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VOL. XXXV.—NO. 12.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1884.

PRICE - - FIVE CENTS.

### PEEP INTO THE FUTURE.

What a Prophetic Vision Reveals.

THE EVENTS OF 1885

Graphlenlly and Eloquently Described

Dublin United Ireland.

"England against the world ! To arms ! "Britannia rules the waves!" With these and a thousand such yells of braggart defiance Ministers were greeted as their carriages wheeled into Westminster Palace pard. It was Saturday evening, October 3, 1885. Parliament had been suddenly numered 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 compro-mise and peace, had become so unpopular with the British mobs that they did not esspe personal violence in their efforts to ener the House. The excitement in London was appalling. All England was ablaze, the Continent was in a flame, the whole world jelt 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 pasnons of the multitude. Every triumph of arms from Creey to Tel-el-Kebir was invoked

#### A PROPHECY.

munselled cowardice.

stimulate the Jinge spirit and to sting the

sob to madness against the "traitor" who

Mr. Gladstone, pale and trembling, with the profoundest emotion in his voice, rose at fre o'clock to move that the extraordinary oney vote should be postponed until the renit of the final note to France and Russia hould be known. It was the greatest and the last of his orations. Interrupted at first with a howl of derision from the Government backes, the pallid countenance became sufmed with a glow of singular radiance, and the convulsed statesman spoke as one filled with divine inspiration. Whatever it was at was in the rushing torrent of eloquence, paralyzed the House with fear. In sonorous periods shone the lofty grunhur of Burks, the incisive logic posters aunouncing the if Fox, the luxuriant imagination of LANDING OF A FRENCH ARMY AT MOVILLE. eridan. The climax of this unparalleled efalling upon the God of juctice to witness, he is war the avenging arm of the Irish race fould deal England the most deadly blows. aship struck with a heavy sea, for an inand the House was tremulously motionless. Akaden palor fell upon the gloomy counte-mes of Sin Stafford Northcote. Even the my Randolph, the demigod of the peace-atwprice party, and now Minister of War, med to lose heart under a painfully obwas sense of impending ruin.

THE DIE IS CAST.

The gladiator of Woodstock, who had been spinted to reply, was uneasily suffling in lineat when a messenger was observed pushin his way anxiously towards the Prime Minister. Lord Randolph received despatches, ad nervously passed them to Sir Stafford Northcote. The excitement on the Treasury Buches was soon communicated to the whole House, and after a brief consultation, Lord Rudolph rose, and the first words he uttered wee-" Sir. the die is cast. England is at war with France and Russia. God defend The member for Woodstock then proceeded to inform the House that the allies and rejected Lord Carnarvon's proposals, and ted formally declared war against Great Britain. The extraordinary vote of £50,000,-00 was granted without a murmur.

THE HEROES OF THE HOUR.

As the members rushed out of the House, he mob wildly cheered the "patriotic" repre entatives, while the Whigs had to remain within doors until the crowd cleared off singing a new Jingo song, composed the previous seek by Lord Sherbrooke, the late Mr. latch tax Lowe, now the most violent Tory m the war-path. At this time the Irish National members were quite popular in Lonion; first, because they diplomatically enouraged the war party; and, secondly, because the entire British Press had become flusive in its expression of friendship toward ireland. For these reasons every Irish member merging from the House was seized and car-ied off on the shoulders of the excited crowd. he ovation to Mr. Parnell was as enthusiasic as that accorded to Lord Randolph; and for Mr. Healy, he was nearly torn to Peres by stolwart Englishmen in their en-

#### SUSPICIOUS PALAVER.

The Irish members well understood the the of this extraordinary change in English seling. As soon as war with the great owers seemed inevitable, flattery was lavthed upon the Irish people. Every journal Land's End, to John O'Groat's praised egallantry and prowess of the Irish race. kland confessed its countless sins against e saithful Irish, and promised that amends fuld be made by restoring the Irish Parfreedom as that enjoyed by Cauada. The never deserted her in the hour of trial, telations between the two pountries

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 in-structed to restrain the people from indulg-ing in manifestations of delight at the longwished 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 enthusiesm did not blind the Amer-But ican Irish to the duty of practical work. 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 swiftness 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 havor 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 Dongola (ex-Lord Wolseley) 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 Eng-lish spies in Paris could discover no suspicious relations between the Irish revolutionary exiles and the Ministers of the French Re public. We have a ready 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 aurouncing the

The '98 invasion's were commonplace occurctof intellectual strength was Mr. Gladstone's rence compared with the thrilling effect of cures of the part Ireland would take in the this intelligence. If it had not been for the gantic struggle. He passed in graphic re-is efforts of the local leaders the consequences is every one of those seven centuries of of unbridled enthusiasm might have been of unbridled enthusiasm might have been me fraught persecution and plunder, and deplorable. But the good sense of the Irish upon the God of juctice to witness, he people in an extraordinary crisis was said that if they rashly entered upon splendidly demonstrated by their ready subies. In all the chief cities and towns committees of National Reparation were organized by the Corporations, 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 and electrified Ireland with joy and hope; but the announcement excited no more than a spark of enthusiasm compared with the dumfounding intelligence that the Moville invasion was only a full strength brigade, and that the main body of the French army was disembarking at Foynes. 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 barracks and fortify themselves with bastions, lunettes, redoubts, and above all, with provisions for at least six mouths.

#### DISCRETIONARY TACTICS.

As soon as it was known that Moville was in possession of the enemy, 15,000 volunteer Orange yeomanry were gathered into Belfast from Enniskillen, Omagh and other centres. These were immediately despatched to contest the enemy's march to Derry, with-out, 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 d scretionary generalship.

#### REMEMBER LIMERICE!

The invading force at Moville numbered only 6,000, while the army put ashore at Floyne reckoned 18,000 infantry, 4,000 cavalry and 7 pieces of artillery. Eighteen balloons accom-panied the army of the Shannon, and splendid service 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 Volun-teers 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 moveing in echelon divisions. Inspired by General Murdoch, the garrison foolishly challenged a pitched battle outside the ramparts of the court of the six of the six of the court of the six of the court of the six the city. The few that escaped to the citadel lived to lament their ill luck; for when the city surrendered they were marched in handouffs and lodged in the jails. These Englishmen did not think they were treated as prisoners of war, but oment England overcame her enemies, as think they were treated as prisoners of war, but a would, with the help of Providence, who they were consoled with the assurance that they were only sent to enjoy the pleasures provided by one of their own admirabe Coercion Acts. Nothing since the outbreak of hostilities had

ould be placed upon a basis which would be it to Mr. Parnell to settle. To prove the ucerity of these professions, Lord Randolph burchill had given notice of a motion to Resal the Union with a view to clear the was blamed and denoudeed; but the burthen of the wrath fell upon the Duke of Edinburgh to the wrath fell upon the Duke of Edinburgh the Wrath t

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

THE PICKLENESS OF FORTUNE. grave charge against the Government was A grave charge against the Government was that they were deceived by 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-inchief for safety. The French army under Beaupare, now virtually in possession of Ireland, was marching on Dublin, the English volunteers flying before him in helter-skelter disorder. His Irish auxiliaries now numbered 150,000 men, badly armed, it must be admitted, but formidable 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,

from their encampments in England, and, joined by thousands of Irish residents, had seixed the 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 off Folkestone, which annihilated the British fleet, demanded an indemnity of £600,000,000, and the entire disposal of the Colonies into the barrain demanded an indemnity of £600,000,000, 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 Ir-land, though partially free, had not formally proclaimed her independence. Earl Cairns, they are a light and the color of the color

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 rish leader, with the object of discussing the question of Ireland's demands. After calmly reading the Regent'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 intention of trusting himself to the honor of a perfidious race, now maddened by the rapid and brilliant success of the French intention of Ireland and brilliant success of the French intention. vasion 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 Prince 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 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 conthe people.

I continue to maintain relations of amity with all the foreign powers. Information from the Soudan 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 Transvaul, and am considering with the Cape govern-ment means to secure observance of the convention.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: Operations in the Soudan render it neces-

sary to ask of you further pecuniary pro-

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 the house 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 Novem-

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 elsowhere, 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 nclude the redistribution scheme, they should not include another question, the issue of which

The conservatives objected to Gladstone's menacing tone.

Mr. Labouchere said he hoped the House of

Lords would persist in rejecting the franchise bill and thus hasten the abolishment 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 enquiry into the Maamtrasna murder trial would lead to

EUROPEAN EVENTS.

L Freethought Convention—Centenuty of the Great French Poet, Cornellie-Radical Blasphemers-Victor Emanual's Monu-

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 ect of adherence to the Cointe de Paris. Spanish Pretender probably sees that the hostility of the House of Orleans would be a great drawback to him in case of any future 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 ill 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 Tus cany to the Chateau of Eu. Fer-dinand IV., who, besides his duke-dom, is an Austrian Archduke and a Prince of Bohemia, is a Bourbon of the Bourbons. He married Princess Alice of Parma, the daughter of Madame Louise de France, sister of the Cointe de Chambord. By marriage he is the nephew of Henry V His wife's sister married Don Carlos, and h 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 conderned. 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 Vic de Jesus by Leo Taxil are still upon the walls of the capi tal, and the impunity thus given to aggressive impiety has been imitated by the smaller in the eccentric 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 actin 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 sacristy of the or blasphemous character. The effect of all Municipal Council claim the sacristy of the church for purposes of demolition. The Abbé Rivié and his clergy have not disputed this right. But according to the terms of cation of Church property, whilst some orathe Concordat they asked that another tors confessed that they were discouraged sacristy shall be provided as a compensation and that not at the expense of the parish-ioners. 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 Rivié, in which it was set forth that the Prefect of the Seine had resolved to proceed to the demolition of the sacristy 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 editice 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 work man handed her some food, of which she partook. The confessionals, the holy water fonts, and the stations of the Cross were all profaned, and the noise in the church was deafening. Outside, the crowd sang the Marseillaire, 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 only cleared two or three hours afterwards. In the end the Government functionary, who arrived with the neces sary authority, was obliged to M. Poubelle and the church doors were closed. Scenes o 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 occa sions like these the younger members of the crowd are the most outrageous. The Godless system of M. Paul Bert will certainly produce at 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 he said, "always 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

#### aupreme. R NEILLE REQUIEM.

Some of the French papers have been lay ing 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 Abbe Millaud, invited the members of the Theatre Fran cais. Pierre Corneille lived and died in the parish of St. Roch, and his remains are interred in that historical church. greater contentment among the people.

The proposed government credit for the Nile precincts of the parish. The object of the expedition is two million pounds.

The members of the Irish party are left tree to support the franchise bill or refrain from voting as they think fit?

Eoxpon, Oct. 25. The Franchise bill brated the Mass and gave the customary Abstrated the first party are left tree to support the franchise bill or refrain from voting they think fit? bound for the new treety of peace and friend; the wrath fell upon the Duke of Edinburgh. Dessengers will cause trouble this port being solution. Oct. 25. The Franchise bill brated the new treety of peace and friend; the wrath fell upon the Duke of Edinburgh. Dessengers will cause trouble this port being solution. The this the preacher referred as closed to vessels from Genow The United States; exception and port of the United States; exception

practical Catholic. These remarks were tollowed 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 infidel French papers have implied that the Corneille Centenary was a retractation 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 INSTITUTORS CONTRAST.

The destruction of a portion of the Convent of Ara Cieli, 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 sub-servient to the principal object in the monument, namely the staute; 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 Piedmoutes desire of associating this newest of kingdoms

with what is oldest in Rome, as if that would make it's 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 teachdience, and humility prevailed, there was no hope for atheistic teaching "All the speeches were in favor of anarchy, and a violent confiswhen 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 pre vent 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.

Uniontown, 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 fiames 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. 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 Kebber 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 change for any of them to be taken out alive, and it is thought all have perished from the deadly after-damp before this. The air is 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.

"TO BE SHOT DEAD AT SIX."

THE FATE OF A FRENCH WAR CORRE-SPONDENT IN THE EAST.

A terrible example has been made in Ton quin. One of the special correspondents at tached 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 Forgemol. The officer is a martinet, and entertains the most rigid ideas regarding discipline. Before the ex-peditionary force landed he, in conjunction with General Vincendon, concocted the fol-lowing pledge, which all the journalists were obliged to sign:

---, 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

This document was signed by all the correspondents attached to the expedition. When Parcy's turn came, he took the pen, but it was with evident reluctance that he signed. When he had done so, he said to Forgemol:

"General, I sign this document only be cause I am forced to do so; because, without doing so, I could not fulfil my duty as a cor respondent; because, without doing so, 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 mouatache to conceal his wrath. He did what perhaps most men would have done -- he sot

a spy to dog the footsteps of Farcy.
The expedient was successful. Two even ings 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 Forgemol's headquarters.

"Aha!" said the General, "at it already, my fine fellow? Well, who have we here?' and he seized and broke opon the envelope. "Hum-addressed to La Prance. Evidently some correspondence which you are sending

"Yes, General," said Farcy, calmly.
"Let us see what it is," said Forgenol, as

he began to peruse the letter. "General," said Farcy, coldly, "permit

vate correspondence." "Private correspondence? Bah!" retorted Forgemol. "Very private indeed; all Paris would know it in another day," and he re

sumed his reading. The were some severe strictures in the letter upon the conduct of the campaign. Forgemol's reading was interrupted by oaths,

and when he finished he was purple with rage.
"So," said he gritaly, "you consider your-

self 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 disdained to defend himself. 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 Gov-

ernor was giving a ball. "You have half an hour in which to prepare for death," said the Lieutenant, com-passionately. "Would you like to have me send for a priest?"

"I suppose," said Faroy, "you will grant

my last request?" 'Yes." "Then let me go to the ball. I would like

to have a waltz before I die." The officer bowed and repaired to M. Grevy'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 withdraw. When he reached the ground where the file was waiting him 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 :

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

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

THE IMPORTATION OF RAGS. WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 .- The order in refer-BUENOS AYRES. ence to the importation of rags is modified so as to limit it to infected ports only, and all arrival of two steamers from Genoal with 400 within the meaning of this order, provided, passengers will cause trouble, this port being closed to vessels from Genoal The Gevern any port of the United States argent on the decided not to allow the states argent on the content and port of the United States argent on the content and the con



Are generally induced by Indigestion, Foul stomach, Costiveness, Deficient Circulation,

or some Derangement of the Liver and Digestive Systems Sufferers will find relief by the use of

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to stimulate the stomach and produce a regular daily movement of the bowels. By their action on these organs, AYER'S PILLS divert the blood from the brain, and relieve and cure all forms of Congestive and Nervous Readache, Bilious Headache, and Sick Headache; and by keeping the bowels free, and preserving the system in a healthful condition, they insure immunity from future

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FORTUNE. ELEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS
L, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS,
TUESDAY, November 11th, 1884—174th Monthly

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

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10-deow COMM'R OF IMMIGRATION, DETROIT, MICH.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Evelyn Charlotte Samuels, wife of Ascher Ansell, cigar dealer, both of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted an action, this day, en separation de biens against her said

CHURCH, CHAPLEAU, HALL, & NICOLLS, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 14th October, 1884.

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Dakota brags of an ear of corn holding 1,742 grains. A man's wife should always be the same.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous and uses Carter's fron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person" at least so they all say, and their husbands say so too!

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Sick Readache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-giness, Namea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark

# SICK

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make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and

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Are your nerves weak? idney Wort cured me from nervous weakner after I was not expected to live,"—Mrs. M. M. I dwin, Ed. Christian Monitor, Cleveland, O. Have you Bright's Disease?

"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood." Frank Wilson, Pcabody, Mass.

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have you used. Gives almost immediate relief."
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#Eldney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after 1 prayed to die."

Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Fat. Guard, N. Y. Is your Back laine and aching? Relidery. Wort, 41 bottle) cured mo when I was so the lame I had to roll out of held."

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Have you Kidney Disease?
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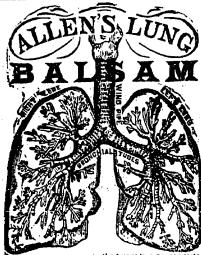
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Ladies, are you suffering?
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As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal. It contains no OPIUM in any form.

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By M. L. O'Byrne.

CHAPTER VI. Continued.

Maurice looked up. Thelieve not, mother; Foster can do nothing for me at present, beyond the promise he has pledged to procure for me the first appointment in which his interest may avail; meanwhile, I have made up my mind to accept Tom Taylor's offer of a place in his counting office: two hundred a year is too good to throw away till I can do better."

can do better."
"I think you are wise, dear," said his mother, with a smile dawning on her faded checks and in her mild eye. "But would you not have thought well of enlisting Lord Clonmel's interest also in your favor : you know what friends he and your poor father were?"

"Clonmel's an arrant humoug," returned her son, with kindling brow; "and had my father known him in his real character it had saved me the disagreeable, nay, painful ordeal of learning it by experience. A shallow sycophant, whose god is himself, whose ambition is his prime minister, and whose dictum promulgates the creed of mistrust in mankind, and craft and duplicity in dealing with the whole world. But what else, in sooth, could be expected of one who takes for his quintessence of excellence and model of imitation, the most confounded hypocrite and consummate knave that ever sullied the page of history, the infamous re-gicide, and inhuman butcher, Oliver Crom-well?"

Lady O'Driscoll was silent; hers was not a mind gifted with high intellectual acumen; endowed with a large portion of good com-mon sense, and very little talent, she under-stood nothing of politics, possessed no qualities for intrigue or diplomacy of character hence, nothing being plain to her understanding but overtacts that explained themselves, all she could make of her son's invective, fulminated with so much energy against his lordship, whom she herself had ever found to be the very pink of amiable courtesy, was that he conceived him to be ungrateful for past favour, and declaimed in the warmth of disappointed feelings. So after awhile, simply observing, "It was, indeed, not good taste in a loyal subject to patronize Oliver Cromwell," she judiciously refrained from further comment, designing to call herself upon Lady Clonmel.

Presently her son again addressed her. "I hope, mother, you enjoyed yourself last

"Indeed, yes, Maurice. It was very

gay."
"What agreeable persons those Miss War beek Higgenboggans are," resumed Maurice, really feeling what he said to be true; for his interest in Alphonse, invested with fic-titious merit all connected with her. But Lady O'Driscoll, not owning the same in-centive to sympathy, elevated her eyebrows

a little in surprise, and said:
"Did you find them so? I thought them very starch-like and stiff; but perhaps I judged hastily; they have promised, however, to call, apologising for not having sooner done so; and I may correct my first impression; but I thought their niece, Miss Fitzpatrick, a nice girl."

This was the very theme Maurice had been drifting to come to. "Yes, she is beautiful!" he responded, with heightened color tingling

Lady O'Driscoll, not so enthusiastic, made reply: "Well, I don't think her so beautiful in an assembly of so many charming girls. baw a great many to whom she could bo be compared: for instance, there was Flora Esmond, who might rival the Venus de Medicis for perfect feature and symmetry of form; and Ethel Courtney, with her golden hair and pearl-like brow—the very model I would select for a Madonna;—but Alphonse Fitzpatrick is, I admit, very pretty, though in type of feature she differed from all be-

"That's just it, mother; your discrimina-tion proves your judgment," returned Maurice, who had the most unbounded confidence in his mother's opinion and who had been himself vainly trying to elucidate the cause for his fancy's selection from so many more dezzling flowers —one that certainly possessed neither the queenly lustre of the rose, the stately grace of the lily, nor the variegated display of the tulip, yet which had attracted and pleased him more than all beside. must be as you say, that in Alphonse's style of loveliness so unique, Oriental, or gipsy-like, consists the secret of the attraction that so charms; moreover, there is something so piquant, so full of spiritual light and intellectual power in the expression of her coun tenance, with such unaffected, natural sim plicity of manner that far transcends the mere chiselled lineament, or sheen of brilliant beauty, that I think we must award the palm to Miss Fitzpatrick."

