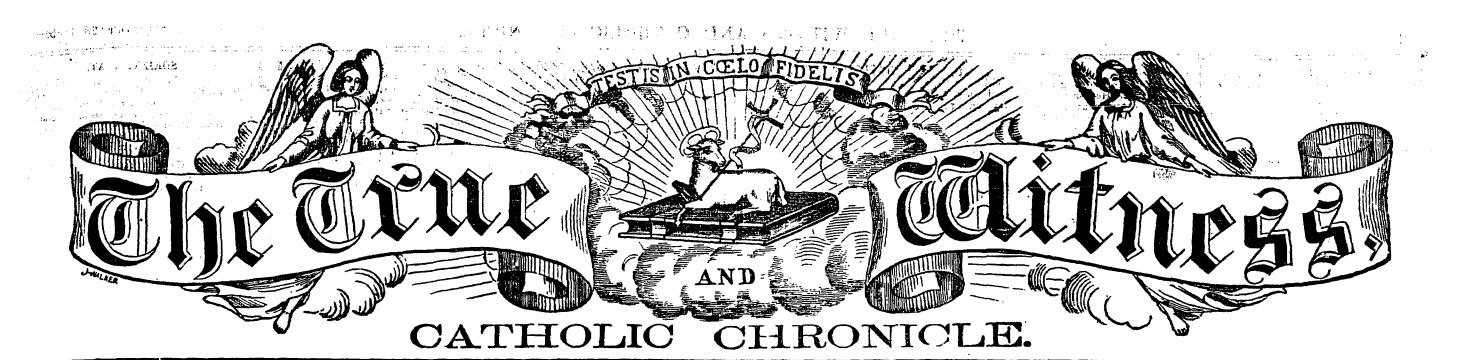
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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OUTOBER 28, 1885.

Nontreal to Parnell.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF IRISH CANADIANS,

Binging Resolutions-Eloquent Addresses-Mberal Bonations to the Irish Par-Hamentary Faud by the Irish Citizens of Montreal

The mass meeting issu night in Nordbeimer's Hall, for the purpose of aiding the his Parliamentary Fund, was a most enthanisatio assembly, and gave good proof of the unanimity and seal that animates all Irish hearts for the cause now being so well carried to a successful issue by Mr. Parneli and his friends. The speeches were all of a satriotic, carnest character, with a genu ine ring about them which caught the hearts of all present, periods of breath Jess interest being raised by the burats o spplause with which successive sentiments in favor of Ireland were followed. The spirit of the meeting was, however, more decidedly groved by the singular manner in which pearly every one present burried, at the clusof the meeting, to pour in their contribu tions to the treasurer. This "golden sympathy, ' as one speaker happily expressed it. was a clear proof of the docision and spirit of the assembly.

Mr. H. J. Cioran, president of the Mont real branch of the Irish National league, eccupied the chair, and on the platform were Rev. Father Lonergan (St. Mary's), Rev Father Molauger, CSSR. (St. Ann's) J. Power, vice-president, T. Buchanan. treasurer, J. B. Lano, secretary, Mesars J J Curran, Q.C., M.P., Edward Murphy, C. J. Doherty, F A. Qainn, George W. Stephene, M.P.P., P J Cayle, M. Donovan and others The chairman opened the meeting in a few well chosen remarks, in which he explained that they had assembled for a good and noble causo. Montreal Itishmen were not ove demonstrative, but the assemblage of Irish Canadians present, in response to the appea of the League, was a guarantee that the Irish national spirit was not dead in Montreal (Applause), 10 work for the cause of Ire land, he said, was to work for the good of Irishmen in Canada, for the m rerespect mer-

gratulations on the success of the national move-ment, and on their progressive and winning fight for the nation's rights and liberties, symbolized in the form of self-governm nt, which can be the only acceptable solution of the Irish question, is it along any back of the solution of the Trish question. as it aloue can bring and assure p ace and pros-pe-ity t. Ireland, establish cordial relatio, s between the British Government and the Irish people, and onstitute an adeq ate and honor-able reward after a strucgle which has no paral-lel in history either for duration or patriotism. The resolution was received with great cheering.

MB. DOILBETT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. U. J Doherty seconded the resolution, and said that since there had been an Lrish League in Montreal he had attended its meet-They had met to sympathise with and aid Ireland in dark hours before this, and not unfrequently to protest with all possible venemence against unjust and unjustifiable acts f repression simed at Ireland and her sons But never before had they met on an occasion when they could send a message of enthusias-tic congratulation to their struggling country-It was not necessary to say why they nen. should consider their message one of congratulation, not only to Ireland but to the British Empire. The unpromising start of the Irish reformers was well known Their wisdom was at first doubted, and it was thought that their hot blood might be uting nawisely But time had removed these doubts Now they saw the bishops heading the movement, and both parties in England competing with each other to see vich should extend the greatest measure of Home Rule. (Choers) He thought they night well congratulate their friends in Iroland on their success. They could do that s Canadiane, who were glad that Ireland was about to have her own rarliament in College Green, in which Parnell would take vould feel proud that they had shown that Home Rule made loyal men, and contradic statement that the Irish were fit for power. They had shown the not that the Irish were peaceful, able and contented under Home Rule. (Cheers.) The Home Ruleot 1 eland when accomplished would greatly add to the strength of the Empire by making Ireland not a province but a sister power of Eugland, who would enjoy the advantages of her willing and powerful coperation. Mr. Doherty then referred to the fort of Grattan in behalf of the Irish Parlia ment, and said that the parliament whose teath he had deplored would soon be restored to the country. Irish independence, he be-lieved, was one of the best means of forward ug the interests of the whole British nation. hey wore on the eve of important events. They would witness a glorious resurrection, a nation was about to come into existence, which having no could would fear no grave. (Loud applause) The enemies of Ireland's complete emancipation were entreached be

Mr. Gladstone very justly calls " the per n anent, growing, and highly aggressive titute a reason, if you were reforming a House of Peers for trying to secure in it some special representation of poverty-("Hear, hear," and laughter) -- inasmuch as wealth is always likely to predominate in such a body. Mr. Gladstone goes on to state his "hope that in the reconstitution of the House of Peers a reasonable share of power may be allowed to the principle of birth." I should myself oppose to the very utmost of my power any such reconstitution of the House of Peers-(loud cheers)-and I am supported in that view, I know, by the opinion of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. John Morely, and of a good many leading members of the Liberal party outside of the flouse of Lords. With Liberal peers what is called "reform of the House of Lords" is very naturally popular, but I am convinced that their opinion is not shared by the majority of the Liberal party in the country I do not know to what extent the Liberal party generally are in favor, as Mr. Chamberlain and myself are in favor, of the principle of a single Chamber, but I am certain the majority will concur in opposing any of the various schemes for the so called reform of the House of Lords which have been suggested in prominent quarters up to the present time (Cheers.) Put out of sight if you will, for the sake of argument, the possibility of so altering the constitution of Parliament as to leave it with only a single Chamber. At the worst, the House of Lords, in face of the enfranchise ment of the whole people will in future be tound to be less mis hievous than in the past -little more than useless in our belief.

AN ELECTION RIOT.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE BOTTEN EGGED AND OTHERWISE ASSAULTED -HIS O NDEM-NATION OF THE LIBERAL POLICY

LONDON, Oct. 24 -- It is now evident that the paritamentary campaign will not pass off without serious rioting in many quarters, as he party feeling, which already runs high. daily grows more bitter. The Marquis of Lorne, Liberal condidate for Hamp stead, went down to Brentford town, seven miles west of London, to deliver a campaign speech. While addressing the lectors a mob assoulted him with rotten eggs. and some of them, gaining the platform. emashed his hat over his head. The supporters of the Marquis rushed to his rescue, and a fight ensued. The noble lord now bcome so thoroughly frighten d that he hastily departed from the scene, ran through the streets in the drenching rain to the railway station, and immediately departed for London Meanwhile the row continued, the supporters of the Marquis being severly handled, and becoming discouraged at the desertion by their champion, they finally retreated, leaving their contestants masters of the field. The latter then seized the plat orm and passed a resolution condemning th policy of the Liberais. When the Queen's son-in law made his appearance as a Labera candidate for Hampstead it occasioned considerable surprise, and when he pu-forward in his address advanced Radical opining the surprise was greatly in-creaged. He oppused Obambertain's pro gramme of free education and advocated immediate disestablishment in Scotland. He championed the principles of a free land league, and, with a view to the encouragement of a sub division of land, suggested that sales of large estate en bloc should be subject to heavy taxation, while sales of land to be divided into smaller lots should be left free of duty. As to the House of Lords, he hardly went so far as the Hampstead Radicals desired, being of opinion that the venerable institution might be amended by the infusion of elected members. He favored the extension of tocal salf government of Ireland,

GRAND RELIGIOUS CEREMONY. THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSABY OF THE

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S BOOLETY -SERMON BY REV. MARTIN CALLAGHAN. St. Patrick's was on Sunday last, 5th in-tant, the scene of one of

25tłthose impressive religious (eremo ies which tend to enliven one's supernatural those faith and inflame one's heart with the desire of the noble and the sublime. Two hundred of our generous youth, after partaking in the morn ng of the sweets of the Bread of Life, assembled after Veepers to eat of the bread of Catholic doctrine. This life giving nutri ment was presented in the form of a discourse full of classical elegance and saintly unction and udequately adapted to the wants of the hearers. "Youth" was the subject of the instruction. It spoke to the mind and to the heart and responded to the other circum-stances of lively interest with which it was preceded and followed. 'Ine "Ave Maria' by Signer Emblini was song in harmony and in accordance with the principles of the most refined musical art, while the peaks of the mujestic organ echoing and re-echoing un er the masterly touch of Professor Fowler breathed forth in unmistaken language the deep and loud accompaniment of an "Ave Maria " of modern composition and exquisite taste The eloquent termon, which we pro duce below with pleasure, was followed by an act of consecration to the Virgin Mary ead by P. F. McCaffrey, President, and concluded a ceremony where were present not only the Catholic Young Meu's Society and the Lee Club, but also over two thousand of their friends and patrons.

Rev. Father Martin Callaghan spoke as follows :—

I am not surprised at the immense congregation that has come to witness and participate in your inaugural religious festival. Our Outholic city, incomparable in many respects, horoughly appreciates what is worthlest of our contemplation and realization. It may be confidently asserted that Montreal is teemng with your well wishers and patrons You are prepared to consecrate yourselves to the anmaculate and virginal Mother of Carist. I congratulate you upon the filial love and implicit confidence which has inspired this most laudable thought. B fore you per-form your act of consecration I shall make a tew reflections which, I trust, will lead it, it possible, a more exalted degree of sincerity and a more distinct character of irrevocable ness. You belong to a society which deserve-he highest encomiums. It ranks among the principal glories of St. Patrick's parisn, and flers advantages which place it on a footing unsurpassed, if not un qualled, by any similar rganization in America or elsewhere. I recommends itself to the public for the pastoral z al to which its origin may be traced, for the rare wisdom which framed is coop of regulations, for the remarkable skill displayed in its management, for the cata | howers to the Infant Jesus, who is playing logue of names emblazoned upon its records, t tor the blooming vitality it enj ys despite the crucial tests which it experienced at different intervals, and for the golden prospects which its future unfolds to view. Your society holds to your gaze an ideal of per fection such as you should never tire of studying, admiring and loving. In reaching it you will crown your loftiest aspirations. You are traversing a supremely important period of your existence. Beware of under valuing it. Let nothing dissuade you from profiting by the many precious of portunities which it affords, and be not so unwise as to reserve for yourselves an infinitude of bitter reproach, untimely regret and unavailing grief. You are born for a special purpose for a purpose which cannot redound but to your interest, to your honor and happiness. Soon you will figure upon the stage of the world and should play the part assigned you in the plan of Divine Provi-You should now be diligent in dence. qualitying yourselves for the task which awaits you and not neglect anything which might couduce to your competence and thor ough success. Youth should be possessed of two leading characteristics, it should be con-spicuous for pru ence and piety. At your age imprudence prevails and counts its unhappy victims by thousands and tens of thousands It is intimately, nay indispensubly, associated with disrespect for author ity and an unwarrantable assumption of in dependence, with indifference to the lessons of practical wisdom and a morbid desire of launching into a sea of probabilities. It ignores or scolls at danger. You should be on your guard and not deliberately risk the loss of any supernatural gift with which you are endowed. You justly pride in your faith. You reckon it a peerless treasure and would not barter it even for all the accumulated goods of this earth. In your veins flows rich and warm the blood of St. Peter and above your heads floats spotless and triumphant the banner of your Catholic and stors. Your faith is imperilled and should be shielded from the temptations which abound on all sides. Are you not startled at the scandalous sayings or doings of people who style themselves Catholics Do you not observe how Protestants would fain pass for orthodox christianity their personal opinions, no matter how unjustifiable, inconsistent or contrasictory they may be? Are you not obliged to hear the sweeping assertions, paradoxical statements and mud ravings of free thinkers? You have a taste for reading, and this taste you should foster by every legitimate means. But are you safe in the perusal of current literature ? How often the newspapers which you handle assail undisguisedly the principles of to the much prized memento and pointed the religion which you profess! What do out its peculiarities. In a broken voice most of the publications which are purchased at the cheapest figure contain if not the subtlest and rankest poison of anti-Christianity and anti-Catholicity? By attending Mass regularly you will preserve and develop the faith which till this hour has been directing your steps, and which alone can lead you to the goal of a happy sternity. Never miss this august sarrifice, at least when duty summons you. Show's decided preference for the Mass, during which an instruct of the treasured wreath by imploring the

fitable is the word of God, as delivered by the authorized messengers. They will caution you against the quicksands of error They will initiate you into all the doctrines of salvation, and instil into your nearts sentiments which will refine and elevate them. Piety is the most brilliest ornament which you could cov to I am not sware of a wthing else more capable of endearing and enkanci g a young nan. If he is not pious hiz condition is not wretched and fament-able. He will be heid in mistrust and antipathy. He will breathe the atmosphere of sin, ben | under the yoke of his passions, and spread far and near the contagion of his vices. At any memory he may become an irreparable wreck If he is pions he will be locked upon as a benediction in the locality where he may reside. He will possess a charm which will win him a host of loyal friends and bid defiance to the ravages of time. He will acquire a mastery over his natural inclinations. His soul will be free from all defilement and enriched with all the embellishments of divine grace. At all epochs of life, but more particularly in the season of youth, man should yield to the Most High the allegiance of his whole being. Every young man should indelibly impress upon his memory the words of Ecclesiastes : "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth." Both his mind and heart should be contred in the Sovereign Good. He should God who giveth joy to my youth." Adea datus was barely in his fifteenth year when he was judged ripe for heaven. Being once asked in whom God dwelt, he answered,

