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# THE CATHOLIC CHRONICLE AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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## A PEEP INTO THE FUTURE.

What a Prophetic Vision Reveals.

THE EVENTS OF 1885

Graphically and Eloquenty Described

Dublin United Ireland.

"England against the world! To arms! To arms!" "Britannia rules the waves!" With these and a thousand such yells of brag defiance Ministers were greeted as they carried their warlike banners to Westminster Palace on the 2nd of October. It was Saturday evening, October 2, 1885. Parliament had been suddenly summoned to meet a crisis of such gravity that the stoutest hearts in England quaked with apprehensions of a fearful crash. The Whigs, representing the party of compromise and peace, had become so unpopular with the British people that they did not expect personal violence in their efforts to enter the House. The excitement in London was appalling. All England was ablaze, the Continent was in a flame, the whole world felt the accumulating intensity of a conflagration which was travelling with the speed of a prairie fire from the Thames to the Ganges. With a few exceptions, the London Press poured out frantic war appeals to the passions of the multitude. Every triumph of arms from Crete to Tel-el-Kebir was invoked to stimulate the Jingo spirit and to sting the mob to madness against the "traitor" who counselled cowardice.

### A PROPHECY.

Mr. Gladstone, pale and trembling, with the profound emotion in his voice, rose at five o'clock to move that the extraordinary vote should be postponed until the result of the final note to France and Russia should be known. It was the greatest and the last of his orations. Interrupted at first with a howl of derision from the Government benches, the pallid countenance became suffused with a glow of singular radiance, and the convulsed statesman spoke as one filled with divine inspiration. Whatever it was that was in the rushing torrent of eloquence, it paralyzed the House with fear. In the sonorous periods alone the lofty grandeur of Burke, the incisive logic of Fox, the luxuriant imagination of Sheridan. The climax of this unparalleled effort of intellectual strength was Mr. Gladstone's picture of the part Ireland would take in the gigantic struggle. He passed in graphic review every one of those seven centuries of misdeeds, of persecution and plunder, and of coming upon the God of justice to witness, he prophesied that if they rashly entered upon this war the avenging arm of the Lord would deal England the most deadly blow. As a ship struck with a heavy sea, for an instant the House was tremulously motionless. A sudden pallor fell upon the gloomy countenance of Sir Stafford Northcote. Even the key Randolph, the domoged of the peace-at-arms party, and now Minister of War, seemed to lose heart under a painfully obvious sense of impending ruin.

### THE DIE IS CAST.

The gladiator of Woodstock, who had been expected to reply, was uneasily suffing in his seat when a messenger was observed pushing his way anxiously towards the Prime Minister. Lord Randolph received despatches, and nervously passed them to Sir Stafford Northcote. The excitement on the Treasury benches was soon communicated to the whole House, and after a brief consultation, Lord Randolph rose, and the first words he uttered were—"Sir, the die is cast. England is at war with France and Russia. God defend the right." The member for Woodstock then proceeded to inform the House that the allies had rejected Lord Carnarvon's proposals, and had formally declared war against Great Britain. The extraordinary vote of £50,000,000 was granted without a murmur.

### THE HEROES OF THE HOUR.

As the members rushed out of the House, the mob wildly cheered the "patriotic" representatives, while the Whigs had to remain within doors until the crowd cleared off singing a new Jingo song, composed the previous week by Lord Sherbrooke, the late Mr. Hatch Law, now the most violent Tory in the war-path. At this time the Irish National members were quite popular in London; first, because they diplomatically encouraged the war party; and, secondly, because the entire British Press had become infatuated in its expression of friendship toward Ireland. For these reasons every Irish member emerging from the House was seized and carried off on the shoulders of the excited crowd. The oration of Mr. Parnell was so enthusiastically received that it accorded to Lord Randolph; and as for Mr. Healy, he was nearly torn to pieces by stalwart Englishmen in their endeavor to grasp his hand.

### SUSPICIOUS PALAVER.

The Irish members well understood the sense of this extraordinary change in English feeling. As soon as war with the great powers seemed inevitable, flattery was lavished upon the Irish people. Every journal on Land's End, to John O'Grady's personal gallantry and prowess of the Irish race, England confessed its countless sins against the faithful Irish, and promised that amends should be made by restoring the Irish Parliament, and giving Ireland as full a measure of freedom as that enjoyed by Canada. The moment England overcame her enemies, she would be with the help of Providence, who never deserted her in the hour of trial, the relations between the two countries would be placed upon a basis which would be to the benefit of both. To Mr. Parnell, the secretary of these professions, Lord Randolph, who had given notice of a motion to repeal the Union with a view to clear the ground for the new treaty of peace and friendship.

On Sunday, October 5, the Declaration of War was known throughout the world. As the war was known throughout the world, it was known that the British fleet was to be sent to the coast of Ireland.

though it had been expected any day since the middle of August, the news electrified the universe. In Ireland the announcement was received with joy suppressed; for the country had had the cue to be calm, quiet and self-possessed—the local leaders being instructed to restrain the people from indulging in manifestations of delight at the long-wished-for "opportunity." It was different in America. Accustomed to the unrestraining spirit of free institutions, the Irish caught fire from the spark of hope struck in Europe, and rushing wildly into the streets, they embraced each other with the emotional ecstasy of passengers rescued from shipwreck. But enthusiasm did not blind the American Irish to the duty of practical warfare. It was at once decreed that a fleet of the fastest cruisers, armed with the new Maxim machine guns, should be put to sea with all possible speed. In swift and fighting power these proved themselves vastly superior to the Alabama and the Florida. Simultaneously these vessels were launched at San Francisco, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and at every port down to the Gulf of Mexico. The havoc they committed upon the merchant navy of England was so sweeping that in less than a month a British trader could not be discovered upon either the Pacific or Atlantic oceans.

### THE OPPORTUNITY AT LAST.

But while the Irish in America were wiping out British commerce on the high seas, events of far greater magnitude were taking place in Ireland. The entire power of the Empire being summoned to the protection of England, the Duke of Devonshire (ex-Lord Wolsey) decided to let Ireland take her chance with 20,000 English Volunteers, her 14,000 police, and the hastily-armed loyalists, who were reckoned 50,000 on paper. Not a single regular regiment was left in all Ireland. The Irish militia being stationed in England, and the hostile Irish population at home being unarmed, the Government did not anticipate a serious attempt to take advantage of England's difficulty. Moreover, the English spies in Paris could discover no suspicious relations between the Irish revolutionary exiles and the Ministers of the French Republic. We have already referred to the marvellous discipline of the Irish people in maintaining an indifferent attitude; but this unnatural self-suppression gave way on the afternoon of October 15th, when all the newspaper offices in Ireland exhibited enormous posters announcing the

LANDING OF A FRENCH ARMY AT MOVILLE. The 93 invasions were commonplace occurrences compared with the thrilling effect of this intelligence. If it had not been for the efforts of the local leaders the consequences of unbridled enthusiasm might have been deplorable. But the good sense of the Irish people in an extraordinary crisis was splendidly demonstrated by their ready submission to the counsel of the public bodies. In all the chief cities and towns committees of National Repetition were organized by the Corporation, Town Commissioners and Poor Law Guardians. In Dublin the public bodies resolved themselves into a Provisional Council, and to this both the local organizations appealed for orders and advice. The English Volunteers who garrisoned the country made a feeble attempt to suppress these bodies, with the result that they were not only refused meat and drink, but were in Dublin and other cities actually besieged in their barracks.

### A SECOND ARMY OF INVASION.

The landing of a French army at Moville had electrified Ireland with joy and hope; but the announcement excited no more than a spark of enthusiasm compared with the dumfounded intelligence that the Moville invasion was only a full strength brigade, and that the main body of the French army was disembarking at Foyens. At this moment there was not a competent English General in Ireland. A council of war was held at the Curragh, which resulted in an order to all the Munster garrisons to retire within their barracks and fortify themselves with bayonets, lunettes, redoubts, and above all, with provisions for at least six months.

### DISCRETIONARY TACTICS.

As soon as it was known that Moville was in possession of the enemy, 15,000 volunteer and Orange yeomanry were gathered into Belfast from Enniskillen, Omagh and other centres. These were immediately despatched to contest the enemy's march to Derry, without, however, engaging him in anything like a pitched battle. On arriving at the Maiden City, the commander, Lord Clarina, deemed it more expedient to get well within the walls and prepare to stand a siege. This was good generalship, and it was generally applauded by the Irish people, who laughed heartily at Lord Clarina's dithering generalship.

### REMEMBER LIMERICK!

The invading force at Moville numbered only 6,000, while the army put ashore at Foyens reckoned 18,000 infantry, 4,000 cavalry and 75 pieces of artillery. Eighteen balloons accompanied the army of the Shannon, and splendid services they performed in the first engagement with the English Volunteers and the Irish Constabulary corps. The City of the Violated Treaty was garrisoned by 7,000 British Volunteers and 1,000 Purple Loyalists from the County Down. On the morning of the 19th a dark blue cloud hung on the horizon. At noon the cloud had resolved itself into a distinct line of human figures moving in echelon divisions. Inspired by General Murchison, the garrison fortly challenged a pitched battle outside the ramparts of the city. The few that escaped to the citadel lived to lament their ill luck; for when the city surrendered they were marched in handcuffs and lodged in the jails. These Englishmen did not think they were treated as prisoners of war, but they were captured with the assurance that they were only sent to enjoy the pleasures provided by one of their own admirals Coercion Acts.

### ROYALTY IN DISGRACE.

Nothing since the outbreak of hostilities had so enraged the English as the invasion of Ireland. Every one in command of the British fleet was blamed and denounced; but the burthen of the wrath fell upon the Duke of Edinburgh. The many infidelities in allowing Beaupare to get around the Irish coast embittered the national feeling, now increasing in force against monarchy, and loud cries were heard every day in the large cities for the establishment of a Republic.

public. Ministers and generals were accused all around of being in the pay of the allies.

### THE PICKLENESS OF FORTUNE.

A grave charge against the Government was that it had been guilty of the superficial tranquillity of Ireland, and by the diplomatic subtleties of the Irish members. The tide had turned against Salisbury and Lord Randolph, who had to fly to the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief for safety. The French army under Beaupare, now virtually in possession of Ireland, was marching on Dublin. The English volunteers flying before him in his order. His Irish auxiliaries now numbered 150,000 men. He badly armed, it must be admitted, but formidable as guides, raiders, and commissariat skirmishers. Moreover, half the Irish militia had escaped from their encampments in England, and, joined by thousands of Irish residents, had seized on Liverpool and Holyhead boats and steered them into Waterford Harbor.

In the words of Mr. Chamberlain, addressing a great meeting in Southwark, on October 24, all Ireland was "up." The Empire was cut in twain, and nothing remained but a treaty of peace at the cost of Ireland, Egypt and India. But the Allies, after the decisive engagement of Folkestone, which annihilated the British fleet, demanded an indemnity of £800,000,000, and the entire disposal of the Colonies into the bargain. These ruinous terms wrung the English nation with despair, and the suicides among men of rank in the army and navy and nobility were running up to 1,500 a day. As Ireland, though partially free, had not formally proclaimed its independence, the British fleet, then Lord Lieutenant, waited upon Mr. Parnell at Morrison's Hotel and presented him with an autograph letter from the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness requested an interview with the Irish leader, with the object of discussing the question of Ireland's demands. After calmly reading the Prince's letter, Mr. Parnell politely bowed out the Earl with an assurance that he would immediately lay the proposal before the Provisional Council. As several Irishmen had been murdered by English mobs—a system of vengeance which had, however, been speedily checked by retaliatory executions of English residents in Ireland and the United States—Mr. Parnell had no objection to trusting himself to the honor of a perfidious race, now evidenced by the rapid and brilliant success of the French invasion of Ireland, and by the total defeat of the English. But two days after the receipt of the Regent's letter, the Irish Provisional Council met to consider the Irish Regent's proposals, and we can say no more at present but that the Council were left sitting.

## THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Parliament reassembled to-day. The following is the Queen's speech opening the session:—

My Lords and Gentlemen.—I have brought you together to enable you to further consider the great subject of representation of the people. I continue to maintain relations of amity with all the foreign powers. Information from the Sudan includes painful uncertainties; but the energy, courage and resource conspicuously displayed by General Gordon, in his successful defence of Khartoum, deserve my warmest recognition. The advance of my troops to Dongola has for its object the rescue and security of that gallant officer and those who have so faithfully cooperated with him.

I am using my best endeavors in Egypt to promote the further improvement of affairs in that country. I have given my support to the Egyptian government in the difficult financial position in which it was left through the failure of the recent conference. I regret the occurrences in the Transvaal, and am considering with the Cape government means to secure observance of the convention.

### Operations in the Sudan center it necessary to ask of you further pecuniary provision.

My Lords and Gentlemen:—A bill for the extension of Parliamentary franchise will be at once introduced. May the blessing of God attend your labors.

### IN THE LORDS.

In the house of lords, Lord Belper (liberal), moving the address in reply to the Queen's speech, launched into a discussion of the franchise question, and expressed a hope that the bill would be adopted without delay. The Marquis of Salisbury announced that he was willing to pass the complete franchise measure, together with the redistribution act, at the earliest date.

### Earl Granville asked for a calm discussion of the bill. The house then adjourned to November 3rd.

### IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone gave notice that next Monday he would ask that priority be granted to the franchise bill throughout the session. Mr. Gladstone thanked Sir Stafford Northcote for the moderate tone of his speech. He asserted that redistribution must follow the passage of the franchise bill, deprecated the disorders at Birmingham and elsewhere, and said he hoped that the opposition had seen that the country wanted the franchise bill passed. He warned them that while insisting that their labors should include the redistribution scheme, they should not include another question, the issue of which he was unable to foresee.

The conservatives objected to Gladstone's menacing tone. Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped the House of Lords would persist in rejecting the franchise bill and thus hasten the abolition of that body.

Mr. Harrington (home ruler) gave notice that he intended to offer an amendment to the address declaring that the administration of the law in Ireland was unsatisfactory, and that an inquiry into the Manchester murder trial would lead to greater contentment among the people.

The proposed government credit for the Nile expedition is two million pounds. The members of the Irish party are left free to support the franchise bill or refrain from voting, as they think fit.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Franchise Bill passed its first reading in the House of Commons to-day. The bill provides for the extension of the franchise to all males of legal age who are not in receipt of any pension or allowance from the State.

