysterious way, and opinion is divided as to whether he went to Folkestone, Canterbury, or London, but it is asserted that his errand was an immoral one. On a previous occasion the King of the Belgians performed a somewhat similar act of truancy. He slipped away from Brussels without warning to any one, but was followed within an hour by Queen Marie, who chartered a special steamer for the purpose The Queen caught up with her errant spouse at Dover and carried him back to Belgium in

triumph. The Treasury officials have been instructed by the Government to begin a prosecution against Mrs. Jarrett, the reformed procuress, who recently figured so prominently in the Pail Mall Gazette's revelations under the heading, "How girls are bought and sold." The specific charge against Mrs. Jarrett will be that of abducting the little girl Armstrong, who was the "Lily" of the revela-tions. The Treasury lawyers are said to be in possession of a complete chain of evidence proving that the girl was obtained from her mother nader false pretences and subjected to ail the indignities alleged by the Gazette to have been perretrated in the case of the mythical Lily" except actual assault. At this point a halt was called, the proceedings having reached a stage which enabled Mr. Stead, the editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, to prove be yond doubt the possibility of committing such crimes. Mr. Stead's position in the matter is the embject of serious discussion among the Government lawyers, and the wisdom of coupling his name in the indictment as an accessory with that of Mrs. Jarrett is strongly urged by leading counsel. Should the latter course be decided upon, the remarkable revelations of the Gazette will, in the persons of their author and his chief witness, be sitted to the bottom before a jury.

The International Peace and Arbitration Society recently sent letters to all the surviving special correspondents of the Soudan campaign, asking them to give information before a special meeting of the society in regard to the movements and probable fate of Olivier Pain. One of these letters was received by Mr. Charles Williams, who was the special correspondent of the Cable News during the Soudan campaign. Mr. Williams followed Pain up very closely at certain times, and was himself arrested early in the campaign on suspicion of being Pain. Mr. Williams, however, has not a high opinion of the Peace Society self constituted committee of investigation and he replied to their letter that, while know ing all the facts of Pain's career in the Soudan, he utterly declined to give his information to an irresponsible, meddlesome, and mischievous set of busybodies.

NATIONAL PILLS will cure contsi-pated bowels and regulate the liver.

The British Mint, which has been operated at an average profit of about \$115,000 a year since 1871, is said to have netted over \$438. 000 of a profit in 1884.

A DANGEROUS CONDITION. One of the most dangerous conditions is a ne-glected Kidney complaint. When you suffer from weary aching back, weakness and other urinary troubles, apply to the back a Burdock Porous Plaster, and take Burdock Blood Bittors, Mr. David Major, who responded, said Riel the best system regulator known for the Liver, had been unfairly tried. He only came for- Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels.

Boalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Vague feelings of unrest?/ Frothy or brick-dust fluids? Acid stomach? Achibir loins? ramps, growing nervousness? Irange soreness of the bowels?
Inaccountable languiditeelings?
Inort breath and pleuritic pains?
Ine-side headache? Backache? requent attacks of the "blues"? fluttering and distress of the

Albumen and tube casts in the Fittul rheumatic pains and neuloss of appetite, fiesh and strength? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels?

Droweiness by day, wakefulness at night? Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water?

Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS The above symptoms are not developed in any order The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and resppear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, disrrices, bloodiessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease not a rare one—it is an every-day diseaser, and chiling more virtims than any other com-

plaint.
It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery.
Don't neglect it. Warmer's SAFE Cure has cured thousands of cases of the worst 173 1 it will cure you if you will use it aromptly directed. It is the only specific for the universa

A MURDER AND A SUICIDE. STARTLING REVELATIONS.

ST. CATHARINES, September 1.-A sensation has been created here by a report that a murder has been committed at Effingham, about seven miles from here. The particulars, as far as learned, were given by a farmer who came to this city to-day to attend market. Late last fall a man named Alex. Easterby and his wife both mysteriously disappeared. At first no attention was paid to the matter, but later on friends of the missing ones became suspicious and hegan to search for them. A brother of the missing man, pamed Howard, recently made some startling revelations. He states that Easterby was continually quarrelling with his wife, and finally killed her and buried the body in a garden adjoining the house which was occupied by then. Another brother named John appears to have been an accomplice, and is now in custody as such. The brother Howard was engaged by John to assist him in removwhile doing this the brothers quareled, and in the affray Howard was nearly killed. The prother John states that Alexander killed his wile and afterwards arranged to commit sui-cide, asking John if he did not kill himself outright for him to finish the job, and that Alexander shot himself but did not kill himself, and that he (John) cut Alexander's throat with a resor and buried the body in Miller's woods. Upon repairing to the spot pointed out by Howard, and digging, the body of the woman was found buried about three feet from the surface. The belief generally is that the part of the story relating to the death of Alexander is nutrue, search having been made in the woods for his body without success. An inquest is to be held, when some further light may be thrown upon the matter.

THE BEST BUTTER COLOR.

The great unanimity with which dairymen of high reputation have adopted, in preference to anything else, the Improved Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., is remarkable. It shows that the claims of imitative colors are baseless, wise dairymen will use no other.

A Texas judge is accused of plagiarizing part of Washington's farewell address and delivering it to the deepty impressed county bar as his valedictory.

IF YOUR CHILD IS STUBBORN or hard to administer medicine to, Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup will be appreciated.

Scientific inquiry is being made into the medical virtues of dogs' tougues.

Consumption is a disease contracted by a neglected cold-how necessary then that we should at once get the best cure for Coughs, Colds, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, -one of the most popular medicines for these complaints is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Mr. F. Smith, Druggist, Donaville, writes:-"It gives general satisfaction and sells splendidly.'

The production of cottonseed oil in the United States each year is about equal to 200,000 tierces of lard. The quantity might easily be doubled if there were an adequate demand for it.

A STINGING SENSATION IN THROAT AND PALATE called heartburn, and oppression ut the pit of the stomach after eating, are both the offspring of dyspepsia. Alkaline salts like carbonate of soda may relieve but cannot remove the cause. A lasting remedy is to be found in Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Those associate organs, the liver and bowels, benefit in common with their ally, the stomach, by the use of this benign and blood purifying remedy.

In several villages of the Viatki province, in Russia, the peasantsmanufacture wooden watches, which work steadily, though they do not keep very accurate time; all the parts of the watch are of wood, except the axies, which are of horn.

Mrs. O'Hearn, River Street, Toronto, uses Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for her cows for Cracked and Sore Teats; she thinks there is nothing like it. She also used it when her horses had the Epizootic with the very best results. Do not be persuaded to take any other Oil in place of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric

On the walls of the largest factory in Norwalk, Conn., the following motto is dis-played: "This factory will hereafter be run without rum or be closed. If any man em-ployed here is seen drunk he will be discharged without further notice."

By taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla many a poor sufferer who submits to the surgeon's knife, because of malignant sores and scrofulous swellings, might be saved, sound and whole. This medicine purges out the corruptions which pollute the blood and cause disease. §

Charles Sargent, of Canterbury, N.H., has , scaffold of hay in his barn which was put there thirty-four years ago. The hay is yellow from age, but its quality is in no way impaired.

With mingled feeling of admiration and EXIST. With mingled reesing or admiration and prof. we attempt a description of the life of a hamble peasant girl, than whom in the atgory of Itish heroissis our artist would atgory of Itish beroisses one more worthy life introssible to select one more worthy life maniful. Anna Davlin: The maniful Anna ad it impossible to believe one more worthy this penuil—Anne Devlin. The mere fact the having been the faithful attendant for having been the faithful attendant Robert Emmet, at the most critical Robert Minister, would if itself condistribution has a still stronger demand on insection has a still stronger demand on trympathy than the faithful performance arympathy than the faithful performance arympathy as a servant. Just eighty two her duty as a servant. 1804, as the arsympathy than the faithful performance of her duty as a servant. Just eighty two her duty as a servant. Just eighty two her duty as a servant. Just eighty two her duty as a servant to close around the hades of evening began to close around the hades of evening began to close around the hades of evening began to close around the hades of evening to the seen at intervals entering Buthish be seen at intervals entering Buthish her the seen at intervals entering Buthish, and wary, furtive looks betrayed the inviery to approach unobserved the inxiety to approach unobserved the buildies where the o jest of their visit nene After a livie come, without opposisided arms and advance and as once ind on the person of a young woman in her th year. Her countenance in liested her derible strength of character, and there was melhi g shout her that seemed to have an onems g amount of the minions of the They felt that they stood in the presence (a property who, however humble, was pos used of all the nobles: qualities of her sex. One of the party was evidencing a person in the of the print was evidency a person the amority—we will not descerate the torm mainted by applying it to the estiff of whom the reductantly to speak. He asked her to him know where her master was No ply. He became examplerated, and threat-immediate death unless she could afford is met the hardened glare of her interro nor maddened him, and he ordered her to

Morthwith dragged to the yard for execu-Men sometimes become demons. This was of human bloodbounds laid hold on Inne Devlin, and in their demoniac onslaugu ince Devim, and in their demoniac onslaught a his lon-ly, helpless girl, in their frantic achis lon-ly, helpless girl, in their frantic achis lonely, helpless girl, in their frantic achis lonely and they are also and in the description of the walls, and in the against one of the walls, and in the insensate savagery, pierced her have several times with their sharp with hayonets, causing atreams of samilie blood to cover her. Failing to obtain the slightest clue to Emmet's hiding lace, they prepared to hang her. The rope accided round her neck, its end fastened the shalts of a cart, and then some of that the states of a cart, and then some of the mre crea standing on the back part of that at, the shafts were suddenly elevated, and be body of Aun Devlin was a spin the sharts were successly enewared, ago body of Ann Devlin was raised the air, the lower limbs remaining officuless. When the quivering, con-line action indicated that the spirit this faithful daughter of Erin was about to te flight she was let fall to the ground, here she lay insensible. Those eyes that on heracive Wisklow hills were as bright and joylul as those of the wild gazelle, were losed in a deadly swoon; those limbs sthad bounded o'er the hills and through wales of the scenes where her childhood and to play, as lithesome and as agile as me of the nimble antelope, were now inert beaving of her bisom, followed by a long an sigh, denoted the return of animation. herable to move she was taken to prison. Wemustask our readers to permit us to he must ask our readers we permit us to he are recognitive glance at circumstances hich transpired immediately before the bre incident. On 23rd of July, 1803, what Emmet had failed. He remained for mor three days at Butterfield lane, but his neighbors and the bis house. atta retrospective glance at circumstances that transpired immediately before the bire incident. On 23rd of July, 1803, both Emmet had failed. He remained for nor three days at Butterfield lane, but the first had failed that his house was the failed to the Wicklow and many wounded. It is said several Chinamen the failed outright by shots fired by mineral many wounded. It is said several Chinamen the failed outright by shots fired by mineral many wounded. It is said several Chinamen the failed outright by shots fired by mineral many wounded. It is said several Chinamen the failed outright by shots fired by mineral many wounded. mind strongly advised him to escape to nace, but wishing to pay a farewell visit to

anh Curran, he accompanied Anne Devlin bakto the city, and, efter the interview, did streturn to his mountain refuge, thus placshimself in imminent peril. No man is wisthours. His enemies were on the watch. busme of Anne Davlin was whispered to mathorities as a probable medium through hich they might obtain some information to his wirereabouts. Accordingly, as we as snown, they arrested her; but the how miserably mistaken were in their anticipations of findher an instrument for their purposes har to enter on a minute detail of all that maphred is connection with the two length ed years of Anne Davlin's prison life. We indeed with horror when reading the rend of the sufferings Inflicted on the female arters in the Colliseum, but in the young bristian heroines of imperial Rome there was ustaining element that impelled them to nire the cruelties that brought them crowns montal. Again, their sufferings, though are Davlin's case we have to consider le learful fact of threats, tortures, promises equited daily for two years. Dr. Madden m: The extraordinary sufferings endured, d courage and fidelity displayed by this oung woman have few purallels even in the story of those times. Why was this peas at ari the object of the concentrated and blaued efforts of a wrathful government? at reward did this patriotic heroine ex-What motive sustained her? She was bjected to unheard of indignities may to extract from her the names the compatriots of Robert Emmet. Her lining element was simply the exercise of e noblest attachment to honorable secrecy.

POISONED.

any virtues.

scarcely a family exists but that some memis suffering with bad blood and poisoned sehas from constipation giving rise to Rheuatism, Scrofula, Eruptions, Catarrh and other caplaints indicating lurking blood poison the a few bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters ould eradicate from the system.

reward was, when she stepped forth from

unholy prison, to have no home, to have

fcome an ordinary washerwoman, and to

in her seventy third year, in a miserable el, atterly unnoticed and unknown! 'Tis

e, indeed, that Dr. Madden was instru-

atal in having a monument erected to her

Glasnevin, and we hope to-day that many

reader of the Irish Fireside will accord her

homage of imitation by emulating her

From 50,000 to 80,000 head of cattle are laughtered monthly in the province of Rio

A SURE THING.

Bones quickly dissolve in sea water, and disequently they are seldom found in ocean redgings.