" In him who lives chastely." Augustine inquired if he only meant one that had not frievonsly offended against chastity, and he replied ; "On no; there is no soul truly shiste but she who has her gaze fixed on God, and who clings to none save Him." Piety ous this twofold efficacy and predestined is the young man who submits to its influence. The holiness of youth is simply irresistible in its attractiveness. The ancient writers took a special delight in describing it. We read how the young Archduke Leepold, of Austria, had the appearance and innocence of the very augel It is said that all who saw him in the church were inspired with devotion. While Francis Regis was studying at Puy be edified all the invahitants of the town, and was known under the title of the angel of the college He was of noble birth. During his novitiate he was noticeable The Catholic religion gives the human conntenance such an expression that the old Italian painters represented angels in youthul forms. In the gallery of the Louvres at Paris there is a meture by Funcesco Albani Irelanders dynamite was unknown, as this picture. They are off ring fruits and upon the knees of His Mother. But you may ask how they are represented As youth whose faces admirably reflect the exquisite delicacy, celestial sweetness and tender love which the habit of virtue communicates to the human soul. What must you do in order to have the piety which should form a distinguishing trait of your age? Approach the sacraments regularly. Go to confession and communion every month. Monthly confessions and communion are two essential points of the rule which binds the members of your society. By infringing them you will blight the usefulness and check the development of your excellent organization. You will abuse God's graces and wallow in the mire of iniquity. You will reduce your relves to the condition of those to whom St. Bernard says : " What are you doing, you young men who offer to the devil the flowers of your age and only leave for God the dying embers of your old age ?" Comply with these points and rest assured that your society will multiply the spoils of its prosperous efforts, you will rejoice and honor many a homestcad, you will sanctify and render meritarious the peautiful though swift-flowing years which are now at your disposal.

LAPY FLORENCE DIXIE ON IRELAND.

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS.

A remarkable a ticle on Ireland by Lady Florence Dixie has been issued as pation of No. 7 special sheet by the Conservative News Agency. This ag noy was recently formed under the auspic s of several distinguished Conservatives, with Lord Kandelph Churchill as president, for the purpose of supplying accurate and early intelligence to Conserva tive provincial newspapers. In view of the agency through which the article is dissem agency through which the article is disten-insted it has a special importance. "Lady Florence D xie's sympathy with Ireland," says the Dabliz Freeman, "is well known, although sometimes we felt it our duty to express very strong opinious contrary to some of her methods of showing that sympathy." We quote some notable passages :---

TRISH INDEPENDENCE-CEATTAR'S EDIORY BRA. " One hundred and five years have passed away since Grattan rose from his seat in the Irish Parliament, and flooded its architectural magnificence, and the scals and hearts of his hearers, with the wild stirring thrill of a new-born life in his declaration of Irish rights. Through the lofty domes the ory of freedom resounded, and the whispering echoes entwined themselves around the Tuscan pillars of that Imperial pile. Out into the crowded streets the glad news wole; it was taken up by the assembled multitudes; far o'er hill and dale winged the glad tidings of a great joy and Ireland that day awoke to the glory of independence. With ore mighty effort she had burst the chains that bun her, and sprung from slavery to freedom. With what result? To her side flocked wealth, trade, manufa ture, agriculture, and importance. With Great Britsin, though she vied with her in splendor, and declared a per-petual league of amity, she through the Emerald Isle there reigned the stillness of peace, the contentment of industry, and the unity of an enfranchised and happy people."

HOW THE ECLIPSE CAME.

"By bribery and corruption, by the creation of 27 new pserages, by a packed parlia-ment, by frand, force, and a disgraceful betrayal, the Itish people were deprived of that right which to them was worth all the promises, concessions and reform measures possible.

"As with the declaration of her Independ ence prosperity had joined hands with Ireland, so with its surrender, prosperity fled her side. Trade and manufacture de-creased, the wealth which had once warmed the country was withdrawn to the richer for his modesty and bis charity in collecting hand that had despoiled her. Deprived of the poor little hoys and catechizing them. that support which had hitherto permitted them to reside on their own native oil a needy population became forced into exite.

O'CONNELL-PARNELL

"In the days of O'Connell and the Young

intertained for a nation the more the in ividuals composing it were thought of. H would explain the object of this meeting in the work of the provide the set of th the words of Mr. Parnell himself, who, in stating what he expected Irish Americans to do, said :--

"I not only expect the continuance of help, but I hok forw rd to a very largely increased increase being taken by the people of merica in our new movement over that which has been shown during the past few years Numerou-indications of this increase of interest have already rea hed me. Large meetings have been bed in different p rts of the Union, and con-siderable sum- have been subscribed spontaneeasly. The revival has not come a moment too soon, for du ing the past two years the financial condition of the movement has been a source of anxiety to me. The necessity of large expenditure is daily increasing, and withou help from America it will be almost impossible for us to

maintain our position. "I trus, therefor-, that no further doubt may exist in the minds of the American people as to the need of immediate and large supplies for carrying on the electoral camp ign here. ίw. are fighting two E glish parties, each possessed of great in acial resources. We are fast getting into another contest with landlordism, ewing to the terri de agricu turel depression which bese the farmers. Funds then, are urgently n eded I am glad to see that our people b-youd the Atlantic are beginning to appreciate this with their usual generosity in sending us help." (Loud cheers.)

Continuing, the Chairman said he was proud to have representative members of the clergy present, as they thereby imitated the glorious example of the Irish Episcopacy in Ireland. Is was cheering to find that the Irish bishops and the Irish priesthood bad given their support and countenance to the Irish national movement and to the Irish leader, and thereby be the means of its consolidation and of complete union among all ranks and classes of the Irish people. (Loud applause). He unnounced that after the speaking was over subscription lists would be opened, and he trusted that the appeal to the liberality of the Irishmen of Montreal would meet with a liberal response. He then introduced the

REV. FATHER MELANGER, C.SS R.,

who proposed the first resolution. The rev. father was greeted with loud applause. Ad dressing his audience as friends of Ireland, he said that others in his position might say that they were glad to speak in favor of a good cause, but he had to say he was sorry, very sorry, for he could only say a few words on such a question as Irish Independence, and that only in broken English ; but if his lips and tonguo were as quick and as eloquent as his heart was warm, there was no speaker there who would speak more powerfully in the cause of Iroland. (Cheers.). His hearers were Irish and he was Flemish, but they must remember that they were of the same race. He had heard Lieland greatly abused in England when he lived there, but the time had come when the Irish National Party had to gain only one hundred seats in the new Parliament to obtain Home Rule and to achieve independence, (Prolonged applause) He exhorted his hearers to rally to the support, even materially, cf Parnell, in order that they might once more have Ireland for the Irish. and that forever. (Applause.) He then pro posed the following resolution :-----

hind the last ditch, and support and encour agement were needed by those who were struggling for Irish self-government from their friends on this side of the Atlantic. Their cheer, and congratulations would be none the less enlivening if there was heard in them the stimulating ring of gold. (Applause)



THE QUESTION OF LOCAL BELF GOVERN-MENT.

In my individual opinion, the natural crown ing stone of any large editice of local government must sooner or later he some such elecuve Local Gouernment for each of the three principal parts of the United Kingdom and for the principality of Wales as I have often sketched out to you. As regards Ireland, we all of us here, I think, agree that the widest form of elective self-government should be conferred which is cousie tent with the integrity of the Empir. (Lund cheers) None can justify the exist Luce of the nominated Official Board which at present attempt to govern Ireland. I care not whether the Irish people are or are not at the moment willing to accept the changes wo have to propose. It the present system is as indefensible as I think it, we should propose them all the same. If they are not at first accepted our scheme will at least be seen and weighed, and we shall be freed from the necessity of appearing to defend a system which is obnoxious to overy Liberal principle. (Cneers.) I would ask you to remem ber some words in Mr. Ruskin's chapter on "The Future of England," in his "Crown of Wild Olive," which are very applicable to the situatioa : "In Ireland, especially, a vicious system has been so long maintaine that it has become impossible to give due support to the cause of order without seem ing to countenance injury." The bodies which would deal with education, with private Bills, with provisional order Bills, and with appeals from local authorities in matters too large for county treatment, in Wales and Scotland and England itself, if I had my way, as well as in Ireland, would, I believe, make the future government of the United King dom, as a united kingdom, more easy than it is at present. If this be so, we cannot wonder that those who desire to destroy the Union should not be enamoured of the scheme. The matter has been a good deal discussed as regards Scotland und Ireland in the Press, but what is less known is that there is a very strong feeling upon it in Wales, and my letters show me that an elective Local Government Board for Wales would be accepted with great favor in that country. Although the first session of the new Parlia ment is to be a local government session, and although the new powers of local authorities invoke to some extent the question of the land, yet the land question in all its branches must also come forward for separate examination. (Loud oheers.)

THE USELESS HOUSE OF PEERS.

A question on which I cannot agree with Mr. Gladstone is that of what he calls a "reconstitution of the House of Peers " (Renewed oheers). I am not quite clear as to the mean. "Resolved by the Irish-Canadian citizens of ing of the sentence in which he says that we and weak throats are largely due to the habit ing of the sentence in which he says that we and weak throats are largely due to the habit of wearing sembled, that we "cannot exclude the action of other influ-stend to the people of Ireland our warmest con- ences, and especially that of wealth." What mends unstarched woolen collars.

BRITISH POLITICS.

REFORM FOR THE HOUSE OF LORDS -PARNELL PROTESTS AGAINST DISUNION - CHAMBERLAIN AND DISESTABLISHMENT-THE FLUALE CAN-DIDATE.

LONDON, Oct. 26 -The Earl of Reselvery spoke at Wrexham to night in advocacy of reform in the House of Lords. He favored the principle of a delegation and the admission of epresentatives from the colonies, or if the people desired it, the total abolition of the House of Lords.

GLASGOW, Ost. 26 -- While Mitchell Henry, M.P., for Galway, was addressing a political meeting here to-day a party of Irishmen stormed the hall and a free fight ensued. After twenty miautes of uproar the intruders were ejected.

LONDON, Oct. 26 -Lord George Hamilton. first lord of the admiralty, speaking at Ealing to night, said that the Conservatives intended to add to the navy during the next two years nine heavy irouclads aggregating S0,000 tons. DUBLIN, Oct. 26. - A Nationalist convention was beld at Atheney to-day to select candidates for Parliament for G iway. During the progress of the meeting the platform gave way and Parnell, Sexton and other Pentlemen, who were on it, fell to the ground. No one was injured. A lengthy discussion took place at the meeting. Mr. Parnell dwelt on the dangers of disunion where there are so many powerful opposing interests. Messrs. Nolan, Sheehy, Harris and Foley were selected as candidates for the House of Commons.

LONDON, Oct. 26.-Chamberlain publishes letter in which he says he has not yet prepared a scheme for the disestablishment of the Church of England.

LONDON, Oct. 26 -- Miss Helen Taylor, Radical candidate for member of Parliament for Camber well, held her first election meeting to night. The meeting was disturbed by a free fight.

A leading New Nork physician says coughs

HALIFAX NEWS.

HALIFAX, Oct. 23 - A new era in the administration of criminal justice has been inaugurated in Halifax. For years past nearly every notorious criminal has escaped conviction, but now they are not only convicted but the severest penalties are being inflicted. A few days ago Judge Ritchie sent Levi Snow to the penitentiary for life for committing rape on his own daughter. Today Chief Justice McDonald sentenced a man named Swett to the penitentiary for life for committing rape upon and communicating disease to a little twelve-year-old girl. The Judge said he had intended to inflict the death penalty, but hoped that some explation would result from his lenient sentence of imprisonment for life. Swett's wife is lying at the point of death in the hospital. Ťwo young fellows, charged with rape upon a girl of very doubtful reputation, were acquitted. The Chief Justice, in admonishing them, said that had they been convicted he would have given them 100 lashes each on the bare back, in addition to the longest imprisonment allowed by the law.