Lady O'Driscoll smiled. "Maurice, I shall begin to believe you are in love with Miss "And if I were, madre mia, would you censure my choice?" he returned stealing a glance to catch the expression of his mother's countenance: it seemed shaded, and slowly

and thoughtfully she made answer :

"I have not faith in love at first sight," "Then, mother, mine is not love at first sight. You see how confidential I am with you; not as some tell me, because I'm an open-mouthed fellow that never could hold in my tongue or keep a thing to myself, but because somehow you have the key to unlock me, in spite of myself; and I can never keep a secret from you. The fact is, Alphonse and I are old acquaintances—that is, by sight. It seemed as though fate were ever throwing her in my path, yet in no romantic or sentimental form that I could lay hold on as a pretext for introduction. The first time I saw her was at the opening of the Ringsend Docks by the Lord Lieutenant. She had dropped her handkerchief; I picked it up and handed it

to her, bowed, passed on, and thought of her no more; next time was at the laying of the foundation stone at Maynooth College. I perceived then she was a Catholic, and some how curiosity led me to take more notice of her. I think she engaged my fancy at that time, but I'm not quite sure. Had I never seen her again I daresay I should have forgotten all about her; but some time after I Grafton street-was run over by a wagon,

the other as courteously accepted, saying with a sigh and a smile of it is of no consequence; we are used to it. He withdrew, and L-felt my own spirit too chafed to prolong my visit. Since then I have casually met the young lady, once on the promenade in Stephen's green, with her aunts; once in a carriage at a review in the Park; once walking alone in the square, yearning yet not dar-

ing to accost her, till last night we met."
"Well, Maurice," said Lady O'Driscoll,
when he had concluded, "if, my dear boy,
you were so circumstanced as to be at liberty to please yourself, I have no doubt but that this young lady would justify your preference, but unfortunately you are not. You have no inherited means of independence. What Miss Fitzpatrick's fortune may be we know not, or how settled; a wealthy match is indispensable for you."

Maurice interrupted her with a sarcastic laugh: "Now, mother dear, be rational, as you always are, on every topic but that of your son; and delude yourself not with the idea that every eye seeing him such a paragon as you do, he has only to whiatle an heiress and a fortune into his hands. What man would give his daughter, what girl would throw herself away upon a penniless man, who has not even a recognised right to his father's name—not through any worse cause than that of ignoring a nefarious law. No, I must be thankful for what God sends; luck

may be mine." "My dear Maurice, you must not under-rate yourself," returned his mother, with triumphant gesture; "I can tell you Lady Alicia Luttrell, the partner to whom Lady Moira introduced you last evening with kind intention, is not insensible to your merit; she has a large fortune, high connections, title, every qualification that could recommend her to your favor, and I was sorry to see you did not pay her more attention than you did."

Maurice sprung up, looking very choleric, and exclaimed, in tone of entreaty: "Mother, if I had to take a spade on my shoulder, or follow the plough for a livelihood, I would not, to be lord of a principality, marry Lady Alicia. It amazes me that you could even reconcile yourself to the idea of such a daughter-in-law."

"I admit she is not a beauty, but I'm sure she's very amiable," said Lady O'Driscoll.

"Beauty has nothing to do with it," impetuously retorted her son, "I am not one to be dazzled like a child with the mere tinsel and glitter of a toy. There is more than beauty of form and feature wanting to Lady Alicia; less critical eyes, perhaps, may not discover it. As to her amiability I shall not question it, but merely observe she comes of a race not reputed for much, and a family to whom I would not for any consideration be allied. Pray refer to it no more."

"What, then, do you say to Mis Damer?" said Lady O'Driscoll, sighing over the eastle she had built in the air.

"Pooh! a vulgar amazon, in whose fits of languishing affectation and rollicking humor some might find wherewith to admire; I could never." Again Lady O'Driscoll sighed. "Then there's Miss Gubbins."

"A female phenomenon of the biped species, titute of heart or brains an remarkable for an owlish visage, and goatlike eyes !--go on."

"How satirical you are, Maurice." Then, in tones more timid: "There's also Miss Blood just come out; you cannot deny that she's pretty?"

"One of the fifteen daughters of Blood of Enniscorthy! Yes, a lively little alligator; -but, dear mother, only think of fifteen of them, and the others all grown old enough to look unpreposessing; what a formidable lot for any man to encounter singly?" His mother laughed.

"Then, there's Miss Grier, an only child. You incorrigible cynic, have you any objec-

tion to her?" "Yes; a pretty butterfly, too sportive and inconstant to linger long on one flower. Some day I should see her, I fear, taking wing be-

yond my reach." "Then what would you say to Flora Esmond?" cried Lady O'Driscoll, in a par-

oxysm of despair.
"Impracticable! Who ever heard of goddesses condescending to mortals? No, no; leave her upon her Olympic heights, subsisting on nectar and ambrosia in amaranthine bowers. She is not to be thought of; and, though I admire her excesme to the mad emprise of competing for her Gillespie, and a bevy of adorers, and drawing upon my head the lightning of her haughty brother's wrath, who hopes to see her queening it in high places; and as for Ethel Courtney, she has not the name of much money. So adieu, my dear mother, au revoir. I'll just step over to Dame street and conclude with Tom Taylor to render some of my time and service in return for some of his gold, while you will see the Misses Warbeck as probably they will call to-day," continued Maurice, taking up his hat to go out, just as the servant entered to take away the break-

fast things. It was in the afternoon of the same day two ladies—whose appearance entitled them to such distinction at a period far different from those degenerate days, when seldom highbred air, courtly grace, or elegant toilet dis. tinguished the pretentious madame from the flippant milliner or pert housemaid, and newmade aristocrats were beginning to parade, with supercilious pomp and simpering smirk, their dishonourable titles, like phosphoric meteors amid the constellations, lighted at a higher source and shining with a purer radiance—that two ladies, passed the rabicon of immature adolescence, old enough to be steady and companionable with the aged and serious, yet sufficient ly youthful to be interesting and agreeable to the more juvenile portion of society, were sitting in the saloon of their mansion in Hume street. Flora Esmond, aged about met her in a place you will not guess—the twenty-three, arrayed in robe of ruby-ward of an hospital in Jervis street. A post fellow, a sizar in Trinity College, in whom I took an interest, had met with an accident in Courtney, about a year older, less richly but was working at her tambourframe; Ethel Courtney, about a year older, less richly but becomingly attired in gown of violet French he was such an autocrat, so imperiously orahad his leg broken, and was carried to the merino, trimmed with satin to match, with ed, an aged man was dying of some accident, mingled with thoughtfulness, as they surprised to see her usually neutral come reproach us that we are not patriotic enough surprised to see her usually neutral come reproach us that we are not patriotic enough surprised to see her usually neutral come are not patriotic enough surprised to see her usually neutral come are not patriotic enough surprised to see her usually neutral come are not patriotic enough surprised to see her usually neutral come are not patriotic enough.

nished by a mass of trinkets. It was amusing also to observe how closely they copied the actions of their titled friend; for, when Lady Alicia reclined gracefully, they lolled, with great assumption of ease, upon an ottoman; and, so soon as her voice broke the chain of silence, their tongues, set free, went like a mill, as loud and incessant.

"Pleasant evening at Lady Moira's," remarked Lady Alicia. "His lordship has just set off with Grattan to embark for London."

"Chawming evening," cried Miss Gubbins, vehemently. "I don't know when I enjoyed myself so;—didn't you, Carry dear? And every one was so well-dressed!—the room looked quite showy; and you and Ethel Courtney, Miss Esmond, were not the least beautifully apparelled. But did you see Miss Fitzpatrick?"

"Yes: she looked yery matter."

"Yes; she looked very pretty," smiled Ethel, with covert glance at Flora Esmond, who in amused silence was putting by her

"Lady Moira is a very nice person, and knows how to make a party go off well," said Miss Damer.

"Yes, she's quite the lady," returned Miss Gubbins, with the decision of one who conceived herself to be an authority, and competent to pronounce an opinion; but Lady Alicia interposed, and murmured in

objection:
"She's not exclusive enough; her assem blies are two promiscuous: you meet per sons in her house you would not in another."
"Quite true; that's a fact," cried both
Gubbins and Damer, in concert. "And it is a great want of taste to obtrude all kinds of persons without distinction upon society, and quite subversive of rank to promote such a system."

"I don't think Lady Moira does that," mildly returned Flora Esmond. "I thought our company last night was very agrecable.

"My dear, that's not the point, clse byand by we shall have agreeable shopkeepers and tradesmen going to the Castle," retorted Miss Gubbins with involuntary frown.

Flora and Ethel exchanged smiles, that to each other conveyed the meaning. "Who is Miss Gubbins herself?" The latter, oblivious of gold eliminated from the crucible of a vulgar iron foundry in Birmingham, continued: "Who was that Mr. Moore that sang and played, and that shabbily dressed Miss Fitzpatrick, and that conceited O'Driscoll, and those stupid O'Byrnes, that nobody seemed to care much or know much about, and lots of

others besides?"
"It sometimes happens," said Flora Esmond, "that in acknowledgment and appreciation of superior talent, or other equally sufficient merit, to some are awarded by general consent the privilege of place to which they have raised themselves, and which seems to be their right; such lions are in great request as an ornament, and worth exhibiting. One of these celebrities, I believe, Mr. Moore is considered in every circle to be; Mr. O'Driscoll is a gentleman by birth, entitled to respect; so I believe, also, are Mr. Byrne of Cabinteely's relatives; and Miss Fitz-

patrick is, you know, niece to the Misses Warbeck Higgenboggan."
"And a forward minx she is," exclaimed Lady Alicia, with a sudden ebul-lition of fire, which in one so habitually apathetic rather took Flora and Ethel by surprise. A flirt and a coquette," continued Lady Alicia, with increasing fire; she did her best to make herself agreeable to Maurice O'Driscoll ;-I saw that.

"She seemed to make herself agreeable to overyone, I thought," laughed Ethel. "She's a merry little thing, and I don't think means anything but fun; besides, you know, it is given out that she is engaged to Guildford Colandisk; so she cannot well put two strings

to her bow." "Are you acquainted with her?" asked

Miss Damer. "No," returned Ethel, coloring slightly "once or twice the Misses Warbeck and we exchanged visits, and then dropped off, I don't very well know why; but we don't care for the aunts, and to Miss

Fitzpatrick we were never introduced." "The wonder is," said Miss Gubbins, with a look of sympathy at the pouting lip and sour aspect of Lady Alicia, "that a young man like Maurice O'Driscoll, who has nothing to recommend him but his person, which is certainly very imposing, should be smitten with such a fancy as he appeared to be for the Irish girl—she's a Papist, too—when he sively, as all must, I am not sensible of might have paid court acceptable to others of any warmer sentiment that would stimulate | wealth and rank. I took care to let him know, at any rates that she was a dependent favour with Carhampton, Mount Norris, on the precarious bounty of two old oddities of aunts, and gave him a hint that any man not well off in affluence would not improve his fortune by marrying her, or advance his connection either."

Flora Esmond and Ethel looked astonished at the speaker, who, being of rather obtuse perception, and verging upon the shadowy side of forty, did not notice, and continued declaiming in favor of the young friend of eight-and twenty, whom she matronised. "You know, but that on the mother's side he has some good English blood in his veins he would have nothing at all to hold by; and is it not strange stupidity that when a chance offered of bettering himself, he would not avail of it; but these Irish want ambition and understanding, and have no eye to appreciate superiority in—in excellence. "But did such a chance offer itself?" ques-

tioned Ethel, with earnest eyes. Miss Gubbins, warned by a wrathful glance from Lady Alicia, who did not choose just then to own herself the subject of the attraction that had magnetised her fancy to the loadstone, adroitly turned the subject by asking Miss Courtney how she had liked her partner of the previous evening.
"Pray, specify which?" smiled Ethel; "I

had so many." "Oh, you know very well who I meanthe great Colossus introduced by Lady

Moira. "Mr. Hugh O'Byrne?" said Ethel, with frank, unembarrassed visage. "I liked him

very much."
"That's more than I could say of my parthe was such an autocrat, so imperiously graving. Have you seen Byrne of Cabinteely late clous, so sublimely condescending, that I was hospital. I happened to be out at frill and ruffles of fine lace, and devoid of the time, met the stretcher, and accompanied the sufferer. Well, to shorten the story, in the bed next to that on which he was laid, when the limb was dressed, an aged man was dying of some accident.

arm; a priest was administering the last ally siving vent to a low musical andb, till, smile radiating her brow. She little guessed the of his Church, a lady knelt beside him the door was thrown open by a footman in praying, oh, how tervently [Well by and by the priest of the face, pensive tearfull the announcement of visitors [Well by and by the calm; it was Alphonse [Fitzpatrick, II] sliding step and listless nonchalance of how musical and vanly wooed who had turned with cold heart and deaf ear from the adcaim, it was Alphonse [Fitzpatrick, II] sliding step and listless nonchalance of how musical and vanly wooed who had turned with cold heart and deaf ear from the adcaim, it was Alphonse [Fitzpatrick, II] sliding step and listless nonchalance of how with cold heart and deaf ear from the adcaim, it was Alphonse [Fitzpatrick, II] sliding step and listless nonchalance of how with cold heart and deaf ear from the adcaim, it was Alphonse [Fitzpatrick, II] sliding step and listless nonchalance of how with cold heart and deaf ear from the adcaim, it was Alphonse [Fitzpatrick, II] sliding step and listless nonchalance of how with cold heart and deaf ear from the adcaim, while heart and deaf ear from the adcaim, while heart and listless nonchalance of how with cold heart and deaf ear from the adcaim, while heart and listless nonchalance of how with cold heart and deaf ear from the adcaim, while heart and listless nonchalance of how with cold heart and deaf ear from the adcaim, with cold heart and deaf ear from the adcaim, while heart and listless nonchalance of how with cold heart and deaf ear from the adcaim, with cold heart and deaf ear from the adcaim, with cold heart and deaf ear from the adcaim, with cold heart and deaf ear from the adcaime of how heart heart

said Ethel Courtney.

Will your brothers go with you?' demanded Miss Damer, addressing Flora Es.

mond, who answered: "Percy, perhaps," may, but Marmion has to join his regiment;" and as she spoke, new visitors were ushered in, and changed the theme of conversation.

CHAPTER VII.

THE THEATRE. Suddenly, as one from sleep I started; For round about me all the sunsy capes Seemed peopled with the shapes

Of those whom I had known in days departed,

Apparelled in the loveliness which gleams On faces seen in dreams." LONGFELLOW.

It was verging to the close of a day, unusually fine for the season, and Miles O'Byrne and his brother, accompanied by a fine Newfoundland dog, set out on foot from their lodgings in Blackrock, to proceed to Dublin. As they paced easily along they conversed on subjects of exclusively personal interest, bearing neither politics nor referring even to their late introduction at Moira House, or subsequent visit of ceremony to the noble hostess; it was evident no magnetic spell had yet extended its influence to them, or no invisible spirit been making a busy-body of itself in their regard. As a dream the gay panorama had passed from their mind, and scarcely even a thought of any one of the bright beauties that had fluttered around them lingered upon their memory, to disturb the speculative hopes or fears the even tenor of their course. They had got as far as Merrion, when a high pheten, in which was seated a lady, young and beautiful, beside a fair, smart, conspicuouslooking young man, who wore round his neck a green kerchief, tied in large loose bows, and held the reins of a pair of high-stepping, thoroughbred horses, came dashing towards With masterly hand the charioteer pulled up the flying coursers, as Miles and Hugh dolled their hats in recognition, and a second time bowed in re spectful homage to the lady, who with gracious smile and inflection of her head acknowledged the obeisance. Coming close beside the carriage, the young men having exchanged cordial greetings, the occupant of the photon addressed Miles in mild, chid-

ing tone: "I'm sorry you do not take interest enough in our cause to suffer us to persuade you to join the ranks. Time was," he added, with a smile, and shaking his head, "that the O'Byrnes were not dilatory to respond to the call of fatherland; but we have fallen upon

degenerate days." Miles looked grave. Hugh, smiling, said: "Nay, Lord Edward, you misjudge us. You must not construe our quiescence into lack of sympathy with your noble cause, but to utter conviction of its impracticability and

its hazard." "Eh bien, mon ami, pourquoi?" exclaimed Lord Edward Fitzgerald, turning impetuously to Miles. "What have we to fear? See the deplorable condition of the people; can anything be worse? The country is ripe for insurrection; our plan of action is well organized; auxiliaries are daily reinforcing us, our society is thriving to our best wishes, and we are only resting on our oars, biding our time. The imment the tricolour heaves in sight is

our signal to the field." Miles deprecatingly shook his head and re-

plied in tone of solemnity:
"My Lord, trust me you are pursuing a mirage; you are founding a structure upor sand. The page of the past and the present is before us; we have eyes to read, let us have understanding to interpret it. No preconcerted scheme of independence will ever come to maturity; no patriot's conceptions will ever result in other than abortive issue in this our country-not for lack of heart and hand among our own tracemen, nor for want of conduct or skill, but because we are encompassed by a network of foreign treachery; spies lurking in every corner, informers every bour rushing to the market for the price of blood. Is it a bundred and fifty or two hundred thousand amed Hessians in the field we would shun or fear to encounter? No; it is not British iron that overcomes us in battle, but British gold that undermines the ground we tread upon. British gold that purchases the ears of the adder and the wiles of the serpent to circumvent our every step, and blight our efforts in the bud. What assurance have you at this moment, Lord Edward, that among you all, brave men and true, there crawls no loathsome reptile besliming your track; that in your bosom you are cherishing no Castle-nurtured viper, or no human anaconda that will yet involve you in coils of destruction? The land teems with

the venemous breed!" Lord Edward looked startled, like one to whom a sudden flash of lightning had revealed a gulf yawning at his feet, A cold sense of dismay for an instant chilled his heart; -then, as if angry with himself and the speaker for admitting or awaking a doubtful suggestion, he irascibly

"What, then, is our doom fixed beyond that of every other nation under the sun, that we must abide in our helot chains, that for us there is no redemption, that neither patriot's arm nor warrior's blade may avail to break our thraldom, and set us free? It is monstrous! I never will assent to such belief ;-what other countries have done we can

"Yes," said Miles, "we can, when for us shall arise some Tell, who, springing like a volcanic meteor from the overboiling crater, shall with fury terrific in its wrath, awful in its power, sudden in its impetuous course, irresistible as an avalanche of fire, shake the mountains, and rush along without pause or breath, kindling with electric fire the elements of the north, south, east, and west, till the simultaneous masses burn, self-ignited, in one glowing conflagration, devouring and consuming all opposition. Then shall the bourne of your aspirations, Lord Edward, be

attained -only then." Lord Edward Fitzgerald smiled complacent-

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aloof, does not encourage an intimacy which and alarm of our presence we have discon-tinued our visits to Clare Hill."

Prudence is, they say, the better part of valour; hence we must bow to the effigy of a laughed Lord Edward, taking up the them to supper. "Since we are not amenable to such philosophy come 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 Edword 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.

the whip over the horses, as Miles and Hugh again bowed, and the photon drove on.

qualities and sentiments, which very soon ripened into sincere regard, and promised the fruition of a cordial intimacy. Returning from having negotiated his business 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 coach-office to engage seats for the ensuing week, to take themselves and their returning to a five o'clock dinner, and to be introduced to his mother. Miles and Hugh, not having any particular business to 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 Laiv O'Driscoll, who rose to receive them, all the blood in the heart of Maurice tumultuously sarged into his cheeks at sight of the Mistes 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 triendly with the two brothers, and motioned them to chairs. guessing with maternal instinct the thought uppermost in her son's bosom, while court eously he paid his best devoirs 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 eller of whom made response.

"Thank you, Alphonse is quite well; she has an excellent constitution and is never ill; -but it is not everywhere 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 statter, as she did now, while she said :

"Whoever has the care of young persons, Lady O'Driscoll, cannot be too exact, and in | were distinguished the formidable triumvirate

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 amable. "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, Ludy 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, Fauny," said Miss Wurbeck, "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

"Madame, before you commit yourself irretrievably in the expression of your senti-ments," said Maurice, coldly, "allow me to intimate that any reflections upon creed be acceptable to all the And sensible of a very may not company." rapid diminution of his esteem for the Misses Warbeck, he looked inquiringly at the O'Byrnes.
"Yes," answered Miles, haughtily, "we

are subjects of the Holy See "I thought so," returned O'Driscoll.
"Your name is synonymous with Popery and

puriotism. By right, I suppose, I ought to a l'apist, practically a freethinker, surrendered 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 train-

ing."
"That's all very well in its way," marked Miss Warbeck, glowering at Miles and Hugh with hard, uncompromising asbut it behaves us to have zeal for the souls of our neighbor, and in season and out ogled a party of vulgar fine ladies, superlacof season warn the benighted to seek the twe among whom appeared the portly Mrs. of season warn the benighted to seek the

"That's very true, madame," returned Hugh, "provided we have authentic knowledge of who are benighted, and out of the pale 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 coutroversy 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 amicable tête-a-tête, he threw up

his hands, exclaiming : "Mother, you were right, they are most unprepossessing old women—excuse the expression—for my tongue rebels against the application of the term lady. What a life that poor little nicce must have with them! Is it not strange the incongruities one sometimes meets in family group?"—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 duffodil-growing up, blooming, and exhaling its sweetness among stinging

scended to the dining room, where they sat down to a plain but plentiful and well, served family table. The dog, which Man, which is all you managers to entry him and Rheumatism for a long time; she tried many, served family table. The dog, which Man, wite of all you managers to entry him and Rheumatism for a long time; she tried many, served family table. The dog, which Man, wite of all you managers to entry him and Rheumatism for a long time; she tried many, served family table. The dog, which Man, wite of all you managers to entry him and Rheumatism for a long time; she tried many, and greatly admired; and was now ask included it will you have no these so, until she used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable; their father had presented the mother to have no see them backed by such men as Discovery and Dyspeptic Ours. She has taken long as yo see them backed by such men as Discovery and Dyspeptic Ours. She has taken long as yo see them backed by such men as Discovery and Dyspeptic Ours. She has taken long as yo see them backed by such men as Discovery and Dyspeptic Ours. She has taken long as yo see them backed by such men as Discovery and Dyspeptic Ours. She has taken long as yo see them backed by such men as Discovery and Dyspeptic Ours. She has taken long as yo see them backed by such men as Discovery and Dyspeptic Ours. She has taken long as you see them backed by such men as Discovery and Dyspeptic Ours. She has taken long as you see them backed by such men as Discovery and Dyspeptic Ours. She has taken long as you see them backed by such men as Discovery and Dyspeptic Ours. She has taken long as you see them backed by such men as Discovery and Dyspeptic Ours. She has taken long as you see them backed by such men as Discovery and Dyspeptic Ours. She has taken long as you see them backed by such men as Discovery and Dyspeptic Ours. She has taken long as you see them backed by such men as Discovery and Dyspeptic Ours. Dinner was soon after announced. Miles

our too patriotic principles, latterly holding. Wine was then handed round, and in pleasant aloof, does not encourage an intimacy which converse the evening passed over, till it was might, he apprehending cause his own loyalty time for the gueste to withdraw. Mutually to be suspected; hence, to spare him the pain pleased with each other, all parties took leave, and alarm of our presence we have discon- 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

Upon the appointed night the theatre in Smock Alley, then 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 pilasters which supported the front of the boxes were cased with mirror, and displayed figures on a should have much pleasure."