The value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, R. M. Sargent, 41 Andover st., Lowell,

in the protection it affords from the dangers Mass., says: "I commenced using Ayer's of pulmonary disorders, cannot be over- Cherry Pectoral about the year 1842, as a estimated. Mr. C. K. Philips, Pittsburg, family medicine, for Coughs and Colds, Pa., writes: "About three years ago I and have always kept it in my house since had severe Laryngitis, which resulted in that time. I consider it the best remedy chronic hoarseness. By the use of Ayer's that can be had for these complaints. Cherry Rectoral I have since entirely re- Dr. J. B. Robertson, Clayton, N. C., gained my health." Mr. Henry Russell, writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Excelsion: Printing Co., New York, Pectoral, in my family and practice, for a writes: "Influenza became epidemic in number of years, and have no hesitation m; neighborhood. Several members of in recommending it. It is an admirable my family suffered severely with it, preparation, and well-qualified to do all all of whom took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, that is claimed for it." E. J. Siyers, Gerand were cured by it in a few days. It manton, N. C., writes: "Ayer's Cherry is a wonderful medicine for Influenza. Pectoral is the best Cough preparation I Too much cannot be said in its favor." ever saw. It gives instant relief."

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has cured a Cough in a few doses. It always relieves irritation of the lungs or throat, and arrests the tendency to inflammation. It strikes at the foundation of all Pulmonary diseases, is without a rival as an expectorant, and is a sure cure for the most obstinate Coughs and Colds. L. Garrett, Texana, Texas, writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for twenty years. For threat and lung discuses, I consider it a wonderful remedy."

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BANISHING CHINESE LABOR. CHEYENNE, W. T., September 3.—The following has been received from Rock springs, Wyoming: The Union Pacific company retake the places of white men. Yesterday the entire force of white m ners, 150 strong, organized and armed with shot guas, in orched to Chinatown. After firing a volley into the air, the men reloaded and ord-red the Chinamer to for independence." I ave The order was ob-yed at once, the China it ave The order was ob-yed at once, the Chinamen fireing to the hills like a drove of sheep, closely pursued by the miners, who fired several volleys at the fugitives, with fatal effect. The China quarters were then set on fire and thirty-nine houses owned by the company were destroyed with their contents. The miners visited

entains, the father of Anne Davlin being men, who were f-able and helpless from disease ignide to a safe retreat. On the 28th or the Anne Davlin proceeded to Emmet's displace and delivered to him communications by his friends in Dublin. His associated which strongly advised him to escape to

tials a dall is quiet now.
CHEYENNR, W.T., Sept. 3.—News from Rock Springs received this forenoon indicates a worse state of affairs there than has been previously reported. Over five hundred Chinamen have been driven out of the town. Fifteen dead Chinamen have thus far been dis covered, and as many more dead bodies are probably in the ruins. Fiftty houses belonging to the railroad company and fifty more owned by Chinamen were burned. The Chinamen are still in the hills west of the town without food and afraid to go to Green River. Gov Warran is now at Rock Springs with the officers of the Union Pacific railroad. No more disturbance is anticipated. Food will be sent to the starving Chinamen in the hil s by the authorities. The worst has evidently not been told regarding the anti-Chinese riots. According to advices from Evanston, where the second largest coal mining camp of the Union Pacific Railway is located, the movement is a preconcerted one. It had been arranged that the first attack upon the Chinese was to be made at Carbon, a mining town about 150 miles east of Rock Springs, to be followed by a like movement in the Springs miners, however, took the initiative, and the result there has been as announced. The mob looted the houses of the Chinese before setting fire to them. The outrages commenced at mine No. 6. where three Chinese miners were attacked and killed. Then the riot commenced all over the town, in which women joined with loaded shotguns in their hands. Superintendent Evans, of the coal mines, was warned to leave town, and he did so with alacrity, passing through here to day en route for Omaha. Nothing can be heard from Carbon, as the operator there is evidently afraid to send news from Evanson.

M. CHEVREUL'S BIRTHDAY.

PARIS. Sept. 2.-M. Michel Eugéne Chevreul was born at Angiers on August 31, 1786, and to-day attained his ninety-ninth birth-day. From the age of nineteen, when he was employed in the chemical factory of the celebrated Vanquelin, he has devoted himself to chemistry, and has made a special study of color, showing that the relation of tints to each other are as exact in producing a harmony for the eye as the combination and succession of notes for the production of harmony to the ear. Whether for the pattern of a Gobelin carpet or a bonnet to suit the complexion of a blonde or brunette, there is no higher authority in France than M. Chevreul. He has held the chair of chemistry at the Museum of Natural History since 1830, and is also a fellow of the

Royal Society of London. CARDINAL GUIRERT'S HEALTH.

A SURE THING.

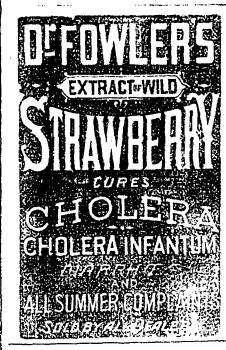
A SURE CURE FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS.—

The result of the form of the post of ciently well to write a touching letter to the people of France upon the funeral of Admiral Courbet on Friday. His Grace invited the faithful to pray for the souls of the French seamen who died in Tonquin in the service PROF. LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP is a beamen who died in Tonquer in the service bean and handy form of obtaining the bealing virtues of a sulphur batts.

THE TIMES ON PARNELL'S SPEECH. LONDON, September 2 - The Times referring to Parnell's speech lass night says: "We are glad Mc Parnell has at last denounced outrages in Ireland. If he had done so bet re the chercian act it would not have been necessary. He must not deceive hims if Impossible is the only reply to his demand



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Sick Heedsche and selecte all the troubles incl. dent to a billors stare of the system, such as Dis-tiness, Names, Domainess, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, do. While their must remark able anacess has been shown in curing

SICK

straights to the state state while the Pilsere equally saisside to to expect out this among the samples complaint while they also correct and deductes of the stomach, etimists the liver and regulate the bowels. Been if they only dured

Ache they would be almost preciess to those who senter from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their groundness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these fittle pills valuable in no many ways that they will not be willing for do without them. But after all sick head

other base of so many lives that here is where we sake our great boast. Our pills oure it while there do not. Our pills oure it while there do not. Outer's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose, Thuy are a strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, he about y regulate action please all who use them. In vals at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by draggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO.

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eruvian	ж.400	46	B. H. Hughes.
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FWE will pay the above reward for any case of Live Complaint, Dyspepsia, Siok Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Cestiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Draggists. Bewere of counterfeits and imitations. The genuingmanulactured only by JOHN C. WEST'S CO., 31 and 32. King Street Bast., Toronto, Ont. Proctries passessed by mail prepaid on receipt of the constituent.

CABLE DESPATCHES.

NOTES FROM IRELAND. DUBLIN; September 7. The parish pilest and a sub sheriff have amicaply settled the trouble arising out of the evictions at Mullinavat. Statistics just gathered show that the completion of Ireland is worden 5.000.000 population of Ireland is under 5,000,000, and that the number of births and matriages is below the average of the previous ten years.