"A deacon in a Western town recently died," suys the New York Commercial Ad-vertiser. "His pastor soon paid a visit of condolence to the bereaved widow. She asked the minister if he would like to see the funeral wreath. He assented. She led him 'The red flowers were made she said: of his red flannels; the white ones of his white flinnels. The stamens were made of the coffin shavings and the pistils of his beard. The berries and buds were made of the pills that were left when he died, and the feathery part was made of the feathers of the last chicken dear James killed before he was tyken ill." All this she said without a pause for breath, and ended her ghastly description tion is given. What will prove the most pro- bewildered elergyman to lead in prayer.

amongst the Fenians the dauger was only employed to wreak vengeance on traitors to the cause. It is different now-the scene keeps changing. A class of men have " urp-ed the place of O'Connell ; another (and will usurp the place at present beld by h r. Farnell, far inferior, coarser, more unscrup dous or avaricious than ever that American Irish adventurer has been. The fault lies with Britain.

"It is positively ludicrous to read the leading articles on the subject of Mr. Parnell and Ireland that have of late deluged both Conservative and Liberal organs. Mr Parnell is to be feared only in so far as Britain gives him licence to do mischief. It lies with this country to donude him of power shaolutely and effectively by restoring to Ireland that right for which she craves, and in pursuit of which she employs Mr. Parnell and his party. He has been called the Irish Dictator, a title which short sighted ignorance alone hestows. No, no; Mr. l'arnell is no dictator. Ireland is his dictator; he exists hereuse he hows to her will and obeys her commands. Let him attempt to evade them and enother will take his place. But he will not evade them; he will obey them, and carry out the policy of an unconciliated and angry people.

IT WILL NOT DOWN-WAR TO THE KNIFE.

"Do I see arising amidst the Conservative ranks a young leader who is facing the Irish problem, and recognizing the right of that people to govern themselves? Shall it be from Conservative hands that Irol and will receive back her long lost freedom? Something tells me that it shall he so, though whether now or in the far future I enonot say. Until that day dawns the problem will never be solved, though, meanwhile, it may be suppressed by the policy of repression ; but who with a heart a conscience or feeling of any sort could recommend this course ? 1 am not one of those who could do so, though I point to it as the only alternative for the policy of concession. There are but two ways to govern Ireland ; they are the ones I have mentioned. No half measures will avail, noless we would keep agitation for over rife in Irelend, stiffe all that is noble and good in her, and drive her by degress to the rankest Communism.

"There is no use pigeon holeing the question any longer, the English people must face it, they must examine it from every point, they must decide whether they will live in amity with the Emerald Isle, or whether on through long weary years an act of ir justice perpetuated and unrepented of shall produce between the two sister countries an unnatural and ignominious war to the knife."

A manufacturer in Breslau has recently built at his factory a chimney over fifty feet in height entirely of paper. The blocks used in its construction, instead of being brick or stone, were made of layers of compressed paper jointed with a silicious coment. The advantages are the fire-proof nature of the material, the minimum of danger from lightning and great elasticity.

Lord Wolseley is to day as uppopular public man as there is in England. His pare ing over the services of the marines in his dispatches is especially noted with indignation

in j∔i S∦≉

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

DR. U'REILLY'S LETTER.

" FAIR PLAY FOR IRELAND." The New Combination by Magisterial Landtoros in freland.

2

DUBLIN, Oct. 2 .- The battle for self-gov ernment in Lieland begins next week with the county conventions in Wicklow, Maryborough and Navan. The Archbishop of Dublin has boldly memolished the harriers raised by his two immediate predecessors against the inter forence of the Catholic clergy in political mentions of every description. He has taken his own states by the side of the leaders of the Na islal party, and proclaimed to the world that priests and people; in the peculiar circumstances of the present struggle, are bound to contend and labor tous ther for the achievement of one purpose. In his remarkable discourse at E niskerry he clearly laid down the rules which should govern the Irich electors in their choice of candidates. He now, in a letter to his vicar in Wicklow, gives to the clergymen about to attend the county convention such advice for their guidance as is sure to be approved by the Archishops and Bishops, and to regulate the conduc of all clorical delegates during the com ag ontext.

The O atral Committee of the National League, following the admirable counsels of Dr. Wal-h about moderation and gentleness in dealing with appointments, has also issued instructions restraining the excesses com-mitted in some localities, and sondemning the tyraunical and hasty action of some branches of the League. There exists on the part of leaders and followers of clergy and people a firm, unanimous determination to tolerate no act of violence, no infraction of the peace, no provocation to outrage or disorder. Conscious of their own strength, a strength given by a oordid union of minds and will, and conscious, too, of the justice and sucredness of their cause, they will allow no reprehensible

speech or criminal act to cause reproach. To be sure "land grabbers" continue to be denounce | and hovcotted. But boycotting implies no violation of law and order. If is simply a kind of social excommunication, by which a crnelly oppressed pessautry express their sense of the man who consents to take his evicted neigh or's farm and occupy the roof from which the hapless tenant and his family is ye been put out to die on the road

The "land grabbers" are the only efficient allies of rack centing landlords-the only stay left these han dords to save themselves from roin and begary. Were there no land-gra b ra willing to take at once the place of the farmers evicted from holdings occupied by their fath-ra, and grandfathers, and greagrandfathere, the landlords would soon iecome amenable to the voice of conscience, of equity, of humanity.

As I wrote in my last, wherever the Na tional League has established one of its branches-although hoycotting may continue -no violence, no midnight outrage is known to take place The cases lately noised abroad by the suti Irish press are not cases of boy The cases lately noised abroad contring, but cases of black mailing, in a dis trict where the clergy are strictly forbidden from taking any part in the National move ment, where landlord wrongdoing knows no barrier, and where human endurance is goaded into madness. There, of course, the origand and the criminal will profit by disorder to commit their own dark deeds.

There is every likelihood that as the pres ent political canvass progresses and the county conventions are held, and the branches of the N tunal League extended all over the land, the united action of the clergy and the Leaguers wil put a stop to these "moon lichters

But, lot another league has just been pub-

his confreres if that meeting had not bren called with the abject of getting the Grimes act renewed." He was mildly rebuked for thus letting the cat fat of the hag But, un questionably, such was Lord Bandon's object a calling these magnates together. Imme-distely following this meeting another was held in Dublin Castle, at which representative inagistrates from the whole country attended, for what purpose it needs uo profit to guess. Lord Carnarvon not long ego gelivered a uild rebuke to some landlords who had enforced the law on evictions with what he deemed unnecessary barshuss. The misfor tune is that, in the impossibility of renewing the Crimes Act before F bruary, these magis trates in every county has the administration of the law in their own hauds. They can im prison and fine and punish in many ways the very people whom their own oppressive cruelty will have driven to desperate deeds of retaliation. They can call upon the Lord Liensenaut for troops and constabulary to carry out their evictions-" these sentences of death," as Gladstone terms them, which are being repeated with ominous frequency, and which soon may fall on every part of Ireland as thick as snow-flakes in December. The same humanity which urged Mr. Fell to ask the mnocent question mentioned above,

impelled him at the very beginning of themeet-ing to propose that "the magistrates should agree to impose the severest penalty in all cases of boycotting that come before them at petty sessions." This was imprudent and premature, as there were several magistrates then present who reprobated such drastic and

iniquitous measures. But you have in this magistrates' conven-tion a precedent which will be followed in every county in Ireland. These men " resolved" to bestow their patronage on every mer-chant, grocer, and tradesman who would deal with boycotted farmers, and to withdraw it from all persons favorable to the National party. It is well that they should avow openly what they have long practised on the

sly. It is, therefore, league against league. The winter will open in Ireland with gloomy prospects enough for the laboring poor and the rural population. The political campaign hegins with this new antagonistic element contronting the National leaders. The situa tion is pregua t with unknown and imme diate danger. But I have unbound trust in the moderation and sugarity of such men as D: Welsh and Percell.

Meanwillo the fimous approve of Vice President Hendricks and the Swa's e'oquea alvoery of "Fair Pory for Iroana quoted at public meetings by Nationalist orators and bitterly resented by their opponents. I see by coitorials in the Sun and by the comments of oth a An error papers thut such journals as the Independent are misles or he teachings of the Enclose press, and, it is, and I wire it with the funest conviction of the truth of what i flirm-It is out simple justice both to the religious and political leaders in Ireland, to say that they only demand tair play, justice, equality, and no favor. This within the last week has been again and again repeated by Dr. Walsh. while speaking on the education question. This, as M. Hon ricks and the Sun declare, is all that is sought for by the Parliamentary party Ireland demands nothing more, and will be satisfied with nothing less.

Remember, and history written by English and Irish Protestants is there to prove it, whenever the majority of the Irish people were in power, they enasted no oppressive legislation against the minority. And even now both Dr. Walsh and the other leaders are most careful to say that whenever for political trust and repr. sentation a Protestant is the last man, then tost Protestant should

be nominated Irish Catholics have suffered too much from the worst ascendency ever known to establish even a good one in their own favor.

BERNARD O'REILLY, In N. Y. Sun,

HAPPLEST DAYS!

I said to the little children, "You are living y ur happiest days;" And their wide -yes opened wider In innocent amaze;

For their happiness w a so perfect, They did not know it then; "Oh no," they said, "there'll be happier days When we are women and men."

I said to the youth an I maiden, 'You a e hving y ar happiest days;" And into their sparkl ng eyes their crept A dreamy, tar-off gaze. And their hands sought one another, A d their checks flushed rowy ed; 'Oh no,''t: ey sail, ''there'll be happier days For us when we are wed."

I said to the man and woman, "You are living your bappiest days;" "You are living your happiest days, As they laughingly wate ed together Their baby's winning ways." "Those days are days of labour, They can hardly be our best, There'll be happier days when the children are

grown, And we have earned our rest."

said to the aged couple, "You are living your happiest days;

Your children do you honour, You have won success and praise."

With a peaceful look they answered, "God is g od to us," that's true; But we think there'll be happier days for us In the life we're going to."

THE BLUE BONNETS.

BY JOHN PRASER, MONTREAL.

No. 10.

The present article does not relate to the Blue Bonnets of Old Scotland, nor to their raits over the borders, in former days, to chastise their Saxon foes, but simply to point at a place where an old French village once stood, within some five miles of the city of Montreal. This is not the story of a deserted village, but of a village which has entircly disappeared within the memory of living men. Not a vestige of the old place now remains. It lives only in name !

The Bin Bonnets is still a familiar name among railway men and is also well known in -porting circles, the old spot being close by and connected with the present Fashion Race Course. Few of them, however, know the rigin of the name, but the name and the piace were well known to Montrealers forty vers ago. Very lew of the present genera-tion can recall the days of the old stage ouches, four-in-hand, between Montreal and Lachine, to catch the mail steamer leaving Luchine every day at noon The completion f the Lachine railway, nearly forty years ego, put an end to stage coaching.

The stage office was on Mc(+i)l street, near he old O tawa Hotel, corner of St. Maurice street. This was then a busy spot between the hours of pine and eleven every morning It required two coaches every day, some days lour, to carry all the passenger. There was something pleasing as well as exciting in the hustle of preparation to start, and to hear the last horn blown and the words-All aboard ; then the graceful sweep of the coachman's whip and the rattle of the wheels as they moved off and turned into St. Joseph street on their way to Lachine. Besides the mail maches, it required from twenty to thirty cal-ches or caus some days to carry all the passengers Many an old Montrealer will recall those days of other years.

Let us follow those stage coaches, calerhand cabs on their way to Lachine. There were few houses then, not over half a dozen, between Cantin's shipyard and the Tanneries I'he most noted building was the City Powder Magazine, which still stands, but hidden from view by houses built in front of it. The coachman's horn announced their ap proach to each stopping place. The first halt was at Deschamp's, the stage house at the I'soneries, to water--both horses an gers seemed to be often drouthy. Such was the custom in those old days. Then up the Tanneries Hill and along the igh road of Cote St. Pierre; a charming drive of three miles; bordered with orchards and market gardens, as at the present day, everlooking what was then a lake --- the pre sent lowland strotening over to Cote St. Paul The next halting place was at the foot of the Otean Hill, at the present crossing of the Grand Trunk Railway. There was then a considerable village at that place, having from thirty to forty houses, with some half a dozen taverns or inns. Not a vestige of the oid village now remains. There was no bosiness to be done there in the tavern way after the completion of the Lachine railway, by which the stage coach was superseded. The old village was, we believe, afterwards destroyed by a fire. About the year 1842, a Scotch soldier, a sergeant in one of the Scotch Regiments, then stationed in Montreal, Alexander McRue by name, or rather "Sandy McRae," by which name he was familiarly known, opened a tavern in this old French village at the foot of the Coteau H.II, three miles from Lachine, which he named the "Blue Bonnets," having a full-sized Highlander, plaided and plumed in tartan array, painted on his sign. From scarcely in sunderstand the manner in which to this tavern and sign-board the village got its new name of the Blue Bonnets, before this it ra us is manipulated, and it is so arranged as to had a French name which we cannot recall. Serve as a suide to the most i literate seam on had a French name which we cannot recall. To stop at the Biue Bonnets to water the horses and to refresh the travellers was quite an understood thing-to puss the Blue Bonnets was the exception. Sandy McRar, or the Blue Bounets, was a real host in himself, a jully good fellow, full of stories of Oid Spotland, and of the old wars in which his regiment had served. It was pleasant to have a crack with him and to enjoy a mup of his old ale, not forgetting a pinch of real Scotch from his big mull. "Low fies this old house, where village states-"men talked profound, and news much o'der than their sle went round." And who that ever enjoyed it can forget "the parlor splendors of that once festive place." Sandy was known far and near, at Kirk and Market, the country round, the name he gave to that place lives after him. But where is poor Sandy now? He may be gathered to his fathers-whither we are all journeying | or, maybe, is an outcast or a wanderer over the wide world. The place that once knew him knows him no more ! broad, honest, open Scotch face ! That old village was a noted place during the troubles of 1837 and 1838, being three miles from Laflamme's hotel, the headquarters f the Luchine brigade. A report came to leadquarters that some mischief was browing out there, and on the night of the 7th No vember, 1838, a raid was made on the village you dout change your life Ask God to Save by a body of the Lachine troop and some of you for Jeens S ke I send you 2 War Crys. the foot. The villagers were disarmed ; some lifty stand of arms-old French fowling. pieces-were collected ; no disaffected persons were found and no prisoners made. The writer was in that raid. It is well to collect and to preserve these old reminiscences, There are many interesting old historical spots in and around Montreal, of which very little is known at the present day.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S AL-LEGED TREASON.