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

front was a drop-curtain, on which was At Lady Moira's assembly Maurice O'Dris-coll and Miles and Hugh O'Byrne, having with white clouds, in the centre of which been introduced by Hussey Burgh, were not a harp shone through dazzling sunbeams, slow to recognize in each other congenial 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 novies and gen-tlemen; 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 their canine companion, "Bourbon," to the county Wicklow. Maurice insisted upon &c., whose conflicting politics and opinions, loudly enunciated, amid frequent cheers, calls for Patrick's Day, exhilarating scuffles, humorous sallies, explosions of fun and laugh occupy them, willingly consented, and as soon as they had transacted that which they had 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 trugedy 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 Castlereagh, with their party, appeared the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Carhampton, surrounded by a numerous bevy of intimates 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 Beresford, unintellectual and commou place, the Archbishop of Cashel, de commou mure, pharisaical and sly, and Lord Nor bury, 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 un principle, had raised him from the gutter, Higgins, the Sham Squire, bedizened with chains and trinkets, and environed by a choice retinue of associates, whereof in chief our nices we have a great charge and responsibility thrown upon us; you have no idea of it."

work dissinguished the formidable triumvirate of Majors Sirr, Swan, and Sandys, with Giffard, Hippenstal, Knox, Councillor Majors and sister with the control of the co gan and sister, &c.—a mean, obscure crew—human tools degraded by the worst passions of human nature, and drawn from the slough of obscurity, to be farther, if possible, demor-

alized by the Government which had need of such instruments, to co-operate with a higher class of miscicants, 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, alias Satanides, intriguing behind the scenes with the pirouette dancers, and demoiselles of the ballet, the Sham Squire to night was all devoted to ; in excellent spirits and room humor he disposed himself to enjoy, admire, and criticise; in especial, his patronizing attention was directed to a box occupied by the Misses Warbeck Higgenboggan, her opinions and absurdities. She's quite their fat lapdog, an ill-tempered pug, which priest-ridden."

"Madame, before you commit yourself ir"aresses broke its slumbers; the obsequious unceasing lootman standing behind their chairs; the pretty young girl, who, fair and sweet as an opening blossom, bloomed beside them; the and and sour-looking parson, 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 outh, Guildford Colandisk, who so manifestly evinced a partiality to its vanities, and be myself a Catholic; but my sire, nominally 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 te 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 Damer and her daughter; and then his at-

tention was transferred to a party of three gentlemen and a lady, who, with Hussey linrgh, accompanied Mr. Foster, the Speaker of the House of Commons, who had invited them to his box, between that of Mr. Byrne of Cabinteely, 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 disday of wit that immensely amused his andience:

" Phiffh!-phiffh!-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 trashers his cronies sitting next Hussey Burgh? I don't

remember to have seen them before. ' It was now Major Swan's turn to elevate is eyeglass; but before he could reply, Major Sirr made response, as he envisaged them

through his spectacles: " Ay, I 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; "kinsmen of the United Trishman William Byrne, on 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 alcard nettles and unsightly weeds?"

"An admirable simile," exclaimed Man of yor life to touch such horners," returned rice, delighted with his friend's eulogistic the Sham Squire, with gesture of disdain. comparison, and statement of the Sham Squire, with gesture of disdain. equal surprise.

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"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 Heppenstal 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 scruples, an' lost yer mem ory;" and the fair, amiable visage of the boor-descended Heppenstal expanded, in a serene grin, from ear to ear.

"Not 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 cels—who takes heed of the clod; but," he shook his head snyaciously, ' we must go systematically to work, when we deal with persons of note, else there's confounded hue and cry of injustice got up among thesr 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 fiat a man we suspect, yet, as I said before, if he be of much consequence, it makes such a noise as might eventually defeat our aim. By-and-by, when we swoop on the headquarters 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 oust the Papist, Bob Byrne, out of that fine estate of Cabinteely, and cheat the kinsmen of his of the succession.

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

(To be continued.)

Carter'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 suptts eriority.

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

Don't take that "cocktail in the morning."

If you have a "swelled head," nauscated 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 drug-

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

Allen's Lung Balsam is warranted to cure the nost distressing Cough.—See adv.

Californians pronounce tarantula "taran Rheumatism, and similar diseases, caused by

low state of the system, are cured by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Spurgeon's eighteen hundredth sermon has

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

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 sowers, without any chemical addition whatever, and to avoid, by all means, the great error of making 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 of Lime and Soda for the past two years, and consider that there is no better preparation of the same kind in the market. It is very palatable, and for chronic coughs it

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

Los Angeles, Cai., shipped a car load of honey to London the other day. Thos. Sabin, of Eglington, says:

removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Three thousand men have signed the Murphy temperance pledge in Indianapolis.

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

The Duke of Argyle 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, uses Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil for her cows for Cracked and Sore Teats; she thinks there is nothing like She has also used it when her horses had the it. She has also used it when her horses had the Epizoutic with the very best results. Do not be pursuaded to take any other Oil in place of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

Ben. Perley Poore has sixty rooms in his house at Faun Hill, Mass.

Freeman's Worm Powders are agreeable to take, and expel all kinds of worms from children or adults. In France whole cherry orchards are protected from birds by fish-nets.

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 win 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 Consumption and Wasting Diseases. Dr. C. W. Babringer, Pittsburg, Pa., says: "I think your 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 en-

gineer in America. PEOPLE WHO RESIDE OR SOJOURN in regions of country where fever and ague and bilous remittent fever are prevalent, should be particularly careful to regulate digestion, the liver and the bowels, before the approach of the season for the periodic malady. The timely use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a valuable safeguard against the malarial security.

scourge. It is acknowledg blood purifier in the market. It is acknowledged to be the best 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 re pute for curing the multifarious maladies which beset mankind when dry, sultry weather suddenly gives place to chilly, drenching days. In fact, these Pills offer relief even if they fail of proving an absolute remedy in all the disturbances of indigestion, circulation, and nervous tone which occasionally oppress a vast portion of the population. Under the genial, purifying, and strenghthening powers exerted by this excellent medicine the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and the assimi lation is rendered perfect. These Pills possess the highly estimable property of cleansing the entire mass of blood; 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 weman admitted to membership in the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Epps'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. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious of such articles of diet that a constitution 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 of subtle magnes are floating around as 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 frame."—Civil Scrvice Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins, (!!b and 1!b) by grocers, labelled, "James Errs & Co., Homeopathic Charity Lands Event & Co. Chemists, London, Englan

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

The history of Downs' 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 couse and prevent the evil, and cost only 25 cents.

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

The Philadelphia Times says a Chester halved, one half being sweet and the other

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 Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his sufdesire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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 republies 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 McGale's Compound Butternut Pills 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.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal.

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 ail attempts to heal until he used Burdock Blood Bitters, which speedily worked a perfect cure.

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

NO MATTER.

No matter where pain, lameness or soreness exists, Hagyard'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 Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the best throat and land healer levels.

wire at 18,000 miles per second.

A MAN AND WOMAN LYNCHED.

HANGED TO THE SAME LIMB BY THE SAME ROPE-A FAMILY FEUD IN ALABAMA. CHATTANOUGA, 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, skulk-

ing 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 tifty 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 per-forated. 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 scoured. His uncle, Dorsey, a man seventy years old, was heard making threatening remarks and he 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 persona 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 perspira-tion, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if piu-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is nay follow. The Schill of the Schill of the Schill of the Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

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 up ward.

PROMPT MEASURES. Prompt means should be used to break up-sudden colds and cure coughs in their early stages. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam does this nost speedily and effectually.

A boy named Thomas Colt has just been

lischarged 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 AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

Those who try Burdock Blond Betters as a re

gulator of the bowels, or to purify the blood, aid digestion, regulate the liver and kidneys, or s rengthen tired nature, are agreeably surprised at the prompt benefit derived. One of the "stern, unbending Torics" 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. Hagyard's Yellow Oil touches the right spot every time when applied for rheumatism, neuralgra, pain, soreness or lameness, and internally for colds, sore throat, etc., it is equally intal-

When the late Bishop of London revisited the University Chapel at Cambridge, after long absence, he found the same verger there whom he remembered in his college days, and said to him: "You have much to be grateful "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. Trevelvan from the Chief Secretaryship He said if Irishmen stood loval by her Parnell, Spencer would seen follow him, and possibly English rule also.

REAR-ADMIRAL LYNCH.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 23 -- The remains of Rear-Admiral Luis A. Lynch, not those of his brother, Vice-Admiral Patricius Lynch, have crived from England.

ANOTHER BANK COLLAPSE.

Washington, Oct. 23.-H D Cooke & Co. bankers, have suspended owing to their inability to meet pressing demands. It is un derstood 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 drawers on their resources. The liabilities are \$140,000, due 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. LONDON, 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 Transvaul 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 Transvaul 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 com posed of rat skins, which he was collecting for three years and a naif. He made the dress himself, consisting of hat, neckerchief, coat, Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the best throat and lung healer known. Ourse coughs, bronchitis, asthma and all pulmonary complaints.

asthma and all pulmonary complaints.

Arecent estimate, made by means of a very appears exactly like one of the Esquimaux as intricate testing appearatus, places the rate at described by Ross. The cape is composed of which an electric dot travels over a telegraph which an electric dot travels over a telegraph wire at 16,000 miles per second.

His brother in law, James McGuire, No: 928 St. Catherine at the pieces of skins sinding lately around the talls, containing about 600 talls. The state of winds and the state of the stat

SCOTCH NEWS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES DEER-DRIVING .-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 Grahame, at Perth, of having on Sunday, 3rd August, obtained a glass of whisky at the Station Hotel, by falsely stating that he was a bonce fide traveller, and was fined £2, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

DEPRECIATION OF FARM LAND IN DUNTERM-LINE .- 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.

PATIENTS IN THE EDINBURGH ROYAL IN FIRMARY.—At a meeting of the managers of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, held on Monday, it was reported that 7624 cases had been treated during the financial year ending 30th ult. This number, 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 Har-monic Hall, Hamilton, to take steps to cooperate with Blantyre, Cambuslang and other districts in raising funds to contest the action raised by Lords Home and Blantyre sceking to exclude the public from the banks of the Clyde from Bothwell Bridge to Uddings-

ton. APPREHENSION OF A DUNDEE BANK MAN-AGER. -Mr. A. G. Fleming, the manager of the Scottish Banking Company (Limited), was apprehended Tuesday afternoon in the bank premises in Commercial street, Dundec, on a charge of breach of trust and embezzlement. The apprehension was effected by Mr. George Dunbar, Sheriff criminal officer, and Mr. Fleming effered no resistance. He was afterwards examined before Sheriff Cheyne,

and committed to prison! LORD SALISBURY .- The Marquis of Salisbury travelled on Saturday from Blythswood to St. Mary's Tower, Birman, Lerd 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 Keithhall, the seat of Lord Kintore, 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.

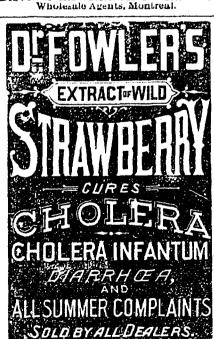
A Southern Episcopal bishop was dining in Boston recently, when a young clergyman wishing to say something agreeable asked him how his wife enjoyed the heat "down there," but politely withdrew the question when the bishop blandly informed him that she had been dead two years.



That Cld, Reliable Käller of Pain,

Whether Internal or External,
Perry D v & Pain Killer should have a
place in every Factory, Machine Shop and
M 'a, on every Farm, and in every Inouselett, v ady for immediate use, into only for
Accidents, Sach as Diarrheat, Dysculery,
Corta Infantan, such as Diarrheat, Dysculery,
Scarefain, etc., etc. Sold everywhere,
Price, 20c, 25c and 50c per Bottle.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. Limited.





WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. In a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer or worms in Children or Adults.

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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. The amount thus outstanding is so large that we are under the necessity of pressing all to an immediate settlement.

#### CATHOLIC CALENDAR. OCTOBER.

THURSDAY, 30 .- Office of the Blessed Sacrament. Cons. Bps. Loughlin, Brooklyn, and De Goesbriand, Burlington, 1853. FRIDAY, 31.—Vigil of All Saints. Fast.

NOVEMBER. SATURDAY, 1 .- All Saints. Holyday of obligation. Less. Apoc vii. 2-12; Gosp. Matt. v. 1-12. Cons. Abp. Feehan, Chiengo, 1865. Cous. Bp. O'Farrell, Tren-

SUNDAY, 2.—Twenty-second Sunday after Pentecost. Epist. Phil. i. 6-11; Gosp. Matt. xxii. 15-21. Monday, 3 .- All Souls (Nov. 2).

Tussday, 4.-St. Charles Borromeo, Bishop and Confessor. SS. Vitalis and Agricola, WEDNESDAY, 5 .- Of the Octave of All Saints.

THE Local Government has at last been in duced to take measures for the relief of the starving fishermen on the barren coasts of Labrador, Gaspe and Magdalen Islands. A cargo of flour has been despatched to the scene to labor, and from destruction of prophas taken special interest in the destitute to 1883 the annual consumption of condition of these poor people, has the distri | beer increased from 23,000,000 gallons to bution of the provisions under his control.

Hon. Mr. Robertson, Provincial Treasurer says the Government is not responsible for the loss by the recent explosions at Quebec No responsibility for the safety of the buildings can attach to the Government until they are completed and delivered over, except it can be proved that the outrage was committed by enemies of the State. In that case there will be very little likelihood of a call being made on the public funds to make good the loss. Enemies of the State ordinarily do not waste powder or dynamite in blowing up anfinished and empty buildings.

THE galleries of the British House of Com mons were packed on Friday night, when it was expected that the Irish party would open fire on the Government anent the Maamtrasna murder scandals. It is considered a signifi cant fact that among the mo t conspicuous of the spectators, who took an anxious and pain. ful interest in the proceedings, were the notorious Clifford Lloyd of buckshot fame: Director Jenkinson, of the Irish Criminal Investigation Department, and Mr. Peter O'Brien, who was crown prosecutor in the dinary that it would have been a crime murder trial.

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. The detective states he has already obtained sufficient information to warrant the conclusion that the outrage was perpetrated by local men for local interests. He ridicules the idea that any foreign dynamiters had anything to do with the explosions. If this enerprising detective is in possession of reliable information regarding the miscreants, the authorities should take immediate steps to have it laid before them. It won't do to let the scoundrels go unpunished for want of energy or determination to ferret them out.

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. There are 347 female blacksmiths who actually swing heavy hammers, and 9,138 women employed in nail making, who make nails for horseshoes. Coming down to less violent manual labor, 10,592 women bind books and 2,302 assist in proving them. In intellectual occupations women also fill an important place, the number of teachers being 123,995; of in the civil service, 3,260; of painters, 1,180; of "students," 1,000, and of engravers 64. Then there are 37,910 women engaged in

September show-that 14,590 persons landed, in the country during the month, as com. pared with 16,432 for the corresponding period-last year." Of these total arrivals only 9,091 settled in Canada, and the remainder, 5,499, passed over to the States. Last year for thei same month the settlers numbered 9,452, and 6,980 went across the lines. The total immigration for the nine months, from January Istato October 1st of the present year, was 127,102, out of which Canada has retained 73,326 as settlers and lost 53,776, who preferred the United States for a home. These figures do not compare favorably with "fabricated" points, as we shall conthe totals of 1883. Last year there was a total immigration of 151,269, of which 89,463 elected to remain in Canada.

ONE of the most notable features of th Presidential campaign is the warm and cor dial reception accorded to Mr. Blaine by the female portion of the inhabitants. In his triumphal tour through some of the Northern States, the ladies, in many instances, form the larger and more enthusiastic portion of the crowds that assemble to greet and welcome the Republicar candidate. They cheer him, they wave their hand-painted fans and delicate cambrics, and some go so far as to kiss him before the assembled multitudes. And be it said, that Mr. Blaine's gallantry is equal to the occasion, is he meets them half way in these manifestations of affection and devotion. These feminine ovations are participated in not by the low and vulgar, but by h: best girls in the villages, towns and cities. What, then, is the reason of this unusual out burst of sentiment in favor of Mr. Blaine? Do they mean it as a protest against the social record of the Democratic candidate, or do they mean it as a vindication, of the character of Mrs. Blaine, who was so foully attacked and slandered in her matrimonial relations and in her position of a virtuous mother? Or, perhaps, the ladies prefer that married life and not exclusive bachelorship should be given the highest honor in the gift of the nation. There must be some solid reason besides vague sentiment at the bottom of this overwhelming preference of the women for Mr. Blaine. What is it?

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. Last year it had increased to \$1,040,000,000, or about twenty dollars for each man, woman and child in the Union. These figures only represent the direct cost of the liquor : but the indirect cost, resulting from loss of wages and profits, from depreciated physical and mental capacity of the distress, and the Hon. Mr. Flynn, who erty must be fully as great. From 1840 651,000,000, and distilled liquors from 43,000,000 to 78,000,000; wines, five millions to twenty-five millions increase; beer drinking has not decreased whiskey drinking, as ften contended. During the last five years whilst beer drinking increased 60.2 per cent., wheakey increased 44.5, whilst the population has trebled since 1840. The consumption of liquor is nearly ten times as great. In 1840 it was little over four galons per man; in 1883 over 12. This unlimited liquor traffic is a curse and a fruitful source of tribulation to the people. In it is to be found the cause of a large part of all the crime, poverty, insanity, suicides and diseases that make life a misery and a shame. It interferes with the public peace, destroys domestic happiness, and renders life and property insecure. This is the only equivalent returned by the unbridled use of

#### REV. MR. FYLES AND THE IMMIGRA-TION SCANDALS.

Serious charges of misconduct were brought against the management of the "Christian" branch of the Immigration Department at Point Levis. The scandal was so extraoragainst the public interest to have allowed it to extend its demoralizing effects in silence. In calling the attention of the Government to the unwholesome condition of things, we :magined ourselves as rendering good service to a public institution; but it appears it was only a delusion, for the indicted parties say that THE POST has done a grievous wrong. If such were the case, we would be very sorry, as it is against our principles to do injustice to either male or female. In the present instance, however, we must withhold an expression of regret until the charges are satisfactorily and adequately refuted by the accused. When they appear in their white robes of innocence, then THE Post will put on sackcloth and ashes and perform all due penance. We have received from the minor figure in the scandal a letter purporting to be a refutation of the charges, and which the reverend writer dignifies with the title of "rebuke." The document is by no means as strong and to the point as it is indignant and cunning. It reads :--

To the Lilitor of The Post and True Weinesh SIR,-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. A re-hash of that letter you thought befitting food for your readers; you and they are to be

The silly letter you have published in your Wednesday's issue affords me an opportunity missionaries and preachers, 7,162; of clerks of still further exposing the mendacity of the

writer.
Miss Richardson has on no occasion whatever addressed to me an offensive epithet. I have never once held a public service with the immigrants. I have never had place, as follows:—He said that "there had never

The Canadian immeration returns for of servant girls. I have never obtained the signatures of any two servant girls for any purpose whatever Mr. Stafford has never once been the means of communication between Miss Richardson and myself. In short, you have been led, by religious and political bias, to publish a tissue of falsehoods from anonymous slanderers:

We will see if you have sufficient honesty
to publish this rebuke.