## EUROPEAN EVENTS.

A Free Thought Convention—Centenary of the Great French Poet, Corneille—Madical Blasphemers—Victor Emmanuel's Monument.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes:—

In well-informed circles it is stated that Don Carlos himself is about to put an end to the split in the French Royalist camp by some act of adherence to the Comte de Paris. The Spanish Pretender probably sees that the hostility of the House of Orleans would be a great drawback to him in case of any future attempt to make himself King of Spain. But apart from this it is stated that the Duke of Madrid makes light of the claims of the "House of Anjou" and that in common with all sensible Legitimists, he looks upon the Comte de Paris as the only possible King of France. Under present circumstances the dignity of both sides forbids any meeting between Don Carlos and the Comte de Paris. But even this difficulty will be overcome by the coming visit of the Grand Duke of Tuscany to the Chateau of Eu, Ferdinand IV., who, besides his dukedom, is an Austrian Archduke and a Prince of Bohemia. He married Princess Alice of Parma, the daughter of Madame Louise de France, sister of the Comte de Chambord. By marriage he is the nephew of Henry V. His wife's sister married Don Carlos, and he is therefore related to the Duke of Madrid. The importance, therefore, of the coming visit can hardly be exaggerated as far as the family side of French Royalty is concerned. The actual chances of a restoration are as far off as ever. But it is at any rate consoling to see that the stupid schism of the Comte d'Andigne is condemned even by those whom it was intended to benefit.

### THE REIGN OF BLASPHEMY.

Paris has escaped the cholera; but it is again suffering from a moral epidemic which makes the calm observer anxious concerning the future of the French people. The blasphemous showbills of the *Pic de Jesus* by Leo Taxil are still upon the walls of the capital, and the impunity thus given to aggressive impiety has been imitated by the smaller shops in the seamy quarters. A writer in the *Gaulois* calls attention to the fact that in every book-shop in Belleville and La Villette he has been unable to find any work except those of an immoral or blasphemous character. The effect of all this was again exemplified last Monday in the horrible profanation of the Church of St. Nicholas des Champs, which was a literal, if bloodless, revival of the days of the Commune. It has been already explained that the Paris Municipal Council claim the sacrilege of the church for purposes of demolition. The Abbé Rivie and his clergy have not disputed this right. But according to the terms of the Concordat they asked that another sacrilege shall be provided as a compensation and that not at the expense of the parishioners. This was refused, and the suit is now pending before the Council d'Etat. A few days ago a notice was served upon the Abbé Rivie, in which it was set forth that the Prefect of the Seine had resolved to proceed to the demolition of the sacrilege on Monday afternoon. On that day the clergy gathered together in their surplices to make a formal protest. An hour before the arrival of the agent of M. Poubelle, a crowd gathered round the church, and shortly afterwards the sacred edifice was filled by a crowd of men with their hats on and women of loose character. The men smoked and laughed, and the women behaved scandalously. One woman sat upon the High Altar, and a workman handed her some food, of which she partook. The confessionals, the holy water founts, and the stations of the Cross were all profaned, and the noise in the church was deafening. Outside, the crowd sang the *Marseillaise*, and kept shouting "*A la Lanterne!*" At one moment it was feared that an attack would be made upon the clergy, and that there would be bloodshed. The police took no cognizance of the scandal, and the church was cleared two or three hours afterwards. In the end the Government authority, who arrived with the necessary force, was obliged to M. Poubelle, and the church doors were closed. Scenes of this kind show that the old leaven of social revolution still exists in Paris, and that it only awaits an opportunity to rise stronger than ever. It is noticeable that on occasions like these the younger members of the crowd are the most outrageous. The Godless system of M. Paul Bert will certainly produce a rising generation in which the dangerous classes will predominate. The remark of a police officer who was on duty at St. Nicholas des Champs last Monday is worth noting. "I am," he said, "always sad when I see the clergy attacked, for I know by experience that it will be our turn next." He was right, for the same mob which profanes the churches is against all authority, and is only looking forward to a period in which anarchy and pillage will reign supreme.

### RUELLE REQUIEM.

Some of the French papers have been laying too much stress upon the recent service in memory of Corneille, which took place at the Church of St. Roch, in honor of the second centenary of the great dramatic author, and to which the parish priest, the Abbé Millaud, invited the members of the Theatre Francaise. Pierre Corneille lived and died in the parish of St. Roch, and his remains are interred in that historical church. The Theatre Francaise is also within the precincts of the parish. The object of the memorial service is best understood by glancing at the words of the discourse of the venerable and saintly Abbé Millaud, who celebrated the Mass and gave the customary Absolution. In this the preacher referred to the fact that Corneille was a devout Christian who not only wrote good plays, but translated the "Meditation of Christ" into verse, and, who lived, and died, as a

practical Catholic. These remarks were followed by a fervent appeal to the admirers of Corneille to imitate him, not only in his talents but in his sincere piety and solid virtue. Some of the initial French papers have implied that the Corneille Centenary was a retraction on the part of the Church of her severe treatment of theatres and theatre-going. The Church has never condemned anything but sinful plays, and it is clear that in her wisdom she is not likely to lessen her hold upon the faithful at a time when the theatres of Paris are as dull as they are indecent. Happily the house of Moliere is an exception to the rule, and there was nothing incongruous in the presence of M. Got, M. Maubant, and the brothers Coquelin, around the catafalque of Corneille. But the impressive function proves nothing beyond the fact that the actors, actresses and dramatic authors, can be good Christians and save their souls if they like. When their lives have been good and their talents have not been misused, the Catholic Church will not only give them her prayers, but will aid in glorifying their memories, and in handing their names down to posterity.

### AN INSIDIOUS CONTRAST.

The destruction of a portion of the Convent of Ara Cell, to make way for the national monument about to be raised to Victor Emmanuel, will begin immediately. At the end of the year the first stone of this huge construction will be laid. The design of Count Sacconi, the one which has been accepted, is a huge architectural mass, in which the ability of the architect is displayed, but little of the art and arrangement of the sculptor. If Sacconi were a sculptor instead of an architect his work would be subservient to the principal object in the monument, namely the statue; whereas the figure of Victor Emmanuel will form only a sort of decoration to the palatial construction to be raised on the Capitol. The choice of the site denotes the Piedmontese desire of associating this newest of kingdoms with what is oldest in Rome, as if that would make its origin more respectable. It is eminently ridiculous to place a statue of Victor Emmanuel on the Capitol, where, as a writer says, "all is tranquil, silent, and grandiose, and where the statue of Marcus Aurelius will continue to attract the attention of artists and of travellers by its very simplicity."

### THE FREE THOUGHT CONGRESS.

The so-called Free Thought Congress at Lyons has concluded its sittings, the chief subject discussed being the best method for stamping out the Catholic Faith, and substituting atheistic teaching. One speaker advocated the establishment of free lending libraries, consisting of books showing the futility of Christian teaching, and the tyranny of Christian morality. "While," he said, "the present system of speaking of parity, obedience, and humility prevailed, there was no hope for atheistic teaching." All the speeches were in favor of anarchy, and a violent confiscation of Church property, whilst some orators confessed that they were discouraged when they saw the churches as full as ever, and the women making the sign of the cross, as even civil funerals passed along the streets. Some energetic step ought to be taken to prevent people going to confession, and above all to keep away the Last Sacraments from the dying. One grotesque incident enlivened the Congress. A speaker, forgetting himself, said that the maxim of all true atheists ought to be: "Everyone for himself, and God for us all." The attendance was thin, and the revolutionary atheists came to blows several times. Another attempt will be made to hold next year's Congress in Rome.

## FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

UNIONTOWNS, Pa., Oct. 26.—An explosion of fire damp occurred at the mine of the Youngstown coke company, four miles from here, between 4 and 5 o'clock this evening, in a flat where 25 men were at work. The fire boss made his rounds as usual this morning and discovered no sign of gas. The explosion shattered windows for a mile around. Five minutes later there was a second report, and immediately after the flames burst forth from the opening, blocking the avenues of entrance. News of the disaster spread quickly, and relatives of the doomed miners gathered around the mouth of the mine, but the flames prevented any attempt at rescue. After an hour's work the flames were subdued sufficiently to descend by way of the air shaft. So far volunteers have been able only to reach a part of the mine owing to the after-damp. It is feared the entire roof of the flat has fallen in. If so none of the miners at work there can be saved. The men in other parts of the mine who escaped in the explosion attempted to rescue their companions, but thus far have been unable to reach them. The killed and injured discovered to this counting are: Joseph Zebleys, killed; J. Lopes, killed; J. Cole and David Cole, fatally injured; Chauncey Wilson, slightly injured. Washington Keber has just been rescued. He had the presence of mind to lie down in a pool of water and avoided inhaling the gas. So far six have been taken out, two dead and four injured. Every effort is being made to rescue the others, but up to a late hour to-night unsuccessfully. There is scarcely a chance for any of them to be taken out alive, and it is thought all have perished from the deadly after-damp before dawn. The air in the vicinity of the mine is filled with the cries of the wives and children of the imprisoned men. There are plenty of willing hands and hearts ready to rescue them, but it is impossible to get at them before morning.

## TROUBLE FEARED AT BUENOS AYRES.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 27.—It is feared the arrival of two steamers from Genoa with 400 passengers will cause trouble, this port being closed to vessels from Genoa. The Government has decided not to allow them to enter. It is said the Italian Consul will protest, and that an Italian war vessel will order the steamers to anchor.

## "TO BE SHOT DEAD AT SIX."

THE FATE OF A FRENCH WAR CORRESPONDENT IN THE EAST.

A terrible example has been made in Tonquin. One of the special correspondents attached to the expedition now in the field was Camille Farcy, well known as a brilliant writer. He had long been connected with *La France*, one of the leading journals. The army which he was detailed to accompany was that of General Formegol. The officer in a martinet, and entertains the most rigid ideas regarding discipline. Before the expeditionary force landed he, in conjunction with General Vincedon, concocted the following pledge, which all the journalists were obliged to sign:

I, ———, promise upon my honor to transmit no information whatever, either by telegraph or by mail, or by any other means, without first having submitted my manuscript to the examination of the officer commanding the expedition, or to such officer or officers as he may delegate that power to. I further agree that any failure to keep this pledge will expose me to the rigors of martial law.

This document was signed by all the correspondents attached to the expedition. When Farcy's turn came, he took the pen, but it was with evident reluctance that he signed. When he had done so, he said to Formegol: "General, I sign this document only because I am forced to do so; because, without doing so, I could not fulfil my duty as a correspondent; because, without doing so, I could not accompany the expedition. But I warn you, sir, that I shall speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, touching such matters as may come under my observation." And with a defiant glance at the General, Camille withdrew.

The old General gnawed his grizzled moustache to conceal his wrath. He did what perhaps most men would have done—he set a spy to dog the footsteps of Farcy.

The expedition was successful. Two evenings after the spy detected the journalist, under a disguise, quitting the camp. He followed and saw him deposit a large envelope in one of the minor post-offices upon the frontier. He was at once arrested and conducted to Formegol's headquarters.

"Ala!" said the General, "at it already, my fine fellow? Well, who have we here?" and he seized and broke open the envelope.

Hum—addressed to *La France*. Evidently some correspondence which you are sending without my knowledge."

"Yes, General," said Farcy, calmly. "Let us see what it is," said Formegol, as he began to peruse the letter.

"General," said Farcy, coldly, "permit me to remind you that you are violating private correspondence."

"Private correspondence? Bah!" retorted Formegol. "Very private indeed; all Paris would know it in another day," and he resumed his reading.

The were some severe strictures in the letter upon the conduct of the campaign. Formegol's reading was interrupted by oaths, and when he finished he was purple with rage.

"So," said he grimly, "you consider yourself competent to judge of the operations of a General in the field, do you? Well, sir, you shall have a taste of martial law, to add to your knowledge of military affairs."

Farcy declined to defend himself. A court-martial was immediately convened. Its proceedings were summary—its sentence short: "Camille Farcy is condemned to be shot at 6 o'clock in the morning."

It was then midnight. The doomed man was placed in charge of a lieutenant and a squad of soldiers, put upon a special train and was borne swiftly into the capital city, where the execution was to take place.

At 5.30 o'clock the train dashed into the city. It passed under the walls of the palace where Albert Grovy, the Governor-General lives in state. The windows were brightly lighted and the strains of a waltz were borne to the ears of the prisoner. The Governor was giving a ball.

"You have half an hour in which to prepare for death," said the Lieutenant, compassionately. "Would you like to have me send for a priest?"

"I suppose," said Farcy, "you will grant my last request?"

"Then let me go to the ball. I would like to have a waltz before I die."

The officer bowed and repaired to M. Grovy's palace.

"His request shall be granted," said the President's brother. "Who could refuse a dying man's request? Bring him here: he shall dance with my daughter."

And it was done. The last moments of his life were spent on a ball-room floor.

At 6 o'clock the officer spoke: "The file is waiting," said he.

"Let us go," said Farcy. He saluted the dancers and withdrew. When he reached the ground where the file was waiting he refused to allow his eyes to be bandaged, and demanded permission to give the word of command.

"May all journalists do as I have done," said he; "it is their duty." Then, folding his arms, he cried:

"Fire!"

The crash of the muskets rang out on the morning air. Camille Farcy fell dead, pierced with balls.

The vengeance of General Formegol was accomplished.—Paris Figaro.

## THE IMPORTATION OF RAGS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The order in reference to the importation of rags is modified so as to limit it to infected ports only; and all Mediterranean ports are deemed infected. Within the meaning of this order, provided, however, that no old rags shall be landed at any port of the United States, except on a certificate of the Consul or other official at the point of departure that such rags were not gathered or held at or shipped from any infected place or any region contiguous thereto.



ear too patriotic principles, latterly, holding aloof, does not encourage an intimacy which might, he apprehends, cause his own loyalty to be suspected, hence, to spare him the pain and alarm of our presence we have discontinued our visits to Clara Hill.

"Prudence," she says, "the better part of valor; hence we must bow to the edicts of a hero," laughed Lord Edward, taking up the word. "Since we are not amenable to such rules, philosophy comes over this evening to Frescati, and we'll talk over affairs. I don't despair of making proselytes of you two, as we have some others of your kin, more sanguine of heart and hope."

"Thanks, Lord Edward, thanks, Lady Edward Fitzgerald," replied Miles, as Lady Edward seconded the request; "we are engaged this evening to accompany some friends to the theatre, otherwise we should have much pleasure."

"Another time, then. Adieu, au revoir," said Lord Edward Fitzgerald, brandishing the whip over the horses, as Miles and Hugh again bowed, and the phaeton drove on.