DID GENERAL GRANT TELL THE TRUTH-CHAUNOBY DEPEW'S STATEMENTS CON-TRADIOTED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23. -Ex Secretary of the Treasury Hu h McCulloch says Mr. Depew's allegations are entirely new to him. His rela-tions with President Johnson were probably is int mate and confidential as those of any nember of the cabinet, but he never heard suggestion from him that could be construed othe wise than as loyal and patriotic. He thinks the charges against Johnson will be disproved. Chauncey Depew says : Two or three days be fore Geo. Grant went to meet McGregor I had a talk with him. The General said : Do you remember the story you told me some years ago about President Johaston's extraordinary effort at the period of reconstruction ?". 'I remem-ber well," he replied. "Have you included ber well," he replied. "Have you included it in your memoirs?" I asked. "No," he said, "I have never written it." I suppose, General Grant did not want to make the matter public, at that time n it. being willing to provoke discussion. "Did Gen. Grant may what he will! "hive done if Johnson had tried to carry out his plan?" "Noth ng more than what he will! Johnson that he would more than what he told Johnson, that he would drive the illegal ongress out of the Capitol at the point of the bayonet. Mr. Depew further said : He had given Grant names of those who Hed agreed to stand by him in his turpose and the Generalbad repeated many to him (Depew), but he could not remember them. He also told him ne BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disaprear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous sys-tem, and finally pneumonia, diarthera, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplary, paralysis or convulsions ensue and then doath is inevitable. This fearful disease not a rare one-it is an every-day disearder, and claims more victims than any ether com-plaint. It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don's neglect it. Warner's SAFE Care has cured. had obtained information about Southerner who were in communication with the White House at the time. These men told their friends and it naturally came around to the ears of the general, who was the greatest friend the Con-federates ever had, as he had just saved them practically from annihilation.

CLAMORING FOR HIS BLOOD.

A FIBRY TIBADE OF THE "OTTAWA CITI-ZBN" AGAINST THE HALF-BREED

LEADER. OT: AWA, Oct. 23 .- The Citizen this morning,

n an article on the Riel case, with the hearing "Doomed,' says :-- "Now that the highest court in the empire has decided that R e had a legal trial, only executive clemency can save him from the gallows. That he was responsible f r his actions when he planued the rebellion; when he negotiated with certain tribes of Indians to join him; when he was privy to the outrages committed by h s followers on settlers' homes; when he conceived a plan for obtaining a:d from the U lited States; when he offered to betray the u fortun to tupes who trusted in him, by accepting a

large som of money from the Government, ther s not an unperjudie d mind in this country will deny. Cruel and merciless when he had an opportunity o exercising hi self-imposed authority, he deserves no consideration. He has been a source of would to the country too long. It is time that we heard the last of him."

TERRIBLE CRUELTIES IN MOROCCO that one of h s performers had grossly insurted hum. The a tor superied, an not giving the satisfaction the C-lonel demanded the latter TANGIERS, Oct 23.-Cruelties practised by the authorition of Morrocco are attracting the serious attention of all foreign representatives, and an appeal to their respective govern ments will probably be made, or foreign interference will be made in order to stop amid considerable excitement, and the Colonel's friends at once separated the two. Public symthe atrocities which are almost daily per petrated on alleged criminals for some im pathy is with the assailant from the fact that the using of citizens' names in songs is becomaginary offence, tramped up by spies for the purpose of retaining their positions. Re-cently one of the officials of this city caused a poor woman, who was enceinte, to be flogged in the presence of her husband and fether, the woman's arms were tied together, drawn

over her head, and then a rope was tied to a stake to hold her in that position. Lashes were laid on so neavily that the blood flowed freely from the unfortunate creature's back, her aged father and unhappy husband being compelled to witness her terrible sufferings After the flogging the woman was taken to the house of an English lady, where she is now being kindly cared for. Foreign residents are greatly shocked at the occurrence and huno of anch or ioned a netitio

HAVE Hot and dry skin?

Hot and dry akin? Scalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Varue feelings of unrest? Frothy or brick-dust fluids? Acid stomach? Aching loins? Oramps, growing nervousness? Strange soreness of the bowels? Unaccountable languid feelings? Short breath and pleur tic pains? One-side headache? Backache? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Fluitering and distress of the heart? heart?

A burnen and tube sasts in the water

Loss of appetite, flesh and strength?

old.

Fittul rheumatic pains and neu-

strength? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels? Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night? Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Ohills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

ofskin? Then

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

Don't neglect is. Warner's SAFE Care has cured thousands of cases of the worst kind, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

CANING AN ACTOR.

INDIGNATION OF A LAWYER WHOSE NAME WAS

GLIBLY USED ON THE STAGE.

LEBANON, Pa., Act. 22-Late last night

Sensational canning affair took place at the City Hotel during white : Colonel A Frank Schiz r,

in a topical song and introduced a number of

incel allusions, in which Colonel Seltzer's name

was used in a way he did notlike, especially

as he was in company with his wife. After the p-rformance Colonel Seltzer, with a two friends

visited the hote where the company is stop ping. He saw Manager Hamersly and told ham

severely leat the actor over the head with

cane, inflicting several flesh wounds on his fore

iug too common here and els-where,

The attack was witnessed by a large number

AN INVENTOR'S ADVICE.

George Stevenson, whon advising young

men how to get on, would finish by saying, "Do as I have done-persevere." For fitteen years he plodded and worked before giving

the finishing touches to his locomotive. Is

ay many days those persevering in the u-e o Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery'

have experienced great relief relief and found

themselves on the high road to health. Liver

he d:

cure. Some one has overhauled last vess's novels and lound that of the heroines 372 were

blondes and only 100 brunestes

Prof. Low's Magic Suphur Seep is highly recommended to all humors and skin diseases.

A California farmer has just skipped 56,000 pounds of mustard seed to New York. This is the largest shipment ever made.

Freeman's Worm Powders are agreeable to take, and expect lkinds of worms from children or adults

The congregation of codish at the Lofo. den Islands, Norway, is stated to be a mar-velous sight to ses. Billions assemble together and form a mountainons shoal one nundred and twenty to one hundred and eighty feet high. The season rots two months, and on a propitious day 7,000 boats oring in 2,000,000 codtish.

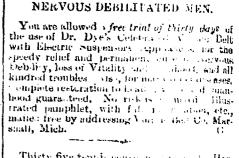
NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

Totel during white Golonel A. Frank Schiger, a prominent lawyer here, was the assailant, and E. W. Mares, a member of the Hamersiy Opera Company, the party a saulted. Colonel Seltzer attended a p- formance given by the company in Fisher's Hall, where the "Chines of N rmandy" was sung. Unring the singing the performer above maned induced

Thirty five tennis courses we have be Harvard boys to overcome the result of the earnest mental application.

Holloway's Pills - Easy Ungertion - These admirable Pills cannot be the legitly appreover all disorders of the stounch, liver, lowels, and kidneys. They instantaneously relieve and steadily work out a thorough cure, and in its course disperheadache, nilioussess, flatulence, and depresentan of spirita. It is wondertal to watch the dat y interiovement of the complexion, as Holloway's Pails purify the blood and restore plumpures to the face which had lost both firsh as d cour. These Pills combine every excellence destrable in a domestic remedy. The m st certain and heneficial results flow from the occasional use of this regulating meticias; sych persons in health, or when following scientary occupation, will find it an invaluable aperient.

A Huntingdon, Pa., spiritualist avers that his twelve year old daughter, though entirely ignorant of the German has, a geneceatly spoke it fluently while under the influence of the spirit of a German poet.



Hagyard's Xellow Oil unternative au exter-nally. Yellow Oil oures Croup, Asthma, Pain in the Side, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Ear Ache, Deafness and all sore and painful

complaints. Norwich, Comi, last werk elected Orbneil Gager Town Clerk for the forty seventh consecutive time. He is eighty eeven years 1944 - A.

DISTRESS AFTER EATING, . freling of weight in the scomach-den pairful-gnawing, burning sengations, belefing i wird, sour eractations of food, variable argetin, etc. indicate Dyspepsia, which Burnets Blood Bitters, taken in time, will relieve and

OUT 28 1885.

SORE THROAT.

To care this oft occurring trouble "use

Hagyard's Yellow Oil internally and exter-

liely insujurates in the great county of Cark, for the avowed purpose of opposing the Na tional League and of enforcing the rights of Irish laudlords to the full amount of the rack rents, and that notwithstanding the a knowledged agricultural, industrial, and commer cial depress on existing in England and Sast-Ireband of snything like national industry or thuit.

While travelling in the north of Ireland, I was some k by the remark of a very influential landlord, though I forgot it at the time in the incidents which crowded on my attention. "You are conspiring against us (the lunded gentry) " he said, " Lot only here, but in the United Stat a. What if we should conspire on our side and form a counter league to resist Devict, Percell, and Archhishop Walsh? We should have with us the Government here and in Eighan, ") e British Parliament, and the whole Brush nation. Depend upon it, we shall try the excedent, if driven to do so in self-ordence " I replied that I considered that the landhord class in I oland seemed to act pretty well in concert, and that a general evicting can prize had been going on in every province since I had come to Ireland, "O., but that is only child's play to what might be done, and what I think will soon be done if Davitt succeeds in get ing up the new anti rent squarien which he threatens. There is not a grand jary room in Ireland which we cannot turn into a centre for conspiring and leaguing together to counteract the march of communism under the specious name of national rights and self-government,'

This threat has just received a startling real zation in what took place in the Cork Grand Jury room less than a week ago. Doubtless, long before this reaches you the Atlantic cable will have given what purports to be the substance of the proceedings in that assemblage. But the affair is more serious than appears on the surface, and, taking it in connection with the crusade carried on by the Tory Irish press and by English newspapers of every shade of political opinion, there seems to be a determination to combine the entire forces of public opinion in England particularly, and through the English press in America and in Continental Europe, against the claims of the Irish Nationalists. As to the final and even near result I have myself uo doubt. But there is serious trouble shead for Ireland, and it will require consummate wisdom, tact, and courage to marshal and to discipline the Irish masses as

to compel universal public opinion to come around to their side. This will win the battle for them.

But let us give a moment of attention to this important meeting in Cork of Sept. 27. The meeting of "county magistrates," convened by the Earl of Bandon, Lord-Lieuten ant of the county, resolved to form " The Cork Loyalists' Defence Co-operative Union," for the professed two-fold purpose of " resisting any attempt to have abatements of rents enforced by threats." and "of giving every support and assistance in our power to tenant farmers and others boycotted for paying rent, taking evicted forms or paying relat, taking evident forms or otherwise transgressing the National League." We pass by the remarkable "gracomar" of this aristocratic gathering to notice at once the principal party, holding in advance of the National party, "county convention." One of

11



LONGFELLOW 3 L RTADAY BOOK

is a beautiful present to give any lady. But there is vittle book pursished in pamphlet form, with no pretensions to literary merit. that would be as appropriate, and might be land, and is the to the other absence in the means of saving a life. It is called De R V Per e's treatise on diseases of women.

for whose peculiar troubles the "Favorite Prescription" is especially designed. It is profusely idustrated with wood cuts and colored plates, and will be sent to any address for two stamps, by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y. Joe Long arrived at Worcester, Mass. from Montreal yesterday merning, and both he and Hosmer are in active training at Lake Quisigamond.

Lver six hundred divorces were granted in Massachusetts last year. Of these 67 per cent. were granted on the petition of the wife. Deservion was alleged in 45 per cent. of the cases, adultery in 26, and intoxication in 13.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician having had placed in his ha ds by a returned Medical Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remady for the sperdy and permanent c. re of Consumption. Uatarch, Astoma, Bronchinis, etc., after having tested its wonderful curative powers, in hun-dreds of cases desires to make it known to such as may seed it. The Recipe will be sont FREE with full directions for preparing and using, end 2 cont stamp. Address Dr. W. H. Arm-strong, 44 North 4ta ,St., Philadelphia, Pa. Name this paper.) S-LDD

A man named Nickerson, remarkable for the singularity of his habits, lives near Pittsville, Md. He is 77 years of age, and has never been farther that twelve miles from his home. He has been twice married, has never owned any live stock, paid rent or taxes, and, though burned out of house and home three times, has never been insured.

SPOILING A FOOL FISHERY.

AN "AGENT" WORKING A BIRTH INSURANCE GAME.