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 clusively show later on. In the first place, the attack made upon Miss Richardson, the matron of the Immigrant Home for girls, may have been "brutal," but the question to solve and what we were interested in ascertaining was, not the quality of the attack, but whether or not it was justified and founded on facts. As far as we could see, and as far as the evidence went, the attack was made none too soon and none too strong. The matron's extravagance and high living, her intoxication in the privacy of the Home and in public places, her corruption and perversion of immigrant girls by immoral literature and other means, her insolence and contempt towards those whom she could not influence, her strained relations with the Rev. Mr. Fyles himself, were all described in the most circumstantial manner; actual occurrences, figures, time and place and other data connected with the scandals were fully given; and reliable witnesses were called to testify to the sad truth of the charges. What have we, on the other hand, from Miss Richardson? Nothing but hysterical denials. There is no attempt at a refutation, except her run to Ottawa to get her gracious patron, the Minister of Agriculture, to have her brutal accusers silenced. The imported matron is on the wrong side of the ocean for that kind of official interference. There the charges stand, with an interested denial but with no sign of a refutation

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. The rev. gentleman starts out by denying that Miss Richardson ever addressed to him an offensive epithet; perhaps he does not consider "cad," and the like, offensive epithets, but in good society such names are generally considered so. How is it that Mr. Fyles takes good care not to deny that unseemly squabbles and quarrels with the matron have taken place? He next says: "I have never once held a public service with the immigrants." There was no call for this denial, for no one ever said he did. He forgot to add, because the matron would not allow the immigrants to go to his service. Mr. Fyles proceeds: "No word has ever " passed between Miss Richardson and myself concerning the religious instruction of servant girls."

We don't know about "servant girls," but responsible parties aver that there was considerable altercation between the two conall 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 the matron of the Home. Why does he not deny the other statement, that he drew up a statement for the guardians and officials upon the wharf to sign, for the the lady was an untruthful person? The reverend gentleman winds up by accusing us of having published a tissue of falsehoods from anonymous slanderers, through religious and political bias. He is also mistaken on this score. Our informant is a responsible and reliable person, who is perhaps too well acquainted with the facts for Mr. Fyles' convenience and comfort. He is not an anonymous standerer, as his name and address were forwarded with his correspondence. In the publication of the letter he used a nom de plume, which was his right. On the whole, we think the reverend gentleman has made out a bad case, both for himself and for the matron, and that his production has only gone to confirm the truth of the grave charges which have been brought against the "Christian" branch of the Immigration Department at Point Levis. Denials are easily made; what we want to see is a sat. sfactory refutation or substantiation of the

#### "BULLDOZING" A.JURY.

The Boutel murder case, which has occu-Court for some time, was marked, in the closing scene of the trial, by a singular exhi- rington, M.P., giving notice of an 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. A jury deliberating on the question whether a prisoner should be condemned or not to death, ought not to be "bulldozed," coerced, or frightened into rendering a verdict one way or the other. The jury in this Boutel case could not come to any decision regarding the guilt of the prisoner, and after long deliberation they reported the fact to the Court. This announcement caused His Honor Judge Ramsay much displeasure, who at once set about to abuse the iury and to deliver a most violent harangue from the Bench. His remarks are reported

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 for any mocratic nomination for the Presidency, it ground for doubt they should come into was emphatically stated that he would rip court and state what their doubt was. If open the bond that kept the Northern States ever there was a case in which a court was tight and solid in the Republican ranks; justified on insisting on a verdict it was the There was to be no need for the Democratic present. He told them plainly he would act party to trouble itself about the doubtful cept from them no such statement as that they States, such as New York, Connecticut, and could not agree upon a verdict. They must the others; Cleveland would have them withretire and come to an agreement one way or out the asking. With a little energy such the other, and so far as he had power he staunch Republican States as Ohio, Wisconwould compel them to do so, even to the extent of keeping them shut up until the end of looked upon as legitimate and easy prey. the present term,"

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 locked up until they were ready to return a verdict, when he could be telegraphed for, and would come back to Quebec to receive it. Now, if this is not walking over a jury with a vengeance, we don't know what is. The threats, however, had the desired effect, for the jury shortly afterwards re-entered the court with a verdict of guilty, although a few minutes before they swore they were unable to agree. The principle of allowing a judge to thus threaten and bulldoze a jury is bad and should not be tolerated. It may happen that a judge, by means of such pressure, may force a righteous verdict from a jury; but it also may happen that the judge, through mistaken zeal, may compel a jury to render a cess on the sleuder chance of carrying New wrong verdict. This is the rock which must York State. They have given up all idea of (laughter), and there are also the working be avoided.

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-

#### THE REASSEMBLING OF PARLIA:

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. The party whips were well respond. ed to, and the House from the start presented an animated scene. There is every indication of a fierce fight on the franchise question. The talk of compromise between Lords and Commons has vanished into thin air. In the speech from the throne there is not the slightest allusion to redistribution, to which the Upper House has committed itself. Mr. Gladstone makes the Queen say Lowa. that she brings Parliament together to enable it to further consider the great subject of the Maine..... representation of the people; all other snbjects are only of minor importance. In face of this determination of the Government, Lord Salisbury showed no signs of receding from the position he has taken up, and insisted that girls. He next says: "I have never obtained the Lords unless it was coupled with a redisthe signatures of any two servant girls for tribution act. To this Mr. Labouchere, any purpose whatever." No body ever said M. P., returned the answer that he hoped he did. What was stated was that he went | the Upper House would persist in rejecting the franchise bill and thus hasten the abolishment of that body. Mr. Gladstone, in the course of his opening speech, expressed the hope that the Opposition had seen that the eight States command S3 electoral votes, discountry wanted the franchise bill passed. In tributed as follows:-a menacing tone the Premier warned them that while insisting that their labors should purpose of sending it to Ottawa, to prove that | include the redistribution scheme, they should not include another question the issue of which he was unable to foresee. The Premier. having thus formally outlined his policy, it cannot be expected that he will recede from it to please the Lords. He will only proceed with redictribution when the process of enfranchisement shall have been completed. Before resisting any further the progress of

do well to take breath in its headlong policy of exclusiveness and consider the prudence of giving patriotism precedence of partizunship, 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. If it won't be mended, it must be ended. The attitude of the Lords, however, does not constitute the whole gravity of the political situation. A keener thorn in the side of the Government is the Irish National party. The difference between the Lords and the Irish in their opposition to the Government is that the former light against popular rights, while the latter fight for them, and therein lies the secret of the strength and indestructibility pied the attention of the Quebec Criminal of the Irish National party. It is accordingly no matter for surprise to see Mr. Harbition of temper and impatience on the part amendment to the address, declaring that the administration of the law in Ireland was unsatisfactory, and that inquiry into the Maamtrasna murder trial would lead to greater contentment among the people. This subject cannot fail to elicit lively and prolonged discussion in the House, which will show to the world what a farce and shame is the administration of justice in a central portion of the British Empire. Then there is another element in the political situation, which cannot but prove extremely troublesome to the government-the Egyptian question. The great European powers are almost unanimously arrayed against the Gladatone financial policy for Egypt. General Gordon's position in Khartoum and the late occurrences in the Transvaal are also matters for serious and weighty consideration, events for the United Kingdom.

popular privilege, the House of Lords would

WHEN Grover Cleveland received the Desin, lowa, and the entire Pacific range were Their capture and conversion to the Demo- obtain it from their good will or their cratic party, all on account of Grover, was only a matter of time. The picture of the Democratic tidal wave submerging the Union was indeed rose-colored and the outlook was encouraging at the start; but time has taken the glitter from the picture, and the outlook has been replaced by hard facts. Cleveland's magnetic power was over-estimated. His name and record, instead of bringing victory nearer to the party that adopted and put him to the front, features in the campaign. It is now universally, although not officially, admitted that with Bayard, Butler, Thurman, or any of its well known, tried, and able old fable of the bees, and he compared

been swung into the White House on the

highest wave of popular favor that ever rolled

from the ballot box. As things now stand,

" NARROWING THE PRESIDENTIAL"

The Democrats are conceded 153 electoral votes in the solid South, which are distributed as follows :--Alabama Arkansas...... Florida.... Georgia..... Lentucky ..... Maryland ..... North Carolina .....

South Carolina .....

Tennessee......

ful States, they dare not expect more than a

bare majority of the electoral votes.

The electoral votes, amounting to 165 in the following States, are, on the other hand, conceded to the Rupublicans :--

Illinois..... Massachusetts..... Michigan ...... Minnesota..... Vermont.....

Total...... 165 which are generally considered to be doubtful, that is, liable to go Republican or Democratic on the impulse of the moment. These

New York ...... 36 Connecticut...... 6 New Jersey.... California..... Coloredo ..... 

Assuming that Cleveland will seeme the 153 electoral votes of the South, as conceded by his opponents, he will still require 48 more to be elected. If he cannot carry New York he will be unable to obtain the requisite 48, as all the other doubtful States put together only furnish 47 votes. It is consequently as clear as day that without the 36 votes of New York State the Democratic ticket must remain under. Blaine, on the other hand, can be elected with or

without the aid of the Empire State. He requires, outside of the 165 votes concoded, 36 to win. New York furnishes the exact number, or if this State fails to support him he may secure the majority by the vote of Indiana, New Jersey, Connecticut and California, leaving the other doubtful States to the Democrats. It is plain from these calculations that the Democrats. have much up-hill work to encounter, and that to win they must spread themselves out over an immense territory, while their oppo-

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE "DRONES."

nents can afford to concentrate their efforts

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. Many of Mr. Gladstone's parliamentary supporters, and the Liberal party in many centres throughout the country, have slipped beyond the Premier's control since the defeat of the Franchise Bill roused and which may turn out to be most distiniting the popular wrath against the House, of Lords. The cry in such places is, is right, when he frankly says that after writing books 1309 are employed in the extraording and leaver passed between Miss Richardson and Jury persisted in disagreeing it was ever passed between Miss Richardson and Jury persisted in disagreeing it was ever passed between Miss Richardson and Jury persisted in disagreeing it was ever passed between Miss Richardson and Jury persisted in disagreeing it was ever passed between Miss Richardson and Jury persisted in disagreeing it was ever passed between Miss Richardson and Jury persisted in disagreeing it was ever passed between Miss Richardson and Jury persisted in disagreeing it was ever passed between Miss Richardson and Jury persisted in disagreeing it was ever passed between Miss Richardson and Jury persisted in disagreeing it was ever passed between Miss Richardson and Jury persisted in disagreeing it was ever passed between Miss Richardson and Jury persisted in disagreeing it was ever passed between Miss Richardson and Jury persisted in disagreeing it was ever passed between Miss Richardson and Jury persisted in disagreeing it was ever passed between Miss Richardson and Jury persisted in disagreeing it was ever passed between Miss Richardson and Jury persisted in disagreeing it was ever passed between Miss Richardson and Jury persisted in disagreeing it was ever passed between Miss Richardson and Jury persisted in disagreeing it was ever passed between Miss Richardson and Jury persisted in disagreeing it was ever passed between Miss Richardson and Jury persisted in disagreeing it was ever passed between Miss Richardson and Jury persisted in disagreeing it was ever passed between Miss Richardson and Jury persisted in disagreeing it was ever passed between Miss Richardson and Jury persisted in disagreeing it was ever passed between Miss Richardson and Jury persisted in disagreeing it was ever passed between Miss Richardson and Jury persisted in disagreeing it was ever passed between Miss Richardson and Jury persisted in the miss of the misson and the miss of the miss of the misson and the misson and th

latter gentleman, who is a pillar of the Glad stone Government, has risen to the foremos 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 wantad to enjoy the common rights of citizenship, they must wring them from the fears of the ruling caste. This is what he said : "If the people of this country (Great Britain) desir. self-government—and what nation is there so pase as not to cherish that ambition—if they desire self-government they must obtain it for themselves. They may extort it from the fears of their opponents, They never will renerosity."

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-bed and hard labor for an indefinite period in some isolated bastile, 'as would indubitably be the case with an Irish speaker who would dare to make such appeals. But the manner in which the cabinet minister pays his respects to the House of Lords is singularly virile and to have been the most dismul and discouraging the point. The following remarkable extract will sufficiently speak for itself: "Lord Carnravon told his hearers on one occasion," said Mr., Chamberlain, "the leaders, the Democratic party would have the House of Lords to a hive with which it would be dangerous to meddle-that the community of bees in a hive have three estates, like the British Constitution. First, there is Cleveland's supporters bese their hope of suc- the queen, who is honored and respected by all her subjects; then there are the drones trying to bring over any of the old-time Re- bres. The drones lead an idle life- They publican States which they promised to do at toil not, neither do they spin" (laughter.) the commencement. Then, as to the doubt. They feed upon the produce and labor of others (hear, hear), and I have no doubt they think themselves the best and the wisest and the most patriotic of insects (laughter.) But there is a trugic ending to this pleasant dream. About this time of the year the working-classes prepare for winter. They become impatient of these dozy parasites (cheers), and with swift and implacable resolution they stop the supplies (laughter and renewed cheers). The drive the drones from the hire (continued cheering), and these perish miserably from the violent pressure of their indignant fellow. subjects (cheers). Now, I think I may com mend the future study of entomology to Lord Carnarvon. I may leave him to make the up plication (hear, hear)." 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.

### COLEDUCATION 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. Co-education of the sexes has never given satisfaction. It is, be-Besides these States, there are eight more | sides, a system which does not meet with the approval of those who have the moral welfare of the young at heart. It has been condemned by competent and experienced authorities for the evil offects it produces. The Govern ment, we understand, was impelled to adopt this plan of opening the path of higher education to women by considerations of economy. This is much to be regretted, for it shows that the authorities took no cognizance of the gravity of the issues involved in the settlement of the question. The subject of co-cducation is one of too weighty importance in its bearings on the moral character and social life of the province and of the country at large to be finally disposed of on mere grounds of economy. Dr. Wilson, the President of University College, is strongly opposed to the plan and fearlessly says so. His belief is that a great mistake has been made, and he declines to share the responsibility, which he places entirely on the shoulders of the Government. Dr. Wilson hopes that the whole question will be reconsidered, and that it is not yet vain to look among Canadian statesmen for men "too fond of the right to prefer the expedient." In his address, delivered at the opening of the University, the worthy President, deriding the idea that co-education should be adopted because of its cheapness, says that "while the little Anglo-Canadian minority in the Province of Quebec, who borrowed from our Toronto movement for the higher education of women the plan which they have successfully prosecuted till now, are furnishing to McGill College by private liberality the means for an efficient system of academic training specially adapted for its lady students, the wealthy Province and their money in the one corner of New of Ontario, which has hitherto prided itself on its thoroughly organized school system, adopts a plan confessedly interior, because it is cheap. In strict fulfilment of my duty as President of this College, I have laid before the Minister of Education, and through him, before the Government, my reasons for objecting to the arrangements proposed. I have done it in the interests of University College. But I have done it still more in what I believe to be the true interests of women. We shall, indeed, under the prosent system, have lady students, and I most cordially wish them success in their honorable struggle for intellectual training, but I do not believe that co-ed in " neet the demands of the future. Nay, I feel assured that the President of Michigan University, speaking with all his ample experience of co-education,

### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Dr. Wilson concluded that, if this be so, the system which was now forced upon the Unio versity by the Government would fail in that 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 FREAK. 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. As the House has a large Democratic majority, it would naturally be concluded that Grover Cleveland would be the choice; but a brief consideration of the situation is sufficient to show that such a regult is not altogether probable. It is true that, for ordinary party issues and legislative purposes, the Democrats have a ciding the issue of a Presidential election under the ranks of their representatives. It must not be forgotten that during the last session of Congress there was a most effective bolt from the majority of the Democratic representatives to the Republican minority in the Houseon the question of the tariff. The alliance of the Democratic protectionists and of the Republicans defeated the Morrison Bill brought in by the Democratic party, and which was the first formal step taken towards Free Trade. Now, if the Presidential election is gelizer of falsehood before the world. thrown into Congress, Cleveland will be accepted as the figure head of the Free Traders of Protection. The two candidates cannot be considered otherwise, and there can be no disguising the fact that the voters are going to the polls on the 4th of next month to decide position of affairs, there could scarcely be any hesitation on the part of the protectionist members of the Democratic party in the house to break with their party and refuse to elect Grover Cleveland. A coalition would then be in order with the Republican minority, and a most suitable compromise could be effected by the allies voting for Ben. Butler, who is a staunch ad-Presidential chair would be filled by a statesman whose virtue and honor have not been he alleger. questioned, and whose ability and intelligence are universally recognized. While the contest for the Presidency would thus be settled by the House of Representatives, the choice of Vice-President would have to be made by the Senate. The Constitution on this point says that if no candidate has a clear majority in the Electoral College for the Vice-Presidency, then the Senate shall choose the incumbent of the office from the two highest numbers on the list. As the Republicans control the majority in the present Senate, the person that would receive the choice would naturally be one of their own party, and in that case John A. Logan, who is on the Blaine ticket, would secure the prize. If Butier and St. John, the Prohibitionist candidate, could only carry a State spiece, the President and Vice-President would it be Cleveland and Hendricks.

#### THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IMMI-GRATION SCANDALS.

THE Quebec Mercury is authority for the statement that the Ottawa Government appear to be satisfied with the explanations reply to the charges against her management | priest of Huntley, has resigned his that any investigation will be ordered. It ment to treat grievous scandals in such an off-hand and careless manner. Charges accused. Her plea of not guilty and her Atlantic a shower of good wishes explanations made in the seclusion of a minister's office should go for nought. A public servant who would be guitty of the crimes which are laid at guilt of her own volition. We would respectfully beg to call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following letter on the subject :--

Tothe Editor of THE Post and TRUE WITNESS Sin, -Mr. Fyles's reply is no answer to the charges made in connection with the immigration scandals at Point Levis. As you have so forcibly and clearly shown, he fails to meet one of them. It is well, however, that you have printed his letter. It exhibits the reverend gentleman in his true colors. It proves him a scurrilons equivocator. Briefly stated, the charges were-

Unavenity quarrelling between himself and

Miss Richardson had accused him— That Miss Richardson had accused him an agent of the "Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge," officially recognized by the Department of Immigration at Ottawa

ing her with keeping back immigrant girls TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT. THE TELEPHONE INVENTIONS THE CASTLE SCANDALS IN PAR-That he made complaint of her to Stafford.

LOGERAL VERBEROL

That he reported her to Ottawa.

That he drew up a statement, which he wanted the guardians on 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 Richard son that he "would not have his minister,

the Rev. Mr. Fyles, abused."

That 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 busi-

ness of the agency.

The answer of Mr. Fyles—the Reverend Mr. Fyles—to these charges is: That your correspondent is "brutal," "mendacious," Stewart, who has been for twenty-two years 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 and is internally injured. Several of the pasby religious and political bias to publish a tissue of falsehoods from an anonymous slan-

Now, Sir, let the Government only order good working majority in the House; but an investigation, and I will undertake to would or could they hold that majority in de | prove the complete truthfulners of every charge that I have made. [You have my name and address.] Will Mr. Smilord deny the present circumstances? If there is a bolt of them? Will his very capable and careful asa large number of Democrats from the rank and file, there, can also be a similar bolt in and the other guardiens deny them? Can Mr. Andersen, the interpreter, and a member of Rev. Mr. Fyles' church, deny them? Can to this city and taken to his late residence at Mr. Marquette deny them? Can they be denied by Mr. Persse or Mr. Biggins, 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 proselytizing reverend "souper," 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 evan-

Miss Richardson, as you will have seen, threatens an action against l'Electeur for the charges brought against her. Let her bring while Blaine will be put forth as the champion her action. Every charge can be substantiated by a cloud of witnesses, and much more than has been yet; alleged will then be brought | held on the body, in the office of Mr. Kirkto light, I promise. But will the Ottawa Government, like the Castle authorities in Ireland, shelter themselves behind an action for or against Free Trade. This being the of this kind? They are dared and challenged to an investigation.

LEVIS.

Quebec, Oct. 27th, 1884.

The Government cannot afford to ignore this matter. It is a scandal which must be redressed and a condition of things which must be changed. As can be seen from the tenor of the above letter, the charges of misconduct are neither vague nor indiscriminate, vocate of Protection. If events take this turn, | they are defined and to the point, with all the lest man would win the race, and the attending circumstances which prove the author to have a personal knowledge of what

### CATHOLIC NEWS.

His Excellency Mgr. Smoulders, Pol-gate Apostolic from the Holy See to Canada, has resided over a year in this country.