At Lady Moira's assembly Maurice O'Driscoll and Miles and Hugh O'Byrne, having been introduced by Hussey Burgh, were not slow to recognize in each other congenial qualities and sentiments, which very soon ripened into sincere regard, and promised the fruition of a cordial intimacy. Returning from having negotiated his business with his friend, Tom Taylor, in Dame street, O'Driscoll met the brothers, who were on their way to the theatre, to take themselves and their canine companion, "Bourbon," to the company. Wicklow. Maurice insisted upon their returning to a five o'clock dinner, and to be introduced to his mother. Miles and Hugh, not having any particular business to occupy them, willingly consented, and as soon as they had transacted that which they had on hands, they set out for Kildare street, where they arrived a little after four o'clock. Upon entering the drawingroom, while Miles and Hugh made gracious salutation to Lady O'Driscoll, who rose to receive them, all the blood in the heart of Maurice tumultuously surged into his cheeks at sight of the Misses Warbeck Higgenboggan, seated like griffons, in arm-chairs at either side of his mother; but in vain his eyes roved eagerly in quest of Alphonse. The Misses Warbeck had only preceded the gentlemen by five minutes; so Lady O'Driscoll, having shaken hands very friendly with the two brothers, and motioned them to chairs, guessing with maternal instinct the thought uppermost in her son's breast, while court eously he paid his best desires to the ladies, whose compliments she already received, she again addressed herself to them in inquiry for their niece, and said:

"I hope Miss Fitzpatrick is quite well, and that she was not fatigued last night; she does not look very strong," Maurice smiled gratefully at his mother, and glanced wistfully at the Misses Warbeck, the elder of whom made response.

"Thank you, Alphonse is quite well; she has an excellent constitution and is never ill;—but it is not every where we take her with us to visit." Maurice thought she looked significantly at him. Miss Fanny chimed in at times; she spoke with a little stammer, as she did now, while she said:

"Whenever has the care of young persons, Lady O'Driscoll, cannot be too exact, and in our niece we have a great charge and responsibility thrown upon us; you have no idea of it."

Lady O'Driscoll smiled as she glanced at Maurice's now lowering brow, and observed:

"Sometimes young persons, indeed, are a source of solicitude to their friends; but Miss Fitzpatrick appears to be very amiable."

"We have done our best to make her what she ought to be; but she's self-willed and headstrong," responded Miss Warbeck.

Miss Fanny added: "Not but that she has good parts, Lady O'Driscoll; and when she's old enough to have more sense, I don't doubt but that she will do justice to the exemplary training she has received."

"I'm afraid, Fanny," said Miss Warbeck, "the girl's Popish principles lead us little to hope for any such improvement; for one so childish she is the most stubborn being I ever met with, and dogmatic in the assertion of her opinions and absurdities. She's quite priest-ridden."

"Madame, before you commit yourself irretrievably in the expression of your sentiments," said Maurice, coolly, "allow me to intimate that any reflections upon creed may not be acceptable to all the company." And sensible of the rapid dimming of his esteem for the Misses Warbeck, he looked inquiringly at the O'Byrnes.

"Yes," answered Miles, thoughtfully, "we are subjects of the Holy See."

"I thought so," returned O'Driscoll. "Your name is synonymous with Popery and patriotism. By right, I suppose, I ought to be a Papist; but by my sire, nominally a Papist, practically a freethinker, succeeded me to my mother's tuition, and as I am satisfied that all she says and does is good, I'm content to walk in the path of my training."

"That's all very well in its way," remarked Miss Warbeck, glowering at Miles and Hugh with hard, uncompromising aspect; "but it behoves us to have zeal for the souls of our neighbor, and in season and out of season warn the blighted to seek the truth."

"That's very true, madame," returned Hugh, "provided we have authentic knowledge of who are blighted, and out of the path of truth. Are you theologian enough to enter upon the discussion, and prove to our satisfaction the fallibility of Rome and the infallibility of the Church of England?"

"Come, Fanny, we have not time for controversy now," cried Miss Warbeck, grimly rising to take leave, Maurice, with inexpressible relief, promptly volunteering to show them out, after which, returning to the drawingroom, where he found his mother and friends in amiable *tête-à-tête*, he threw up his hands, exclaiming:

"Mother, you were right, they are most unimpeachable old women—excuse the expression—for my tongue rebels against the application of the term lady. What a life that poor little niece must have with them! Is it not strange the incongruities one sometimes meets in family groups?"—his speech was directed to Miles and Hugh.

"Would you ever suppose, could anyone imagine, that Miss Fitzpatrick,"—he was fond of pronouncing the name—"was at all related to the Misses Higgenboggan?"

Miles and Hugh only smiled.

"Did you not admire Miss Fitzpatrick?" persisted Maurice, inquisitively.

"Very much," returned Miles. "But have we not sometimes seen a flower—a violet, primrose, or daffodil—growing up, blooming, and exhaling its sweetness among stinging nettles and unsightly weeds?"

"An admirable simile!" exclaimed Maurice, delighted with his friend's eulogistic comparison.

Dinner was soon after announced; Miles gave his arm to Lady O'Driscoll, and they descended to the dining room, where they sat down to a plain but plentiful and well-served family table. The dog, which Maurice had been left at the livery stable, their father had presented, the mother to Queen Mary Antoinette, who had fancied it

Wine was then handed round, and in pleasant converse the evening passed over, till it was time for the guests to withdraw. Mutually pleased with each other, all parties took leave, Lady O'Driscoll and Maurice having previously engaged Miles and Hugh to accompany them to the theatre on the next command-night, and afterwards to return with them to supper.

Upon the appointed night the theatre in Smock Alley, from the rival of Crow-street, presented a brilliant spectacle. The interior of the house was divided into pit, boxes, and galleries; the seats were covered with rich scarlet and fringe, while a stuffed hand-rail, carried round, gave them the form of couches, and rendered them agreeable for attitude of repose or attention. The pillars which supported the front of the boxes were ceased with mirror, and displayed figures on a ground of gold and white; the festoons, fringed with gold, were drawn up with golden cords and tassels; the ceiling was elaborately painted. In the front was a drop-curtain, on which was depicted an azure firmament flecked with white clouds, in the centre of which a harp shone through dazzling sunbeams. The viceregal box and dress circle were occupied by the court and a glittering galaxy of beauty and fashion interspersed by the red coats and decorations of the officers and military, and the rich costumes of nobles and gentlemen; the upper circles were filled chiefly by professional men and their families; while the pit and galleries were thronged with a motley audience, largely sprinkled with collegians, merchants, artisans, &c. &c., whose conflicting politics and opinions, loudly enunciated, amid frequent cheers, calls for Patrick's Day, exhilarating scuffles, humorous sallies, explosions of fun and laughter, with intermittent alarming ebullitions of popular ire, combined to enliven the interval *avant la scène*, and fill up the vacuum between the acts. Meanwhile, upon the gorgeous stage and scenery centred every eye, intent upon the rising of the curtain on the first act of the grand tragedy of Macbeth.

To the right of the viceregal box, graced by his Excellency and suite, is that of the venerable and popular Earl of Charlemont, crowded with a number of friends, next to which was Lady Moira's, overflowing with a galaxy of beauty, where pre-eminently shone the peerless forms of Flora Esmond and Ethel Courtney. Proximate to that occupied by the Chief Secretary and Lady Castle-reeagh, with their party, appeared the Commissioner-in-Chief, Lord Carhampton, surrounded by numerous lords and ladies, among whom were prominent Lords Aldborough, Clonmel, Kingsborough, Lady Alicia Luttrell, Sir Duff Macdonald, and Miss Gubbins, &c. On the opposite side of the stage, in a box adjacent to that occupied by Lord Clare, gloomy and morose, Claudius Beraford, unintellectual and commonplace, the Archbishop of Castled, denure, pharisaical and sly, and Lord Norbury, facetious, heartless and grotesque, lolled at ease with the arrogant pretension and supercilious consciousness of the position to which the intuitive ability of the vulgar, backed by bold presumption and flagrant principle, had raised him from the gutter, Higgins, the Sham Squire, bedizened with chains and trinkets, and envied by a choice retinue of associates, whereof in chief were distinguished the formidable triumvirate of Majors Sir, Swan, and Sandys, with Giffard, Hippensall, Knox, Councilor Magan and sister, &c.—a motley, obscure crew, and among the worst passions of human nature, and drawn from the slough of obscurity, to be farther, if possible, demoralized by the Government which had need of such instruments, to co-operate with a higher class of miscreants, to excite rebellion in the country for the purpose of effecting the Union—so hateful to the people.

Though more at home in company with his patron, Lord Carhampton, *afias* Satanides, intruding behind the scenes with the pirouette dancers, and demoiselles of the ballet, the Sham Squire tonight was all devoted to the spectacle; in excellent spirits and good humor he disposed himself to enjoy, admire, and criticize; in especial, his patronizing attention was directed to a box occupied by the Misses Warbeck Higgenboggan, their fat lapdog, an ill-tempered pug, which snarled as often as their unceasing carresses broke its slumbers; the obsequious footman standing behind their chairs; the pretty young girl, who, fair and sweet as an opening blossom, bloomed beside them; the tall and stout-looking person, who seemed as though, elevated by philosophy or religion, he contemplated the world and all in it through a smoked glass, that lounged between the elder ladies; evidently a favorite with them, and cast from time to time glances of disdain and ire upon that conceited, vain, and frivolous youth, Guildford Colandisk, who so manifestly evinced a partiality to his vanities, and an unseemly admiration of the young lady above mentioned, despite the evident disapprobation of the aunts, who, having accepted the accommodation of seats in his box, could at present do no more in good taste than oppose a negative remonstrance to such impropriety, which by-and-by they would more severely express their sense of in a domestic lecture to the imprudent niece. Then lifting his gold eyeglass, the Squire ogled a party of vulgar fine ladies, supercilious among whom appeared the portly Dame and her daughter; and then his attention was transferred to a party of three gentlemen and a lady, who, with Hussey Burgh, accompanied Mr. Foster, the Speaker of the House of Commons, who had invited them to his box, between that of Mr. Byrne of Cabintely, and the Misses Warbeck Higgenboggan's. Presently, after having indulged in a good survey of the late comers, the Sham Squire dropped his glass, and observed to Major Swan, with a waggish display of wit that immensely amused his audience:

"Phiff!—phiff!—phiff!—fine thing! Gad, 'tisn't every fellow can boast of a foster-father to bolster him up, and foster him in fortune, such as that chap O'Driscoll has got in the Speaker. His mother's a fine woman, by zooks;—but who are the trawlers his cronies sitting next Hussey Burgh? I don't remember to have seen them before."

"It was now Major Swan's turn to elevate his eyeglass; but before he could reply, Miss Fanny's spectacles; as he envisaged them through his spectacles:

"Ay, know them well, very disaffected persons I hold them to be, notwithstanding their connection with some loyal folk."

"Rebels, upon my conscience!" broke in Major Sandys, with a frown; "kissmen of the United Irishman William Byrne, an Armstrong's list, and worse; for they go by the name of O'Byrne, proclaiming at once their principle." We'll have, before long, I opine, to introduce them to the notice of Norbury."

"Pish!—not you; indeed; you'd be afraid of your life to touch such hornets," returned the Sham Squire, with gesture of disdain.

"Why?" returned Sandys, with one of equal surprise.

"Why? because there's the Bob Byrne of Cabintely, another of the Job that ye were to have noted, at large, yet in spite of all your readiness to censure them, 'tisn't you'd have to lay a hand on them, 'tisn't you'd see them backed by all men of Hussey Burgh and Foster's no, faith, ye won't touch a cork of the wine."

"What do we care for Hussey Burgh or Foster, or the whole swarm of their partisans in the discharge of our duty?" blurted out Major Swan, indignantly. "Oh, now, let us but get hold of 'em; some plausible pretext, you know, to go upon; as yet we have none."

"Can't ye make one?" put in Lieutenant Heppenstall placidly; "you've done so a thousand times; so ye haven't to be taught the lesson, unless ye've been taken with sudden distemper of sorples, an' lost yer memory; and the fair, amiable visage of the bood-donced Heppenstall expanded, in a serene grin, from ear to ear."

"No, that," returned Swan, with engaging frankness, and a physiognomy that looked mystified by abstruse pondering, "when 'tis only a question of hanging a kishful of peasants, there's no more ado about it than skinning a kishful of eels—what takes heed of the clod; but," he shook his head sagaciously, "we must go systematically to work, when we deal with persons of note, else there's a confounded hue and cry of injustice got up among their influential friends; no sir, we must act with prudence, and prove crime against them we judge of ourselves to be guilty; hence our difficulty, not but what in some cases we are empowered to *fat* a man we suspect, yet, as I said before, if he be of might eventually defeat our aim. By-and-by, when we swoop on the head-quarters of the United Irishmen, I opine we shall have more ample scope for our zeal. Mr. Higgins, I think I have heard you say the Misses Higgenboggan were relatives of yours."

"Cousins on the father's side, out cut him when he married my mother," grinned the mendacious squire, chuckling at the ready lie suggested by his inventive wit. "I dare be sworn they're sorry enough now, the old fools. 'Pon my credit, I believe blood is thicker than water, as I feel a strange hankering to forgive them—not them, but their father, who made the bad blood when they were children—and introduce myself. Faith, in consideration of that pretty girl, I'll conquer my natural reluctance to pardon injury, and take them to my heart. And so, Major, nothing can be done to our cost. The Major, not out of that fine estate of Cabintely, and cheat the kishmen of his of the succession."

"Don't be too sure," grinned the Major; "we have found our way through more intricate jobs ere now. Bob isn't gifted with a charmed life more than others; and as for these kishmen of his, wait till we nab Lord Edward and his *aide-de-camp*, Bill Byrne, and maybe we won't bring out of them as much hemp as 'll make a noose for yonder hidalgos, and pull down the crest they rear so haughtily among their betters."

(To be continued.)

Cartor's Little Liver Pills must not be confounded with common Cathartic or Purgative Pills as they are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

Philadelphia manufactures \$22,000,000 worth of carpets a year.

Don't take that "cocktail in the morning." If you have a "swelled head," nauseated stomach, and unstrung nerves, resulting from the "convivial party last night." The sure and safe way to clear the cobwebs from the brain, recover zest for food, and tone up the nervous system, is to use Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." Sold by all druggists.

Fig-growing will soon be a profitable industry in California.

Allen's Lung Balm is warranted to cure the most distressing Cough.—See adv.

Californians pronounce tarantula "taran chelwa."

Rheumatism, and similar diseases, caused by a low state of the system, are cured by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Spurgeon's eighteen hundredth sermon has just been published.

NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgative, acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstructions.

The only thing an Arab won't steal is another man's religion.

A fine constitution may be broken and ruined by simple neglect. Many bodily ills result from habitual constipation. There is no medicine equal to Ayer's Pills to correct this evil, and restore the system to natural, regular, and healthy action.

Oscar Wilde is still trying to reform the dress of his countrymen.

WE BELIEVE THE CAUSE OF THE WONDERFUL success of our MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER may be found in the fact that the principal aim in its preparation has always been to give the simple natural perfume of flowers, without any chemical addition whatever, and to avoid, by all means, the great error of making a heavy, sickly, sweet perfume.