READING, Pa., Oct. 22 .- Ald. Denhard has issued a warrant for the arrest of a strange ag-nt who is accused of having made a number of collections recently from the wives of workingmen in this city, who had been induced to go into a birth insurance cheme of the "Family Com-pany of North America." The complainant in the case is Ambrose Forrester, who alleges that the agent had visited his house and a number of houses in his neighborhood representing that he was making up birth in-surance classes of 500 each. One dollar entrance fee was charged to each wife, and when an in-fant was bern to any men ber of the class the sum of twenty-live cents was to be assessed and collected from each member and paid to the mother of the infant, which would amount to \$125 The entrance fee of \$1 was collec ed from quite a number of wives whose husbands are in poor circumstances. It is alleged that no such com-pany exists in the State, and that the agent col-lects the money and that is the last heard of it. The accused, it is believed, has left the city, these magistry e landlords, Mr. R L. Fell, in [tann, to carry on his operations elsewhere. Great the course of the discussion innocently asked indignation prevails among his dupes.

are supplanting those of English make.

for a protectorate.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

AN INVENTION OF HARINS TELEGRAPHING BI

NIGHT. OTTAWA, Oct. 22 -- From present appearances it would seen that the problem has been solved by Captain Wall, formerly of the Inman line of transactantio steamers, and now of the steamship Dominion, who has invented a system of omnine telegraphing by night, which promises to make his name as farmus in this connection as that of Captain Mar-ryatt in connection with the present code of flag signals. Captain Wall's apparatus is of flag signals. Captain Wall's apparatus is as simple as it is ingenious, and the merest tyro can learn to operate it in a very few minutes. By a combination of colored lights, shown by three lamps about three feet spart, in a horizon

tal position, and moveable to any point on a re-volving stand, so as to focus a vessel from any senting sighteen letters used in the daybook of signals, as well as "yes," "no," "an-swering," "code" and "arnual" signs, The beauty of the thing is, th t while a complete adoption of the day code is much simpler, it can be worked far mor-rapidiy, while the risk of mista as is reduced to a minimum. The most stupid operator can express any given letter by the way this appa-

serve as a cuide to the most i literate seam on In response to an invitation from Gapt. Wall, who was in the city yesterday, his apparatus was inspected by Hon A. W. McLelan, Minis-ter of Marine, Mr. Smith, Deputy Minister, and Capt. McIbenny, of the same depart-ment, who, after a thorough investigation, of its workings, expressed themselves therough y well pleased with it. Capt. Wall has apparently solved the problem of night signalling by sea, and it only now remains for his system to be adopted by various governments who have adopted by various governments who have adopted the international day code. In order to remove from the paths of seamen one of the greatest bugbears of its existence, the Spanish avernmen have already adopted the system for use in their fleet at Barcelona, and the adop tion of it is now being considered by the British

and American Governments.

BE SAVED.

THE INTERESTING LETTER RECEIVED BY MR. LEFEBVRE.

The following is an anonymous letter re-ceived by Mr. Lefebvre, of Father Labelle's to meet your god Who one day sooner or later you will have to meet as a Judge and you will either hear him say come in ye Blessed or else you will hear him say depart from me yo cursed into overlasting fier prepared for the devil and his angels; 1 am afraid it will be the latter you will hear If

is now uncertain about its ability to hold a majority of the new Chamber of Depaties, as

complaints, impure blood, chronic lung dis coses and many others yield to its healing fuffuences never to return. All druggists.

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges wortes, and gives r at to the sufferer.

Christopher Shearer, of Tuckertown, Pa has procured a new peach, which he name the Globe. It is large, handsome, and delicious.

A lady writes ; "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holl way's Corn Cure.

A Massachusetts inventor took out forty four patents last week. This breaks the previous record,

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HY POPHO SPHITES.— Is especially ratu ble for thildren. DR. J. R. PRAYSER Comphis, Tenn., says: "I regard Scout's Emulsion as a v-luable medicine for the diseases of dales, for infonts tecting and sickly children."

"Tax whisky to death" is the motto of temperance adherents in the South, where drinking is slightly on the d-cline.

An elastic step, buoyant spirits, and clean comp exion, are the results of pure bards. The possessor of healthy blood enjoys a chartes of perception impossible if the blood is h avy with impurities. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilia, the best blood purifier and vitaliser.

New York provisio dealers clarge poor indusgrades 30 cents a p and for cancel corn beef that ces a 8, and 40 cents a pound for ham that costs 12.

PREMONITIONS OF APPROACHING DANGER, in the shap of digestive weakness, institute, mac-tivity of the kidneys, pains in the region of the liver and shoulder blades, mental depression coupled with headache, furred tongue, vertizo, should not be disregarded. Use Northrop & Ly-ma's Vegetable discovery and hyspeptic Cure, and avert the peril to health. It removes all innuvities and gives tractor the removes all impurities and gives tone to the whole system.

Au old regulation at Yale is that a student shall lift his hat at a distance of ten rods from the president, eight from a professor and five from a tutor.

Mr. George Tolen. Druggist, Gravenhurst, Ont., writes : "My customers who have used Northrop and Lynau's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure say that it has done them It has indeed a wonderful influence in puritying the blood and curing the diseases of the Digestive Organs, the Liver, Kidneys, and all disor ders of the system.

The President of a native tribunal at Alex andria. Egypt, has been dismissed for accept ing bribes.

Mr. Parpetus Boilean. Ottawa, says: "I was radically cured of piles, from which I had been suffering for over two months, by the use of Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I used it both internally and externally, taking it in small doses before meals and on retiring to be !. In one wook I was cured, and have had no trouble since. I belierd it saved my life."

There were forty-two cases of cholera and twenty-one deaths reported on Monday in-Palermo.

John Hays, Credit P.O., says : "His shoulder was so lame for nine months that he could not raise his land to his head, but by the use In China and Japan American cotton goods for in a sts on the adoption of its own has clapsed, he has not had an attack of it since,'

. 30 12.23 an 1980 an Baile Ar anns an Stàtairte

A VICTORY SCORED - E ery time when Hagyane's Yellow Oil is used for Resounds. vem, Neuralgus, Anes out Psico, Sure Inroat or Deatures, Fight Blues or Barns, a. certain victory is the result.

The old fashioned spinning wheel was inroduced a short time and must the Isle of Man losand Asylam, with the idea of amusing the patients. The latter scenard unlighted that they could in this way could be to their upport, and became so absorbed in their new occupation that their nervous symptoms no longer predominated. As D., R chardson, the medical superintendent, expressed it, the direction of the nervous force was charged, and their condition improved. The experiment is to be tried in other asylums.

A TRUE STORY WITH A VERY HAPPY ENDING.

Fuch is the story of Tepping, the Market st. table, who was not and is rich; who benght a fith of a Louisiana State Lottery tok tompos or one dollar and won a fortune last mouch. Lis said that Topping has forsaken to scenes that he formerly haunted; that the paths ho troot know him no more. Where is Topping Has he returned to the land where Prince Ba marsk rules and where the Ame icen hog is ma-known? It is hinted that Tepping has gone to visit his Fa herhand and to there astonish the natives with graphic accounts of how fortunes have been made by Californians invisting in Louisiana Stat - Lottery licket .- San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle Sept. 13.

French bankers resort to photography to retain the features of such of their customers as they have reason to suspect. While dealing with the cashier the camera, conveniently near but invisible, is brought to bear upon the customer, who, on leaving the bank, leaves a proof of his identity after him, without in any degree being conscious thereof.

COUGHS and COLDS that we so frequently neglect, and which so often prove the seed sown for a harvest of consumption, should have immediate and thorough treatment. A teaspoonful of ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMUL SION taken when the cough is troublesome will elieve the patient, and, persevered in, will effect a cure in the must obstinate cases.

The retail liquor license in Fulton County, Georgia, except in Atlanta, has been increased to \$2,500-just five times as much as hereto-

fore.

Mr. C. P. Brown, Crown Land Agent, Sault Ste, Marie, writes : "Two or three of my friends and myself were recommended to try Two or three of my Northrop and Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Notation of the system than the syrup, "&c. **

You need not cough all night and disturb your frieads ; there is no occasion for you ran-ning the risk of having inflammation of the lungs or consumption, while you can get Bick o's Auti, Consumptive Syrup. This med cine cures coughs colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately re-lieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm. , esternet 1. . .t. 가지는 것은 가지 않는 것이다. 이제: 16:11년 18:15년 18:15년 18:16년

SPLIT IN THE REPUBLICAN RANKS. PARIS, Oct. 23 .- The Brisson ministry

a serious split in the Republican ranks is threatened. The Republicans were united to curry those districts which required a second

programme

THE TRU

OOT. 28, 1885.

THE IKISH BRIGADE.

PEN PICTUBES OF THE MEN WHO WILL OUARD IRELAND'S INTERESTS IN PAR-LIAMENT

Mr. Parnell is "master of the situation" in freland at the least. The county conven ions called together to select parlamentary candicates but confirm the elections which he has already made. Every thing is peace, harmony and enthusiasin leader is an excellent judge of The Irish nen, and his pape seem to have implicit faith and confidence in him. More than half of the candidates already aelected have never been in Parliament before, but they are not new to public life. A large porcentage of hem enj yed the hospitality of Kiimainduring Mr. Forster's rule in Ire ham J O hers have commended themselves to public confidence by the fact that they have affered in some way socially or politially for their opinions. Garrett Byrne, who has been selected to succeed Mr. Mo Cohn (who fatted to the Whigs and is now a andidate for an English constituency) is a wealthy Liverpool merchant. He is a native Wicklow He was elected for Wexford County in 1880 and acted with the Parnellites, but resigned in 1883 and went abroad for his health, which, is appears, has been restored. He is a safe but not a brilliant man.

Dr. Kevin Izod O'Doherty, who has been selected tor Meath instead of ex Lord Mayor Meagher, of Dublin, is a man with a history. He was a medical student in Dublia in 1848. After the banishment of Mitchell he established a paper called the Irish Tribune. get into trouble and was sent to Van Diemen's Land under a seven years' sentence. At the erpiration of his term he settled in Queens. and, where he acquired wealth and fame. He was for Leveral years a member of the Queensland Legislature, and returned to ireland only a few months ago.

Mr. Puruelt has made a clean sweep in Cerk. Not one of the old county or borough members has been renominated. Mr. Snaw. his former rival, was politically, socially and inancially ruined by the failure of the Munster Bank, of which he was president The ster members, except O'Brien, of United buland, are of the fousil class, and were not considered. UBrien will contest au Ulster constituency. Under the new redistribution scheme Ook is entitled to seven members. The seven Parnellites are :

pr. fauner, well known physician of fork City, commended himself to the popular tote by carticepstion in the National demonstration in Cork on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales. For this he was +x. pelled from the County Club, an organiza-tion mostly of landfords, the Cork Yacht family are nearly all Tories. A brother is a ; receion in trade. physician of one of the Cunarders, and an inresuti-Paruellite. W. J. Lane is a merchant of Co.k Cuy, an Alderman, and an anthor. He has become very active to public ute Hao L n. ized the Cork Exposition two years ago, and made 8 great success, in spite of many diffi enlities. He is a warm personal friend of Father Cashman, of this city. Lane is an +xsuspect. Dr. Joseph E. Kenny is a Dutilia physician. He was in Kilmainham with Parsoll. It was he who managed Patrick Egan's escape from the Lish police. He is comparatively a young man and has a large practice and was made physician for Maynooth College through the exertions of Archbishop Croke. f. C. Flynn is a builder and an Alderman of Corn City. He is not brilliant, but ithoroughgoing, reliable and wealthy. Jame filouly is a merchant and farmer of Bantry He is an ex-suspect. Mr Hooper is the editor of the Cork Dady Herald Though a young man, he is and I the most builing ournalists of Ircland, is an Ald-rman or Cork City, and has taken a very active part in public affairs for four or five years III is an able speaker. Lomund Leamy, who has been chosen for one of the Cock divisions. was one of the members for Waterford City in the last Parliament. When the representation of the city was reduced to one member Mr. Leamy had to look chewnere for a seat. As he had been a useful member Parcelt se used him one in Cork. Mr Leamy is a barrister in good practice. He is an ex-suspect One of the members for Loogford, Thomas Quinn, who will succeed Errington, the Angio Papal go between, is a Loudon timber merchant of great wealth. He is a nativo of Longford, and, currously enough, he is said to be a Free minker. Queer successor for the pious Erringtoa Two new men have been selected for Dublin County. J J Clarcy is an M A of the Queen's University, and is now editor of the Dublin Nation and nots as Irish correspond mi for the Boston Herald and other Ameri on newspapers. He is a native of Galway Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde is the maternal grandson of Henry Grattan, the Irish orat. r. His paternal graudfather was D. Inoma-Esmonde, who was "hanged, drawn and guardered" in Dublin for participation in the rebellion of 1798 The young man-he is but twenty-three-has good bloud in him. He is quite wealthy. Large estates have descended to him from both branches of his family. He Was educated at Carlow College and Dubin University. He entered public life under the suspices of his old college Professor, D Kwannagh, of Kildare. Jasper Douglas Pyne, a new man, who has been selec ed for Waterford County, is a farmer. He is a tenant of the Duke of Devon shire, whose son, the Marquis of Harmogton, he will vigorously oppose in Parliament. He is an ex-suspect. William Abraham, who has been selected for Linerick City, is a new man. He is an ex-suspect He is a partner in a wholesale dry goods house. He is a Scotchn an by birth, has been frequently honored by his fellow townsmen, and is now chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians. The old members who have been renomi nated are : W. J. Corbett, Wicklow ; Arthur O'Connor and Richard Lalor, Queen's County Edward Shiel, Meath ; Mr. Parnell and Mr. Deasy, Cook City; Richard Power, Waterford City; P. J. Power, Waterford County; T. D. Sullivan and Timothy Hurrington, Westmeath ; Justin McCarthy, Longford. No convention has yet been held in an Uister constituency. Mr. Parnell evidencily bad a purpose in deferring the selection of candidates for the northern province. He probably wants to impress the Ulster farmers with the spirit of toleration and liberality eviaced by the Catholics of Munster, wh. have so far selected candidates without regard to religion. Thus, two of the Cork County condutates, Tanner and Hooper, are Episcopalians, so is Parnell himself, who is a candidate in Cork' city. Pyne, one of the Waterford candidates, is a prominent Metho dist. Abraham, of Limerick, is a Presbyter ian; others of the new candidates are non Catholic

BRITISH POLITICS.