The Rev. Father Calall, O. M. I., for several years attached to the Mattawa Mission, will leave Montreal in a few days for San Autonio, Texas, whither he has been called by his super-

The Forty Hours' Devotion will commence next week as follows: - Monday, Oct 27th, St. Bruno; Wednesday, 29th, St. Augustin; Friday, 31st, Villa Maria.

His Lordship Mgr. Seghers will leave Montreal on Thursday next for Balt'more, Md., to attend the Plenary Council of the bishops of the United States.

By decision of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, the following new appointments have been made: -Rev. F. X. Rabeau, vicar of St. Joseph of Montreal ; Rev. N. Gauthier, apiece, the President and Vice-President | vicar at St. Rémi : Rev. A. Lapalme, vicar might be Butler and Logan, but in no case | at St. Charles Borromée of Joliette.

On Thursday, the 30th instant, the Feast of the venerable Alphonse Rodriguez will be celebrated in the Church of the Gesu. On Saturday, 1st November, there will be Grand Mass at 10 o'clock, and a sermon by the Rev. Father Pichon, S. J. In the evening, the ceremonies of the day will close with Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

The Almonte (Ont.) Guzette of the 24th given by Miss Richardson, of Point Levis, in instant says :- Rev. Father O'Mulley, parish of the Immigrants' Home, and it is not likely and sailed on Saturday last for the place of his birth-Galway, Ireland-where he will spend the remaining years of his life. Fifteen is to be sincerely hoped that the information | years ago the rev. gentleman was appointed supplied by our contemporary is not found-ed, for it would ill-become the Govern. Catholic people of Ramsay, Almonte and Huntley, and, meeting with an accident which incapacitated him for much active work, he afterwards confined himself to Huntley, where of a most serious nature have been brought | he has since remained. Shortly after he came against public employées, and these charges he at once undertook the work of erecting the must be refuted or substantiated before a fine edifice which now stands on the same competent tribunal. It is not sufficient that site, a monument to the generosity of the peo-the authorities should accept the word of the ple. Father O'Malley was held in high es-accepted. Her plea of not chilty and her teem by all, and takes with him across the

A correspondent from St. Johns Hill in the Parish of St. Patrick's, County of Lathiniere, writes to us to say that a copper mine has been discovered on the property of Mr. Thos. the door of Miss Richardson, the matron Doonan, and that there are also traces of gold of the Home for Immigrant Girls at Point and silver to be found on the same hill, five Levis, could not be expected to admit her miles from the railroad. The discovery has caused quite a sensation throughout the county.

#### 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."

11-3

### PORTADOWN RIOTERS.

PORTADOWN, 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 eat into it, is an excellent motto for the gossip and the sufferer oy the Department of Immigration at Ottawa with spiriting away a little Roman Catholic immigrant girl.

That she called him and cad," a "black guard," a hypocrite, and a low "scounded of the catholic implementation of the catholic catholic implementation of the catholic ca from catarrh. But while the gossip is practi-

COLLISION ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAIL-WAY NEAR POINT CLAIRE-ONE MAN KILLED AND OTHERS INJURED.

A terrible collision occurred Thursday on the Grand Trunk Railway near Point 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 Point 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 truin, 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 tadly wrecked. They contained one hundred and twenty sheep, all of which were instantly killed. The in the service of the Grand Trunk Railway, was instantly killed by the ten-der falling upon him, and the tire-man, Charles Bowden, a young man of 21, sustained a had out in his foot, a broken leg, sengers, although severely shoken, miraculousescaped any severe injuries. Mrs. Marshall. who was on her wedding trip, received a severe shaking, as did Mr. George McMaster. Mr. J. J. Muldoon was also - ut on the leg. but was not much injured otherwise. As soon as word of the accident was received at the Bonaventure depot an ergine and tender was surgeon, with tour train hands, proceeded to the scene of the accident, followed shortly after by a wrecking train.

The dead busy of the engineer was brought Point 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 autortunate 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 noti-Cinire, 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 alternoon an inquest was ham, station agent at Bonaventure depot, the following jury being empannelled: Thomas Gauthier, foreman; A. Lalonde, J. F. Redmond, M. Nolan, T. Healy, J. Dalrymple, T. Valade, J. Kavanagh, A. Valiquette, P. Ronayne, V. Richer, H. Dubois, V. Vignault and E. Gan-

A thorough investigation was made into the circumstances of the occurrence, a number of witneses being examined, including the switchman, Brunet, the train hands and others. The evidence went to show that the track 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 oun, therefore, be returned if not found satis factory

### DEATH OF AN EMINENT PRIEST

THE LATE FATHER TRIBAUD. We regret to learn of the death of the Rev. Father J. B Tnibaud, S.S., which sad event occurred on Sunday morning in his native diocese, Nents, France. The deceased Father was born in 1843, and had consequently reached his 41st year. He was sixteen years in the ministry, having been ordained a Sulpician priest in 1368. He afterwards passed several years in Montreal as professor at the constantly pressing against the other electrode College and at the Grand Seminery, and returned to France a little less than a year ago. His many brilliant qualities easily won tor him the esteem and affection of a very 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. Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Father will be sung in Notre Dame Church on Wednesday next at \$300 a.m. Requirecut in pace.

CATARRH.--A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable discuss is cradicated in from one to three applications no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on re-ceipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 39 tf

### 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 Factien's piano solos at the recent Worcester festival, the Schumann's concerto, in A minor, op. 54, and Liszt's Rhap-odie No. 4, which were so highly praised, were both performed upon a Knabe Piano, Herr Faelten pronouncing it to be the hest l'iano 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 landlady, Mrs. Mary Gamble, a widow residing in South Kensington, was to-day found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Whalloy rented a furnished house of Mrs. Gamble in April last, and resided there with his wife, his wife's sister. and Thomas Herbert, who assisted in pledging some of the stolen property, nearly all of which has been recovered. Whalley also gave a worthless cheque 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 left the house to Captain Whalley 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 looked 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 returned to the house

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE U. S. AU-THORITIES-THE BELL PATENTS SUS-TAINED-SYNOPSIS OF THE DECISIONS

OF THE EXAMINERS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The examiners-in-

chief of the patent office have rendered a de-

cision 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. (five applications), Elisha Gray (four applications), Join H. Irwin, James W. Me-Donough (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 and L; in cases D and No. 1 to Edison, and in case G to McDonough. Case G is generally regarded as the principal point at phonic receiver, consisting of a combination 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 embodiment, and the office has applied the 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. Issue "A" is the art of transmitting and reproducing at a distance, sonorous waves or viand decreasing strength of the electric cur-rent," &c Edison, Bell and Voelker were the principal contestants, and the decision is "it must be concluded that Edison. like Voelker, has not overcome Bell's record dates. Issue "B" is an improvement on the art of transmitting vocal sounds and words teletied of the fatal radroad accident at Pointe graphically 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 | body of the brief shows conclusively that the of undulatory electric energy, and is also the tragedy, in which his father, motion, and awarded to Bell, Issue F concerning the three brothers were murdered. In this de-Bell's credit. Issue G, a telephone receiver circuit of a magnet and disphragm supported Harrington says the evidence against the and arranged in close proximity thereto, Crown officials is strong enough to have them whereby sounds thrown upon a line may be all indicted for conspiracy to marder. 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 overthe right of a patentee must show completed various preparations for beautifying the and perfected apparatus. That McDonough complexion. In this case, however, we did not have this is clear. Had a patent in June, 1875, the public would have Those who have tried it speak in glowing been no wiser than before. It would terms of its effectiveness. Mrs. Show writes in issue "No. 1" for a spring carrying one electrode of the circuit of the telephone and

### MGR. SEGHERS.

and diaphragm.

As was announced, His Lordship Mcr. Seghers gave his conference on the missions of Vancouver and Alaska, Thursday evening, in the Academic Hall of Ste. Mary's College, Bleury street. A simple analysis cannot congrey on 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 traveling through these uncivilized countries that His Lordship met with the footprints of the late regretted Jesuit, Father Cazeau.

The Right Rev. lecturer alluded to the difficulty of evangelizing the Indian tribes on account of their varied dialects, of which he gave some specimens.

Winter is extremely severe. The missionaries to cope with the cold, have to dress in fur. Their costume is composed of one piece, with an opening for the head; it is made of a renne skin, with a hood or capuchon of wolf skin. The leggings are made of deer skin, with soles of porpoise skin. After describing this costume, His Lordship withdrew an instant and returned attired in his missionary garb. He then sang several hymns and songs in the Indian dialects, giving strong proofs of an unusually sweet and larmonious voice.

To fully appraciate the sacrifices which missionaries have to undergo in the pursuit of souls, it would be necessary to hear His Lordship. They have not only to brave the inclemency of seasons, but dangers from wild beasts—from rattlesnakes, bears, wolves, panthers. They have also to brook the sarcasm of those persons who cannot understand how men of their education, with so bright a prospect before them, can plunge themselves into these interminable forests upon these barren mountains, in a climate where there are but two months of summer. merely to go and convert people prepared to burn them alive. His Lordship concluded by appealing to the charity of the Catholics of Montreal on

behalf of the missions under his care. REST FOR THE WEARY.

The state of the s

LIAMENT.

MASK A HIDEOUS ADMINISTRATION.

THE IRISH MEMBERS PREPARING TO UN-

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 con-fine the discussion to the Franchise bill is plainly defined in the first sentence of the Queen's speech; but the Parnellites 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 Voelker (two applications), Thos. A. Edison 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 Mallow and editor of United Ireland, will lend the attack apon the Government in the Dublin scandal case, and Mr. Timothy Harrington, M.P. for Westmeath, will initiate issue, and practically covers the telephonic invention, for it is an application for a telefor his expeaure in United Ireland in an electric circuit of a magnet and dia offences of Cornwall. Bolton, et al., though phragm, supported and arranged in close nearly all of his allegations have been proven proximity thereto, whereby sound thrown true in the courts. He is now under judgupon the line may be reproduced accurately meat 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 judy-ment and will go into bankruptcy first. Mr. O'Brien has therefore

AN INDIVIDUAL GRIEVANCE to rodress and he is seeking private vengeance same rule to those asking a patent for that at the same time that he is championing publie morality. Mr. Harrington is amply qualitied to discuss the Maanitrasna 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 brations of any description by the increasing in Mr. Harrington's possession. This is the original brief given to Mr. Peter O'Brien, Council for the Crown, by Mr. Geo. Bolton, the Crown solicitor, in charge of the Manuntrasna 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 invors, 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 transmitter consisting of a combination of a Crown wasin the possession of many important diaphragm and liquid or equivalent substance facts, which were deliberately withheld from of high resistance. Issue E is for an armiture the jury. Among the mass of evidence thus plate electro-magnet for the same and closed suppressed was a deposition from the box, eieuit passing from the helix to the source Patrick Joyce, who is the only survivor of ransmitter was not appealed and stands to position the boy swore that Miles Joyce, who was one of the men hanged for the crime, was consisting of a combination in an electric not present at the time of the naurder. Mr.

We invite the attention of our lady readers to the advertisement of Mrs. Dr. L. K. Shaw, It is very seldom that we ever have come Bell's record dates. A party contesting anything favorable to say regarding the must say something in its favor, owing heen granted him for it as described in to its genuine worth and its harmless his application or as experimented with ness, which is not a feature of all lotions. still have been ignorant of the method and us as follows, and to the point: "The great apparatus for speech transmission, for no in- trouble I have to contend with is, the country strument working upon its principle of mak. is so flooded with all manner and kinds of complexion washes, paints, enamels. result. In this respect McDonough gave no &c., which are not only unsatisfactory but more to the world than Reiss. Issue "." they are so vile and worse than useless, that for the combination with the electro-magnet people are slow to notice any advertisement of an iron or steel diaphragm secured to a re- of the kind, and no one can really wonsonant case for rendering audible accoustic der at it. With every one with whom I vibrations is confirmed to Bell, as is issue deal in this line I guarantee satisfac-L," which concerns a polarized armature tion. I never have any dissertisfact in the receiver Edison's claim is supported tion from any one on account of in issue "No. 1" for a spring carrying one this lotion." The editor of Health and Home writes as follows regarding this lation: "Mrs. Dr. L. K. Shaw, of New York, writes us taking exception to the article entitled 'Paints and Powders,' which appeared in our June number. The article in question stated

that 'all preparations that irritate the skin are prejudicial to the health and beauty of that organ. The Doctor claims that her moth and freekle lotion, which is advertised elsewhere in this issue, irritates the skin, but that is neither injurious to its health or beauty, and forwards us a strong testimonial from by, and forwards to a strong testimonal from a prominent society lady of Washington, D.C., and a sample bottle of the lotion. From a thorough chemical analysis of the mixture, we discover that it is expable of not only removing excresences, but of heautifying the complexion in a marked manner, and cannot by any possible cause injury as it is absolutely free from the more poisonous ingred-

ients usually found in such preparations. We have written the above without the knwledge of the Doctor, for the sole guidance of such of our patrons as will use beautifying lotions.

#### THE HURON MISSIONARIES. PENETANOUISHENE, 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 Labourean. McBride, Lynett, and Kearneau, the Mayor and Reeve of Penetanguishene, Messrs. H. H. Thompson, Wm. Moore, Kelly, and other leading citizens. Father Laboureau, 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 cut from the site. The site chosen is a most beautiful and commanding one for the national monument, and overlooks the whole scene of the birthplace of the Huron mission.

### "DOWN WITH THE LORDS."

LONDON, Oct. 28 .- A monster radical demons tration in favor of the abolition of the house of lords was held in Hyde park to-day. Over a long to 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 concentration of civil and sealed. In August she returned to the house and an oak the property. She opened an oak the property. She opened an oak the third opened and the property. She opened an oak the third opened and the property. She opened an oak the plate is the made an extending the plate is the plate is the made an extending the plate is the plate is the made an extending the plate is the plate is the plate is the plate in the plate is the plate in the plate is the plate in the plate was gone with the exception of a pair of plate was gone with the exception of a pair of candlesticks. She also missed money and coins.

REST FOR THE WEARY.

The lords are the opponents of civil and interest the lords are the opponents of civil and must be abolished. Speeches were delivered from nine platforms at plane in the plate in the

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Toronto has a citizena' municipal reform as

The Canadian contingent has arrived at Wady Halfa. Lord Northbrook sailed from Cairo for

England on Saturday. if Eleazar 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 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 drag 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 demon-

stration to Sir John Macdonald on his return from England. It is proposed to change the seventy-five

life members of the French Senate to himeyour members.

The Toronto policemen sent up to quell the whisky riots at Michipicoten are storm staid at whicky Bay.

It is stated that an attempt was made to shoot King Leopold of Belgium, at Lacken, 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

Sonora has been lost at sea near Cerabro and all hands drowned. An unsuccessful attempt was made on Saturday to blow up with dynamite the lock

gutes near Coleraine. The steamer La Canadienne is loading pro visions at Dalhousie, N.B., for the distressed tishermen of Labrador.

The Paris police on Saturday raided several gambling houses. Many club members were arrested and others fled. In the French Cleamber of Deputies on Satur-

day a notion by the Bonapartists impeaching the Ministry was rejected. The Duchess of Cumberland fell through a bridge with her horse while hunting on Friday. Her mjunes are slight.

The value of property exempt from taxation in Poronto has increased by seven and a half million dollars since 1872. A fire in a Toronto store yesterday morn-

ing is ascribed to a carbon from an electric llight 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. Skipteturs has formed a national committee aim

ing 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. Petersburgh for the re-

ception and discharging of cargoes. A mot of roughs broke up a conservative meeting at Damfries 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 write to enforce the payment of the extra police whom the Corporation refused

HIAMOND DYES

The cry is still, give me Some of this wondrons dyes, That fascinate and draw
The whole world's wondering eyes,

CHANESE OUTRAGES ON CHRISTIANS. Hono Kono, Oct. 27. - Advices say that the Roman Cathoric priests, under French protection at Swa Tow, were ordered to leave by the Chinese authorities. When those at hoo Chan I'm had left the place the Chinese soldiers went to their houses and destroyed everything they could find. It is said they ravished the female converts. At Kite Yung the mob destroyed the Roman Catholic places of worship, as well as those bolonging to the English Presbyterian and other massions. The Wesleyan chapel at Chang Tsung was destroyed on the 14th Septemper by the mob.

"I Have Suffered!"

With every disease imaginable for the last three years. Our Druggist, T. J. Anderson, recommonding "Hop Bitters" to me,
I used two bottles!

Am entirely cured, and heartily recom-aend Hop Bitters to every one. J. D. Walker Euckner, Mo.

I write his 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 to-day 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, Remody the best remedy in existence
For Indigestion, kidney

—Complain

-Complaint

"And nervous debility. I have just" Returned From the south in a fruitless search for health, and find that your Bitters are doing me more 3. 34 Sec. 36 30.

Than anything dise; A month ago. I was extremely Emaciated [1]."
And scatcely able to walk. Now I am

And scarcety able to walk. Now I am
Gaining strength! and
"Tiesh!"

And hardly a day passes but what I am
complimented on my improved appearance,
and it is all due to Hop
Bitters! J. Wickliffe Jackson,

abolished were adopted No.

All interpretations and that it.

William and the word abolished No.

All interpretations are not the house of the white label. Shun all the yele poisonous stain the white label. Shun all the yele poisonous stain the white label. Shun all the yele poisonous stain the white label. Shun all the yele poisonous stain the white label. Shun all the yele poisonous stain the white label.

COMING UPON US. Like a thief at night it steals in upon us una-Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the cheet and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of saicky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach, sometimes a faint all gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few muchs it is attended with a greenish coloured expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the become thick and stagnant; the whites of the become thick and stagnant; the white side when tinged with valley the urine is eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-coloured, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste: this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical ways with the protuce of this disease. men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield :—I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived

always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have

sold many grosses.

Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover:—I

pleased, and recommend it.

Jos. Balkwill, A.P.S., Kingsbridge:—The public seem to appreciate their great value.

A. Armstead, Market Street, Dalton-in-Furness:—It is needless for me to say that your raluable medicines have great sale in this district -greater than any other I know of, giving great antisfaction.

Robt. Laine, Melksham:— I can well recom mend the Curative Syrup from having proved its efficacy for indigestion myself. Friockheim, Arbroath, Forfarshire, Sept. 23, 1882

Dear Sir,-Last year I sent you a letter recom mending Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have very much pleasure in still bearing testimony to the very satisfactory results of the famed Syrup and Pills. Most putent medicines die out with me, but Mother Seigel has had a steady sale ever since I commenced, and is still in as a great demand as when I first began to sell the medicine The cures which have come under my notice are chiefly those of liver complaint and general

A certain minister in my neighborhood says it is the only thing which has benefited him and restored him to his normal condition of health after being unable to preach for a considerable length of time. I could mention also a great many other cases, but space would not allow. A near friend of mine, who is very much addicted to costiveness, or constipation, finds that Mother Seigel's Pills are the only pills which suit his complaint. All other pills cause a reaction which is very annoying. Mother Seigel's Pills do not leave a bad after-effect. I have much pleasure in commending again to suffering humanity Mother Seigel's medicines, which are no sham. If this letter is of any service you

Yours very truly,
(Signed) William S. Glass, Chemist.
A. J. White, Esq.

A. J. White, Esq.

15th August, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry
Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he
suffered from a severe form of indigestion for up vards of four years, and took no end of doctor's no licine wrom ne licine wrom clares Mother Seigers of me has saved his life. Yours truly, (Signed) N. Webb, Chemist Calue, St. James Stree a lieine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from

A. J. White, (Limited) 67 St. James Street, Montreal.

#### ----A REVOLVING FORK.

A British exchange speaks of a revolving fork attachment to ordinary single furrow plows, by which soil can be plowed and prepared for seed by once going over it. The additional piece of

LOUISIANA CANE AND RICE.

Reports from the cane and rice growing districts of Louisiana are to the effect that rice-cutting is progressing without interruption. Although the rice is light and the crop short, the yield will turn out much better than cane or cotton. The growing cane is again threatened with another buckset by cool weather, which will check its growth and prematurely ripen it. It is four weeks smaller than usual at this time of year .-Prairie Farmer.

### CODLING MOTH.

The Industrialist of the Kansas Agricultural College says, "Those trees in the north orchard which were sprayed early in the season with London-purple, show a gratifying freedom from the codling worm; and the efficiency of this treatment is further evidenced in a comparison of captures under the paper bands, which were placed alike on the trees sprayed and not sprayed, the latter showing an average of forty or fifty captured larvæ to date, against about half a dozen in the case of the former."

### A MONKEY CURED OF HORSE RIDING

Not long ago a gentleman who rather prided himself on a very fine stud of hunters, found that the horses did not appear properly refreshed by their nightly rest. One of the grooms, on being desired to keep a strict watch, discovered that a tame monkey, belonging to the house, was accustomed to ride on the horse's back almost all night, preventing them from taking sufficient

rest.