A party of moonlighters railed a farm house near Trales last Sunday evening. They pulled a girl out of hed and cut off her hair, and tied two donkeys together, tail to tail, and burned them alive. They also burned a rick of hay and stabbed a horse to death.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH INSTALLED. DUBLIN, Sept. 7.—Archbishop Walsh was installed in office to day in Dublin cathedral. The ceremonies were witnessed, by the Lord Mayor and corporation, Messrs. Davitt and O'Doherty, twelve Parliamentary supporters of Mr. Parnell and a vast concourse of citigens.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH. London, Sept. 7.—Sir Andrew Clarke has diagnosed Mr. Gladstone's condition, and reports the ex-premier sound in health, but care is necessary to prevent a relapse.

THE QUEEN TO GIVE MEDALS TO NORTH WEST VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, Sept. 6 .- It has been frequently suggested that some mark of appreciation of the services of the Canadian militia in the work of suppressing the Riel rebellion in the North-West should be conferred upon the soldiers who took part in the campa gn. Her Majesty has graciously signified her approval of a proposition to bestow suitable medals on those deserving of the honor and the Dom-inion Government has been notified of the Imperial approval.

THE IRISH ATHLETIC TEAM. The Irish athletic team are in active training for their forthcoming visit to Canada,

where they are to participate in an athletic tournament for the amateur championships. ANOTHER DEFAULIER. DUELIN, Sept. 1. -Teller Moriarity, of the

Hibernian bank, has absconded. He is guilty of a defalcation of \$10,000. A warrant has been issued for his arrest. A DENIAL London, Sept. 4.—Lady Coloridge's family authorizes a denial of the report that Lord

Coleridge had been threatened with an action for a breach of promise of marriage by the present Lady Coleridge or her relatives. They say there never was the slightest foundation for the rumor.

POPE LEO XIII.

ROME, Sept. 4.—The Pope yesterday assisted at the ceremonies attending the erection of a bronz- statue of St. Peter on the summit of the monument erected to the memory of the Ecunemical Council of 1870, which stands in the garden of the Vatican.

AN HISTORIC CHAIR. BERLIN, Sept. 4 .- An admirer of Prince Bismarck has presented him with a chair in which the Emperor Napoleon sat while conversing with the Chancellor in a weaver's cottage at Douchary the day following the battle of Sedan.

DEGRADING THE PARNELL PLEDGE. LONDON, Sept. 5 .- Mitchell Herry member of the House of Commons for Galway, declines to contest for a seat in parliament mader what he declares is degrading the Par-

nell ploige. MURE RUSSIAN AGRESSION.

LONDON, Sept. 6 .- For a fortnight the papers have been printing congratulatory ings on the settlement of the Zulficker pasdificulty and all England has been estensibly felicitating herself on the implied assurance of peace, but there has been an underlying uneasiness all the time which, the fact that he Woolwich arsenal has been working day and night has not tonded assurance of men for incompetency or by their leaving service give old men preference countries. ing day and night has not tended to diminish. The publication yesterday of a detailed story in the Chronicle, of Russian aggression and an Afghan rout on Afghan territory, have revived all the old fears. The source is not specially reliable, but the story is too circumstantial to be merely a bazaar rumor. The action of the governor of Herat in releasing Russian prisoners fits in suspiciously well with his recent anti English intrigues and the news has created a blaze of excitement in India. Its effect on Herat and on the Ameer can only be guessed at as yet, but there is no doubt that the ministry, here, if the story should be proved true, would take a very stiff attitude and exact both reparation and a guarantee for the luture.

THE ANGLG CHINESE AGREEMENT. LUNDON, Sept. 5 -It is reported that Sic Francis Hart, British Ambassador to China, is very actively entrged in endeavoring to induce the Pekin Government to so execute the provisions of the Anglo-Chinese commercial understanding, recently reached between the two nations, as to give English firms the preference in the work of constructing the various railways and other interest improvements decided on and for the coastruction of which Germans have recently been making such strong overtures.

THE EGYPTIAN INDEMNITY.

LONDON, Sept. 5 .- Letters from Egypt make it plain that the commission which made the indemnity awards which were paid out of the Egyptian loss was a farce and a fraud of the worst kind. In many cases after giving certificates for claims the commission was forced by evidence of fraud to caucal the award, but in many others where fraud was equally great, psyments were made corruptly. It is positively stated that a majority of the claims paid have gone into the pockets of an organized gang of financiers.

A GREAT GERMAN WORK.

London, Sept. 5.—Prussia has sanctioned the plan for the projected ship canal which it is proposed to cut from Lubec, on the Baltic, to a point of the lower Elbe near Cuxhaven in the German ocean. The entire cost of the work is placed at 156,000,000 marks, of which Prussia stands ready to contribute 50,000,000 marks. The bill for the consurus tion of this causi will be submitted to the Bundesrath after vacation.

ARTILLERYMEN vs. HIGHLANDERS. LONDON, Sept. 6.—Thirty soldiers belonging to a Highland regiment to day made an assault upon a dozen artillery men at a village near Plymouth. The Scotchmen were routed. The artillery men carried the village by storm when the people fled to the fields. An armed picket guard subsequently captur-

ed fifteen of the rioters. THE LIBERAL SPLIT.

London, Sept. 8 .- The division between the two sections of the Liberal paarty is becoming wider. Mr. Gladstone alone could fuse the irreconcilables into a homogeneous mass; but his present silence and his abstention from pledges for the future have a very disheartening effect. Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain are leading separate wings, and unless they can be induced to unite their forces, the general opinion is the Tories will have an easy victory. Mr. Jesse Collings, the member for Ipswich, is a Radical of the ultra ciass, and speaking yesterday at Salt-burn, in Vorkshire, be referred very con-

temptuously to Lord Hartington's recent speech, and said it was most remarkable for its emptiness. The address of the ex Secretary for War was a virtual repudiation of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, and when Mr. Chamberlain makes his speech to the electors of Warrington, in Lancashire, on Tuesday next, it is expected he will deal in vigorous language. age with Lord Hartington's repudiation of his programme, and if this takes place it is felt that the split is a hopeless one, and that begit from its present site. The medical the coming battle will be between the Radi bealth officer reported that the remaining cals and the Conservative Democrats, with smallpox patient did not now require medical the Whigs and Tories a discontented reserve on either side

CIVIL SERVICE AND POLITICS.

London, Sept. 4.—Lord John Manners, Postmaster General, has enraged the officials and employes of his department by sending hem a circu ar warning them to abstain from active participation in the electoral campaign, and or tering them not to support any tandidate and or tering them not to support any candidate by public speech or writing. Must of the Postoffice peup e are Liberal's having been appointed during Mr. Gladstone's administration, and many of them are known as effective writers and stump speakers in the Liberal cause. Lord John is, of course, a Tory. While his subordinates now regard him as a most offensive partizen, the public will apprive of his step of keeping departmental officials out of the mudthrowing of minor party politics. throwing of minor party politics.