The Philadelphia Electrical Exposition has been a success financially.

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

Australia exports a great deal of coal, some of it going even to England.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults.

Los Angeles, Cal., shipped a car load of honey to London the other day.

Thos. Sabin, of Eglinton, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure."

Three thousand men have signed the Murphy temperance pledge in Indianapolis.

N. McRea, Wytheville, writes: "I have sold hundreds of Dr. Thomas' Electric 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 Duke of Argyll says, the world is 10,000,000 years old.

Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap is highly recommended for all humors and skin diseases.

The total length of railways now open in Japan is 240 miles.

Mrs. O'Hearn, River Street, Toronto, writes: "My wife was troubled with Dyspepsia and Rheumatism for a long time; she tried many different medicines, but did not get any relief until she used Dr. Thomas' & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspepsia Cure. She has taken a few bottles of it, and now finds herself in better health than she has been for years."

WHEN THIS FIERCE ELECTION FIGHT IS OVER.

When the Presidential contest, now waged so fiercely, ends on Nov. 4th, the public mind, now excited, will take a rest, content that the country is saved—no matter who shall win—but then will be an opportunity to witness a fortune of \$75,000 by investing in the 174th grand monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, at New Orleans, on Tuesday, Nov. 11. The particulars can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

A man with a wooden leg is one of the most expert bicyclists in Salem, Ore.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, in Concentrated and Wasting Diseases. Dr. C. W. BARRINGTON, Pittsburg, Pa., says: "I think Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is very useful in consumption and wasting diseases."

A single Japanese hairpin will cost as much as six or seven boxes of the American manufacture.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, was afflicted with Tape Worm, 8 feet of which was removed by one bottle of Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

"Uncle Ned" Graves, of Montgomery, Ala., is said to be the oldest locomotive engineer in America.

PEOPLE WHO RESIDE OR SOJOURN in regions of country where fever and ague and bilious remittent fever are prevalent, should be particularly careful to regulate digestion, the liver and the bowels, before the approach of the season for the malarial fever, by the timely use of Southrop's Curative Vegetable Discovery and Dyspepsia Cure, a valuable safeguard against the malarial scourge. It is acknowledged to be the best blood purifier in the market.

In Holland there are 145,694 tillers of the soil, of whom 60 per cent are owners of their own holdings.

Holloway's Pills are the medicine most in repute for curing the multifarious maladies which beset mankind when dry, sultry weather suddenly gives place to chilly, drening days. In fact, these Pills offer relief even if they fail of proving an absolute remedy in all the disturbances of digestion, circulation, and nervous tone which occasionally oppress a vast portion of the population. Under the genial, purifying, and strengthening powers exerted by this excellent medicine the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and the assimilation is rendered perfect. These Pills possess the highest quality of purity, being free from any quantity of mercury, which, in its renovated condition, carries purity, strength, and vigour to every tissue of the body.

Dr. Emma L. Call has the honor of being the first woman admitted to membership in the Massachusetts Medical Society.

EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many a heavy doctor's bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frames.—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins, (1lb and 1lb) by grocers, labelled, "LAMES EPPE & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, Englan."

A Boston savings bank cashier says it is the poorest dressed people who deposit the most money as a rule.

The history of Down's Elixir is identified with the history of New England for the last fifty years. It cures coughs and colds.

Costiveness is the cause of the intolerable "bad breath" of multitudes. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters remove the cause and prevent the evil, and cost only 25 cents.

America & Oil Liniment is the best remedy known for stiff joints.

The Philadelphia Times says a Chester County apple tree turns out apples that are halved, one half being sweet and the other sour.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all weaknesses, after having tested its merits on himself and on a great number of his patients, he writes as follows: "I have cured thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-creatures. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by enclosing the stamp, containing this paper. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10—19-cw

Since the 1st of July the Government has paid out \$24,000,000 for pensions. In five years it has disbursed nearly \$300,000,000 for the same purpose. Who says republics are ungrateful?

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE.

All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McCall's Compound Bile Beans will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale everywhere. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—H. E. McCall, chemist, Montreal. 35 tf

There is a church being built in Michigan in which the seats will be open chairs of cherry, mahogany-finished, with a tilting back, each seat provided with a hat, shawl, cloak, book, umbrella and cane rack, and a foot rest.

A SUCCESSFUL RESULT.

Mr. Bloomer, of Hamilton, Ont., suffered for many years with a painful running sore upon one of his legs, which baffled all attempts to heal until he used Burdock Blood Bitters, which speedily worked a perfect cure.

John Philbrick, of Senbrook, N. H., is ninety-three years old and blind, and shaves himself still with a razor he purchased seventy-years ago.

NO MATTER.

No matter where pain, lameness or soreness exists, Haysard's Yellow Oil taken or applied will give immediate relief, and a positive cure quickly follows its use.

Spider-leg penmanship is obsolete, and the tip-top of fashion is declared to be the copper-plate style, just as it is done on the head of the page in school writing-books.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

Investing twenty-five cents for a bottle of Haysard's Pectoral Balsam, the best throat and lung healer known. Cures coughs, bronchitis, asthma and all pulmonary complaints.

A recent estimate, made by means of a very intricate testing apparatus, places the rate at which an electric dot travels over a telegraph wire at 16,000 miles per second.

A MAN AND WOMAN LYNCHED.

HANGED TO THE SAME LIMB BY THE SAME ROPE—A FAMILY FEUD IN ALABAMA.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 24.—J. R. Dorsey, the Postmaster at Alpine, Ga., and a woman named Jane Wade, were hanged by a mob on the same rope at Centre last night for the murder of Mrs. Mary Davis, niece of Dorsey, and C. C. Jones. The murder was one of the most atrocious ever committed in that section. On the night of the 5th of October Dorsey and the woman were seen in the neighborhood of Mrs. Davis' house, skulking in the woods.

THE TRAGEDY.

They had a gun with them about nine o'clock. Mrs. Davis was called to the door and almost instantly a gun flashed in the darkness and she fell a corpse across her own threshold, bleeding from fifty wounds. C. C. Jones, a wealthy farmer of that locality, was at Mrs. Davis' house, and when he heard the report he ran to the door, and as he appeared another flash was seen and his body was perforated. He died the next day. In a few moments Mr. Davis came upon the scene and the frightful sight met his gaze.

POPULAR INDIGNATION.

The whole neighborhood was aroused and the country was scourged. His uncle, Dorsey, a man seventy years old, was heard making threatening remarks and was arrested, and the woman, who is nearly sixty, was arrested as an accessory. The evidence against them accumulated, and it developed that he killed his niece through personal venom and shot Jones through mistake for his nephew. The excitement was so high that the couple were conveyed to Centre for safety. But the popular indignation broke forth again and they were taken from jail last night and both were hung from the same limb and by the same rope.

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. It is allowed to continue very serious results may follow. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Bloches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. T G

Oscar Wilde has evolved a new style of hat, which he hopes will supersede the prevailing stove-pipe shape. It bears a strong resemblance to a flower-pot set bottom upward.

PROMPT MEASURES.

Prompt means should be used to break up sudden colds and cure coughs in their early stages. Haysard's Pectoral Balsam does this most speedily and effectually.

A boy named Thomas Colt has just been discharged from Bellevue Hospital, New York, with an artificial nose, made by grafting flesh and skin from the hand. He had the nickname of "Patient Tommy."

AN AGREABLE SURPRISE.

Those who are troubled with indigestion as a regulator of the bowels, or to purify the blood, aid digestion, regulate the liver and kidneys, or a rugged tired nature, are agreeably surprised at the prompt benefit derived.

One of the "stern, unbending Tories" of Lothian says that Gladstone is like a concert piano, being also grand, though neither square nor upright. Such are the horrors of a political campaign in Great Britain.

A DECIDED HIT.

Haysard's Yellow Oil touches the right spot every time when applied for rheumatism, neuralgia, pain, soreness or lameness, and internally for colds, sore throat, etc., it is equally infallible.

When the late Bishop of London revisited the University Chapel at Cambridge, after long absence, he found the same venerable altar as he remembered in his college days, and said to him: "You have much to begetful of old man." "I have indeed, my Lord," replied the old man, "for I have heard every sermon that has been preached in the chapel for fifty years, and, bless the Lord, I am a Christian still."

O'BRIEN AT MALLOW.

CORK, Oct. 23.—Mr. O'Brien, member of parliament for Mallow, in a speech last night expressed joy at the removal of Mr. Trevelyan from the Chief Secretaryship. He said if Irishmen should love by her Parnell, Spencer would soon follow him, and possibly English rule also.

REAR-ADMIRAL LYNCH.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 23.—The remains of Rear-Admiral Luis A. Lynch, with those of his brother, Vice-Admiral Patricius Lynch, have arrived from England.

ANOTHER BANK COLLAPSE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—H. D. Cooke & Co., bankers, have suspended down, to their inability to meet pressing demands. It is an assertion that the failure was due to outside speculation. They have been promoters of the Florida canal and Washington & Ohio R.R., both of which have been heavy drains on their resources. The liabilities are \$140,000, the mostly to individuals in Washington. The assets are made up of securities of indefinite value. It is thought the firm will pay in full if time is granted.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN TROUBLES.

LOANBOY, Oct. 21.—It is now hoped that the difficulties with the Boers can be amicably settled without resorting to extreme measures by the appointment of a British commissioner, as provided for in the treaty, to delimit and define the boundary of the Transvaal. The Boers deny that there has been any breach of the London convention, and in support of their claim point to the fact that by the terms of the convention the Transvaal Government was to appoint one commissioner and the British Government another to delimit and define the boundary of the Transvaal. The Transvaal Government appointed a commissioner, but the British Government has not yet appointed one, and until these commissioners have been appointed and the boundary determined the Transvaal Government could not be held responsible for the actions of the citizens of the new republics in Goshen or Stellaland, nor was it responsible for the new republics in Zululand.

An ingenious inhabitant of York County, Pennsylvania, exhibits himself in a dress composed of rat skins, which he was collecting for three years and a-half. He made the dress himself, consisting of hat, neckerchief, coat, trousers, cape, gaiters and shoes. The number of rats required to complete the suit was 670, and the person, when thus dressed, appears exactly like one of the Esquimaux as described by Ross. The cape is composed of the pieces of skins immediately around the tails, containing about 600 tails.

SCOTCH NEWS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES DERIVING.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and other guests of Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld were deer-driving on Tuesday in Invercauld Forest. His Royal Highness had four stags as his share of the sport, two of which were royal. Prince Edward of Wales had two stags.

EMIGRATION FROM THE CLYDE.—During the month of September 2,043 persons (1,534 British and 509 foreigners) left the Clyde for various ports. Of these 1,269 British and 505 foreigners went to the United States, 221 British and 4 foreigners to Canada, 33 British to Australia and New Zealand, and 11 British to other ports.

A COSTLY REFRESHMENT.—James Carr, joiner, Blairgowrie, was on Tuesday found guilty in absence by Sheriff Graham, at Perth, of having on Sunday, 3rd August, obtained a glass of whisky at the Station Hotel, by falsely stating that he was a bona fide traveller, and was fined £2, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

DEPRECIATION OF FARM LAND IN DUNFERMLINE.—The farm of Muircockhall, belonging to the Corporation of Dunfermline, was exposed on Tuesday on a ten years' lease, and let to Mr. Duncan McNab for £90 per annum. This is the third time the farm has been offered to let within the past few weeks, and it has now been let at a reduction of £48.

PATENTS IN THE EDINBURGH ROYAL INFIRMARY.—At a meeting of the managers of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, held on Monday, it was reported that 724 cases had been treated during the financial year ending 30th September, as compared with 6829 in the previous year, shows an increase of 795 patients who have received the benefits of the institution.

EDINBURGH TRADES' COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the Edinburgh Trades' Council, held on Tuesday, the secretary stated that the committee which conducted the arrangements for Mr. Gladstone's meeting in the Waverley Market on 3d September, had presented a sum of £50 to the funds of the Trades' Council, being part of the residue of receipts at that meeting.

THE CLYDE RIGHT-OF-WAY.—On Wednesday a public meeting was held in the Harmonic Hall, Hamilton, to take steps to co-operate with Blantyre, Cambuslang and other districts in raising funds to contest the action raised by Lords Home and Blantyre seeking to exclude the public from the banks of the Clyde from Bothwell Bridge to Uddingston.

APPROPRIATION OF A DUNDEE BANK MANAGER.—Mr. A. G. Fleming, the manager of the Scottish Banking Company (Limited), was apprehended Tuesday afternoon in the bank premises in Commercial street, Dundee, on a charge of breach of trust and embezzlement. The apprehension was effected by Mr. George Dunbar, Sheriff criminal officer, and Mr. Fleming offered no resistance. He was afterwards examined before Sheriff Cheyne, and committed to prison.

LORD SALISBURY.—The Marquis of Salisbury travelled on Saturday from Hythwood to St. Mary's Tower, Birnam, Lord John Manners's Highland residence. At none of the stations on the route was there any demonstration of note, with the exception of Perth, where more than a thousand people had assembled. The Marquis leaves Birnam for Keithhill, the Marquis leaves Birnam on Tuesday, and it is not expected that he will again speak in public till the Kelso meeting on the 11th inst., his only other Scottish engagement being at Dumfries on the 21st.

A Southern Episcopal bishop was dining in Boston recently, when a young clergyman wishing to say something agreeable asked him how his wife enjoyed the heat of down there; but politely withdrew the question when the bishop blandly informed him that she had been dead two years.

ALWAYS READY TO ALLEVIATE OR KILL PAINS AND ILLS.

That Old Reliable Kuler of Pain, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry Cures Cholera Cholera Infantum Diarrhea, and ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effective destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES W. LOOBY, aged about 30 years, a former resident of Montreal, which place he left about 1870. He had heard from him, was residing in the State of Vermont. His brother-in-law, James McQuire, No. 228 St. Catherine street, Montreal, is anxious to hear from him in order to see the affairs of his deceased father. 98-1

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co. MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1884

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS. All those indebted for subscriptions, and who have already received accounts, are specially requested to send their remittances without delay.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. OCTOBER. THURSDAY, 30.—Office of the Blessed Sacrament.

FRIDAY, 31.—Vigil of All Saints. Fast. NOVEMBER. SATURDAY, 1.—All Saints. Holyday of obligation.

SUNDAY, 2.—Twenty-second Sunday after Pentecost. Epist. Phil. 1. 6-11; Gosp. Matt. xxii. 15-21.

MONDAY, 3.—All Souls (Nov. 2). TUESDAY, 4.—St. Charles Borromeo, Bishop and Confessor. SS. Vitalis and Agricola, Martyrs.

WEDNESDAY, 5.—Of the Octave of All Saints.