His master on discovering his penchant for riding, and being averse to killing the monkey on a riding to the monkey on the monkey of th necount of his horsemanship, succeeded in curing him effectually of his love for horses. The next time the hounds met, he had the monkey put into a full hunting suit, and secured by a strap for the saddle of his most spirited Hunter and took him away to the meet. When the for was found the horse pricked up his ears at the well known C

the first the state of the stat

sound, and started off at once. The chase happened to be a long and severe one the monkey, of course, from his light weight being far shead of the legitimate huntsman.

A countryman who was coming from the direction the for had taken, was interrogated by some of the sportamen who had been thrown out as to the position of the hunt, and told them that the for was looking tired, but that none of the huntsmen were near except a little gentleman in a yellow jacket who took leaps beautifully. Sure enough, Master Jacko was in at the death, but did not by any means appreciate the nonor.

After the for had been have a preciate the nonor. Sure enough, Master Jacke was in at the death, but did not by any means appreciate the nonor. After the fox had been killed there was a long ride home again, by the end of which time the monkey seemed thoroughly weatred out. After this experience, he was never known to mount a horse again.—Irish Paper.

#### SCOTCH TENANT FARMERS.

The financial condition of these for some years past has been and now is far from comfortable to themselves and families, or reassuring to the owners of the land. The produce in the shape of cereals this year looks a little more hopeful. Grain is really good, if not a very large yield; but, alas! what are the farmers to get for it? Thus writes the editor of North British Agriculturist. He says also, that the attractions which present themselves abroad, and in building centers at home, to those who have hitherto formed the agricultural laboring classes, are so powerful that a very large supply of field laborers in future must not be relied on. In view of all the facts the conclusion is arrived at that there is no relief save in a sweeping reduction in rents.

#### AMERICAN WINE GROWING.

On the shores of Keuka lake, New York, says the Boston Journal, the culture of the grape and the manufacture of wine have attained a development not elsewhere reached same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts has a peculiar a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from voring quality in the sunshine and the soil thereabout. Eight thousand devoted to grape culture, acres are devoted to grape culture, the annual product averaging about \$50 per acre, or nearly \$500,000. The Pleasant Valley Company consumes annually 1,500 tons of grapes, from which are made 250,000 bottles of champagne, and 250,000 great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale is increasing wonderfully.

Geo. A. Webb, 141, York Street, Belfast:—I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it.

J. S. Metcalfe' 55, Highgate, Kendal:—I have always great pleasure in recommending the

TERRIBLE SCENE ON A TRAIN.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 22 .- On a Paducah Rand Memphis train on Sundaynight Herman Marshall, of Dyerburg, Tenn., who was drunk, went up and down the aisles with a knife, went up and down the aisles with a knife, threatening everybody and indulging in frightful obscenity. Finally Boon Hutsfettie of Maysville, Kentucky, struck him. Marthat the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicine than any other kind.

N. Darroll, Clun, Salon:—All who have the strucky and indulging in frightful obscenity. Finally Boon Hutsfettie of Maysville, Kentucky, struck him. Marthat the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicine than any other kind.

N. Darroll, Clun, Salon:—All who have the strucky and indulging in frightful obscenity. Finally Boon Hutsfettie of Maysville, Kentucky, struck him. Marthat the trade steadily increases. our medicine than any other kind.

N. Darroll, Clun, Salop:—All who buy it are leased, and recommend it.

Reased, and recommend it.

Reased, and recommend it.

Reased, and recommend it. threw him from the train as it was passing over a bridge. The train was stopped, and Hutsfettie taken up barely alive. Marshall continued his promenade through the cars, daring any one to touch him. He was not arrested.

#### RITUALISM.

La Minerre says : Our Protestant fellow citizens are profoundly disturbed just now about the question of ritualism. The authorities of the Anglican Cathedral are accused of this crime. The reproach made to them is that they are falling into ritualism, that is to say, inclining towards Rome. Even if the Anglicans of Montreal should become ritualists, they would still be far from Rome and Catholicism. The terrors of the Witness are there-fore unfounded. We always believed the only ritualist church in our city was that of the Rev. Mr. Wood, and where would be the harm if, in the Anglican Cathedral, some of the customs of St. John the Evangelist Church were adopted. A totestants often speak of the dissensions which sometimes arise amongst Catholics, they even rejoice over it, why do they not think of their own dissensions and the subdivision ad infinitum of their sects? The whole difference between them and us is, that the Catholics when in dispute generally unite at the end, while Protestants who quarrel keep disunited and form a new sect apart from the others. Schism exists permanently amongst them; it is impossible amongst us."

### THE NATION'S GRATITUDE.

#### A. M. SULLIVAN'S WIDOW AND ORPHANS TO BE CARED FOR

LONDON, Oct. 22nd.-The movement for a popular subscription to benefit the widow and family of the late A. M. Sullivan is making rapid progress. After the funeral a subscription list was opened and \$7,000 were subscribed within an hour. It is hoped to raise the fund to \$57,000, and arrangements are being made for a system of small collections throughout the parishes of Ireland. The subscriptions are stimulated by the fact, which has just been published, that Mr. Sullivan made many sacrifices of fortune in recent years on account of his devotion to the Irish cause. After he attained eminence at the English bar, he was repeatedly mechanism adds no appreciable weight to the draft of the plow. At the Royal Agricultural society show, the judges had it attached to a potato raising plow, and were so pleased with its work in breaking up ridges they gave it a high commendation.—Praire Farmer.

eminence at the English bar, he was repeatedly offered positions, such as are always in the gift of the English Government, in which he would have little or nothing to do, while he would receive a substantial income. The offers were tempting, as they would be to any young hyperister with constantly increasing family exbarrister with constantly increasing family ex-penses. If he had accepted any one of them, he would have accumulated money, and his cares for the future of his family would have been at an end, but he declined them all. He said that he had always opposed the sinecure system in the English Government, and that if he were to accept a sinecure for himself, he could never look at his own reflection in a looking-glass without a desire to cut his throat.

### THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The semi-annual meeting of the Grand Trunk railway company was held to-day. There was a large attendance and much excitement. Sir Henry Tyler, M. P., was cheered and hissed upon moving the adoption of the company's report. He complained that the company had been venomously and anonymously attacked during the last year. He was unable to disguise the fact that the working of the road for the past half year had been somewhat unsatisfactory, owing to the defective harvests, the commercial depression and over competition in commercial depression and over competition in through rates. The report shows a deficit, compared with 1883, of £48,000 in passenver traffic and £174,000 in freight, but this is partly offset by a saving of £147,000 in working expenses. The report was adopted. A dividend of 4 per cent, the on guaranteed stock of and of 5 per cent, on preference shares was agreed to without discussion.

### BUSINESS IN MANITOBA.

Business has picked up wonderfully in Manitoba this year, and the abundant crop harvested recently ensures an active and profitable trade for many months to come.

matches ever held under the auspices of the society. The ploughmen had no sooner drawn their lots and commenced work at 9 o'clock than the rain came down and continued pretty incessantly until about half past lo'clock in the afternoon, when the weather cleared up. The land, however, was in very fine order, and the ploughing was far beyond the usual erage. The judges were :-For the first and junior classes—R. A. R. Simard, of L'Assumption; Louis Brosseau, of St. Hubert, and Daniel Currie, of Glen

Walter, Glengarry County, Ont.
For the second class—Messrs. Jos. Gadbois, of Terrebonne; John Lawson, of Waterloo, and William McOuat, of Lachute.

Twenty-one ploughs were upon the field, but a great many more had been exhibited. At four o'clock most of the ploughmen had finished, but it was nearly six o'clock before the awards were announced by the secretary. treasurer, Mr. Hugh Brodie. The awards were as follows :--

FIRST CLASS.

For the best two ploughed ridges in the field in a given time—lat, William Henderson, Petite Cote, gold and bronze medal, presented by Mr. Alphonse Desjardins, M.P., and \$12; 2nd, James Henderson, jr., \$10; 3rd, Samuel Nesbitt, Petite Cote, \$8; 4th, Moses McDonald, ploughman, to Mr. George Buchanan, \$6; 5th, Thomas Kinrose, plough man, to Mr. Jas. Drummond, \$4. For the neatest and cleanest team and harness-1st, William Henderson, \$3; 2nd,

Moses McDonald, \$2. SECOND CLASS.

Open to ploughmen who have never won a prize in first-class.

For the best two ploughed ridges in a en time—1st, Thomas Scott, Cote St. Michel, silver medal presented by Mr. J. R. Harper, and \$12; 2nd, Emile Delorme, Cote St. Michel, \$10; 3rd, John Henderson, Petite Cote, \$9; 4th, Joseph Rocque, \$8; 5th, John B. Dagenais, Cote St. Michel, \$6; 6th, Wil-liam Kydd, Petite Cote, \$4; 7th, Camille David, Petite Cote, \$3.

For the neatest and cleanest team and harness—lst, John Henderson, \$3; 2nd, Duncau McLaughlin, ploughman to Mr. James Henderson, \$2; 3rd, Alex. Drummond, \$1.

JUNIOR CLASS. Open to ploughmen under 21 years of age

who have never won a first prize at a ploughing match. For the best two ploughed ridges in a given time—1st, Thomas Irving, jr., Logan's farm, silver medal presented by the Hon. Louis Beaubien, and \$10; 2nd, Newton Drummond, Petite Cote, \$8; 3rd, Napoleon Delorme. Cote St. Michel, \$7; John Scott, Cote St. Michel, \$6; 5th, Robert Black, ploughman to

For the neatest and cleanest team and harness-1st, Newton Drummond, \$3; 2nd, Thomas Irving, jr., \$2; 3rd, Robert Black, \$1.

Mr. Thomas Irving, \$5.

SPECIAL PRIZES. Gold medal, presented by Mr. T. J. Potter for the best ploughed ridges on the field, would by Wm. Henderson, Petite Cote. Silver medal, presented by Mr. George

Buchanan, a director of the society, for the best crowning on the field, also won by Wm. Henderson, Petite Cote. Silver medal, presented by Mr. D. J. Descarries, mayor of Notre Dame de Grace, and one of the directors of the society, for the

Scott, Cote St. Michel, who is only about 16 fairly prosperous condition. years of ago.

Silver medal, presented by Mr. Thomas
Irving, also one of the directors of the society, for the best "outs" and "ins" of ridges on the field, won by Emily Delorme, Cote St.

Michel. The medals were presented by Hon. Mr. Beaubien and Messrs. A. Desjardius, M.P., pleased with the day's events, and one and all speaking in high terms of praise at the hospitality shown them by their worthy host and hostess.

### DESOLATE HIGHLANDS.

teemed with a hardy population. Famous Glengarry is a sheep walk, and the powerful clan Macdonell is now in Canada. Round hundreds of straths in Ros-shire the wild gallant Ros-shire Buffs marched to conquer at Maida, at Seringapatam, at Assave, and at Argaum.

So late as 1849, when the present Prime dian Gazette. Minister had already obtained political emnence, Hugh Miner attempted, but fruit-lessly, to draw the attention of the British public to the work of destruction that was going on. He eloquently proclaimed that "while the law is banishing its tens for seven and fourteen years, the penalty of deep dyed crimes, irresponsible and infatu-ated power is banishing its thousands ated for life, for no crime whatever." A large number of the dispossessed tenantry were sent to America; the remainder settled on the sea shore, where they were cramped i nto small holdings, and have since lived. The tourist steaming along the wild coast of the western Highlands and islands may see perched on every cliff, in the most exposed situa tions and subject to the fury of Atlantic gales. the wretched hamlets that now contain the remnants of the Highland clans. Probably he will wonder how a population can at all manage to exist under such conditions. But there they are, elbowed to the very verge of

their country.

For large tracts of that country the proprietors even now can show no scrap of document, their claim to possession resting solely on the fact that it has never been contested. Created and looked upon, like foxes, as mere

divines and soldiers of the past 80 Jeans first saw (the light in these croffers thats.) Far behind the strip of inhabited clittoral stretch the Blue Mountains, the sing and often fertile gleue from whence the claim were banished, now turned into silent wil. dernesses, inhabited only by sheep and deer and an occasional shepherd or keeper. There are the vast tracts rented by the American, Mr. Winaus, as a hunting ground, to be vis ited by that alien for two or three months. and abandoned to solitude for the remainder of the year . where not even a native of the soil may plant his foot .- Nineteenth Century

FRENCH DEFEAR AT TAMSUL Paris, Oct. 23.—The following are the particulars of the French defeat at Tamsui Lin Ming Schuan, the Chinese general, sent some of his soldiers disguised as coollies to assist the brench in building forts. The remainder of the Chinese soldiers formed an ambush. Presently the signal was given whereupon the supposed coollies and soldie. in ambush made a sudden attack upon the she died in the belief that her son was true French and hemmed them in on all sides. The French were overwhelmed and rushed into the sea in the wildest confusion. Admiral Lesseps admits that 106 of his men, were killed. He offered a reward of \$6 for each corpse restore i. The loss of the French flag was greatly deptored. Lespes endeavored to recover it from the Chinese by offering two new flags in exchange, but they refused the offer. It is stated in Paris that one of the powers is likely to take steps looking to mediation between China and France. LONDON, Oct. 24.—The attack in which the

French lost 106 men killed took place on September 15th. The Chinese say they lost only four men and captured three hundred Frenchmen.

#### LIVERPOOL SHIPPING AND PRODUCE TRADE.

EXPLANATION OF SENSATIONAL RUMORS LONDON, Oct. 22 -The sensational article in to day's Standard, which foreshadowed heavy failures in the Liverpool produce and shipping t-ade, has fallen flat. It is recognized as simply a revival of old rumours, and the trade has recently revived to such an extent that these rumours are powerless to create the excitement which they caused a month ago. The advance in the price of sugar has put the produce men on their feet again, and one firm, which recently lost \$250,000 in sugar, has completely recovered its cosses within the past ten days. The company of American liners which the Standard depicts as on the verge of bankruptcy, is understood to be the Monarch line. This company has at times been somewhat sharply pressed for money by the builders of the vessels composing its fleet. It began business with a costly fleet, which was only partially paid for. Its business has been rather under the mark anticipated, owing to the completion of new and faster vessels, consequently most of the earnings over and above running expenses had to go to the shipbuilders, leav ing nothing for dividends. One shureholder becoming impatient and discouraged, peti-tioned the Bankruptcy Court for an order to wind up the affairs of the company, and averred in his petition that the company's shares, which had a nominal value of £9, were quoted at ten shillings. The directors immediately issued a circular protesting against the proposed liquidation, and declaring there was a large surplus in the value of the company's assets over the liabilities. A few days later the shareholder withdrew his petition, withdrawing at the same time the statements upon which it was based, and expressing regret at having been misled by allegations which he had since discovered to be incorrect. The company has now arranged a satisfactory system of future payments to the builders, and is in a perfectly solvent and

### CANADIAN WHEAT IN BRITISH MAR-

KETS. At what price can Canadian wheat be imported to the British markets! This is a question of the first importance at the pres ent moment, and we would therefore recall George Buchanan, Thomas Irving and T. J. the evidence of those well qualified Potter, and after the presentation short to judge in such matters. Four years speeches were made by Mr. Desjardins, Hon. ago no less authorities than the Mr. Beaubien and Mr. Louis Brosseau, the representatives of the Royal Agricul-president of the society. The ploughmen were tural Commission declared, as the result of entertained at support by Mr. and Mrs. Delorme, careful inquiries, that wheat could not be and all departed to their various homes well profitably grown on the North American continent and conveyed to British markets if it realized in the latter less than 47s, per quarter. If such be the minimum to day, when 32s. is looked upon as a fair average price, then all hope of profit from English importa tions may be banished. Subsequent reliable There are few Highland glens that do not be too high a figure, and that 36s. per quar contain traces of the banished population. In ter at Liverpool will leave a profit to all con-Lochabar, along the shores of Loch Arkaig. cerned. If this be indeed the minimum the home of the Clan Cameron, the remains of and we suspect it is not very far short what were once extensive townships may yet be seen. The celebrated Glencoe formerly been losing money, for large quantities have come in and are still coming in, to be sold for less than thirty shillings. It has, of course, to be remembered that the Canadian Fort Augustus, and far into the country of the Clan Fraser is naught but desolation. In taxation to which the English grower is subtaxation to which the English grower is subject, and it is to this fact, and the excellence heather has not yet obliterated the green pas- of his article, that the Canadian producer ures and the cultivated fields that once be- must look for a maintenance and extension of from whence the different battalions of the probably rise later in the season, but it cannot too soon be understood that the market for his produce lies to a large extent in the hands of the Colonial grower himself. - Cana-

#### THE SPANISH-AMERICAN TREATY.

#### CANADA A STUMBLING BLOCK TO YANKEE INTRIQUE.

LONDON, Oct. 22.-The Spanish-American treaty, relating to commerce between Cuba and Porto Rico and the United States, will be submitted to the Cortes early in the coming session, which will probably begin about the middle of December. In the conferences which have taken place between United States Minister John W. Foster, and Premier Can ovas Del Castillo, the Premier has informed Mr. Foster that Spain is unable to see her way to an agreement with the suggestions lately made from Washington. The chief stumbling block is the proposition that the United States shall be the only power to enjoy increased trade facilities with Cuba and Porto Rico. | The ground taken by Schor Canovas is that the proposed treaty, as it affects only two of the provinces owned by Spain, is unlike an ordinary treaty which would affect Spanish possessions in all parts of the world. In such a limited treaty, he profitable trade for many months to come. I he record of failures in the province this and last year stands thus:

Labilities. 1883, 1884, 1883, 1884, 1883, 1884, 1887, 1884, 1887, 1888, 1884, 1887, 1888,

AMERICAN POLITICS.

CLEVELAND VINDICATES HIS LIFE AT AL BANY BLAINE'S VIEWS ON TRADE POL-HOY THE OHIO! COUNT DOGAN IN-ILLINOIS FRAUDS IN VIRGINIA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22. - Beecher addressed

a meeting at the Brooklyn Rink to night. In the course of his remarks he said :- "My honored and beloved wife, quite unknown to me, made cuttings from the newspapers in respect to the life of Governor Cleveland in Albany. She sent them to him with a letter. She received from Governor Cleveland a let ter which he meant to be and marked private, but I received his consent, in reply to my request, to make it public." Beecher then read a letter, which is as fol-lows: My dear Mrs. Beecher:—Your letter, as you may well suppose, has affected me deeply. What shall I say to one who writes so like my mother? I say, so like my mother, but I don't altogether mean that, for and noble, as she knew he was dutiful and kind. I am shocked and dumfounded by the clippings that you send me, because it purports to give what a man actually knows, and not mere report as the other four or five lies do, which I have heard about my life in Albany. I have never seen any living woman whom I have any reason to suspect was in any way bad. I do not know where any such woman lives. In Albany I have not been in any house except the executive mansion, the executive chamber, the first Orange club house, twice at receptions given, and only, I think two other occasions, and the residence of perhaps fifteen or twenty of its best citizens so dine. Of course I have been to church. There never was a man who has worked harder or more hours in the day. Almost all my time has been spent in the executive chamber, and I hardly think there has been twenty nights in the twenty-one months I have lived in Albany, unless I was out of town, that I have left my work earlier than midnight to find my bed at the mansion. I am at a loss to know how it is that such terribly wicked and utterly baseless lies can be invented. The contemptible creatures, who coin and pass these things, appear to think that the affair which I have not denied makes me defenceless against any and all slanders. As to my outward life in Buffalo, the manifestation of confidence and attachment which was there tendered me must be proof that I have not led a disgraceful life in that city, and as to my life in Albany, all statements that tend to show that it has been other than laborious and correct, are utterly

and in every shadow untrue.

BUFFALO, Oct. 23.—Blaine, speaking at
Evansville, Ind., to-night said: "We seek no intervention in the struggles of European nations, but we seek the expansion of trade with our American neighbors," and that no more impressive spectacle could be witnessed than "an assemblage of the nations of the

new world pledging peace and unity."

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 22.—An imposing demonstration in honour of Gen. Logan took place to-day. He was met at Galesburg by a reception committee of various organizations and escorted to the city At a point a mile west of Knoxville an attempt was made to wreck the train conveying the party. The train was running at the rate of forty miles an hour and upon rounding a curve the engineer noticed an obstruction on the track. He put on the brakes immediately but did not succeed in bringing the train to a stand until the engine had run over two of four ties which had been laid across the rails. The train reached this city safely. Logan was escorted to the hotel. In the evening he addressed a large crowd, speaking briefly on the tariff question.