ASSISTANCE FROM BELOOCHISTAN. VIENNA, Sept. 7 .- It is reported the Government of India has arranged a convention with Beloochistan by which the latter is to assist Afghanistan with 30,000 troops in the event of a Russo-Afghan war. In return Beloochistan is to be subsidized equally with Afghanistan, and the Quettah railway is to be conrected with Kelat, the capital.

UNITED STATES.

A SCOUNDRELLY STEPFATHER.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Sept. 7.—On April 14th, 1885, Mrs. Symes-Avery died at l'aunton, England, leaving an estate valued at over \$200,000 to her two children, Ada H. and David Symes, aged 14 and 10 years. Charles Avery, the stepfather of the children, abducted them and brought them to this city, where he has been living since June 17 with the 14 year old girl as his wife. The guardian of the children arrived here on Saturday, took possession of them and left to-day for England. Avery has disappeard.

SMALLPOX AT MANCHESTER. MANCHESTER, N H., Sept. 7 -A case reported by City Physician Collity on Friday was pronounced to-day by the Board of Health to be smallpox. Two new cases of the disease were reported to-day, all in the same family. Mayor Stearns convened the Buard of Health, and the patients were ordered to the pest house. Much alarm exists regarding the disease. The affected family came from Montreal two weeks ago.

HOG CHOLERA IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Sept. 7 .- During the past week the health inspector condemned 170 cholera-

stricken hogs. 5 Yesterday in a slaughter house at the yards he condemned twenty nine that had been killed and dressed and were readay for the market. The hogs were the property of various scalpers. Cholera has never been so prevalent among hogs at the stock yards as it is at present.

VICTORY FOR THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

THE STRIKERS WIN THE DAY.

ST Louis, Sept. 8.-The following order was telegraphed by General Manager Talmadge to the Superintendent of the Motive Power and Machinery and Supply or new men, saking no questious as to whether they belong to the Kuights of Labor or any other organization. This is understood to have been entirely satisfactory to Powderley and Turner. The belief now is that an actual acttlement of the trouble has I ee reached.

UANADIAN NEWS.

FROM QUEBEC.

Quenec, Sept. 7 .- His Honor the Lieutenont Governor to-day received a despatch from Sydney from M. de la Briere returning thanks on behalf of the French delegates to the mayors and citizens of the cities and towns in Canada which they have visited, for the enchusiastic reception which was everywhere accorded them-His Grace the Archbishon has just issued a circular letter to his clergy, calling their attention in a very special manner to Leo XIII 's letter to the Archbishop of Paris on the evils in certain countries of Europe and Canada, arising from religious discussions in the press and especially from the role played by certain writers who arrogate to themselves a sort of infallibility to condemn all who do not share their views, and who even attempt to dictate to their pustors the proper line of government to be pursued by the church His Grace's letter seems to be specially simed at the disturbers and mutineers of the Ultrairontane press of the province, who set up to be virtually more Catholic than the Pope. It contains, also, what appears to be a significant warning to that press in its allusion to the rigor with which the Sovereign Pontin was obliged to treat Le Journal de Rome, and the fact that such treatment is a tacit invitation to not encourage journals which persist in fometing discord and a spirit of insubor-

QUEBEC, Sept. 8.—A subaltern officer of the French frigate Laflore fell dead last evening on the deck of his vessel. The deceased was escorting visitors through the ship, when he asked to be excused, saying he left unwell. A few minutes later he dropped of which 8,000 were August and the balance

Valin & Desjardins to the Island of Orleans. The tickets for the trip being free, so large a number of passengers rushed on board, some Un this market tine to linest August is quoted of them not the friends of Messrs. Valin & at 73 to 84c; July 74 to 73c. Provisions.— Desjardins at all, that the captain refused to Fresh eggs were steady and sold at 13 to 14c. proceed until a certain number disembarked. In the attempt to compel a number of those on board to leave, a fight with the crew occurred, in which several men were more or less severely injured.

FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, Sept. 7 .- A serious accident occurred this evening to the eight year old son of Matthew Langmuir, of H. E. Clark & Co., trunk manufacturers, on the Toronto cricket club grounds. The heavy double iron roller was being drawn along by a horse, land trip retail trade is decidedly levelling the control of the city retail trade is decidedly roller was being drawn along by a horse, levelling the crease, with the little fellow on top taking a ride; in stepping off while the roller was in motion his foot slipped between the outer and inner rollers, and before the machine could be stopped his left leg was terribly mangled. He is in a critical condition.

Henry Farlos entered the Central Prison

The city retail trade is decidedly duest decidedly duest, the delay in the opening of the schools having kept many of our best citizens in the country with their families.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The flour market is machine could be stopped his left leg was terribly mangled. He is in a critical condition.

Henry Farlos entered the Central Prison

fold, near Walker's and to receive twenty four lashes. This morning he got the first instalment of twelve lashes, which he hore unflinchingly. The second instalment will be administered one month before his time expires.—The City Council tonight adopted the recommendation of the local health board to remove the smallpox smallpox patient did not now require medical attendance. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Ontario Government and urge the removal of the insane asylum from its present location on the grounds that it had a had effect upon patients and was detrimental.

LONDON, Sept. 7 .- The Provincial exhibition opened this morning. A large number of visitors arrived by all incoming trains, and the city shows signs of a very active business. Flags and bunting are displayed on the principal buildings and across the atreets, the hotels are filling up, and everything promises well for a most successful fair. The Governor-General is to drive from Ingersoll to this city to-morrow afternoon, and will arrive about 4 o'clock. Mr. John Coote has provided a team for the occasion. President Drury and Mr. Allsworth are preparing an address to His Excellency.

HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, Sept. 7 .- Fred. Johnson, fire man on a yard engine here on the G. T. R., was killed while on the footboard of the engine trying to see why a lumber car was not coupled, the lumber projecting over the end of the car, orushing his head against the engine, instantly killing him. He was a widower, living at 49 Park street North, and leaves four young children.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.—His Excellency the Governor General left this evening for London to open the Dominion exhibition. He will probably return on Thursday.—Brockville has been again selected as the sile for the camp for this military district.—Lord Melgand, private secretary to the Governor-General, returned to the city from Eugland to-day. He will accompany His Excellency to London and also to Manitoba and the North West.

OTTAWA, Sept. 8 .- At last night's meeting of the City Council a letter was read from Mesars. O'Connor and Hogg on behalf of the ordnance lands branch of the Interior Department, preferring a claim of \$1,669 95 for the rent of ordnance lands held under lease by the city. The arrears, it was stated, had been running for from 11 to 23 years, and the lease was liable to be cancelled if these sere not soon paid, and that failing payment, steps would have to be taken for the collection of the same.