The Local Government has at last been induced to take measures for the relief of the starving fishermen on the barren coasts of Labrador, Gaspe and Magdalen Islands.

HON. MR. ROBERTSON, Provincial Treasurer, says the Government is not responsible for the loss by the recent explosions at Quebec.

The galleries of the British House of Commons were packed on Friday night, when it was expected that the Irish party would open fire on the Government agent the Maantra murder scandals.

A PRIVATE detective of this city is said to have succeeded in discovering a clue to the recent explosions which wrecked the new parliamentary buildings at Quebec.

RECENT STATISTICS as to the various employments of women in England reveal an unexpected number engaged in pursuits which are commonly supposed to be monopolized by the sterner sex.

The Canadian Immigration returns for September show that 14,590 persons landed in the country during the month, as compared with 16,432 for the corresponding period last year.

ONE of the most notable features of the Presidential campaign is the warm and cordial reception accorded to Mr. Blaine by the female portion of the inhabitants.

THE liquor traffic in the United States has increased enormously during the past ten years. In 1874 the nation's drink bill was estimated at \$600,000,000, or about twelve dollars per head of the population.

REV. MR. FYLES AND THE IMMIGRATION SCANDALS.

Serious charges of misconduct were brought against the management of the "Christian" branch of the Immigration Department at Point Levis.

The attack made upon Miss Richardson in L'Electeur was simply brutal. The writer of it had forgotten, perhaps he had never been conscious that he was a man.

of servant girls, have never obtained the signatures of any two servant girls for any purpose whatever. Mr. Stafford has never owned a servant girl.

Yours, &c. THOMAS W. FYLES. South Quebec, Oct. 23, 1884.

This letter is more remarkable for what it omits than for what it contains, and even then the major portion of its contents deals with "fabricated" points.

Now, as to the denials of the Rev. T. W. Fyles. He deals with the letter of a correspondent who wrote us from the scene of war to confirm the truth of the position we had assumed.

We don't know about "servant girls," but responsible parties aver that there was considerable altercation between the two concerning the religious instruction of immigrant girls.

"BULLDOZING" A JURY.

The Boutel murder case, which has occupied the attention of the Quebec Criminal Court for some time, was marked, in the closing scene of the trial, by a singular exhibition of temper and impatience on the part of the presiding judge, Hon. Justice Ramsay.

We have nothing to say as to the merits of the case, whether the woman Boutel is guilty or not of the charge of poisoning; but it is decidedly a matter of public concern as to how juries, in the discharge of the most solemn duty, should be treated by judges on the Bench.

and had been tampered with before entering the box. There had "virtually" been no defense at all open to the prisoner, and if there could possibly be any ground for doubt they should come into court and state what their doubts were.

His Honor, moreover, consulted his own convenience, and gave it to be generally understood that he had made arrangements to leave for Montreal by the evening train, and if the jury did not arrive at a decision prior to his departure they should be looked up until they were ready to return a verdict.

A verdict should be the unsought result of free, conscientious, and untrammelled deliberation. No element of coercion on the part of the judge no more than a breath of corruption on the part of the jury, should be allowed to exercise any influence in the jury-room.

THE REASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

The British Parliament reassembled for business yesterday. The Ministers and the Opposition had issued the usual mandate for prompt attendance on the part of their supporters, urging the necessity of putting in a strong appearance on the first day of the session.

Before resuming any further the progress of popular privilege, the House of Lords would do well to take breath in its headlong policy of exclusiveness and consider the prudence of giving patriotism precedence of partisanship, and of yielding gracefully to the demands of the nation; otherwise the result will inevitably be that as a legislative power in the empire the Upper House must go.

In any aspect that the situation is viewed, there are exciting and troublesome times ahead, the outcome of which no one can anticipate with any degree of certainty.

NARROWING THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

WHEN Grover Cleveland received the Democratic nomination for the Presidency it was emphatically stated that he would rip open the bond that kept the Northern States tight and solid in the Republican ranks.

The Democrats are conceded 153 electoral votes in the solid South, which are distributed as follows: Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 7; Delaware, 3; Florida, 4; Georgia, 12; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 8; Maryland, 8; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 16; North Carolina, 11; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 13; Texas, 12; Virginia, 12; West Virginia, 6.

Total. The electoral votes, amounting to 165 in the following States, are, on the other hand, conceded to the Republicans:—

Table listing electoral votes for Republicans: Illinois 22, Iowa 10, Kansas 10, Maine 6, Massachusetts 14, Michigan 13, Minnesota 7, Nebraska 5, New Hampshire 4, Ohio 23, Pennsylvania 30, Rhode Island 4, Vermont 4, Wisconsin 11. Total 165.

Besides these States, there are eight more which are generally considered to be doubtful, that is, liable to go Republican or Democratic on the impulse of the moment.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE "DRONES."

The bitterness of the political agitation in England is indicated not so much by the violent and furious attacks of Liberal mobs on Conservative meetings, by the destruction of private and public property, and by the stoning of Lord Salisbury and other Tory leaders, as by the studied and deliberate pronouncements of responsible Ministers of the Crown, and by the utterances of a large portion of the British press.

latter gentleman, who is a pillar of the Gladstone Government, has risen to the foremost position in the agitation against the standing order of things. Speaking to the National Liberal Federation, Mr. Chamberlain bluntly told the people of England that if they wanted to enjoy the common rights of citizenship, they must wring them from the fears of the ruling caste.

Mr. Chamberlain is decidedly plain and unequivocal in his political directions to the masses; but it must be remembered that he is not threatened with a plank-bend and hard labor for an indefinite period in some isolated bastle, as would indubitably be the case with an Irish speaker who would dare to make such appeals.

If Mr. Chamberlain is honest and sincere in his appeals to the workers of England to "drive the drones from the hive," he should see that the voice of the drones, who are his colleagues in the Cabinet, is not all-powerful in the national councils, and that, when brought face to face with them on the floor of the House or in the Council Chamber, he does not yield and submit to their dictation.

CO-EDUCATION IN ONTARIO.

The Government of Ontario has not acted wisely in forcing the faculty of University College to admit young girls and women to the classes and allow them to seek the advantages of higher education, jointly with young boys and men.

Dr. Wilson concluded that, if this be so, the system which was now forced upon the University by the Government would fail in its incentive to the women of Ontario as a class, which is needed to beget among the people the refining influences enjoyed by a community where highly educated women predominate, and give that intellectual stimulus which is still greatly needed in the Province.

A POSSIBLE PRESIDENTIAL BREAK.

There are so many candidates for President and Vice-President in the field that the possibility of the election being thrown into Congress, according to constitutional provision, has been very freely discussed. If none of the candidates for the Presidency should receive a clear majority of the electoral votes, it would devolve upon the House of Representatives to make the choice from the three candidates having the highest number of votes.

Why, the very reports which he has sent to Ottawa will convict this reverend evangelist of falsehood before the world. Miss Richardson, as you will have seen, threatens an action against the Editor for the charges brought against her. Let her bring her action. Every charge can be substantiated by a cloud of witnesses, and much more to light it has promised to be brought to light. But will the Ottawa Government, like the Castle authorities in Ireland, shelter themselves behind an action of this kind? They are dared and challenged to an investigation.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

His Excellency Mgr. Smauders, Delegate Apostolic from the Holy See to Canada, has resided over a year in this country. The Rev. Father Cahill, O. M. I., for several years attached to the Mattawa Mission, will leave Montreal in a few days for San Antonio, Texas, whither he has been called by his superior.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IMMIGRATION SCANDALS.

The Quebec Mercury is authority for the statement that the Ottawa Government appear to be satisfied with the explanations given by Miss Richardson, of Pointe Claire, in reply to the charges against her management of the Immigrants' Home, and it is not likely that any investigation will be ordered. It is to be sincerely hoped that the information supplied by our contemporary is not founded, for it would ill-become the Government to treat grave scandals in such an off-hand and careless manner.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

IN SEASICKNESS. S. S. Parker, Wellington, O., says: "While crossing Lake Erie I gave it to some passengers who were seasick and it gave them immediate relief."

PORNADOWN RIOTERS.

PORNADOWN, Oct. 24.—Mr. Dickson, member of the House of Commons, injured at a riot at a meeting in favor of the franchise bill on Wednesday, is confined to his room. A number of rioters have been arrested.

Never Open Your Mouth

except to put something to it, is an excellent motto for the gossip and the surfer from catarrh. But while the gossip is practically incurable, there is no excuse for anyone suffering longer from catarrh. Dr. Siga's Catarrh Remedy is an infallible cure for this catarrhal disease. It heals the diseased membrane and removes the dull and depressed sensations which always attend catarrh. A short trial of this valuable preparation will make the sufferer feel like a new being.

big boys with keeping back immigrant girls from attending his church services. That he made complaint of her to Mr. Stafford. That he reported her to Ottawa. That he drew up a statement, which he wanted the guardians of the wharf (I can supply the names) and other officials to sign, so as to send it to Ottawa, to prove that Miss Richardson was a person unworthy of belief. That he went all the way to St. John, N.B., in order to obtain the evidence of immigrant girls in support of charges made by him against Miss Richardson.

That Mr. Andersen, the interpreter, took up the quarrel and roundly told Miss Richardson that he "would not have his minister, the Rev. Mr. Fyles, abused."

The Rev. Mr. Fyles refused to be on speaking terms with Miss Richardson, and would only communicate with her by letter. And that the unseemly quarrelling was a public scandal, and an annoyance to the officials generally, and a hindrance to the business of the agency.

The answer of Mr. Fyles—the Reverend Mr. Fyles—to these charges is: "That your correspondent is 'brutal,' 'mendacious,' and 'that the writer,' (your correspondent,) 'had forgotten (perhaps he had never been conscious) that he was a man!'" And he ends his communication to you with the impudent statement that "you have been led by religious and political bias to publish a tissue of falsehoods from an anonymous slanderer."

Now, Sir, let the Government only order an investigation, and I will undertake to prove the complete truthfulness of every charge that I have made. [You have my name and address.] Will Mr. Stafford deny them? Will his very capable and careful assistants, Mr. Boyle and Mr. Power, deny them? Will Mr. Lamontagne and Mr. Moran, and the other guardians deny them? Can Mr. Andersen, the interpreter, and a member of Rev. Mr. Fyles' church, deny them? Can Mr. Marquette deny them? Can they be denied by Mr. Perse or Mr. Higgins, of the Ontario agency? Can they be denied by the gentlemen of the Quebec agency? Can they be denied by any one, except this paid pro-securitizing reverend "slanderer," who disgraces his cloth by the bad language which he employs?

Why, the very reports which he has sent to Ottawa will convict this reverend evangelist of falsehood before the world. Miss Richardson, as you will have seen, threatens an action against the Editor for the charges brought against her. Let her bring her action. Every charge can be substantiated by a cloud of witnesses, and much more to light it has promised to be brought to light. But will the Ottawa Government, like the Castle authorities in Ireland, shelter themselves behind an action of this kind? They are dared and challenged to an investigation.

THE LATE FATHER THIBAUD.

We regret to learn of the death of the Rev. Father J. B. Thibaud, S.S., which sad event occurred on Sunday morning in his native diocese, Nants, France. The deceased Father was born in 1818, and had consequently reached his 66th year. He was sixteen years in the ministry, having been ordained a Subdiacon in 1834. He afterwards passed several years in Montreal as professor at the College and at the Grand Seminary, and returned to France a little less than a year ago. His many brilliant qualities, especially his piety and his devotion to his duties, were well known to a large circle of friends, and his death at the comparatively early age of 41 will be received with the most profound regret in this city. A Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Father will be sung in Notre Dame Church on Wednesday next at 8:30 a.m. Requiescat in pace.

CATARH.

A new treatment has been discovered whereby this heretofore incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. The only reliable medicine is that of Dr. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 39 ft

MUSICAL.

From the Boston Evening Traveller. The Knabe Piano, which has such a wide popularity, is considered by many experts to be superior in every way to any other Piano in the world. The success of this piano has only been attained by years of careful study, and the Knabe, with its excellent singing qualities, its great power, the elasticity of touch, and superior workmanship, is justly the favorite. Herr Faellen's piano solos at the recent Worcester festival, the Schumann's concerto, in A minor, op. 54, and Liszt's Klavierop. No. 4, which were so highly praised, were both performed upon a Knabe Piano, Herr Faellen pronouncing it to be the best Piano he had ever seen.

AN EX-M.P. SENT TO JAIL.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Captain George Hampden Whalley, late member of parliament for Peterborough, who with Thomas Herbert was recently arrested for stealing plate and jewellery valued at £300, the property of his landlord Mrs. Mary Gamble, a widow residing in South Kensington, was to-day found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Whalley rented a furnished house of Mrs. Gamble in April last, and resided there with his wife, his sister, and Thomas Herbert, who assisted in pledging some of the stolen property, nearly £100, which has since been recovered. Whalley also gave a check for the first quarter's rent. One morning in August Captain Whalley suddenly went off, leaving a servant girl in the house. The prisoner travelled to Boulogne, but Herbert returned and was apprehended. Captain Whalley was extradited. Mrs. Gamble testified that when she first noticed the missing plate she reserved a room for her own use, in which she deposited a quantity of plate and jewellery, locked the door and took the key with her. She also left plate, jewellery, and money in other parts of the house, locked up and the drawers sealed. In the cellar she left a quantity of wine, which was placed in one compartment and sealed. In August she repaired to the house and missed the property. She opened an oak chest and missed the plate; she made an examination in the cellar and found the wine gone but the empty bottles remained. She tried to enter the reserved room but the key would not open the door. The lock was picked, and then she found the door open. She went to the plate which was gone with the exception of a pair of candlesticks. She also missed money and coins.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

COLLISION OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY NEAR POINTE CLAIRE—ONE MAN KILLED AND OTHERS INJURED.

A terrible collision occurred Thursday on the Grand Trunk Railway near Pointe Claire, by which one man lost his life and another is not expected to live. It appears that the Chicago express left the Bonaventure depot about twelve o'clock, and the engineer was notified, that the line was clear beyond Pointe Claire, and consequently the train was running at its usual speed of 25 miles an hour. When about a mile from Pointe Claire station a cattle train, consisting of an engine and twenty cars, was seen approaching, and was evidently trying to run on a siding, but almost before the engineer of the express train could whistle "down brakes" a collision took place. Both engines were telescoped, and several of the cars were badly wrecked. They contained one hundred and twenty sheep, all of which were instantly killed. The engineer of the express train, Alexander Stewart, who has been for twenty-two years in the service of the Grand Trunk Railway, was instantly killed by the train falling upon him, and the fireman, Charles Bowden, a young man of 21, sustained a bad cut in his foot, a broken leg, and is internally injured. Several of the passengers, although severely shaken, miraculously escaped any serious injuries. Mrs. Marshall, who was on her wedding trip, received a severe shock, as did Mr. George McMaster, Mr. J. J. Muldon who was also on the leg, but was not much injured otherwise. As soon as word of the accident was received at the Bonaventure depot an engine and tender was got ready, and Dr. Gidger, the company's surgeon, with four train hands, proceeded to the scene of the accident, followed shortly after by a wrecking train. The dead body of the engineer was brought to this city and taken to his late residence at Pointe St. Charles, whilst the injured fireman was taken to the General Hospital, where he now lies in a very precarious condition. Coroner Jones is holding an inquest on the body of the unfortunate engineer in the Agent's office at the Bonaventure Depot as we go to press.