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CHAMBERLAIN AND THE BIRMINGHAM WURKINGMEN-DILKE ON COLONIAL FEDERATION.

LONDON, Out, 20 -Sir Charles Dilke, speaking in London this evening, said that while the Liverals favored unity between the colonies and the mother country, they did not agree with the principles of federation, which, in their opinion, would be unworkable. They believed that a separate army for the columna would be better than the present system. The speaker dwelt upon the importance of increasing British influence in Borman, with the view of securing there a field for future trade. He spuke of the great benefits to trade to be derived from a good understanding with China, and said that an alliance with Come was worth alliance with a dozen countries like Tarkey. It was not intended, he said, hat a free educational system should interfere with voluntary schools. He advocated a separate amy for ludia in order to avoin losses by sickness, and a greater dependence upon volunteers in time of war.

BIRNINGHAM WORKINGMEN AND OHAMBERLAIN BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 20 -Seven hundred unemployed workmen to day marched to the residence of Mr. Chamberlain. The chief of police, hearing of their intention, and fearing violence, sent a large force of police by a shorter route, and whey, the processionists arrived at Mr. Chamberlain's house, they found it surrounded by policemen After (consultation, a deputation of three of the unemployed men were admitted to see Mr Chamberlain. They detailed their grievances, and flatly accused Mr. Chamberlain of making a row with the wealthier classes to sizenate sympathy from the suffering poor for personal political aggrandizement. Mr. Chamberlain refused to attend a meeting at the town hall in ald of the distress fund, and the men then returned to their place of meet ing howling against Mr. Ohamberlain.

A NEWSPAPEB OPINION.

LONDON, Oct. 20.-The Standard save : Although fortune plauss Mr. Chamberlaus and Lord Raudolph Churchill on opposing platforms, they have more in common that my other two public men it is possible to name.

MORLEY AND THE COLONIES.

LONDON, Oct. 20 -Mr. Samuel Moriey speaking at Bodmin last evening, advocated all wing the colonies to develop themselves in their own way as the best way for them to attain prosperity.

* STATE AIDED ENIORATION.

LONDON, O. 20.-Lo.d Rosebery, in speech of She field this evening, said that the country must be prepared to face the ques Cub, and other aristocratic associations. His tion of state emigration as an autidote to de-

> LONDON, Uct. 20-Lord Churchill addreases a meeting at Norfolk last evening .nid the continued howls of a compact hon, I Radicals The speech was a prosy one He dropped his old tactics and posed as a Fory of the old school. He agreed with Gradstone and Bright in favoring a middle course in the education dis-He proposed that everybody nate. one penny weekly for purely 12.5 hoventary education and that the governneat increase its grants in order to - U.o.01x the deticiencies. He denounced Chamberan's had propossis. Chamberiate, speaking before callens at Birmingham, violently stated Unurchill, whose bright particular ter, he said, war now eclipsed by the Lord Randolph's vaunted brilliancy was is gone and only coarse flatusent abuse emained. Chamberlain, amia a terrific out urst of epthusiasm, concluded with a pleor extended liberties and confidence in demercey. He predicted that in the coming because the L borals would have the largest minip in y for h if a century. He said he ioned in being abused. No other politicisu as so honored Michas . D .vitt, speaking at Glasgow, made bitter attack upon the Tories. He teared, nowever, that Irishmen would vote against he Liberals in order to secure power. He argest union of the church with the Radicals ; ne praised Gladstone's past services, and said he hoped the ex Premier would live to secure national independence for Ireland.

A NEW BATCH OF Q.C.'S.

WHO THEY ARE AND WHERE THEY BE-

LONG. The following barristers at-law have been created Queen's Counsel, and will be gazetted in the next issue of the Uanuda Gazette :---Ephraim Jones Bark, of Loudon, Out ; James Henry Morris, Toronto; Edward Martin, H-milton; Charles Richard A kinson, Chatham; Alex. Brooks, Hamilton; Wm Donglass, Chatham; Wm Nicholss Milliar, Toronto; James Fox Smith, Torouto ; James Peter Woods, Stratford; John Wesley Beynour, Brampton; Hugh MacMahon, Toronto; John Iddington, Stratford ; Wm. Laidlaw, Toronto; Wm. Albert Reeve, Toronto; Hugh Mackeuzie Wilson, Brantford ; Robt. Cassells, Ottawa ; James Harkshaw Fraser, London ;

Donald Guthrie, Guelph; Henry Brecher, London ; Edmund Meredith, London ; Alerander James Christie, Ottawa; Alexauder Dunbar, Guelph; Colin McDougall, St. Toomas; Heury H. Strathey, Barrie; James Thompson Garrow, Goderich ; James Holmes M. Donald, Toronto ; Edward H. Smythe, Kingston; Wm. Genholm Falconbridge, Foronto ; James Ma son, Owen Sound ; Alfred P. Punsette, Peterboro; Chas. H. Ritchi:, Toronto; Charles Daley, Z Ermatinger, St. Thomas; Hon. Charles Ed. Hamilton, Winnipeg, Man ; Nathaniel F. Hagel. do. ; D. Lynch Scott, Regina.

A FEMALE STOCK POISONER.

STRANGE FREAK OF AN INSANE YOUNG LADY. SHE IS DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED

Sr. Louis, Mo., Oct. 21.-The little town of Copiuma, Nemaha county, Kan., fitty miles weat of St. Joseph, Mo., has a sen sation the like of which has never been heard of in that community. Near the town lives a well-to-"o farmer by the name of John Drown. He came from Peoris, Ill., two years ago with his wife and sister-in-law, w nighly accomplished young lady named Nellie McCarthy, After living with Mr Drown a year Miss McCarthy returned to Peoria, and was supposed by her sister to be teaching school in that vicinity. A few night's ago Mr. Drown's dog was poisoned with strych uine, as were also several hogs, and on the "me night a neighbor, who was passing Mr. Drown'sfarmlate, saw what he supposed to be a man witha long coatrunning from the house to he woods. The next night Drown directed his hired man, uamed Young, to keep a sharp hokout for the prowling stock poisoner and capture him even at the cos. I should have oung hid himself by the wood pile and soon fter dark heard somebody coming cautiously brough the timber. It was the figure of a mau in a long coat, wearing a rough slouch sat. The figure stealthily moved toward the ouse, walked thrice around, peering into the windows and lestening EFFECTIVE SHOTS.

Young was armed with a double barrelled hot gun and when the figure came toward tum he called out, " Hait !' and ordered the prowler to throw up his hands Loread of heying the order, however, the latter started | her bus and had promised, at her requist, to to run at a break neck pace, whereupon Young ned both barrels of the gun. The retreating agure dropped, and a thrul temate voice crien aut, "My God, I'm shot !" Young carried the wounded person to the house, where, to her horror, Mrs. Drown discovered that it was not a man but her -ister. Nellie McCarthy, whom she supposed to be in litinois. The girl had on a complete -uit of male attire and was armed with two revolvers and a bottle of survehoine She is undoubtedly insane, for she did not recognize anybody and is continually swearing to kill ner sister. The young woman is seriously wounded in the right thigh, and her recove y is doubtful. No one knew of her coming, and the had probably been in the woods for several days previous to the shooting. There is a great deal of mystery connected with the matter and a disposition to suppress the facts,

A NEW KING ON THE THRONE. "Malaria," as a "popular ailment," has

given place to a new potentate. If you have Rheumatism now the medical viseacres exclaim-" Uric Acid !"

WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

If you have frequent headaches, they sagely remark-" Urie Acid !" It you have softening of the brain, they in-

pist that it is -" Urie Acid !' If Scintica or N uralgia make life miserable, it is-" Urio A id !"

If your skin breaks out in Boils and Pimples, it is "Uric Acid !"

If you have Abscerses and piles, "Uric Acid" has set your blood on fire.

If you have duil, languid fee'ings, backache kidney or bladder troubles, gout, gravel, poor blood, are ill at ease, threatened with peralysis or apoplexy, vertigo ; are bilious, dropsical, constiputed or dyspeptic -" Une Acid' is the key to the situation, the cause of all your difficulties !

We do not know as Madam Malaria will take kindly to this Masculine Ursurper, but he has evidently come to stay. "Uric Acid,"-this Monster, is the product

of the decomposition -- death--constantly taking place within us, and unless he is every day routed from the system, through the kid neys, by means of some great blood specific like Warner's sale cure, which Senator B K Bruce says snatched him from its grasp. there is not the least doubt but that it will pterly ruin the strongest human constitu tion 1

It is not a young fellow by any means. It has a long and well known line of ancestors. It is undoubtedly the father of a very great tamily of diseases, and though it may be the fashion to ascribe progeny to it that are not directly its own, there can be little doubt that if it once gets thoroughly seated in the buchan system, it really does introduce into it must of the ailments now, per force of fushion, attributed to its baleful influence.

-----FRENCH MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

SENSATIONAL POISONING CARE WHICH REVEALED & STRANGE DISLIKE TO THEM

PARIS, Oct. 19, 1885 .- A new impetus to the popular feeling against mothers in-law has just been provoked by a very sensational poisoning case just concluded at the Seine Assizes. A man named Ribout, a dealer in artificial flowers, was charged by his mother in law with poisoning his first wife, whose maiden name was Marie David. While living at Nowy, in 1881, Rubout and his wife received as an apprentice and boarder a very pretty girl of fifteen named Lucie Quiot Shortly afterward Lucie Quiot's mother died. and on her deathbed she begged Ribout and his wile to take care of her daughter, and promises were made that they would do so The protty young girl encouraged the familiarthes of Ribout, whose wife concealed her vexation. Mine Ribout was seized on February 24, 1884, with violent vomitings, and died on up 7th of the next month.

Shortiy before the death of Mme. Ribout cusnues Quiot, and this had given her much gratification. At the funeral the accured on Quint laughed to each other and conducted h mselves in a way that shocked those prea at. Two or three days after they announced that they were engaged, and on July 2, 1884, they were married. These facts awakened the surplicions of Mme. David, the mother of the teccased wife.

On September 24 Mms. David ascertained from a man named Aubrun, who had been in the employment of the accused, that dur ing her daughter's illness he had been sent with a prescription to a druggist who had re fused to give the medicine "The ductor," said the druggist, "i

an ass, or else he has made some mistake. cannot make it up ill I have written to him A letter was written and addressed to Dr. Guillaume, Noisy le Sec, but it was returned

THE THRONE OF FRANCE.

PREDICTIONS OF A FRIEND OF THE CONTE DE PARIS-HEAD OF THE HOUSE OF BOURBON-DEMOCRACY ANSWERING THE POLICY OF THE REPUBLIC.

PARIS, Oct. 20 .- A gentleman of high rank, whose intimate relations with the Comte de Paris are well known, has expressed himself folly and unreservedly to me with regard to the polytical position taken by the head of the Ocleans family. As my informant assures me that he can gaaran tee that his remarks faithfully reflect the views and policy of the Comte de Paris, and as they are therefore of very great interest at the present moment, I cable them at length I must, however, premise that the predic cious as to the probable turn of events are made, of course, with a decided on parte bias and by no means show the Leneral current of opinion here.

The opportunist party, although more moderate than the radicals, appears, unfortu astely, only too much inclined to hid for the support of the latter. M Jules Ferry, in hi-Lyons speech, defined himself as a "government radical," and invited the radi als to join him as his "vanguard." M Paul Bert, another distinguished oppor tunist leader, also said in an article in the *République Français*, which has gone the rounds of the press, that all the op portunists required to regain their lost groun As to "donner un coup de barre à Gauche." The surcestic rejonance of the moderate re-publican Journal des Débats exactly paints the situation M Paul Bert forgets, it said, that to put the tiller to the Left is just the way to make the ship of state turn to the Kight.

THE FRENCH DEMOCRACY.

The following is a literal translation of my informant's remarks :---

" France offered on October 4 a grand aped tarle. The true Freuch democracy answered, as it ought, the policy of the Republic. The French nation declared that it no longer desired the sanguinary and costly policy of colonial adventures, religious persecution and financial deficit. The conservatives, it is true, owe their success above all to their union and discipline, but who directed, advised and even ordered this conduct? It was the chief of the house of Bourbon. Monsieur le Comte de Paris. Unmoved by articles in the press or by the advice of devoted, but injudicious, friends, who counselled bim to publish w manifesto, the Prince, with rare sagacity, felt that the union of all the conservatives alone rendered success possible.

"The manifesto would have secured his exile with no profit to the royalist cau e The Orleanist group would have exposed uself to a criticism that the legitimust proup would not have hesitated to make. The moderate Bonapartist group is too numerous in France to be left unconsidered. It would have been dispatisfied to see the right King proclaimed so soon These Bonapareis are the former Orleanists of 1847 who rallied to Napileon III, when it 1847 represented for them the cause of order, bu they will be the firmest supports of the thron of Philip the Seventh as soon as he com mences his reign 1t would have been highly unwise to have off-aded this party at the pr sent time. The Comte de Paris felt that the union of all the conservative forces was indis pensable to prevent universal sustrage from being duped by the classed republican politi ciaus.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Prince Napoleon was simple enough to be lieve that a letter signed " Napoleon" would now division among the Conservatives. Uni versal suffrage gave its answer to Prince Napo leon, and his adherents can henceforth he con indered a quantity not to be counted. Prince Bismarck's epigram of 1871 upon Napoleon remains true to day-" He has buried his uncle." It would be a mistake to think that the policy pursuel by the Comte de Paris has inordinately increased the group of Bonapart

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US.