RAILROAD APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. W. C. Van Horne, vice-president and general manager of the Canadian Pacific, has saued a circular announcing the appointment of Mr. T. G. Shaughnessay as assistant general manager of all the company's lines. The appointment will be most favorably received by the general public, as Mr. Shaughsessay was one of the most popular railway men. He was greatly admired for the many sterling qualities which he possessed, and in both business and social circles had made numerous friends. It is scarcely necessary to say, in view of the well deserved appointment which he has received, that during his term of office as purchasing agent he fulfilled that position with great credit to himself and profit to the company. Mr. A. C. Heary will replace Mr. Shaughnessay as purchasing agent.

The arg at majority of health or pleasure-seeking tour sta that have not the requisite wealth and time to isi the m unian resorts of Colorado or the various water resorts of North-ern Wisconsin and Minnesota long for a resort that will combine the benefits of easy access, pure air and enough natural attraction to entertain and invitorate the spirit. Oregon, Ogic County Illinois, possesses the c mbination in the genest degree; on the Burlington Roue, but 99 miles from Chicago, and reached fr in that point twice per day in less than four hours, with good and ample nosterries; numbers of springs gushing forth pure and health-giving water; the beautiful Kock river; tewering hils and massive rocks, one can well imagine that all the popular and interesting resorts of the continent have been merg of together to be encontribut have been more to together to be to joyed at this delightful place. Detailed information furnished upon application to Perceval Lowell, General Passinger Agent, C, B, & Q R, R., Chicago, or M. L. Ettinger, General Ticaet Agent, C, & I, R, R, Rochelle, Ill.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets.

Although it has been difficult to detect in creased life or activity in any one department this week, business in the aggregate continues moderately large and there is no abatement of the satisfactory conditions of general trade previously referred to.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS -The butter market has been without change. Creamery and choice dairy maintain the improvement noted last week, but transactions have been moderate. Cheese on spot has ruled quiet, but there is considerable talk about operations in the country and unfounded rumors have circulated to the effect that Montreal dealers have renewed offers to contract balance of season at Se. 9c and 10c. Liverpool advices quote 40s and the N. w York market is dull. At London, Ont., 20,795 boxes were offered, July. There were sales of 11,086 boxes at Rev. Ernest W. King, of Levis, has accepted the position of principal of the school at Cote St. Antoine, diocese of Montreal.

The steamboat Pilot was chartered on Sunday last to convey the friends of Messrs.

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The steamboat The Steamboat Transaction of Messrs. tions were 173 boxes at 7½c, 3,473 at 7¾c, 2,858 at 8c, 569 at 8½c, and 900 commissions. the demand being fair. In lard and cut meats there has been an average trade at

ateady prices.

DRY GOODS.—The timidity of some buyers in the West on the small-pox scare, which is confined almost exclusively to the north-east of the city, where no business of a wholesale nature is done, has somewhat limited the week's trade. Within the last day or week's trade. Within the last day or two, however, things have assumed a more

sbouksix weeks ago on a gix months sentience for criminally assaulting a girl ten years firmer. Nearly all the old No. 2 Winter old, near Walker's and to receive twenty wheat has been taken and little is left for export, the control of the contro and easy, although stocks have shown a de-crease. Corn is weaker.

GROGERIES.—Business is fair for the season

and prospects are good. There has been a fairly brisk movement in new teas at steady prices. Sugars in moderate demand at for mer rates. Transactions in syrup at 21c and upwards. Molasses dull. Fruit and prices quiet, only a small jobbing demand.
GREEN FRUITS.—There was a slightly better

movement this week. Poor to choice apples were unchanged at \$1 to \$2 per brl., there was more demand than previously.
Oranges easier at \$4.50 per box: lemons bad effect upon patients and was detrimental.

to the development of the western part of the city.

LONDON.

LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Provincial exhibition is a carriad expected to day. Blue plums have arrived in some quantity, and we quote 31 to 31.25 per basket. Grapes, Champion, 10.; Concord, 12½; Delaware, 15.; Almeria, in kegs, first arrivals, \$6.50. Canned fruits quiet; tomatoes a little stiffer, there being fears of a short crop this year. Peaches, 3 lb. tins, per dozen, \$3; tomatoes, \$1 l0; apples, 90c. Cocoanuta \$1 50.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—A fair business has

been done at previous prices.

IRON AND HARDWARE —A few orders for pig iron have been placed during the week, but they have been small. There is not likely to be much business from Western Canada until the end of September, when the autumn fairs will be over, orders then may be rather plentiful on account of the lateness of the averon. So far, imported iron has not met with any competition to speak of from American pig iron. Some few stove manufacturers like American brands and are willing to pay the price for them, but Scotch iron seems likely to hold the general market under existing tariffs, American iron being considerably too high to enter into successful competition. In the English market there has been an advance of 6d on pig ir.n. Rar iron remains low, and sheet iron, hoop iron and Canada plates are all lower than they have been for Timplates are reported slightly rears. firmer.

LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES -Since last week there has been no particular change in these markets. Manufacturers are cutting up consumers has not been general. The a great deal of leather in the aggregate, but, | cun on the Bank of Ireland at Tipperhowever profitable trade may be, tanners and leather merchants are not making much for their trouble.

CHEESE MARKETS.

The cable to the Associated Press reports the Liverpool market unchanged at 39s per cwt. The market here is in the same condition as on Saturday, and no business was done. Holders adhere to their prices and buyers stand off waiting for a change in the tide. A day or two will develop the result, but in the meantime quotations are nominal. On Saturday last a purchase of 2,000 boxes was made at Morrisburg for a Montreal house at Sc, which with commission and freight added is equal to 82c bere. This looks as if an effort was being made in the country to get up a boom among the factory men, as equally good cheese could have been bought here at 8c. We quote :- Strictly finest August, 71c to 80; finest July, 6% to 70; other grades, 440 to

Bosron, Sept. 7 .- Choice Northern, 82 to 81c; Lawrence Co., 81c, lower grades according to quality; Western, 71c to 8. Job lots de bigher.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

There has been a moderate movement in wholesale departments this week, and from the enquiry heard a good trade is anticipated in the year future. The regume staples are as a rule firm. In dry goods the demand is fair for sorting-up lines, and it is expected that large lines of staple will be clover and costs so little that it will pay to placed later. The display of millinery is make repeated applications of it. good, and a fair demand exists. Payments generally are fair.

BUTTER -The demand for choice lots has eeu equal to the supply, and prices have ruled firm. In a jobbing way best outler is selling at 15c to 16c, and ordinary at 121c to 13c. There is a little export demand, with purchases at 1240 for new and at 6c to 7s for old. Cheese is in better demand, and tim; is jobbing at 8c to 81 and good at 74c. Eggs are in moderate supply and prices are unchanged; case lots rule at lic to 12c a dozen.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- Flour is in rather better demand and prices are firmer. There is not much disposition to sell, but there is also no export demand. Wheat has been very dull this week and prices are purely nominal. The demand is contined to local wants, which are small. Barley is dull and nominal at 55 to 65c. Oats have been in fair demand and firm, there being sales at 3340 on track. Peas dull and prices nominal.