THE CORONER'S VERDICT.

Mr. Coroner Jones as soon as he was notified of the fatal railroad accident at Pointe Claire, visited the spot and viewed the scene of the accident, after which he returned to town with the remains of the unfortunate engineer, Alexander Stewart, and a number of witnesses. In the afternoon an inquest was held on the body, in the office of Mr. Kirkham, station agent at Bonaventure depot, the following jury being empanelled: Thomas Gauthier, foreman; A. Lalonde, J. F. Redmond, J. M. Noel, T. Healy, J. Dalrymple, T. Slade, J. Kavanagh, V. Aligrette, P. Ronayne, J. Richer, H. Dabois, V. Vignault and E. Gannon.

A thorough investigation was made into the circumstances of the occurrence, a number of witnesses being examined, including the switchman, Brunet, the train hands and others. The evidence went to show that the truck was very slippery or "greasy" as it was expressed, in consequence of the wet which prevented the brakes acting properly, and despite the reversing of the engine twice, the engine could not be stopped before it had overrun the siding. The jury formed their opinion in accordance with these facts, and brought in a verdict of "accidental death."

READ THIS

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and guaranteed, or returned if not found satisfactory. 48 ft

DEATH OF AN EMINENT PRIEST

THE LATE FATHER THIBAUD. We regret to learn of the death of the Rev. Father J. B. Thibaud, S.S., which sad event occurred on Sunday morning in his native diocese, Nants, France. The deceased Father was born in 1818, and had consequently reached his 66th year. He was sixteen years in the ministry, having been ordained a Subdiacon in 1834. He afterwards passed several years in Montreal as professor at the College and at the Grand Seminary, and returned to France a little less than a year ago. His many brilliant qualities, especially his piety and his devotion to his duties, were well known to a large circle of friends, and his death at the comparatively early age of 41 will be received with the most profound regret in this city. A Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Father will be sung in Notre Dame Church on Wednesday next at 8:30 a.m. Requiescat in pace.

MGR. SEGHERS.

As was announced, His Lordship Mgr. Seghers gave his conference on the missions of Vancouver and Alaska, Thursday evening, in the Academic Hall of St. Mary's College, Blouin street. A sharp analysis cannot convey an exact idea of this conference. His Lordship blended amusement with instruction whilst depicting the manners of the Indians, the objects of his solicitude. He showed the wretchedness in which they were before their conversion. Despite what many say, these uncultured Indians possess a notion of the Deity, confining it sometimes to the moon or the sun. It was at the instigation of the Hudson Bay Company that two Canadian priests were sent among these Indian tribes by the Bishop of Quebec. One of them, Rev. Father Demers, became Bishop of Vancouver, and the other, Father Blanchet, became Archbishop of Oregon. It was the latter bishop Mgr. Seghers replaced. It was whilst travelling through these uncivilized countries that the late regretted Jesuit, Father Cauzen, the Right Rev. lecturer alluded to in our account of his varied dialects, of which he gave some specimens.

THE HURON MISSIONARIES.

PENETANGUISHENE, Oct. 24.—At twelve o'clock yesterday the bell of St. Anne's Church, Penetanguishene, announced that the ceremony of turning the first sod for the memorial church to the Huron Missionary Brebeuf was about to take place. Owing to the violent storm just then raging the number on the ground was not so large as might have been expected. His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, accompanied by his secretary, Father O'Haggerty, and the Warden of the Reformatory, was received on the new church grounds by the Rev. Fathers Labourer, McBride, Lynett, and Kearneau, the Mayor and Reeve of Penetanguishene, Messrs. H. H. Thompson, Wm. Moore, Kelly, and other leading citizens. Father Labourer, in addressing His Grace, detailed the history of the contemplated memorial, and in reply the Archbishop paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the martyrs. The ground was then broken by His Grace, who carries to Toronto the first sod out from the site. The site chosen is a most beautiful and commanding location in favor of the abolition of the house of lords was held in Hyde park to-day. Over a hundred thousand persons were present. A long procession with bands and flags marched through the principal streets. The marchers groaned while passing the headquarters of the conservative clubs. Many banners were displayed bearing inscriptions: "Down with the lords," "The lords are the enemies of the people," "Religious liberty and manly independence." Speeches were delivered from nine platforms, at one of which Miss Jessie Craigen, well known agitator, presided. Resolutions declaring the house of lords useless and dangerous and that it ought to be abolished were adopted. No speeches were made by members of the house of commons.

REST FOR THE WEARY.

Wearied, dependent, hopeless sufferers, be encouraged. If you are suffering from unpeppable pains and are in fear of death, take comfort. That almost miraculous preparation known throughout the United States as KIDNEY WORTY has now reached Canada, and is powerful in the cure of all kinds of kidney diseases and complaints of the liver. Try it at once. See ad.

THE TELEPHONE INVENTIONS

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE U. S. AUTHORITIES—THE BELL PATENTS SUSTAINED—SYNOPSIS OF THE DECISIONS OF THE EXAMINERS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The examiners-in-chief of the patent office have rendered a decision in the matter of Voelker versus Gray et al., a patent interference case, involving the invention of the speaking telephone. As the decision possesses considerable value to Canadians, owing to the present complications in telephony there, it is given here very fully. Of fourteen original parties to the case there remain only six, viz.: Wm. L. Voelker (two applications), Thos. A. Edison (five applications), Blisha Gray (four applications), John H. Irwin, James W. McDonough (one application each), and Alexander Graham Bell (two patents). The examiner of interferences had awarded priority of invention to Bell in cases A, B, C, E, F, I, J, K, and L, and to McDonough in case G, and in case G to McDonough. Case G is generally regarded as the principal point at issue, and practically covers the telephonic invention, for it is an application for a telephonic receiver, consisting of a combination in an electric circuit of a magnet and diaphragm, supported and arranged in close proximity thereto, whereby sound thrown upon the line may be reproduced accurately as to pitch and quality. Bell is the only one of the contestants having patents. The examiners say the courts have held that those seeking to overthrow patents should be held to strict proof of actual and successful prior invention, and the office has applied the same rule to those asking a patent for that which has already been patented to another. In this case the rule of the office is to be applied with strictness, for Bell's patent has not only not been declared invalid by any court, but it has actually been sustained. Case "A" is the art of transmitting and reproducing at a distance, sonorous waves or vibrations of any description by the increasing and decreasing strength of the electric current. Case "B" is an improvement on the art of transmitting vocal sounds and words telegraphically by throwing upon a line, through the medium of varying resistances, electric impulses corresponding to the vibrations of the diaphragm, &c. The decision of the examiner in favor of Bell is sustained on this point, and also on issue C, which relates to a transmitter consisting of a combination of a diaphragm and liquid or equivalent substance of high electric resistance for the same end, a circuit passing from the helix to the source of undulatory electric energy, and is also awarded to Bell. Issue F concerning the transmitter was not appealed and stands to Bell's credit. Issue G, a telephone receiver consisting of a combination in an electric circuit of a magnet and diaphragm supported and arranged in close proximity thereto, whereby sounds thrown upon a line may be reproduced accurately as to pitch and quality, was awarded by the examiner to McDonough. The parties were Bell, McDonough, Gray and Edison. The examiners say McDonough's proofs cannot be held to be sufficient to overcome Bell's record dates. A party contesting the right of a patentee must show completed and perfected apparatus. That McDonough did not have this is clear. Had a patent been granted him for it as described in his application or as experimented with in June, 1876, the public would have been no wiser than before. It would still have been ignorant of the method and apparatus for speech transmission, for no instrument working upon its principle of making and breaking contact can accomplish that result. In this respect McDonough gave no more to the world than Keiss. Issue "J" for the combination with the electro-magnet of an iron or steel diaphragm secured to a resonant case for rendering audible acoustical vibrations is confirmed to Bell, as is issue "L," which concerns a polarized armature in the receiver. Edison's claim is supported in issue "No. 1" for a spring carrying one electrode of the circuit of the telephone and constantly pressing against the other electrode and diaphragm.

THE CASTLE SCANDALS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE IRISH MEMBERS PREPARING TO UNMASK A HIDEOUS ADMINISTRATION.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Irish Home Rule members of the House of Commons refuse to subscribe to the Government's theory that the present session of Parliament is solely for the consideration of the Franchise question. The intention of the Ministry to try and confine the discussion to the Franchise bill is plainly defused in the first sentence of the Queen's speech; but the Paragallies say that there are at least two other matters which must be fully discussed at this session. One is the charge that men known to be innocent were hanged for the Maamtrasna murders. The other is the accusation that Secretary Cornwall, Solicitor Bolton, and other Dublin officials were shielded from punishment for crimes of which they had been judicially proven guilty. Mr. William O'Brien, M.P. for Malton and editor of United Ireland, will lead the attack upon the Government in the Dublin scandal case, and Mr. Timothy Harrington, M.P. for Westmeath, will initiate the debate on the Maamtrasna executions. Mr. O'Brien has suffered severely in pocket for his exposure in United Ireland of the offences of Cornwall, Bolton, et al., though nearly all of his allegations have been proven true in the courts. He is now under judgment for £3,000 obtained by Solicitor Bolton in a libel suit for £30,000, and Mr. O'Brien swears that he will never satisfy the judgment and will go into bankruptcy first. Mr. O'Brien has therefore

AN INDIVIDUAL GRIEVANCE

to repress and he is seeking private vengeance at the same time that he is championing public morality. Mr. Harrington is amply qualified to discuss the Maamtrasna affair, having made a searching investigation of all the circumstances in Connemara, where the murders were perpetrated and avenged. An important piece of documentary evidence bearing upon the case has lately been discovered and is now in Mr. Harrington's possession. This is the original brief given to Mr. Peter O'Brien, Counsel for the Crown, by Mr. Geo. Bolton, the Crown solicitor, in charge of the Maamtrasna trial. Your correspondent was to-day given an opportunity to examine this brief. It bears many curious memoranda in Mr. O'Brien's hand writing. It contains the names of the panel of jurors, from which the petit jury was drawn. Opposite each name is noted the religion and politics of the juror; with an opinion of his character, and the chances of his voting for conviction. The body of the brief shows conclusively that the Crown was in possession of many important facts, which were deliberately withheld from the jury. Among the mass of evidence thus suppressed was a deposition from the butler, Patrick Joyce, who is the only survivor of the tragedy, in which his father, mother, and three brothers were murdered. In this deposition the boy swore that Miles Joyce, who was one of the men hanged for the crime, was not present at the time of the murder. Mr. Harrington says the evidence against the Crown officials is strong enough to have them all indicted for conspiracy to murder.

THE HURON MISSIONARIES.

PENETANGUISHENE, Oct. 24.—At twelve o'clock yesterday the bell of St. Anne's Church, Penetanguishene, announced that the ceremony of turning the first sod for the memorial church to the Huron Missionary Brebeuf was about to take place. Owing to the violent storm just then raging the number on the ground was not so large as might have been expected. His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, accompanied by his secretary, Father O'Haggerty, and the Warden of the Reformatory, was received on the new church grounds by the Rev. Fathers Labourer, McBride, Lynett, and Kearneau, the Mayor and Reeve of Penetanguishene, Messrs. H. H. Thompson, Wm. Moore, Kelly, and other leading citizens. Father Labourer, in addressing His Grace, detailed the history of the contemplated memorial, and in reply the Archbishop paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the martyrs. The ground was then broken by His Grace, who carries to Toronto the first sod out from the site. The site chosen is a most beautiful and commanding location in favor of the abolition of the house of lords was held in Hyde park to-day. Over a hundred thousand persons were present. A long procession with bands and flags marched through the principal streets. The marchers groaned while passing the headquarters of the conservative clubs. Many banners were displayed bearing inscriptions: "Down with the lords," "The lords are the enemies of the people," "Religious liberty and manly independence." Speeches were delivered from nine platforms, at one of which Miss Jessie Craigen, well known agitator, presided. Resolutions declaring the house of lords useless and dangerous and that it ought to be abolished were adopted. No speeches were made by members of the house of commons.

REST FOR THE WEARY.

Wearied, dependent, hopeless sufferers, be encouraged. If you are suffering from unpeppable pains and are in fear of death, take comfort. That almost miraculous preparation known throughout the United States as KIDNEY WORTY has now reached Canada, and is powerful in the cure of all kinds of kidney diseases and complaints of the liver. Try it at once. See ad.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Toronto has a citizens' municipal reform association.

The Canadian contingent has arrived at Wady Halfa.

Lord Northbrook sailed from Cairo for England on Saturday.

Eliazar Crowell, a Barrington, N.S., merchant, has been drowned.

At Berlin it is rumored that Bismarck contemplates a visit to Paris.

All the invincibles have been removed from Chatham to another prison.

A G.T.R. freight shed at Lindsay has been burned; loss about \$50,000.

J. Proulx, a Quebec horse thief, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Mrs. Parnell is said to be engaged in writing an opera with some pretty Irish scenes in it.

It is officially stated that Colonel Stewart and party were massacred by Arabs near Merawi.

A delegation from Canada is present at the meeting of the national drug association at St. Louis.

At Manchester the water famine is serious and threatens the stoppage of mills and other industries.

Toronto has decided on giving a demonstration to Sir John Macdonald on his return from England.

It is proposed to change the seventy-five life members of the French Senate to five-year members.

The Toronto policemen sent up to quell the whisky riots at Michipicoten were storm-tossed at whisky Bay.

It is stated that an attempt was made to shoot King Leopold of Belgium, at Luckau, on Tuesday night.

There has been a heavy snow storm in the Northwest. The mercury is nearly down to zero, at St. Paul.

It is reported that the German barque Senora has been lost at sea near Corabro and all hands drowned.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on Saturday to blow up with dynamite the lock gates near Coleraine.

The steamer La Canadienne is loading provisions at Dalhousie, N.B., for the distressed fishermen of Labrador.

The Paris police on Saturday raided several gambling houses. Many club members were arrested and others fled.

The French Chamber of Deputies on Saturday a motion by the Bonapartists impeaching the Ministry was rejected.

The Duchess of Cumberland fell through a bridge with her horse while hunting on Friday. Her injuries are slight.