3

Like a thief at highly it steals in upon us und. wares. Many persons have pains about the chast and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the month has a had taste, reel duil and sleepy; the month has a bad taste, specially in the morning. A sort of scicky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor There is a teeling like a heavy boud on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone scisation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clanuay. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a creasing column are set set. it is attended with a greenish coloured expectora-tion. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleepeders not seem to afford any rest. After and sleep does not seem to anore 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 cos-tive; the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagmant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the prine is scanty and high-coloured, depositing a seliment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and admetimes 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 symptons 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 men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others or 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 discusse is) all of these organs partake of this discusse and require a remedy that will act upon all at the ame time. Segel's Curative Syrap acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving shuost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community when they live show in what estimation the article to

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield :-- I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suf fering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Symp and Fills. The sale

s increasing wonderfully. have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it.

J. S. Metcalfe' 55, Highgate, Kendar :-- I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for the volume rate with a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have

sold many grosses. Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover: -I have always taken a great interest in your medimes and I have recommended there as I have tound numerous cases of cure from their use. Thomas Chapman, West Auckland :--- I find that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicine than any other kind.

N. Daeroll, Chun, Salop :- All who huy it ar pleased, and recommend it Jos. Balkwill, A.P.S., Kingsbridge :-- The

public seem to appreciate their great value, A. Acoust ad, Markot Street, Dalagach Fur tess : It is needless for me to say that you aluable medicineshavegreat sale in this dist for -greater than any other I know of, giving grea atistaction.

Robt, Laine, Melksham :- I can well corona mend the Curative Syrup from having proved

mend the Curative syrip from intering proved its efficacy for indigestion myself. Fricksteim, Arbroat, Forfarshire, Sept. 23, 1882 Dear Sir,—Last year's sent you a letter recom-mending Mother Septers Syrip. 4 nave very much pleasure in still bearing testimenty to the wery satisfactory results of the tamed Syrup and Prills. Most patent medicates die out with me but Mother Seigel has had a steady sate ever since 1 commenced, and a still in as a great de mand as when I first largan to sell the medicine. The cures which have come under my notice are chiefly those of liver complaint and general lebility

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 adow. A near friend of mine, who is very much addicted to costiveness, or constitution, finds that Mother Sense is Pills are the only pills which sho his compliant. All other pills cause a reaction which is very annoying. Mother Sense's Phils do not have a bad alter-effect. I have much pleasure in commending again to enforcing namanity Mother Seigel's methodes, while are no sham. If this letter is of any service yer

The first Ulster convention will be held at Euniskillen, in Fermanagh. One candidate, Jeremiah Jordan, a local Presbyterian attorney, is sure to be nominated for one of the county seats.

To break up colds, fevers and inflammatory sttake, use Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart Weed or Water Pepper. It is diaphoratio or sweating an I strongly anodyne and sedative, 50 cents, By druggists.

à

HAGYARDS PECIORAL BALSAM

Cures Throat, Brouchial and Lung Diseased that lead to Consumption ; breaks up Coughs and Colds; cures Hoarseness and Sore l'hroat, by mosening the cough, allaying irri ation and removing the cause of distress.

Cudish are swarming in Shasta Biver. sheoruia, where they were never known efore. They bear a remarkable resemblance to animon.

NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purga tive, acting on the stomach, iver tions.

The swiftest large river in the world, so ording to a travelling correspondent, is the Sutlej in British India. It has a descent of 12,000 feet in 180 miles, an average of about axty seven per mile.

BILIOUSNESS.

When the liver does not act promptly the bile accumulates to excess in the blood, caus ng yellow eyes, sallow skin, sick stomach, intrhes, etc., and the sufferer is termed Bilious. Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Blood, curing Biliousness. -----

The Paris Vaudeville Theatre has just donted a very clover invention, by means of which each seat can be at once folded up into the thickness of three inches, rest for the arms and all ; likewise a hat stand and a cane stand.

CONSTIPATION.

This evil habit neglected, brings a multi tude of misciles, and is the source of much liness. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Constipation by toning and regulating the Bowels to a natural action. ••

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous beadache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, mane specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

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.

The property of France, stored in the Garde-Meuble, in Paris, is said to have by value of 30,000,000 francs. It consists whiefly of furniture, glass and china, and contains among other pieces of historical nterest the bed and writing desk of Louis XVI.

but they have leaked out.

HE MARRIED HIS JAILER'S DAUGHIER

BOSTON, Oct 21 — Eight yoars ago Francis J. Meane, who had just reached his majority. was sentenced to ten years in the State prison for a serious orime. He was in delicate health, and no one thought he would live to serve out his sontence. Moreover, he professed great contrition for his crime, and there was much sympathy expressed when he despairingly exstaimed, " May God have mery on my soul, as the sentence was pronounced. His conduct in prison was exemplary, and two weeks ago he was pardoned by the Governor. He has now married a daughter of his juiler. He made her acquaintance in prison. and an attachment sprang up, which has finally resul ed in mariage. Friends have helped the anyme establish a pleasant home in Lynn, and Meade has obtained a good situation in a shoe factory.

A BRIDE FROM THE POOR HOUSE FARMER LEWIS STARTS OUT FOR A HOUSEKERP

ER AND MARRIES & PAUPER.

HONESDALE, Oct. 21.-Jacob Lewis, a well to do tamer of this county, having been left a widower some months ag, had great difficu (y in getting a housek-eper who would suit him. A few days ago he was in Montecillo, and an acq mintance there to d him he might be able to get a good woman to take charge of his house hold at the Suldvan Coun y Poorhouse. He went to the Poorhouse and told Superintendent orb on which his errand was. The Superintendent tent told him that he could not let any of the inmates of the house go unless Lewis could fi d some one among the females there whom he was willing to marry. Lewis said that if he could find a respectable woman in the institution who suited him he would be withing to make her his wife and take her h me with him. Osborn showed him through the house. Mrs. Mary Fitch, a comely but un in the inu dry. After watching at the washub in the inu dry. After watching her for a few minutes Lewis told Supernitendent Osborn tha if she was willing he would be suited with the w man at the washtub The Superin-tendent spoke to Mrs. Fitch, and told her what the farmer's errand was, she stopped work, looked at Lewis a moment, at they mixed of how hands, and arms with her she stopped work, noked at Lewis a moment, and then wiped off her hands and arms with har apron and said she would marry him. Esquire thant was summoned, and in the presence of the other immates of the institution he married Mrs. Fitch and Farmer Lewis. The two then drove to Monte illo and had dinner. The bridegroom bought his bride a new dress and other articles, and then the two returned to his home.

A BRILLI \N1' EVENT.

PARIS, Out. 21,-The soiree given last evenng in honor of Prince Waldemar, of Denmark, was a most brilliant affair, 1,500 per sons being in attendance. The presents for Prince Waldemar and Princess Marie, of Orleans, were exhibited. Queen Victoria sent meadallion studded with brilnants and containing a lock of Prince Albert's bair. The Duo and Duchess de Chartres, parentof Prince's Waldemar's intended bride pre sented a splendid necklace with appendages of rubles and diamonds formerly belonging te. the Duchess of Orleans. Other valuable gifts were also shown. The civil marriage will take place at Mairie, the witnesses being Prince Joiniville and Duc de Caszes for the it wroom, The Prince of Wales will be Breffel)

with the statement that no such doctor was known there.

The druggist had kept the prescription, which was produced in court. Ribout at first pretented that he knew nothing of the pretended prescription. Then he said that he had written it and that his purpose was to obtain cotchieme, a puisonous substance used as a nye in his business. The body of Mine Ribout was disinterred, but nothing could he discovered by the medical men to explain her death by natural causes The presence of colchicine, a vegetable poison, it would be d figuit to detect ten months after death, and all that the experts who had examined the body ventured to say was that the symptoms disclosed by the autopsy and the chemical analysis were consistent with the hypothesis that she was poisoned by colchicine, but that the scientific evidence was not com plete.

After the examination of the body a letter written by Ribert to his wife was intercepted, in which he tells her to deny all she knows, and suys that all their letters are burned and that it is impossible for the authorities even to find out the facts. Ribout denied that he wrote this letter, but the experts declared it to be in his handwriting. After a most munite investigation, Profes

sor Vulpian and Drs. Brouardel, Penchet and Ogier were unable to find in the remains of Mme Bibout any traces of polson. Professor Valpian and : -

"The remains of Mme Ribout were in a remarkable state of preservation considering they had been under ground for over a year, After the completion of the analysis I gave the remains of Mme. Ribout to a dog to eat. The dog eagerly devoured every portion, and no inconvenience except a very slight vomiting resulted to the dog. At the same time I gave some intestines containing traces of end gave some interstmes containing traces of en-chicine to another dog. This second dog aied shortly afterward in agony," Maitre Demange, who detended Ribout, scored a magnificent success by representing

his client us a victim of his mother in law's malignity. "It was the mother-in-law," he said "that first trumped up this charge of poisoning, and had it not been for the mother in law the prisoner would not now be here.' This appeal to hatred of mothers in law, which seems to make all Frenchmen akin. had a most marked effect on the jury. They, without the slightest hesitation, returned a verdict of acquittal, soveral of the jury actu ally applauding Maitre Demange tu his elo quent outburst against mothers in-law hefore

the judge could stop them. The verdict was received by the public with loud cheers.

GETTING INFORMATION.

DUBLIN, Oct. 23 -The magistrates from vari-Sir Wm, Hart Dyke, Chief Secretary for Ire-tand, and Lord Arbourne, Lord Chancellor, for the purpose of giving them information in regard to the state of Ireland for the guidance

pus of Solomon, who the great Queen was that traveled so many miles to ree uim. The scholar-in fact, the whole school-looked as if a little help would be liked, and the t acher, therefore, said : "The Queen's name begins with an S." "I've got it, sir," ex claimed the delighted scholar. "Well, who was it?" "It was the Queen of Spades, sir." I a cardinal,

ists in the Chamber. It is not possible to give exact figures until after the result of the second ball tis definitely known, but it in safe to say that out of the two hundred Con ervatives- o use round numbers-- ut tif y five are Bonapartists.

The joy tell at the conservative success i extreme all over France. France has found herself again. She has found men worthy to represent her and to prepare for the day when, having abandoned all delusions about the Republic, she will acclaim as her sovior the grandson of Louis Philippe. The moral to be drawn from the situation is that it was both wise and patriotic to bring about the union of the conservatives and to win victory in a legal manner.

I shi in a position to assure you with abso jute certainty that the chief of the House of Bourbon, far from allowing himself to be isflu need by the success of his friends to give u; his wise and p udent policy, will endeavor to moderate their zeal and to make them under stand that the two hundred or two hundred and twenty conservative Deputies should mak it their mission to serve their country and to open their racks to all without a thought of he past, in order to form in this way a national party devoted to order, peace am financial economy.

If the Prince is listened to, as he doubtles will be ; if this imposing conservative mu ority remans in the Chamber on conservative instead of dynastic grounds; if it puts are end to expeditions; if it arrests the growing deficit ; it it avoids systematic obstructions. ain recriminations and a parliamentary eri is ; il, in a word, it proves itself an op position of practiced men a tending honesily and well to the task of repairing the affairs of the country-in that case before four years are passed this opposition will return to the

Chamber no longer 200 but 400 strong. It will then be clear that the Comte de Paris caused his country to be saved by his friends before thinking of re-establishing the monarchy. A grand royal movement will break forth, and the monarchy, built on such a foundation and carried by a great, houest and restoring stream, will be as national as it will be durable.

MR. STEAD ON TRIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The trial of Mr. Stead and editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Mrs. Jarrett, Bramwell Booth of the Salvation Army, Mrs Coombe, ampson Jacques and Louise Moury, defendants in the Eliza Armstrong boduction case, began to-day before Justice Lopes at the Central criminal court. The court room was crowded. Many representatives of the Salva-tion Army were present. A large crowd had assembled in front of the building previous to the opening of the court, but a heavy rain set in and they seatered to where of the opening of the court, but a newy rain set in and they scattered to places of shelter. The prisoners pleaded "not guily" Sir Richard Webst r, attorney-general, or ene" the case for the Grown. His address covered the same ground as that of Mr. Polland at the magisterial examination. Justice Lopes held that no motives, no matter how worthy their opicet were sufficient to instify the taking of a onject, were sufficient to justify the taking of a child without her parents' consent. And if the consent had been obtained in a frau lulent man ner it was no consent in the eyes of the law. Eniza Armstöng testified freely and clearly. The trial will last a week.

It is generally believed in Rome that the Archnishop of Baltimore will shortly be made

can publish it. Yours very truly, (Signed), William S. Glass, Chemist.

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 sovere form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest henefit, and denedicine ... clares Mother Seiger ... no has saved his life. Yours truly, (Signed) N. Webb, Chemist Calu clares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from

Chemist Calne.

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

For side by all druggists, and by A. J. White limited), 67 St. James street, cuty.

FROM OFIAWA.