GROCERIES .- Business this week has been miet, with no special demand for any article. sugars are firm at 5he to 5he for bright to cheice Porto Rico, and at 673 to 75 tor granulated. Coffee steady; Rio quoted at 9: to 10 to. Rice easier at \$3 37 to \$3 62 1 Frait quiet; London layers scarce and nonnnal; black backets, \$3 25 to \$3 50; loose muscatels, \$2.25 to \$2.40; new sultanas, 63 to 63 :. Prunes, Bosnia, 5e to 64e; do French, 4c to 44c. Tobaccos in good demand; myrtle navy, 68c; solaces, 42c to 53c.

HIDES AND SKINS .- There is a fair trade in hides, and prices rule firm. Sales of cured are reported at Sic to 9c, with all offeriog taken freely. Green are unchanged at 810 for No. 1 steers and at Sc for No. 1 cows. Calfskins are nominally unchanged at 11c to 13e for green. Pelts and sheepskins are in good demand and higher at 55c. Tallow quiet, and prices unchanged; rough is quoted at 3c, and winter rendered at 6c to 64c.

PROVISIONS .- There has been a quiet trade this week and prices are unchanged. Case lots of long clear sold at 64c per lb, and Cumberland cut is quoted at 64e to 64e; ton lots 61c to 64c. Hams continue in fair demand and firm; smoked sell at 12c in a jobbing way. and canvassed at 124c. Lard continues quiet and steady; tinnets are quoted at 84 to 9c and pails 9 to for small lots. Pork—Slow and unsteady; it is quoted at \$13. Hops— Country lots of choice have sold at 10c; brewers have bought single bales at 10c to 12c, now offer at 15c, but no sales reported. White beans are dull and nominal at \$1 to \$1.10 for small lots of picked.

Wool.—The receipts are only moderate and the demand limited. Holders, however, are firm owing to improved markets clsewhere, and better prices are anticipated. Selected fleece brings 18c per lb and ordinary to good 16c to 17c. Southdown 21c to 22c. Supers are quoted at 21c to 22c, and extras at 250 to 26c.

raining throughout the west, with a moderate to cool temperature 7 there are very heavy family sume sections. The grain markets are firmer on bad weather, and steady cables; provisions are tame. Estimated 120 cars of wheat, 300 corn, hors 2,000. Estimated receipts of hors 17,000; official yesterday, 17,148; shipments 7,494; left over about 4 000; light grades \$4 00 to \$4.65; mixed packing \$3.00 to \$4.20; heavy shipping \$4.25 to \$4.59. Receipts of cattle 9,400. The market is rather easier

LOCAL RETAIL PUBLIC MARKETS.

Business was brisk this morning at te Bonseyours Market and a good demand is noticed for all articles. Farmers were numerous and had fair supplies of grain, fresh meat, etc. The prices of vegetables are unchanged, and there is a strong enquiry for everything pertaining to the trade. Fruit is also in good demand at unchanged prices. A fair amount of business is being transacted in the poultry and game market and the supply is aufficient. Prices are the same as usual. The meat market is slow but the usual sum mer busines is curried on at unchanged prices.

FINANCE.

The New York stock market opened strong The New York stock market opened strong and remained so up to noon. Canadian Pacific opened this morning in New York at 45%. In London, consols sold at 100, E is 16%. United States 4% per cent bonds 115%, New York Central 100%, Canadian Pacific 46%, Illinois Central 135%. The local stock market opened dull but firm, with siles as follows:—25 Montreal, 201; 9 Merchants, 115%; 300 Richelieu & Ontario, 60; 25 Hud n Cotton Co., 45; 25 City Passenger Co., 116; 30 Telegraph, 128; 25 do, 127%.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET. LONDON, Sept. 6 .- Money was in slightly better demand during the past week, but the improvement was not appreciable in the rates of discount on loans. The decline in exchange on New York induced a belief that shipments of gold would be required against grain and bonds freely bought here. The reduction of the bank reserve to fitteen millions was due to the large amount of treasury bills and the withdrawal of gold for Egypt. There are rumors that Russia is about to contract a new loan. The iron trade is more active, but the improvement hardly justifies the sanguine expectations of the public or speculation indulged in on the belief that the depression in America has ended. Buying by large ary was passile and ludicrous and possibly malicious. The ability of the bank to meet all demands is incontestible. Its connection with the Bank of England makes its position unassationle. The bank is being urged to abandon the old fashioned plan of secrecy in refraining from publishing its ac counts. The feature of the week in the stock market was the collapse of Grand franks, owing to the half yearly report, which caused an instant tall of eight. showed a downward tendency which was ac centuated by the Grand Trunk collapse. The settlement of the heavy account opened for a rise will likely cause further depression. Spanish stocks were dull. The stock exchange was closed yesterday when the report of the Madrid incident arrived, or Spanish ecurities would have suffered the same as in he continental markets. The incident influeuced all the continental bourses yesterday.

THE FARM.

This is the time of year when more weeds seed than in any other. Many have been neglected during the hurry of harvesting, which is as great now as before the use of improved harvesting machinery. Those which are about to seed should be cut down, or if this is not practicable the field should be ploughed and prepared for reseeding with wheat

If plaster is sown on clover during a moist time now it will greatly promote its growth and will forward the plant next spring as much or more than if saved till then and County Wexford, Ireland.

sown. But plaster is always so helpful to __MANNING.—In this cit

There is considerable manurial value in the scattered oats and barley plowed under on land intended for wheat. But it should be ploughed early so as to be destroyed before the time of wheat sowing. To aprout this grain and thus insure its destruction is one if the advantages of moist weather following harvest.

When cats fall down after getting fully in head the quality of the grain is not much affected, providing they have cool weather to till in. The largest crops almost always tall before they are ready to cut, and the principal loss is from the greater difficulty in harresting and the waste of heads cut too short to be gathered into the bandles.

The difference in time of ripening of these grains is a great convenience to farmers, as if cuables them to use their help over a longer period and grow more acres of both grains with less expense than they could of either alone. Where bariey is to be followed by wheat the barley stubble should be ploughed if possible before the out harvest begins. A three or at most four years' course in

cropping land is better than taking a longer time to it. This is assuming that in one year of this time the and will be seeded to clover. With a little smaller area in grain or need crops the grain, from increased fertility, will make the farmer more clear profit than from cultivating more acres so poorly that the land will constantly be growing poorer.