The value of property exempt from taxation in Toronto has increased by seven and a half million dollars since 1872.

A fire in a Toronto store yesterday morning is said to be a result from an electric light falling among some goods.

It is officially stated that half of the new debentures of the New York Central railroad will be allotted in London, Eng.

An amendment to the French customs laws proposes to allow the municipal authorities to fix the price of bread and meat.

The troubles in Albania are renewed. Skipetars has formed a national committee aiming at autonomy for that country.

It is proposed that the Congo conference shall open with a recognition of the principles of free trade throughout the basin.

Vessels of 20 feet draft can now enter the new sea canal at St. Petersburg for the reception and discharging of cargoes.

A mob of roughs broke up a conservative meeting at Dumfries and stoned the hotel where Lord Salisbury was stopping.

Paris anarchists have been declaring that the means of ending the social crisis is by opening the purses of the bourgeois.

The mayor and town clerk of Limerick have received writs to enforce the payment of the extra police when the Corporation refused to pay.

"I Have Suffered"

With every disease imaginable for the last three years. Our Druggist, T. J. Anderson, recommending "Hop Bitters" to me, I used two bottles! Am entirely cured, and heartily recommend Hop Bitters to every one. J. D. Walker, Lockport, Mo.

"I Have Suffered"

I write him as a Token of the great appreciation I have of your Hop Bitters. I was afflicted With inflammatory rheumatism! For nearly Seven years, and no medicine seemed to do me any Good!!! Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bitters, and to my surprise I am as well today as ever I was. I hope "You may have abundant success" "In this great and" Valuable medicine: "Anyone! \* \* \* wishing to know more about my cure? Can learn by addressing me, E. M. Williams, 1103 16th street, Washington, D. C.

"Down with the Lords."

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A monster radical demonstration in favor of the abolition of the house of lords was held in Hyde park to-day. Over a hundred thousand persons were present. A long procession with bands and flags marched through the principal streets. The marchers groaned while passing the headquarters of the conservative clubs. Many banners were displayed bearing inscriptions: "Down with the lords," "The lords are the enemies of the people," "Religious liberty and manly independence." Speeches were delivered from nine platforms, at one of which Miss Jessie Craigen, well known agitator, presided. Resolutions declaring the house of lords useless and dangerous and that it ought to be abolished were adopted. No speeches were made by members of the house of commons.







IMMIGRATION MATTERS - AT SOUTH QUEBEC.

REV. MR. FYLES AND THE "LADY"

To the Editors of the TRUE WITNESS: Sir, - Permit me to thank you for your timely assistance in exposing the immigration scandal at South Quebec. You have got the "right end" of the story, notwithstanding the denial of Rev. Mr. Fyles, published in the "Witness". Mr. Fyles, I feel, is not only a hypocrite, but a villain, in the same category with Miss Richardson. He will not own up to what he has done, but he has any quarrel with her. There is a pride of position, you will see, even amongst some professing Christian, avers of souls. The reverend gentleman, in his denial of being engaged in any "quarrel," says: "I quarrel with nobody; I call no one a hypocrite; I mind my own duties and my own business solely."

This puts me in mind of what a returned missionary said at one of the late anniversary meetings. "My friends," said he, "let us avoid sectarian quarrels. The inhabitants of Hindostan, where I have been laboring for many years, have a proverb that, 'Though you bathe a dog's tail in oil and bind it in splints, you cannot get the crook out of it.' Now, a man's bias for sectarian quarrelling is simply the crook in the dog's tail, which cannot be eradicated, and I hold that everyone should be allowed to wag his own peculiarity in peace."

But Miss Richardson would not allow the Rev. Mr. Fyles to wag "his own peculiarity in peace." She was bent upon taking "the crook" out of "his tail." And he, good, patient, suffering Christian, put up with his punishment without "quarrelling," so he says. Well, we shall see how the "quarrel" stood, and how the Rev. Mr. Fyles's Christian principles enabled him to stifle his resentment.

Mr. Fyles wanted that the newly arrived immigrant girls should be sent by Miss Richardson to hear his sermons. Miss Richardson refused to send them to his church, stating that she always read prayers for them herself, and that she could preach and pray for immigrant girls better than Mr. Fyles could. Mr. Fyles complained to Mr. Stafford. Mr. Stafford became a kind of peace-maker, kind, good man, that he is, and consumed many pinches of snuff whilst preaching them both a very proper lay sermon, and in endeavoring to reconcile their differences, and not bring scandal upon the agency, over which he so ably and intelligently presides. But Mr. Stafford's snuff, and sermons, and good advice availed nothing. Mr. Fyles appealed to Ottawa. So did the "lady," boasting at the same time that she would show "she had more influence at headquarters than Mr. Fyles." The little difference (Mr. Fyles will not have the word "quarrel") grew hot and the stronger. The lady called the clergyman a "cad," a "blackguard," and other bad names, and became so violent in her language that Mr. Anderson, the interpreter, had to interfere. Mr. Fyles was his minister, he said, and he would not stand by and see him abused. Mr. Anderson, the interpreter, in fact, hunted up to satisfy himself of the meaning. There were many complaints and letters and reports to Ottawa. The two principals refused to be speaking terms. Communication was only kept up by letter between them. Mr. Stafford and his assistants being the unwilling medium of communication. And the quarrel - no, the laughable farce - went on between Miss Richardson, seated in one corner of Mr. Stafford's office, and Mr. Fyles at the other end, to Mr. Stafford's great disgust and perplexity, no doubt, and to the indignation of the business of his office. But this was not "quarrelling" - according to Rev. Mr. Fyles. Nor was he resentfully keeping up the quarrel when he drew up a statement for the guardians and officials upon the wharf to sign, for the purpose of sending it to Ottawa, to prove that the lady was an untruthful person! Nor when he went all the way to St. John, N.B., to have the evidence of two immigrant girls taken down, to send to Ottawa for the purpose of proving his charges against her!

Oh, no! The "quarrel" did the quarrelling - according to the Rev. Mr. Fyles. Nor was it quarrelling, of course - according to Rev. Mr. Fyles - when the lady said to some bystanders enjoying the fun, how she "wished she was a man, so as to give that hypocrite, Fyles, a good pounding."

The little "difference" between the parties and Mr. Fyles's denial puts me in mind of the question put by a facetious Irishman to a fellow countryman. "Mick," says Pat, "toll me the difference between a nailor and a shoemaker?" Pat scratched his head and gave it up, saying he was "non-plussed." "Why, you omnidawn," bawls Mike, "one sells nails and the other nails soles."

The reverend gentleman of the South Quebec Immigration Agency "minds his own business" by "nailing" souls; the lady, if she does not sell nails, would, if she had the chance, make ugly use of them to the reverend gentleman's disfigurement.

Yours, &c., LEVINS.

DR. TUKE'S ATTACK ON THE LONGUE POINTE ASYLUM.

HIS CHARGES ARE PROVED UNFOUNDED AND DEFAMATORY. The following letter was addressed to the Star by a correspondent who knows what he says: - Sir, - As a temporary resident of Longue Pointe Asylum and one who has had occasion to see, and has been an eye witness to how things in this institution are managed, in justice to the kindness, patience and spirit of abnegation of these ladies as well as in justice to the kindness of the guardians in general, but particularly to the ladies managing and directing this institution, allow me the benefit of the columns of your valuable paper to refute certain statements made by Dr. Tuke. With all due deference to the great knowledge, high talents and undoubted impartiality of Dr. Tuke, it is hardly probable that after a visit a la vol d'oiseau, such as the one he made, the institution, that he could form an opinion such as the one he has given through the columns of your paper. The learned doctor begins by praising the hospitable manner in which he was received by the Lady Superiores, he speaks in high and eulogistic terms of the cleanliness and appearance of comfort and neatness of all the rooms through which he was conducted, and he also praises the appearance of the patients and boarders therein.

So far so good, and I am entirely of the learned doctor's opinion. But unfortunately the learned doctor winds up by comparing the mode of treatment exercised towards the patients, particularly the refractory ones, as one only worthy of the semi-barbarous ages, and in this he is wrong in toto. This morning again I had occasion to visit the refractory cells. Both in the women's and the men's side, these cells are composed of a neat little room, in which there is a comfortable bed, just as much so as any other in any of the dormitories, there is a ventilator over the door, extending the width of the door, leading the window, which

faces a window, there are ten on each side of the passage; these cells are like fever wards, where, also, remarkable for their cleanliness. This ward is exclusively composed of the refractory patients. In both wards men and women told me that they were well-looked after, and well taken care of, but that they were punished by confinement in the cells when wicked. There are at times patients who get so furious that they not only tear off everything from their backs, but would also, if they could, vent their fury on the other patients; it is then and only then that they are confined in these cells, where they are kept till they get quieter. At times their hands are strapped to prevent them from scratching their eyes out.

Both halls in the men's as well as in the women's ward are one hundred and fifty feet in depth and forty broad, lit by a large window at each extremity of the hall, with side windows all along the passage at a short distance one from another, the ventilator of the refractory cells being almost opposite the windows. I would now ask the learned doctor which of the two alternatives, according to him, would be the most worthy of the semi-barbarous ages he alludes to, that of allowing the refractory patients to injure themselves as well as others if they get the chance, or that of employing a certain amount of force to restrain them, and that they are quiet when they are immediately brought back to their respective wards, and, as said above, this restraint is employed only after all other means have been exhausted. He might give us his answer on the subject.

If the learned doctor had had occasion to make a stay of a few days in the institution, which he should have done before volunteering a statement of this kind, he would have had occasion to find out as well as I have myself, that it is only when pushed to the extreme, and that all other means have been exhausted that force is employed, and even then on the express recommendation of the part of the ladies to the guardians not to be harsh and not to employ unnecessary restraint; of this I have myself been an eye witness in a great number of instances.

As I have had occasion to say before, I have been residing here for some time past, and have had occasion to see all the patients daily, and all appear happy and contented, so much so that I know of instances that when they got their discharge they preferred remaining to going away. As regards the quality and quantity of the food, it cannot be better, and as to cleanliness and comfort it leaves nothing to wish for.

As for the celebrated Lyman case, it puts me in mind of what a friend was telling me of his experience whilst passing near an asylum in the States. He happened to see at the gate of the institution a neatly dressed man, to whom he expressed the wish of visiting the place. After having had with him a very agreeable conversation on different subjects my friend, finding his entertainer a very well informed man, going up towards the house together my friend happened to see working around the place what he thought to be a very intelligent looking fellow, and on his enquiring if he was a patient was told that he was one of the worst cases of confirmed lunacy, for, said his informant, "the poor man amuses himself by eating Christ, and you can easily understand the absurdity of the thing as there can be only one Jesus Christ, and that is myself." You can easily imagine my friend's amazement. Without being an M.D., everyone knows that we can talk on any subject whatever almost, and that these unfortunate will talk rationally and common sense, but if the cause of their monomania is broached, the opposite is very soon detected. This celebrated case, however, it is to be hoped, will be settled definitively in a few days. But, in justice to the ladies and guardians of this institution, as well as with the intention of counterbalancing certain wrong impressions and false statements thrown out amongst the public, I deem it my duty to contradict such assertions, and do so with pleasure to myself as well as in justice to them.

OLIVER VERV. Longue Pointe Asylum, Oct. 18, 1884.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL. Consols at London were weaker at 100 9/16 money; 100 11/16 account; Erie, 137 1/2; N.Y. Central, 122 1/2; Canada Pacific 45 1/2; L & N C 89 1/2.

New York stocks were irregular. L. & N. was down to 24 1/2; U. P. was easier at 53 1/2; D. & H. sold up to 35 1/2; Jersey Central was steady at 40 1/2; North-West at 89 1/2; Erie second dropped from 53 to 51 1/2; Lake Shore declined to 63 1/2; and Western Union to 59 1/2.

The money market is dull. Loans on stocks are made at 4 to 5 per cent. The grain movement in the interior is still light, and the outflow of currency on this account is far below expectation. Sewing exchange was nominal at 81.16 prem. for 60-day bills, 85 prem. for demand bills between banks, 84 prem. for 60's, 84 1/2 prem. for demand bills over the counter. Drafts on New York range from 1-16 discount to 1-16 prem.

The local stock market this morning was very flat, with only a peddling demand for banks. There was a better feeling for Richelieu and Gas, both of which moved up a little. Stock Sales. - 15 Ontario 108, 98 Commerce 116, 50 Richelieu 58 1/2, 75 do 57 1/2, 275 Gas 175, 200 do, 175 1/2.

Bank of Montreal, stock was neglected this morning. At noon it was quoted at 189 1/2 asked and 189 bid; ex dividend the stock was quoted at 184 to 184 1/2.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE PRICES.

There has been no actual improvement in business during the week, though greater activity has in many instances been noticeable due to the rushing of orders prior to the close of navigation. Careful interviews with merchants in all departments of the wholesale trade reveal an average trade in some quarters and business from 10 to 13 per cent. below that of last fall in others. Most merchants look forward hopefully to the future, as farmers and country storekeepers have been buying sparingly, expecting still lower prices for most commodities than have obtained. In no instance can much lower prices be reached, and in sugar and other articles rock bottom has been touched and prices are on the rebound. Another cause of dull trade has been the policy pursued by farmers of holding back their grain and other produce from the markets, thereby causing their ready funds to run low and so keeping their cash purchases at a minimum. All these circumstances must operate advantageously for the future at the expense of the present. Payments have been slow, but with the ample crops secured there is not much anxiety on that score, as it is only a question of time when debts will be liquidated. In the United States trade has been unsettled, and the New York Stock Market consequently still fails to present a very encouraging outlook. Aside from the drawbacks attending a Presidential canvass and the stagnation

of the wheat market, there are several indications to the improvement of financial circles, other influences have been at work to accelerate the downward tendency of prices during the last fortnight. These are chiefly the unsettled state of railroad affairs, doubly aggravated by various rumors of cutting of passenger rates, and the withdrawal of stocks from the market. The position of whom appear to have been better off, and lines of stocks. In the West the grain and provision markets have generally from day to day displayed weakness with a gradual lessening of values and no great speculative activity.