COLUMBUS. Ohio. Oct. 22.-The following are the majorities in the congressional dis-2nd, Brown, Republican, 2,098; 2rd, Campbell, Democrat, 412; 4th, Anderson, Democrat, 310; 5th, Lefevre, Democrat, 5,122; 6th, Hill, Democrat, 3,531; 7th, Seney, Democrat, 4006. Sth. Little Populities 7,748 tricts: 1st, Butterworth, Republican, 1,665; crat, 4,006; 8th, Little, Republican, 7,548; 9th, Cooper, Republican, 1,830; 10th, Romeis, Republican, 220; 11th, Elsbery, Democrat, 410; 12th, Thompson, Republican, 2,354; 13th, Outhwaite, Democrat, 4,829; 14th, Grosvenor, Republican, 5,614; 15th, Wilkins, Democrat, 3,018; 16th, Geddes, Democrat, 724; 17th, Warner, Democrat, 217; 18th, Taylor, Republican, 6,153; 19th, Taylor, Republican, 13,997; 20th, McKinley, Republican, 1,231; 21st, Foran, Democrat, 1,270.

The net Republican majority is 19,370.

New YORK, Oct. 22.—The Herald's Wheeling despatch says it has been discovered that a large number of colored miners were imported into Fayette county just before the election by a Republican contractor, who voted them at two or three precincts. Wilson, the Democratic candidate for governor, and the prosecuting attorney is making an investigation. Steps will be taken to contest the vote of the county, which gave 143 majority against Wilson.

### NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

London, Oct. 23 .-- The newline of steamers, established to ply between Santander, in Spain, and Vera Cruz, in Mexico, is meeting with a fair degree of success. Its promoters claim that Santander is destined to become the chief seaport of Spain, owing to its easy railway communication with Madrid and its coasting trade with Nantes, Bordeaux, Bayonne, San Sebastian, and other cities on the Biscay littoral of France and Spain.

THE BRUNSWICK SUCCESSION.

Berlin, Oct. 23 .-- Regarding the matter of the Brunswick succession, the Zeitung gives warning of danger to the empire from a partisan of the Guelphs reigning in Brunswick who would make his court the centre of intrigues and pave a way for carrying out the plans of the Guelph party in the event of the complications of the German Empire affording a favorable opportunity.

London, Oct. 22.—The Duke of Cumber-

land has issued a proclamation assuming the government of the Duchy of Brunswick and reserving the right to issue the necessary orlers in relation to the oath of allegiance. H says he intends to govern the country in accordance with the imperial and provincial constitutions. Copies of the proclamation have been sent to all the German princes and to the authorities of the German free towns. BERLIN, Oct. 23 .- The majority of the Buendsrath has resolved not to admit the claims of the Duke of Cumberland to the throne of Brunswick. The North German Gazette says:—Eleven out of the nineteen districts of Hanover return Guelph deputies whose programme, since Prussia will not spontaneously offer the Hanoverian throng to the Duke of Cumberland; is the use of foreign complications to bring about a forcible restoration. The Gazette considers this treaference with Emperor William after the fune ral. The Carry the Prince of Wales, and the King of Greece are urging the Duke of Cumberland to make some arrangement with Emperor William, in regard to the Brunswick succession,

#### THE GREELY EXPEDITION.

COMMANDER SCHLEY'S REPORT—TERRIBLE SCENES AT CAPE SABINE THE COM-MANDER FOUND READING PRAYERS TO A DYING COMRADE.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The report of Commander Schiey of the expedition for the relief of the Greely party, was submitted to the Secretary of the Navy to-day. It contains a detailed account of the journey. After experiencing much difficulty in making head way through Melville Bay, the expedition reached Cape York, June 18th, and opened up communication with the natives, but no tidings of Greely were obtained. At various stages on the northward journey parties started out to explore cairns and caches. The first tidings of Greely were received on June 22nd, when it was announced by one of the searching parties that his camp had been located at Cape Sabine. When the steam cut-ter reached the vicinity of the camp, Sergeant Long was discovered reclining on the rocks. The location of the camp was learned from The location of the camp was learned from him and Greely was informed of the coming relief. Long was carried up the side of the steamer and placed in the saloon. Schley with the officers and crew of the Bear went

### REACHED GREELY'S CAMP

about 9 p.m. The tent covering the Greely party had blown down. It was partially raised and the survivors were given milk and beef extract. The doctors were left to adninister stimulants to Greely, Sergeant Ellison, Sergeant Brainerd, Hospital Steward Beiederbick, Sergeant Fredericks and Private Bonnell, who were found alive in the wretched tent. The tent, burying ground and ice fort near by were photographed. The camp was located midway between Cocked Hat island and Cape Sabine. It was about 75 island and Cape Sabine. It was about 75 feet from the beach on a slight elevation, protected by high mountains. All the survivors except Long were unable to walk, and were carried out on stretchers. By 11 p.m. the survivors had been so far strengthened by stimulants that all were removed to the ships. The gale, which had blown all day, increased to a hurricane during the night, and work with the boats was difficult and dangerous. The work of exhuming the bodies of the dead was promptly performed and the ships were able to start for Payer Harbor at 4 o'clock on the morning of June 23rd. Schley describes as follows his impressions of the scene

#### INSIDE OF THE TENT.

Greely was found in a sleeping bag, his body inclined forward, the head resting upon the left hand. A Book of Common Prayer was open and held in his right hand. He appeared to be reading prayers to private Bonnell, whose condition was critical. He was cold to the waist. All sensation of hunger had gone and he was speechless and almost breathless: his eyes were fixed and glassy and his weakness was such that it was with difficulty that he swallowed stimulants. His jaws had dropped, the heart was barely pulsating and the body temperature very low.

The scene of the helpless, almost famished, officer consoling his dying companions brought tears to the eyes of those who stood about them. Sergeants Brainard and Fredericks and Hospital Steward Beiederbick were extremely weak and hardly able to stand. They were no longer able to venture away from the camp to seek food. Their faces, hands and limbs were swollen to such an extent that they could not be recognized.

The entire party had but a short lease of life, probably not more than forty-eight hours. The fact was recognized by them all from

was found in a sleeping bag, where he had lain helpless for months, with his hands and feet frozen off. Strapped to one of the stumps was a spoon to enable him to feed himself. His physical condition otherwise appeared to be the best of any of the survivors, as his companions had shared their food with him. Ellison's feet were amputated in the endeavor to save his life, but he survived the operation only three days.

### LIEUT, GREELY'S APPEARANCE.

Greely was physically the weakest but mentally the most vigorous of the party. He had lain in a sleeping bag for weeks and was unable to stand alone for any length of time, and was almost helpless except in a sitting position. His appearance was wild, his hair was long and unkempt, his face and hands covered with sooty black dirt, his body scantily covered with worn out clothes, his form wasted, the joints swollen and the eyes sunken. His first enquiry was if the resen-ing party were not Englishmen, but when told they were his own countrymen he paused a moment and then said, "and I am glad to see you." The

### CONDITION OF THE CAMP

wasin keeping with the scene inside the tent. The dead bodies of the survivors' companions stretched on the ice-foot that remained, wretched cooking utensils improvised in their distress, scattered and worn out clothes and sleeping bags of the dead, the absence of all food save a few cupfuls of boiled seal skin, completed a picture startling and impressive.

### STATE OF THE BODIES.

After detailing the manner in which the bodies After detailing the manner in which the bodies were prepared for transportation the report says:—In preparing the bodies of the dead for transportation it was found that six of them, Lieut. Kislingbury, sergeants Jewell and Ralston, and privates Whistlers, Henry and Ellis had been cut and the fleshy parts removed to a greater or less extent. All the other bodies were found intact. When the bodies of the dead were found intact. When the bodies of the dead were exposed in preparing them, identification was found to be complete. Some of them could be recognized by the aid of pictures taken with us from recognized by the aid of pictures taken with us from home; others, whose features had decayed, were identified by other characteristics. I am therefore satisfied that no mistake was made in this important matter, which so impressed us from the beginning. The balance of the report recites the details of the homeward journey, and in conclusion Schley compliments the officers and crows of the Bear and Thotis, especially commending Lieut. Emery. He pays a tribute to the services rendered the expedition by the sailors of the Dundee fleet, and says that had the American expedition failed they, would undoubtedly have rescued Greely.

Ratskin fur and ratskin slippers are a late London freak, Only the skin about the haunches is used, the remainder being too thin. Four rats are required for a slipper, and sixty for a neck piece.

The coming grantess is now developing in a village in Leicestershire, England. Though barely fourteen years of age she is six feet five inches in height, weights 252 pounds, and

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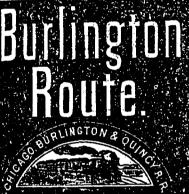
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refers.

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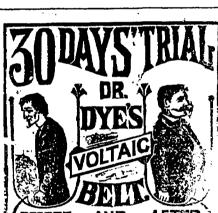
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—Superior Court. No. 1621. Dame Cezilia Newman, of the City of Montreal, wife of Isaac Davis, of the same place, trader, duly authorized a ester on justice, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

Montreal, 2nd October, 1884.

T. & C. C. DELORIMIER,

10.5

Attorneys for Plaintiff

VOLTAIG BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court for Lower Canada. No. 1764. The fourteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four. Present: The Honorable Mr. JUSTICE MATHIEU. LEONARD A. FORTIER, of the Parish of St. Scholastique, in the District of Terrebonne, physician, Plaintiff, vs. V. A. HAREL, formerly of the City and District of Montreal, and now absent from the Province of Quebec, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. ROBIDOUX & FOATIN, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the return of E. H. Lalonde, one of the balliffs of this Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued,

on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Brownee of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal; that the said of Defendant by an advertisement to be districted in the English language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal; called The True Witness and twice in the French language, in the newspaper of the said city; called La Patrie, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neelect of the said Defendant months after the last insertion of such advertisament, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant
to appear and to answer to such demand
within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff
will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court), 18

11-2 . GEO. H. KERNICK Deputy P.S.C.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1634. Dame Elodie Gregoire, of the City of Montreal, in said District, wife of Vital Paradis of the same place, proprietor of tow boats, duly authorized to enter en justice, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

J. B. LATLEUR, Alternation of the said for the said husband and action for separation as to property.

J. B. LATLEUR, Alternation Plaintiff and Attorney for Plain

Montreal, 8rd October 1884 Edward 2941 

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Peruvian....3,400 Capt J Ritchie.
Nova Scotian. 3,300 Capt Hugh Wylie.
Caspian....3,200 Lt R Barrett, R N R
Hanoverian...4,000 Lt B Thompson, R N R
Siberian....4,600 Capt R P Moore.
Norwegian...3,531 Capt J G Stephen.
Hibernian...3,440 Capt A Macnicol.
Austrian...2,700 Capt J Ambury.
Nestorian...2,700 Capt D J James.
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FROM QUEBEC:

Feruvian	Saturday, Sept. 1
Sarmatian	Saturday, " 2
Sardinian	Saturday, " 2
Parisian	
Circassian	Saturday, " 1
Polynesian	Saturday. " 1
Peruvian	
	ge from Quebec:
Cabin	\$60, \$70 and \$80
(According to a	ccommodation.
Intermediate	ccommodation.)
Steerage	At lowest rates.
The Steamers of the C vice are intended to sail	—— Hasgow and Quebec Ser from Quebec for Glasgov

as follows:--Buenos Ayrean about Sept.
Manitoban Corean Corean.... Grecian .....

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows:-FROM HALIFAX:

Hanoverian. Monday, Sept. 22
Caspian Monday, Oct. 6
Nova Scotian. Monday, Oct. 20 Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's: Cabin......\$20 00 | Intermediate...\$15 00 Steerage .......\$6 00

from Bo

from Boston for Glasgow direct :	this in the TRUE WITNESS.	٠ ٤
FROM BOSTON:	21 37 63 Pd	6444
Austrian about Sept. 13 Scandinavian 20 Prossian "27	\$50 5-100	
Prussian	TABLE 153.88	STALLEN.
The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry	Iron Levels, Sirol Learings, Bruss TARE PERMS, JONNESS, WEST PAYS, TWIS FORESTER E- thery place, washing your Self-only your R.E. Station. Products Address.	7 5 5
and Philadelphia service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow—	SOURS OF EINCHARTON, N.Y.	
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Phonician.....about Sept. 17 Canadian ..... Dout Oct. The Steamers of the London and Montreal

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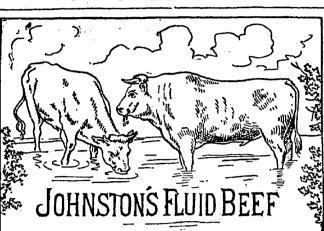
EF BE WARE of all initiations, and of all their cit colors for they are liable to become rancid and spall the puttern liable to become to know where and how to get it without attractions of know where and how to get it without attractions.

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Promiuu		Reichsmarks		Reichsmarks.
1	(è	150,000	_	150,000
ī	·	90,000		90,000
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30		300		9,000
5		225	_	1,125
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Together 7,700 premiums, amounting to 900,495 Reichsmarks. The next Redemption takes place on the

FIRST OF NOVEMBER. And every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of November is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Outof-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments. For orders, circulars, or any other information, address

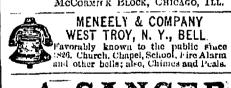
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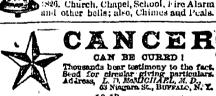
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DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Julie Dumont, of the City Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of Sebastien Villiot, dit Latour, contractor, of the same place, has instituted an action for separa-tion as to property against her husband. PREFONTAINE & LAPONTAINE.
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal 25th September 1884

History of Anti-Christy 350 Logaty
Aples Murdisch by Tris Mit Healy) M.P.
150 Carrer and Hate; of Mord Leitrim
150 Borno More, 150: The Pikamen of 983150. TPLOT UR ESCILLES of Killarney Meeting of the Waters Siege of Limerick 750. Daniel O'Connell, Robert Emmett, Father Mathew 131 00 each Parnell and Davitt 500 each, and sall leading books and pictures. Address, J. McARAN, Beckneller. 5000 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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PHEUMATISM. "Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism, so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took AVER'S SAISAVARILLA, by the use of two her ass of which I was completely cured. which I was completely cured. " les of which I was completely cured.

" sold large quentities of your Sarsacountry. The many notable cures it has
forced in this vicinity convince me that it
the bast blood medicine ever offered to the
folic.

E. F. Harms." River St., Duckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

Gisongr Andrews, overseer in the lowest to Love II anhared with Soft Rheum in it was form, its mercations actually contribute to the hard the current of the hard the current of his heat had been some contribute in the current of his heat had been some current of his heat had been Cresponial See Carillade in See

PREPARED BY De. C. O. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Maso. Said bould in accious \$1, six bottles for \$7.



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\* \* \* \* \* <u>IS A POSITIVE CURE</u> \* \* \* \* For all of those Painful Complaints and \* \* Weaknesses so common to our best \* \*

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TIT WILL DISSOLVE AND EAFEL I DECEMBER. THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY, STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCERCUS HUMORS THERE IS CHECKED ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMAGE. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHE, NEIVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY,
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IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES AOT IN HABMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE STRIEM.

TRALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFT. FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN RITHER SEX THIS REMEDY 18 UNSUPPLIED OF \*\*ITPIA SEX THIS, REMEDY 18 UNSUPARSED.\*\*

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THE NUTMEG CARD CO. CLINTON
Conn., send 50 nice Chromo Cards with
name on for 10 centag

## TELEGRAMS.

BELGIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 22.—The Journal de Brux elles says: "The liberals are marching to revolution. We raise the cry of alarm while there is yet time. If we succumb we shall be buried beneath the ruins of our

SIR GARNET'S THREATS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—General Wolseley has threatened to resign his command of the Khartoum expedition unless sufficient supplies and men are furnished. The government has protested that he was exceeding the estimate of the cost of the expedition, but granted his demands.

REAR-ADMIRAL LYNCH.

VALPARAISO, via GALVESTON, Oct. 20 .-A Valparaiso despatch says that the war ship Esmeralda has arrived from England bringing the remains of rear Admirai Lynch. No particulars are given regarding his death. The elder brother of the deceased officer is Don Patricio Lynch the head of the Chilian navy, with the well carned rank of viceadmiral.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

London, Oct. 23 .- The report of the Parliamentary Committee on the navy recommends the building of iron clads at private yards and the using of Government dockyards only for repairing. The report was influenced by the depression in the ship building trade.

A CHAMPION OF THE NAVY. LONDON, Oct. 22.—Sir Thomas Brassey, speaking at Hastings, quoted statistics showing that the British may, in both armored and unarmored vessels, was superior to the French; also, that the British may was equal to those of France and Italy combined.

WHY TREVELYAN WITHDREW.

DUBLIN, Oct. 22 .- The Freeman's Journal asserts that Trevelyan withdrew from the Chief-Secretaryship of Ireland because he was unwilling to continue as the monthpiece of the Spencer policy, and because he was disgusted with the Castle officials. It describes Bannerman, the new secretary, as a courteous nonentity and ignorant of Ireland. The Irish Times says the change has been made to please the Parnellites, who boast that they have gained another victory. The Express says Trevelyan was the victim of lrish resentment.

HORSE EPIDEMIC.

Hamilton, Oct. 21.—A strange disease has appeared among horses throughout Saltileet, near this city, which appears, however, only to affect those that have white feet. The first symptoms are the animal stamping with the hind feet, and giving appearance of great juffering, and in a few hours ngly running sores, which exude a nasty yellowish pus, appear on the fetlock joint, and as far up as the white extends on the leg. The disease arises suddenly and without any assignable cause. Some think it is caused by the feeding of alsike clover, which they contend is ergotis-ed. The veterinarians say the disease is not contagious.

A VILLAGE BURNED.

QUEBEC, Oct. 21.—News from Gaspe has ust reached here that a fire, started by people clearing land, spread during the night to the village of Chlorydorme, destroying all the houses and boats of the place, and rendering about twenty families homeless. The people at first took shelter in the woods, but were soon surrounded by fire and obliged to fly to the sea coast, where they are utterly destitute and have no food. Immediate assistance is necessary, but the fishery along the coast having been very poor this season, the neighboring villages can render but scanty aid to the unfortunate sufferers. One family is reported missing, but may yet turn up. The poor people saved nothing and their suffering will be very great unless assistance reaches them soon. Chlorydorme is situated about half way between Matane and Gaspe,

and has a population of about 270 souls. THE CUMMINSVILLE DISASTER.

CUMMISSVILLE, Ont., Oct. 21. The jury in the inquest on the bodies of the men killed in the powder mills explosion near here have returned a verdict, expressing their belief that the "crackers" was the first building to explode, causing the death of William Hetherington, Harry Tibble, and William Murray; that the explosion was caused by friction on heated journals; that the machinery was not in a safe state of repair, considering the nature of the work; that they were manufacturing at too great a rate of speed consistent with safety; that the press ignited from the "crackers" and was the second building to explode causing the death of George Matthews, Dan. Dougherty, and seriously wounding Albert Culp, and that the machinery in the press was not in a good state of repair, and in conclusion that in their opinion the company are to blame in the

matter. REVELATIONS THAT OFFEND THE QUEEN. LONDON, Oct. 22 .- The London correspon-

dent of N.Y. Sun writes:-The memoirs of Karoline Bauer will create even a greater

sensatioe than Carlyle's dyspeptic disserta-tions. The Queen is especially hurt by the publication, as the reminiscences contain revelations that may be called horrible and re-volting with regard to the house of Cobourg. from which the English monarch obtained the husband she has been trying to canonize for more than twenty years. The family was so hideously poor in the beginning of the present century that three of the princesses were brought on show to St. Petersburg to try and catch the fancy of a brutal Grand Dukenamed Constantine. As he would not make any selection himself, his mother chose for him the youngest of the three, who was only 15 years of age, and who eventually had to return home from his aboninable treatment. 'Another of the girls married Prince Alexander of Wurtemburg. He had thin legs, a bloated body, the expression of his face was brutish, his forehead was disfigured by a big wen, and he was a fearful glutton. When the young princess awoke on the morning after her wedding day she found her husband beside her gnawing a big ham bone with brutish ferocity. The revelation Karo-line Cauer makes with regard to the late King of the Belgians, to whom she was morganatically married for about twelve months, will remove that monarch from the pedestal of sagacity and esteem upon which the laborious puffing of his family had placed him, and Baron Stockman, the friend and favorite of the Queen and the late Prince Consort, is proved clearly to have been no better than a spy even with his own cousin. All these revela-tions lend point to the view which Labouchere is preaching of the marriage of the Grand Duke of Hesse with Mure. Kolomine. "Why," Dukeof Hesse with Mu is. Kolomine. "Why," he asks, in this week a Truth, "is the marriage spoken of as the Flesse Darmstadt scandal? It wis no more a candal than the marriage of the parents of Prince Louis of Battenberg, or that of the Princess Louis and the Marquis of Lorne." The real scandal, he thinks, lies in the streng in efforts of the Queen to bring about a dive res. "The conduct," he says of our good lucen," words which he writes with sign ficant quotation marks, has been equivocal in the highest degree." the denial of Rev. Mr. Pyles, published in the Witness Mr. Fyles feels offended, it would appear, at being classed in the same category with Miss Richardson. He will not category with Miss Richardson: He will not the other patients, it is then and only after even condescend, so far as to admit that he all other means of persuasion have failed that has any quarrel with her. There is a pride they are confined in these cells, where they of position, you will see, even amongst some professing Christian savers-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."