A farmer who has grown three out crops in accession on the same land reports that his last crop this year promises to be as large as either of the others. But this has in most places been a great year for oats, and a good yield may this time he credited to the season. One of the most serious objectious to successive oat crops is that it does not give opportunity for the best effects of clover in renovating the soil and restoring its fertility.

An intelligent farmer, who has watched the spread of yellows among his peach trees, advances the theory that this is often brought by bees passing from one tree to another when in bloom. It is a fact that bearing trees are more subject to yellows than those not in bearing. In seasons when frost destroys peach buds there is less spread of yellows, though this may in part be due to the greater vigor of trees that are not bearing a crop of

So fast as ground is ploughed for wheat it should be rolled down or compacted with the amouthing harrow, which is equally effective in breaking the lumps. Unless this is done promptly the lumps will become so hard that it will require a heavy rain to soften them, and even then when dragged down the coutre will be dry and unfit for a seed-bed. The cultivator should be used whenever weeds appear, and it will work much more effect ively when the surface has been first levelled. Where timothy seed is sown with wheat or

rye in the fall the grass seeding should be two weeks to a month later, in order that it may not get a sufficient growth to injure the grain. Where wheat has been put in with DIRECTIONS!

Put the Chlorid- of Lime in a saucer or open jar. Keep a stick in it and stir it every day.

LIME DIRECTIONS

To use dry, sprinkle it about any damp or out of the way corners of yards, cellurs or other places, such as under sinks and about closets and stables. How to Make Welterswash for Crickos & Walls.

—Put five pounds of lime leto a common sized pail, add about two quarts of water to shock it. There mix two-handfuls of common satt with one put of warm water; then fill the pull with water and mix all together.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

OHLORIDE OF LIME.

Chloride of Lime for sale all next week only at 3, CARSLEY'S, put up in two at 6 four pound packages. Price, Five and Ten cents per package.

LIME FOR SALE.

On MONDAY, Mesars W. YOUNG & CO., Painters, and Dealers in Artists' and Painters' Supplies, 1306 St. C-therine street, will have LI SE for sale, but up in ten pound packages, to be sold at Ten Cents per package. A package of sale to mix with laime, to make it stick, along with printed directions how to make the lime wash for ceilings or walls, will be given along with the lime fund for ceilings or walls, will be given along with the lime free of charge. Ten Cents only for the Lime, Salt and Directions.

CONTINU D.

Remarks about improving the sanitary arrangements of the city will be continued.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS. Received and ready for sale several hundred pieces of ew Rall and Winter Dress Goods, varying in price from 5c to 30c per yard. The best value in Dress Goods we ave ever offered.

S. CARSLEY.

EXPENSIVE DRESS GOODS.

Next week we show several lots of Extra Good Quality of very Choice Dress Goods, from USc to \$1.25 per yard. 8. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775 and 1777 NOTRE DAME STREET.

BIRTH.

MONTREAL

WARREN .-- At 1795 Ontario street, on the 31st August, Mrs. Root Warren, of a son.

DIED.

BARBIER. -In this city, on the 5th inst," Peter B rbier, aged 66 years, master carter. WALSH.—At Torouto, September 1, Mrs. Ann Walsh, aged 85 years.

PARKS,—At St. John, N.B., August 30, Anne, widow of William Parks, aged 84 years SMITH.—At New Glasgow, P.E.I., August 16, Ann Doub e, widow of William Smith, 68 years, leaving 162 descendants

HURLEY.—On Friday, the 4th inst., Mary Breinnin, widow of the late Patrick Hurley, at the age of 70 years, a native of County Kilkenny,

MULCAIR .- In this city, on Thursday, the 3rd inst., Kennedy Mulcai, aged 76 years, a native of County Limerick, Ireland. HARVEY. -In this city on Monday, Aug.

31st, John Martin, aged 3 years, son of Daniel Harvey, contractor. 52-1 KEGWIN-In this city, on the 1st September, Ann Kerwin, aged 40 years, a native of

MANNING .- In this city, on the 30th inst., Emily Stubb, aged 28 years, beloved wife of Michael Manning. O'ROURKE .- At Bastan, Mass., August 27,

Margaret Dean, aged 31 years, beloved wife e Hugh O'Rourke. WALLACE.—In New York, on Sunday, the 30th inst., Michael Wallace, aged 26 years, formerly printer of this city.

ROWLAND .- On the 4th in t., of consumpt on. Will am Rowl and, aged 45 years, brother f the late Patrick Rowls d.

RYAN.—In this city, on the 4th instant, of whooping court, Catherine, aged 5 months and 4 days, daughter of William 1, an.
CASSIVY.—In this city, on Saturday, the 29th instant, Patrick Cas idy, aged 65 years,

native of County Cavan, Ireland. native of County Cavan, Ireland.
Chicago papers please copy.
TYN AN.—In the city, on the let instant,
Henry Tynan, aged 83 years and 2 months, a
native of Queen's County, Ireland, father of
John and Julien Tynan.
POWERS.—In this city, on the 2nd inst.,
Walsh need 55 years, beloved wife of

Alice Walsh, aged 65 years, beloved wife of John Powers and mother of P. J. Powers,

GAGEN.—In this city, on the 4th instant, Margaret Lemon, aged 05 years, a native of County Monaghan, ireland, beloved wife of Farrell Gagen.

THE IMPORT OF HORSES FOR THE WESTERN STATES.

Mr. J. H. Kimball, general manager of the Montreal Horse exchange, has received the following letter from a number of the largest importers of live stock in the Western States: J. H. Kimball, Esq.:-

DEAR SIR, -Pardon our neglect in not reporting our run over the Grand Trunk railway before. Our special train of fourteencars left Point St. Charles at 7 p.m. on the 13th August and arrived at Chicago Saturday at 10 p.m., making the run (including stoppages) in fifty-one hours. We left Chicago at 11 p.m. 15th August, and arrived at Davenport, Iowa, via Chicago & Rock Island, at 6 p.m. 16th August. This is undoubtedly the fastest run ever made over any line from Montreal to Chicago and Davenport. We hereby tender our thanks for the gentlemanly courtesies ex-tended to us by the employes of the G.T.R., and especially to yourself for the care taken of us and our horses while at your stables, Please acknowledge receipt of this and oblige,

Respectfully,
R. S. Hunt,
P. Hopley & Co.,

SINGMASTER & SONS The import at Montreal of horses and high class cattle destined for the Western States is steadily increasing, and has already become a trade of no mean proportions.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

Madrid, Sept. 7.—There were 2,132 new cases of cholera and 619 deaths in Spain yesterday. Yesterday's cholera returns as compared with those of the 30th ult. show that the epidemic has increased in Barcelona, Cadiz, Santander and Tarragona, and has decressed about 50 per cent. in the remaining provinces,

Artificial honey, imported into England from this country, has been found, on analysis, to be made of wheat or corn s arch, treated with oxalio acid. The fraud cannot be detected by the taste.