LUMBER. - The general demand has taken somewhat more active form, and while there is nothing buoyant or positively stimulating in the outlook, the yard business has been fuller. The stock on hand is less than at same date last year, but is ample to fill all wants at steady prices. At the mills a large business has been done during the past week having been placed. This leaves the manufacturers with little lumber on hand. Some grades are positively scarce and cannot be had at any price. Notably 1 1/2 to 2-inch 2nd quality dings and 3-inch cull deals. Spruce is also rather scarce. Large sales have been made for export. The prices paid for cargo lots were about 5 per cent. less than at corresponding date last year. Deal freights have improved and we hear of engagements to Liverpool at 50. The following are the prices at the yards, large quantities being quoted lower: - Pine, 1st quality, per M, \$35 to \$40; 2nd quality, per M, \$22 to \$24; do., shipping culls, per M, \$14 to \$16; do., 4th quality deals, per M, \$10 to \$12; do., mill culls, per M, \$8 to \$9; spruce, per M, \$10 to \$13; hemlock, per M, \$9 to \$10; ash, run of logs, culls out, per M, \$15 to \$18; oak, run of logs, culls out, per M, \$15 to \$20; bass, per M, \$10 to \$15; walnut, \$60 to \$100; cherry, per M, \$60 to \$80; butternut, \$25 to \$35; birch, per M, \$20 to \$25; hard maple, per M, \$20 to \$25; cedar, \$17 to \$18; shingles, \$2.00 to \$3.25; do. oaks, \$1.50 to \$3.00.

IRON AND HARDWARE. - Pig iron has ruled steady but very quiet. The sale of a hundred ton lot in these days is an exception, the movement being chiefly in small lots. Foundries have got considerable iron on hand, and consequently there has not been a light for many years, which fact is practically maintaining the market, and keeps holders comparatively firm. We quote Coltness, \$20.50; Langloan \$20; Calder, Gartsherrie, and Summerlee, \$18.50 to \$19.00; Dalmington, \$17.50; and Eglington \$17. At the regular quarterly meeting held at Birmingham on the 9th, no change was made in iron, but tinplates were rather weak. In this market finished iron has ruled quiet with a moderate amount of business. Bars, \$1.75; sheets \$2.40 to 2.60; and plates \$2.50 to 2.75. Tinplates in Liverpool are cabled weak. The market here is also weak and lower at \$4.50 to \$4.60 for I. C. charcoal and \$4 to \$4.10 for cokes. A round lot of 1,000 boxes charcoal plates was placed below our inside quotation. In Canada plates a good fair trade has been done; round lots at \$2.35; smaller lots, \$2.50 to \$3. There has been considerable depression in ingot tin and copper.

GROCERIES. - In sugar a heavy business has been done both on city and country account and we now quote granulated at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4, and yellows at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. Syrup has been active and a shade firmer at 30c to 50c per gallon. There have been few transactions in molasses and the market is slow. We quote Barbados 32 to 33c, Porto Rico and Trinidad 26 to 27c. Cinnamon, Canada and other house 25c. The tea market has continued moderately active in a jobbing way. Buyers show a fair amount of interest but fail to get down to business. As before common Japan worth 10c to 20c are in good demand and sell well. The fruit market has ruled quiet so far as actual business is concerned, but there are evidences of a better demand, which readily absorbs most of the offering. The first Mediterranean steamer has arrived. The shipments of Valencia raisins this year show a very large falling off, owing to the short crop. Higher prices are anticipated. As it is there is a good demand just now, and the market has advanced 3c to 4c, being now quoted firm at 7c to 8c. New York, however, is easy at 7c in bond. The shipments this season to latest mail dates were only 88,437 quintals, against 256,103 during the same time last year. Prunes have declined, cable orders being filled at 12c 6d at Bordeaux. There is no Malaga fruit offering. Sultanas are plentiful and weak at 7c to 8c as to quality. Figs are also plentiful at 10c to 12c to 14c; raisins 32 to 33c; Turkish, with some sales at choice up to 22c. There is no enquiry for currants, which are quoted unchanged at 6 1/2. A fair enquiry has been experienced for filberts and almonds. Levant filberts have sold at 7 1/2 to 8c, and other kinds at 9c to 10c. Almonds are firm at 13 1/2 to 14c for Ivicots and 14 1/2 to 15c for Tarragons. Walnuts are dull at 6 1/2 for common French, and 1 1/2 for Grenoble. Coffee has continued quiet and unchanged; Mocha 23c to 26c; Java 18c to 22c, and Jamaica 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. Rice is unchanged at \$3.50 to 3.60. Spices have been in better request and steady. We quote: - Black pepper 17 to 18c; white 25 to 27c; nutmegs 4 1/2 to 7c; cloves 15 to 18c; ginger 12 1/2 to 18c; chillies 14c to 18c; cassia 8c to 9c; and pimento 6 to 6 1/2c.

FISH. - The supply of Labrador herrings this year, as has been stated, will be light. The loss of the schooner Federis Arca will reduce the amount coming to the market by nearly 1/2 barrels. Sales have been made for shipment to Milwaukee and Chicago at \$6.50, and holders are firm at that. Cape Breton herrings are steady at \$5 3/4, to 5.50; sales at the inside. No. 3 mackerel are quoted at \$6 to \$6.50 per barrel; green cod at \$5.50 for No. 1, and \$4.50 for No. 2, and dry cod is quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.50. Salmon is quiet and unchanged. British Columbia is quoted at \$13 to \$14, and North Shore at \$15, \$14 and \$13 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

COAL. - Anthracite coal remains at an unusually low price for the season, there having been no advance as yet. Trade is quiet at \$6 for stove and chestnut, and \$5.75 for egg and furnace. Scotch steam is firmer and higher at \$4.75 for cargoes, and small lots up to \$5.50. Cape Breton is quoted at \$3.50, and Picout at \$4.

LEATHER - BOOTS AND SHOES. - In leather another quiet week has passed. The chief points in the market are the continued light receipts of black leather and the export movement of the same. The home trade has been quiet, with prices fairly well sustained. Sole leather has moved out to moderate extent at former prices. Boots and shoes manufacturers continue fairly busy for the season, especially those doing a direct trade with jobbers. The trade is generally described as healthy and payments fair. Prices are unchanged.

OILS. - Trading in oils has been more active this week at generally steady prices. As before the feature is linseed oil. A private cable call the home market excited and advancing. Here the feeling is firm. A round lot of raw changed hands at 57 1/2. We quote raw 58 to 58 1/2, and boiled at 61 1/2 to 62 1/2. Cod oil has been dealt in more freely. Sales of 100 barrels were made at about 57c. We quote 57c to 58c. Steam, refined, is quoted 57c to 58c.

NAVY STORES. - In this branch of trade matters have been very quiet, without assuming new phase. Turpentine is steady at 47c to 50c. Rosins are quiet and unchanged at \$2.50 for common up to \$5 for fine clear white. Pine tar is quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.50; pitch at \$2.40 to \$2.60, and oakum at 6c to 10c as to quality.

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CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. The movement in grain has been slow. A few car lots of wheat changed hands at about quotations. Peas and oats were unchanged. Buyers and sellers of rye are apart in their views. Clear freight is quoted at 10c in London. We quote Canada red winter wheat, \$2 to \$3; white winter, \$2 to \$3; Canada spring, \$4 to \$5; peas, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; oats, 31 to 32c; rye, 63 to 65c; and barley, 55 to 65c. Flour - Superior is quiet and steady. Extra is more firmly held, 200 bbls. of choice selling at \$4. Prices and spring extra are wanted, and fancy are a shade higher. Several orders could not be filled. Grades below are scarce and firm, with an upward tendency. A car of spring extra sold at \$3.80, and the same was bid for fancy. Ontario bags were quiet. Sales reported on 'Change were 125 bbls. superfine at \$3.80; 100 do. at \$3.75; 100 bbls. superfine at \$3.50, and 100 bbls. fine at \$3.25. Patents, \$4.25 to 5.00; superior extra, \$4.00 to 4.05; extra superfine, \$3.87 1/2 to 3.90; fancy, \$3.75 to 3.80; spring extra, \$3.75 to 3.80; superfine, \$3.40 to 3.50; Canada strong bakers, \$4.50 to 4.85; American strong bakers, \$5.00 to 5.50; fine, \$3.15 to 3.25; middlings, \$2.85 to 2.90; pollards, \$2.60 to 2.70. Ontario Bags - Medium, \$2.00 to 2.10; spring extra, \$1.90 to 1.95; superfine, \$1.55 to \$1.60; city bags (delivered), \$2 to 2.50. The total receipts since Oct. 10, 17,477 bushels of wheat, peas 4,816; barley 14,234; flour 2,882 bbls; butter 332 pkgs; cheese 1,553 boxes. Butter - Creamery is firm, and there was business to-day at 26 1/2. Montreal dealers are paying good prices in the country for fall Townships, one leading operator going in freely at 22 1/2, which is the top price made here so far. Creamery, good to choice, 24 to 26 1/2; Townships, choice, 22 to 22 1/2; do, fair to good, 18 to 21c; Morrisburg, 16 to 21c; Brockville, 16 to 21c; Western, 14 to 17c; Cheese - We quote fine to finest September and October, 11 1/2 to 11 3/4; earlier makes, 9c to 10 1/2; medium to fair goods, 7c to 9c; and poor, 5c to 6c. Provisions - Mess pork, western, per bbl, \$18.75 to \$19.25; hams, city cured, per lb, 14c to 14 1/2c; lard, western, in pails, per lb, 10 1/2c to 11c; bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; shoulders, 10 to 11c; tallow, common refined, per lb, 7 to 8c; Ashes - There was no change in the ash market. The sale of a round lot was mentioned at within range of quotations. Another lot of 100 bbls is being offered. If anything the market has an easy look. We quote pots \$4.25 to 4.30, and pearls \$5. Eggs - Business was not very active, but there were buyers enough to absorb the light receipts, and prices remained firm at 20 to 21c per dozen. Canadian in New York are stronger at 23 1/2 to 24c for fresh, and 19 to 20c for limed.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET. The total exports of cattle this season to date are 53,544 head - an increase of 5,585 head over 1883, of 12,644 over 1882, and of 12,703 over 1881. The total exports of sheep to date are 58,783 head - a decrease of 42,648 head from 1883, of 21,415 from 1882, and of 10,225 from 1881. It will be seen that the cattle exports are the largest in the history of the trade, despite the unfavorable returns made to exporters. The country has been well cleaned up of good export stock, leaving the quality now available somewhat inferior. Sheep, on the other hand, are plentiful in the country and likely to remain so, seeing that the export trade has fallen off so much. Cattle freights are quoted easy at 60s to 70s, while from Boston the rates are 30s to 40s per head. The market for export cattle to-day was dull and transactions few, partially because the quality offered was not up to shipper's ideas. Prices were quoted at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c per lb live weight. Private cables, received this afternoon, report a better demand for cattle at Liverpool. Export sheep were quoted at 3 1/2 to 4c per lb live weight; Live hogs were in fair demand and steady at 60c to 6 1/2c per cwt. At Vigor market 500 head of cattle were received, which

met a fair trade, considering the low average quality. Good to choice heifers and steers were quoted at 4c to 4 1/2c per lb live weight. We made above 4c. Fair grades went at 3 1/2c, and medium at 3c to 3 1/2c. About 600 sheep found their way to the market, demand for which was good. Sheep sold at \$3 to 5.50, and lambs at \$2 1/2 to 3.50 each, to quality. The following were the export freights of stock from Montreal during the week ending Oct. 27, with comparisons:

Table with columns: To, Cattle, Sheep, and various locations like Montreal, Liverpool, Glasgow, London, etc. with corresponding prices.

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BIRTH. - SCANLON - In this city, on the 20th inst., the wife of John Scanlon of a daughter.

FITZGERALD - At 24 St. Urbain street, on Wednesday, 22nd inst., Mrs. Edw. R. Fitzgerald, of a son.

BURNS - In this city, on the 20th inst., on the morning of the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. John Burns, of a son.

MARRIED. - DOWNEY - MOAN - On the 23rd inst., in St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Father Godts, John Downey to Miss Mary Moan.

DIED. - KIERAN - In this city, on Friday, 24th inst., James Kieran, aged 46 years.

KELLY - At Carillon, on 18th October, Julia Lawlor, beloved wife of John Kelly.

TINKER - At his residence, South Quebec, after a short illness, Mr. Jos. Tinker, G.T.R., in the 45th year of his age.

MCCOWAN - In this city, on the 19th inst., John McCowan, of Comrie, Perthshire, Scotland, aged 68 years.

KIPLING - At Quebec, on the 17th inst., Anne McGovern, beloved wife of Benjamin Kipling, sail-maker, a native of Sligo, Ireland.

KENNEDY - On the 5th instant, at New Orleans, Louisiana, Michael Kennedy, aged 46 years, a native of the County Kilkenny, Ireland, and for the last thirty years a resident of Quebec.

KENNY - In this city, on the 23rd inst., Bridget Kenny, aged 45 years.

KEAN - In Ordeburgh, N.Y., at the age of 42 years, Thomas Kean, son of Bernard Kean, formerly of this city.

BROUGHELL - On the 22nd instant, Sarah Young, widow of the late Dr. Broughell, of Galway, Ireland.

FLANAGAN - At Quebec, on the 21st inst., of congestion of the lungs, Patrick Flanagan, aged 58 years, a native of County Galway, Ireland, and for twenty-six years a resident of Quebec.

DUBUC - In this city on the 25th inst., Ida Dubuc, aged 7 years and 6 months, daughter of Ald. A. Dubuc.

LOUGHRAN - At Quebec, on the 29th of September, in her 85th year, Isabella Mackle, widow of James Loughran, a native of County Armagh, Ireland. The deceased was a resident of Quebec for forty-three years, and was highly esteemed and deeply regretted by all who knew her. May her soul rest in peace.

ROWAN - In this city, on Saturday, the 25th inst., Julia Maria Rowan, aged 21 year, daughter of J. Rowan.

EGAN - In this city, on Sunday, the 26th inst., Julia Egan, aged 62, a native of the County Limerick, Ireland.

SEE TO-DAY, S. CARSLY'S GREAT SHOW OF DOWN QUILTS, DOWN PILLOWS, DOWN COSEY'S. These beautiful goods in Turkey Cotton, Satin and Satin. The whole of the e to overcome the medical objection have been so stitched as to allow of a free ventilation and at the same time, does not detract from the warmth. Purchasers will well to see that they get only these, ensuring healthy warmth, without weight, at S. CARSLY'S, where the most complete stock of Iron, Brass and Composite Bedsteads, ever introduced into Canada, are to be seen, accompanied by a stock of Mattresses and Bedding, that can be guaranteed perfectly pure at S. CARSLY'S BEDDING MANUFACTORY. Do not buy a Window Shade before seeing S. CARSLY'S Beautifully Illuminated Shades.

LOCK DEPARTMENT! We have received a fresh assortment of Silk and Cotton Laces, amongst them the following, entirely new makes: Black Point Lace, Guipure de Satin, Dentelle de Toledo Cream, Dentelle de Toledo Black, Dentelle de Toledo White, Guipure de Satin Beaded, Beaded Escorial. S. CARSLY'S PRICES ALWAYS LOWEST. ALWAYS LOWEST. ALWAYS LOWEST. ALWAYS LOWEST. ALWAYS LOWEST. S. CARSLY 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775 and 1777 Notre Dame Street.

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