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 according to him, would be the most worthy you bathe a dog's tail in oil and bind it in of the semi-barbarous ages he alludes to, that splints, you cannot get the crook out of it.' of allowing the refractory patients to injure Now, a man's bias for sectarian quarrelling is themselves as well as others if they get simply the crook in the dog's tail, which cannot be eradicated; and I hold that everyone straint towards them, until they are quietshould be allowed to wag his own peculiarity

Rev. Mr. Fyles to way "his own peculiarity all other means have been exhausted. in peace." She was bent upon taking "the He might give us his answer on the subcreak" out of "his tail." And he, good, patient, suffering Christian put we will be the peace. 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 blessed peacemaker, 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 interpretor, 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 the offensive words in a dictionary so as to satisfy himself of their meaning. There were more complaints and letters and reports to Ottawa. The two principals refused to be on speaking terms. Communica-tion 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 farcewent on between Miss Richardson, seated in one corner of Mr. Stafford's office, and Mr. Fules at the other end, to Mr. Stafford's great disgust and perplexity, no doubt, and to the indrance 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 Ottawn, 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 immiat girls taken down, to send to Ottawa for the purpose of proving his charges against her! Oh, no! The "lady" only 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

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, "tell me the difference between a nailor and a shoemaker?" Pat scratched his head and gave it up, saying he was "non-plushed." "Why, you omadhawn," bawis Mike, "one sells nails and the other nails soles.

"wished she was a man, so as to give that

The reverend gentleman of the South Quebec Immigration Agency "minds his own business" by "nailing" souls; the ludy, 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., LEVIS. October 18th, 1884.

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

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 vol d'oiseau, such as the one he made the institution, that hecould form an opinion such as the one he has given through the columns of your paper. The future, as farmers and country learned doctor begins by praising the hospitable manner in which he was received by the Lady Superioress, he speaks in high and culcifor most commodities than have obtained. gistic terms of the cleanliness and appearance of comfort and neatness of all the rooms reached, and in sugar and other articles rock through which he was conducted, and he bottom has been touched and prices are on been quiet, with prices fairly well sustained. also praises the appearance of the patients the rebound. Another cause of dull trade Sole leather has moved out to moderate

Share a window there are the or on each side of the present of the passage, these colles are like very interest colles are like very patients. In both work also, for market have good of the refrectory patients. In both work men and women follows the very interest colles are like the very interest colles are like the very interest colles are like the very interest colles. The refresh interest colles are like the very interest colles are like and the very interest colles are like and the very large the very interest colles are like and the very large the very interest colles are like and the very large the very interest colles are like and the very large the very interest colles are like and the very large the very interest colles are like and the very large the very interest colles are large the very large 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 solely."

window at each extremity of the hall, with
This puts me in mind of what a returned side windows all along the passage at a
issionary said at one of the late anniversary 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, ed, when they are immediately brought

> 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 on the part of the ladies to the guardians not to be harsh and not to employ unnecessary re-straint; 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, 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 Lynam 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 informer, "the poor man fancies himself to be Jesus Christ, and you easily understand the absurdity of the thing as there can he 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 unfortunates will talk rationally. and common sense, but if the cause of their monomania is broached, the opposite is very scon detected. This celebrated case, however, it is to be hoped, will be settled definitely 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 offering. The first Mediterranean steamer of spring extra sold at \$3.80, and the same justice to them.

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, 134: Illinois Central, 122; Canada Pacific 45;

New York stocks were irregular. L. & N. was down to 24%; U. P. was easier at 531; D. & H. sold up to  $85\frac{1}{4}$ ; Jersey Central was steady at  $40\frac{1}{4}$ , and North-West at  $85\frac{1}{4}$ ; Erie seconds dropped from 53 to  $51\frac{1}{4}$ ; Lake Shore declined to  $63\frac{3}{4}$ , and Western Union to  $59\frac{3}{4}$ .

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. Sterling exchange was nominal at 81.16 prem. for 60-day bills, 85 prem. for demand bills between banks, 81 prem. for 60's, 87 to 9 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 ginger 12½ to 18c; chilies 14c to 18; cassia Sc banks. There was a better feeling for Richellen and Gas, both of which was a feeling for Richellen and R lieu and Gas, both of which moved up a little. Stock Sales.—15 Ontario 108, 98 Commerce

200 do, 175½.

Bank of Montreal, stock was neglected this morning. At noon it was quoted at 1891 asked and 189 bid; ex dividend the stock was quoted at 184 to 1841.

#### 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 In no instance can much lower prices be

at same date last year, but is ample to fill all remained steady at 84c 74c and 64c for wants at steady prices. At the mills a large Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Lambskins are business has been done during the past week unchanged at 65c. or two, about 20,000,000 feet in the aggregate having been placed. This leaves the manufacturers with little lumber on hand. Some grades are positively scarce and cannot be had in any quantity, notably 1½ to 2-inch 2nd quality sidings 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 goods has been light at unchanged prices for date last year. Deal freights have improved all kinds. Lobsters continue firm at \$5.75 at 50. The following are the prices at the yards, large quantities being quoted lower:—Pine, 1st quality, per M, \$22 to \$24; to \$4.50 per dozen, and sardines at \$11 per case. Salmon are quoted at \$1.35 to 1.40 per dozen, and sardines at \$11 per case. Tomatoes have had a slow sale at \$27 quarters.

31 to \$40; 2nd quality, per M, \$22 to \$24; do., shipping culls, per M, \$12 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 log, culls out, per M, \$15 to \$20; oak, per M, \$40 to \$50; walnut, \$60 to \$100; cherry, per M, \$60 to \$80; butternut, \$25 to quiet at \$1.25 to \$ cherry, per M, \$60 to \$80; butternut; \$25 to \$35; birch, per M, \$20 to \$25; hard maple, per M, \$20 to \$25; laths, \$1.75; shingles, \$2.00 to \$3.25; do cedar, \$1.60 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. Founders have got considerable iron on hand, and consequently they are not buying. Stocks here, however, have not been so light for many years, which fact is practically main-taining the market, and keeps holders comparatively firm. We quote Coltness, \$20.50; Langloan \$20; Calder, Gartsherrie, and Summerlee, \$18.50 to 19.00; Dalmellington, \$17.50; and Eglinton \$17. At the regular goods. Prices are generally much lower than quarterly meeting held at Birmingham on the a year ago. Cotton goods have ruled slow 9th, no change was made in iron, but tin- and agents are not taking many orders. plates 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 last sheet a successful auction sale of the last sheet and agents are not taking many orders. There has been a decline of 5 to 10 per cent. in the values of cotton yarns and warps. Messrs. Benning & Barsalou during the last two days held a successful auction sale of the las lots, \$2.90 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 6gc to 6gc, and yellows at 41c to 52c. 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 -Barbadoss 32c to 33c, Porto Rico and Trinidad 262 to 27c, Cienfuegos, Cuba, and sugar bouse 25c. The tea market has continued get down to business. As before comruled quiet so far as actual business is concerned, but there are evidences of a better demand, which readily absorbs most of the raisins this year show a very large falling off, just now, and the market has advanced to to ic, being now quoted firm at 74c 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 12s 6d at Bordeaux. There is no Malaga fruit offering Sultanas are plentiful and weak at 7c to 9c as to quality. Figs are also plentiful at 10e to 124c for ordinary qualities of Turkish, with some sales of choice up to 22c. There is no enquiry for currants, which are quoted un-changed at 64c. A fair enquiry has been experienced for filberts and almonds. Levant filberts have sold at 73c to Se, and other kinds at 9c to 10c. Almonds are firm at 131c to 14c for Ivicas and 14tc to 15tc for Tarragonas. Walnuts are dull at 61c for common French, and 11½c for Grenoble. Coffee has continued quiet and unchanged; Mocha 23c to 26c: Java 18c to 22c, and Jamaica 11 to to 18c. 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 45 to 70c; cloves 15 to 18c;

to 94c; and pimento 6 to 64c.
Figh.—The supply of Labrador herrings this year, as has been stated, will be light. 116, 50 Richelieu 563, 75 do 571, 275 Gas 175, The loss of the schooneo Foederis Arca will reduce the amount coming to the market by nearly 1,000 barrels. Sales have been made for shipment to Milwaukes and Chicago at \$6 50, and holders are firm at that. Breton herrings are steady at \$5 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ , to 5 50; sales at the inside. No. 3 mackerel are quoted at \$6 to \$6 50 per brl.; 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 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 un usually 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

Pictou at \$4. LEATHER-BOOTS AND SHORS.-In leather

nchanged at 65c.

SALT.—The distribution has been conducted in a quiet way, and is no more than the average. The market is steady. We quote: Elevens, 471 to 50c; twelves, 42c to 45c, and factory-filled, \$1 20 to 1 40 per bag. Higgins' Eureka remains un-changed at \$2 40 for sacks; \$1 20 for halves,

and 60c for quarters,
CANNED GOODS,—The trade in canned quiet state, with a still further shrinkage in the volume of demand. Otherwise there is

no change, the former line of valuation being retained. Domestic stock is quoted as follows:—A supers, 27c to 28c; B, 21c to 23c; and unassorted, 21c to 23c. The finer sorts of foreign are in light supply. Cape is quoted at 17c to 174c, and Australian at 19c to 30c as to quality.

DRY Goods-It is said stocks in the country are abundantly large for the present, and but little improvement in the demand can be looked for by wholesale merchants until more activity has been developed in the retail trade. The city demand has been moderate, but some houses report a fair demand for dress

market here is also weak and lower at \$4.50 NAVAL STORES.—In this branch of trade to \$4.60 for I. C. churcools and \$4 to \$4.10 matters have been very quiet, without assumfor cokes. A round lot of 1,000 boxes charcoal plates was placed below our inside quo
50c. Rosins are quiet and unchanged at \$2.50 tation. In Canada plates a good fair trade for common up to \$5 for fine clear white. has been done; round lots at \$2.85; smaller Pine tar is quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.50; pine lots, \$2.90 to \$3. There has been consider pitch at \$2.40 to \$2.60, and oakum at 6c to 10c as to quality.

#### CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRO-DUCE 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. Ocean freights were quoted at 4s London. We quote: Canada red winter wheat, 82 to 83c; white winter, 82 to 83c; Canmoderately active in a jobbing way. Buyers ada spring, 84 to 85c; peas, 73c to 74c; oats, show a fair amount of interest but fail to 31 to 32c; rye, 63 to 65c, and barley, 55 to 65c. Flour-Superior is quiet and steady. Extra mon Japans worth 10c to 20c are in good is more firmly held, 200 brls, of choice selling demand and sell well. The fruit market has at \$4. Fancy and spring extra are wanted, and prices are a shade higher. Several orders could not be filled. Grades below are scarce and firm, with an upward tendency. A car has arrived. The shipments of Valencia was bid for fancy. Ontario bags were quiet. Sales reported on Change were 125 brls. owing to the short crop. Higher prices are fancy at \$3.80; 100 do. at \$3.75; 100 brls. anticipated. As it is there is a good demand superfine at \$3.50, and 100 brls. fine at \$3.25. Patents, \$4.25 to 5.00; superior extra, \$4.00 to 4.05; extra superfine, \$3.87\frac{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), \$2.30 to 2.50. The day's receipts were 101,747 bushels of wheat; peas 4,816: barley 14,234; flour 2,862 bris; butter 332 pkgs; cheese 1,553 boxes. Butter-Creamery is firm, and there was business to-day at 264. Montreal dealers are paying good prices in the country for fall Townships, one leading operator hogs, per 100 lbs, \$6.00 to \$7.00; chickens, going in freely at 22½c, which is the top per pair, 40c to 60c; ducks, dc. 60c to 85c; price made here so far. Creamery, good to butter, pound rolls, 20c to 23c; butter, pound ro and October, 114c to 114c; earlier makes, 9c to \$1 25; celery, do. 30c to 70c; turnips, to 104c; medium to fair goods, 7c to 94c; and per bag, 40c to 50c; carrots, do, 40c to 50c; poor, 5c to 6c. Provisions—Mess pork, western, per brl., \$18.75 to \$19.25; hams, city cured, per lb, 14c to 14gc; lard, western, in pails, per lb, 103c to 11c; lard, Canadian, in pails, 104c to 104c; bacon, per lb, 13c to 14c; shoulders, 10 to 11c; tallow, common refined, per lb, 7c to 8c; Ashes—There was was no change in the ashes market. The sale of a round lot was mentioned at within range of quotations. Another lot of 100 brls is being offered. If anything the market has an easy look. 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 Canadian in New York are per dozen. stronger at  $23\frac{1}{2}$  to 24c for fresh, and 19 to 20c

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 58,873 head-a decrease of 42,648 head from 1883, of 21,415 from 1882, and another quiet week has passed. The chief of 10,225 from 1881. It will be seen that points in the market are the continued light the cattle exports are the largest in receipts of black leather and the export the history of the trade, despite the unfavormovement of the same. The home trade has able returns made to exporters. The country been quiet, with prices fairly well sustained. has been well cleaned up of good export and boarders therein.

So lar 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 excepted towards the passent, particularly the refactor, one, as the refactor, one, as the refactor one, and the mode of treatment excepted towards the passent, payments have been alone, but with colors and the mode of treatment excepted towards the passent, payments have been alone, but with colors and the men stock, leaving the quality now available some-

Austrian	Glasgow.	340	
Lake Champlain	Liverpool;		M1,02
Barcelona	London		1.000
Lucerne.	Glasgow	285	
Montreal	.Liverpool	313	868
Total			- 1081
Last week		2,007 927	∞ <b>2,42</b> 6
Cor. week 1883		1,105	3,450
Cor. week 1882		943	946
Cor. week 1881		834	1,067
Total to date		53,544	48,873
To same date 1		47,959	91,521
To some date 1	000	AN DAD	70 000

To same date 1882...... 40,900 To same date 1881..... 40,841

follows:		outea a
To	Cattle.	Sheer
Liverpool	852 997	2.29 13
Glasgow	158	10

The Lake Champlain took out 689 quarters beef, making the total shipments to date 13.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

UTICA. N.Y., Oct. 27.-To-day 7,680 boxes of cheese were sold, prices ranging from 11%c to 12½c; the bulk going at 11½c; 640 boxes were sold on private terms, and 575 boxes were consigned. LITTLE FALLS, Oct. 27 .- To-day 4,226

boxes of cheese were sold at prices ranging from 111c to 12c; the bulk at 111c to 12c; 53 boxes sold on private terms and 364 on commission; 1,135 boxes farm dairy sold at 114c to 12ic; the bulk at 12c. 115 packages butter brought 25c to 27c.

#### COMMERCIAL NOTES."

Owing to the bad weather receipts of hay were very small, and prices were nominally unchanged at \$6 to 8.50 for hay, and \$4 to 6 for straw per hundred bundles as to quality. The colder weather has induced a little

more demand for cordwood and the market is steady at former prices. Good long wood delivered ex. yard is quoted as follows :-- Maple \$7.50, birch \$6.50, beech \$6, tamarac \$5.50 and soft wood \$5.

The horse trade has been very dull, chiefly through the light offerings. At College struct market, however, a car load of good workers and drivers have been received, which are for sale. Few buyers are to be found.

Stateme ending 24	nt of th Oc	flour t., 188	inspected 4:	for	week
	_				Brls.
Superior :	Extra	<b></b>			.4,632
Extra Sur	erfine.				.1.778
Extra Sur Fancy Sur	perfine				2.055
Spring Ex	tra.			• • • • •	963
Superfine		• • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •		200
Fine	• • • • • •			· · · · ·	. <del>201</del>
rme	• • • • •	• • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • •	. 580
Miganiza		· · · · · •	• • • • • • • •	· · • • • ·	. 22
Rejected	. <b></b>		· · · · · · · · · · ·		689
Middlings Rejected Sour		· • · · • •		• • • • · .	11

## THE OTTAWA MARKET.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, per ton, \$14.00 to \$16.00. Straw, per ton, \$8.50; butter print, per lb., 23c to 25c; pails, 18c; firkins, 18c; roll, none; cheese, 12c; eggs, per doz, 18c to 20c; spring wheat per bus., 75c; fall do, 75c; Scotch do, 75c; sats, 35c; corn, 68c; peas, 50c; beans, \$1.50; buckwheat, 50c; barley, 40c: rye, 55c; beef, per cwt; \$5.50; beef-steak, per lb, 12½c; roasting beef, 10c to 12c; boiling beef, 7c to 8c; mutton, per lb., 7c to 12c; lamb, per lb., 7c to 12c; veal, none; hogs dressed, per cwt, \$7.75; pork, per brl., \$20.50; back pork, per brl., none; none; hams, 15c; smoked rolls, per lb., 14c; smoked bacon, per lb., 14c; dry salted bacon, Sc to Ilc; lard, 13c; flour, No. 1. per bl. \$4.25; strong bakers \$5.00 to \$5.25; double extra, \$5.25 to \$5.50; patent, \$6.00; buck-wheat flour, \$5.25; oatmeal, \$4.25; corn-meal, \$3.50; cracked wheat, \$6.00; provender, per cwt, \$1.30; bran, per ton, \$16 to \$18;

## anaille, per ton, \$22 to \$24.

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET. Wheat, fall, per bushel, 75c to 76c; wheat, spring, do, 76c to 78c; wheat, goose, do, 60c to 62c; barley, do, 50c to 73c; oats, do, 33 to 34c: peas, do,59 to 60c; rye, do, 60c; dressed price made here so far. Creamery, good to butter, pound rolls, zec to zec; butter, choice, 24 to 26½c; Townships, choice, 22 to tub dairy, 17c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 22½c; do, fair to good, 18 to 21c; per dez, 20c to 22c; potatous, per Morrisburg, 16 to 21½c; Brockville, bag, 45c to 50c; apples, per bbl, 50c to 16 to 21c; Western, 14 to 17½c; \$1.75; onlone, green, per bag \$1 to \$1.25; Cheese—We quote fine to finest September cabbage, do 25c to 30c; cauliflower, do 40c tomatoes, per peck, 12c to 15c; beets, per doz, 12c to 15c; parsnips, do, 15c to 20c; beans, per peck, 30c; hay, per ton, \$9 to \$14; straw, per ton, \$6 to \$9.

> THE LONDON, ONT., MARKET. Wheat, spring, \$1.20 to \$1.30; Wheat, Deihl, per 100 ibs 1.20 to 1.30; Wheat, Democrat, per 100 lbs, 1.20 to 1.30; Wheat, Clawsondo 1.20 to 1.30; Wheat, Red, do 1.20 to 1.30. Oats, do 85c to 88; Corn, do 1.05 to 1.25 ; Peas, 1.00 to 1.05 ; Barley do 90 to 1.25 ; Rye, do 90c to 1.00; Clover seed, per bush, 6.00 to 7.00; Timothy seed, 1.75 to 2.25; Calfskins, 10 to 12c; lambskins, 50c to 65c sheep skins, 50c to 65c; tallow, rendered, 61c to 7; hides, No. 1, per lb, 7c; do No. 2, 6c; do No. 3, do, 5c; wool, 16c to 18c; Pastry flour per cwt, 2 50 to 2.50; Roller flour, do 2.25 to 2.75; Family flour, \$2.00 to 2.00; Oatmeal, fine, do 2.25 to 2.25; Oatmeal, granulated 2.50 to 2.50; cornmeal \$2 to 2.50; shorts, per ton, \$19 to 20; bran do \$12 to 14; hay, do \$8 to 9; eggs, retail, 22c to 24c; eggs, basket, 20c to

BIRTH:

SCANIAN.—In this city, on the 20th inst, the wife of John Scanlan of a daughter.

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

BURNS—In this city, at No 3 Chaussé street, on the morning of the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. John Burns, of a son.

98-1

MARRIED.

DOWNEY—MOAN—On the 23rd inst., in St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Father Godts, John Downey to Miss Mary Moan. 99 1

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.

96 McCOWAN.—In this city, on the 19th inst., John McCowan, of Comrie, Pertshire, Scotland, aged 63 years.

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

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

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

KEAN.—In Ogdensburg, N.Y., at the age of 12 years, Thomas Kean, son of Bernard Kean,

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 Septamber, 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 years, daughter of Jas. Rowau.

EGAN.—In this city, on Sunday, the 26th nst., Julia Egan, aged 62, a native of the Councy Limerick, Ireland.

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Single thread Undershirts and Drawers, full men size, from 22c to 90c each. Boys' Under shirts and Drawers, all sizes.

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