OTTAWA, O.t. 23,-The statement of goods ntered for consumption and duty paid during september is as follows :---

Datiable goods	013
Total	589

Produce of	Froduce of Other
Produce of the mine	coun ries. 8 20.463
Produce of the fisherles	8 20.463 71.910
Produce of the forest	245,251
Animals and their produce 2,781,643 Agri-ultural products	154×73 583.635
Manufactures,	87,297 7,751
Mise-Hancous articles	7,751

making the total exports for the month \$9 450 \$37, as compared with \$8,837,363 for the same month last year. In going the pro-duce of Canada the increases over September and of our are :- Produce of the mule, \$78 450; to st. \$508 919; agricultural products, \$208,596. The decreases are :- Fish ries 5205,204; animals and their produce, \$315,-504; manufactures, \$91,322; macellaucous, \$2 467 ; making the net mercase in goods the roduce of Canada \$398,468. In goods not the produce of Canaoa the increase is \$225,-006, which is mostly in produce of the torest and agricultural products,

The Post Office Savings bank statement for September shows deposits duri g the month \$531,481 ; withdrawals, \$464 443 ; balance at credit of depositors, \$15,392,385.

A Hungarian statistician has been studying the effect of comfort on longevity. His tables snow that the richest people have an average life of filty two years, the middling for: y-siz and the poor only forty one and a half. As well to do man is as liable to inf ctions dis. case as a pauper, while diphtherns, croup, whooping cough and scarlet fever are more prevalent among the rich. Cousumption and incompai, chain the poor, who are accuparaently some advantage in being rich.

of the Cabinet at its m et ag.

A Sunday school scholar was asked, apro-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

strict prohibition His Lordship only repeated

what he and his clergy had enjoined on the

faithful weeks and months age. The Herald

was aware of this, but it suited the blue-nose,

anti French organ to imore the truth, so as

to make room for more of its silly lucubra-

THE POPULATION DECREASING.

THE Registrar General for Ireland has just

issued the detailed report of births, deaths

and marriages for the year 1884. It shows

crease, but the number is below the average."

Eugland and Scotland. The highest propor

tions.

vears.

66 FIVER TRUE WITNESS' IS FRINTED AND FURLISHED BY

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OF NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-LAB SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, SWESORIPTION.

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 28, 1885

THE cable announces that the English Parliament will be dissolve? on the 18th of next | action of last night's gathering. mouti.

Tan scien of the Local Board of Health in property to close the churches was, as it deserved to be, roundly denounced from all the Cathche pulpits yesterday.

THE smallpox did not claun as many victime last week as it did in the previous weeks. In fact the decrease in the death rate from the epidemic was marked, and would seem to indicate a turn in the tide. According to the statistics the exact decrease is placed at seventy one, forty for the city and thirty-one for the ontlying municipalities.

Barrish statesmen are by no means a unit on the question of Imperial Federation. Sir Charles D ike, in a speech last evening, said and England, they did not agree with the purpose was concerned, while the demoraliz principles of federation, which, as Sir Charles | ing effect would not have been much les intimated, would be altogether unworkable

A DESTATOR from St. John's, Newfoundland, brings the sad intelligence of a great calamity and distress which have fallen on the unfortunate inhabitants of Labrador. A learful storm swept along the coast on the 10th inst., wresking some light vessels and

rebellion if Riel is hanged the English-speaking people of the Condition must meet them in arms, if there must be a war of races no time could be better than the present-19 It is scarcely necessary to say that there is not word of truth in the statement that Sir John Aveduald wrote -uch a letter. It was manu-factured by an unscrupulous newsmo ger, and the wonder is that any paper of standing should have been gul -d into its p blicati n. Its ap

here a construction in the Times is regrett ble, since Eng-lishmen reading it innocently and assuming that it is genuine, must entertain an extraordinary and by no meass complimenta y opinion o' the relationship be ween he two ruces in Canada, an opinion wholly unwarranted by the facts."

THE MASS MEETING.

The mass meeting, held in Nordheimer's Hall last evening, under the auspices of the rish National League, gave the movement for a Parliamentary Fund a decided impatus. The meeting itself was a success in every respect. The gathering displayed unusual spirit and enthusiasm ; the speeches in support of the resolutions were elequent and inspiring, and the voluntary contributions at the close of the proceedings came in with a rush and a degree of generosity which were surprising and which have seldom been witnessed in this city. This is all the more remarkable from the fact that times in Montreal are far from being flourishing and prosperous, and that so many calls of charity are steadily made on the pockets of pretty much the same people. Another happy feature of the meeting was the presence of representatives of the clargy on the platform, and their earnest appeals to all Irish Canadians to support the National league and its leader. Charles OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF Stuart Parnell. The reverend speakers closed their addresses with handsome con tributions to the fund. In fact every en couragement was given to the good work, and it now remains with the thousands of Irish citizens, who were for present to come for ward and supplement the noble and generous

NOT TO BE CLOSED.

The Central Bourd of Health dealt with the monstrous proposition so eatinly suggester by one of the Covic Board in the only way t could. The resolution was, upon its face, a outrageous that the wonder is that the Board should have received it all. We have already referred to the consequences of carry ing out, if it could have been carried out-th suggestion embodied in the resolution. 1 was one that would have had to be pushee to its logical conclusion, because a it stood it either went much too far or not far enough. It involved a homeopathie dos. of misery and civic confusion which would have necessarily been followed by a pailful. For it is obvious that the mere closing the doors of churches, schools and theatrethat the Liberal party were opposed to it on | while stores, factories, &c., were open and grounds of implacticability. While the Liberals | general traffic in full force, would have been were in favor of unity wwween the colonies worse than useless, so far as the intender

> than the more complete measure of shutting up everything in general and hanging crape on the city gates. The proposition was illogical and mischievous and has of course not been without the effec. of increasing in outside and foreign eyes the idea that prevails of the horrible sanitary state of Montreal. The American paperhave duly noted the incident and not failed to base sinister speculations and argument. upon it. It is to be regretted that the Central Board of Health did not, in addition to rejecting the motion, make some remark. ia condemnation of the act of the body below in passing it. But, of course, it has no alternative but to not as it did. The ac under which the Central Board of Health iconstituted gives no such powers as were implied by the resolutions.

foreign countries. When Mr. Keiley was not that its comment on the they say, pretends to sympathize with them, named as Minister to Italy, the Italian Gov- above paragreph bears a tone and ernment objected to him on account of a character tending to seriously mislead ordispeech delivered in 1870, in which the new nary readers, its remarks might be permitted Minister had denounced the taking of Rome to pass without notice. It, however, implies and the Papel territory by Victor Emmanuel as that Bishop Fabre has been guilty of an a shameful robbery. The American Govern equivocation in the matter at issue, and that ment admitted the validity of the Italian he has left the door open fotil who wish to complaint against Mr. Keiley and his name frequent the churches as usual. The Herald must be aware that Bishon Fabre has done was withdrawn. A rank infinel and declared enemy of the Papacy in the person of one nothing of the kind. Apart from the circum. They will not use violence, but will rely on Stallo was then chosen to represent the Re- stance that the word "dispense" has a meaning which is understood by the members of the public at the Italian court. But if Mr. Keiley church, and which alone would have been was considered nufit to represent his country apparently prohibitory, His Lordship, as a becau to he had, fifteen years ago, expressed an matter of fact, used, in the French language opinion adverse to the political claims of the which he spoke, expressions implying "abso Italian king, what are we to think of the aplute prohibition" from attendance at church. pointment of the Rev. Dr J. L. M. Curry, of Richmond, Va., a Baptist minister, to fill These are the original words the Bishop the position of ambassador at the Court of maed :---Spain ? If we are to judge this Dr. Curry "Il fant absolument que les personnes qui by his public pronouncements, he is without ont de la plocte dans leur maisons s'abtienment de venir à l'église; Se Grandeur le leur exception the most rabid and bigoted Catholic rép**è**te." hater in America. He had been sent to con-And be it remembered that in attering this

vert Rome to Baptistism and failed, and on his return home he informed a Baptist conference that the Oathello religion was "worse than caunitalism." The following is one of the "mild" passages of his speech :---

"Talk of infidelity ! There is semething worse, more difficult to overcome (that is Roman Catholiciam), than even canaltalism. The difficulty in Italy of converting Roman Sathofics to Christianity, and distinctively to the Bapitst Church theresf, are even greater than were those in the South Sea Islands or in Ohina. Romanism has been sncorporated into the very life of the people of Europe, and has been a corroding canker, eating the public conscience and emasculating vorything like spiritual life Romanism in this country, as modified by our free instituions, or restaining itself from policy, can orm no conception of what evil its blighting influences are in Europe. The same power hat converted heathen England and heathen America to Christianity can convert pagan Asia and Africa; but pagan Rome it never will or can convert."

And it is a man holding such abominable opinions and feelings against the Catholic Courch that is selected by Secretary Bayard and appointed by President Cleveland to epresent the republic at the court of a Catholic pation. It is scarcely credible that the character of the man was known to the President, as he surely would never have nonored such a runcorous bigot, and especially he would not have insulted a Catholic power by asking it to receive such a foul hater of its religion.

WANTING THE METROPOLIS TO CLOSE UP.

Montreal is asked to hang up the sign Closed for repairs." Did anyone ever hear of such an outrageous proposal as to turn the whole blessed town into a living tomb ?

What has come over the enterprising memhers of the Health Committe, that they should wek to control the freedom of action of over idiots, or do they take the people for fools? We utterly fail to understand how any body of sensible men could have been induced to give late in life, or not at ull. Of their countenance for one moment to the pro ject of self-extinction, as it is set forth and leveloped in the following resolution :--

The Registrar General pithily remarks that-"That to ensure the best results for the " It is unnecessary to say that these results compare very favorably with the returns for | den of supporting the Church of England most other countries. It is noteworthy that | The English people are awakening to the fact the proportion of illegitimate children in that it would be well to follow the Irish Uister is more than 4 per cent. of example and cease contributing by taxation the total number born, or nearly to the enormous solaries of Episcopal ecclesidouble what it is in Leinster and Munster, and more than five times the proportion for Connaught." The recorded Rev. Mr. Haweis says, "the foole of the natural increase of population, or excess of family." The rev. gentleman seve that "to births over deaths, was 31.731, the case by judge by the signs of the times the Church of emigration amounting to 75,863 ; there would thus appear to have been a decrease of 44,142 in the population during the year, but against | and its connection with the state has been in immigration, of which no official record has been kept. The estimated population in the

middle of the year was 4,962,663.

selection of men to fill diplomatic positions in malevolent contemporary. And, if it disloyal to the Queen. Her Majesty, houses for the accommodation of these set but they do not see any fruits of it. Their families are starving, and empty stomachs are not much of a foundation for loyalty. The Scotch clergy neither help nor befriend the poor people, so that their posi tion is fast becoming desperate. According to, Mr. Macgregor's testimony, the crofters are roused now, and are determined to stand no more crushing exactions and evictions. passive resistance. If they are sentenced to prison they will not go, but will compel the authorities to carry them there. They have clearer views on the land question than any other people in Great Britain and go to the root of the matter in their sery Gaelie | ssrd. speeches. Thousands of them attended a couference in Skye recently, and remained for seven hours under pouring rain listening to the various speakers. Their favorite cry is "Down with the landlords and down with the deer !" They say openly that they will not vote for any one who dees not premise to advocate their cause.

> The Rev. Mr. Macgreger says the agitation he has inaugurated will be carried on, and that the people are destined to make good headway. These in charge of the movement will receive every financial assistance from the Spottish Land League in America. Orofters, whose friends are in prison or who have been ill-used themselves, will also reseive money from the Longue. We wish every snocess and prosperity to the Souttish Land League of America.

that the marriages registered in Ireland dur-A BURDEN ON THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. ing the past year number 22 585, the births Another distinguished elergymen of the 118,875, and the deaths 87,154. The report adds, that " both absolutely and is proportion Church of England, the Rev. Mr. Haweis, is on a visit to America to lectare in different to the estimated population, the births and deaths are under the average for the preceding parts of the country. He arrived in Montten years; the marriages show a slight in | reel yesterday and was interviewed by a Gazetie reporter on what is rapidly becoming a burning question in England and Scotland It is significant, as demonstrating the absurdity of the charge brought against -the Disestablishment of the Church. When Archdeacon Farrar was here a few weeks Irishmen, that they rush into matrimony while very young, regardless of their own ago he expressed very strong and future and the lot of wives and famidecided objections to the scheme of wiping lies, that the "percentage of persons out all State relations with the Established Onurch. Mr. Haweis has ventured to explain married in Iroland under age is very the position assumed by Archdeacon Farrar far below the corresponding rates in by saying that his objection to disestablish tion of husbands (2.94 per ceat.) married ment was " very natural for a man who will probably be a dean or a hishop," A bishopric under age was in the province of Ulster is worth from twenty-five to seventy-five where also there was the highest proportion of wives not of full age In ali, of 22 585 thousand dollars a year-which is not to be succeed at. Although Mr. Haweis is in no men married during the year, only 548 were under 21. The birth rate in proportion to the hurry to see the church disestablished, he would not deprecate the event, as he conpopulation was 24 per thousand, rather more than a third less than the rate in Eugland. siders the present system to be most vicious and to lead to grave and intolerable abuser. and considerably under the excessively low average for Ireland during the previous ten The Church of England is undergoing a process of disintegration, brought on by its The explanation of this fact, which cannot own inherent weakness. The riches and be regarded without uncasiness, is that the luxury of its church livings, which have been propertion of married women to the populaits backbone and its mainstay since the days hree bundred thousand people ? Are they | tion in Ireland is far less than in Eogland ; in | of Elizabeth, are now the cause of that weakfact, the Irish are now so situated that they ness and danger with which it is threatened. Tay crying injustice of contributing to the cannot afford to marry until comparatively maintenance of a clergy, which the masses of the 118,675 children born, 61,152 were the people discown, cannot much longer be boys and 57,723 girls-being nearly 105 inflicted on the people. After long and of the former to 100 of the latter. Liborious efforts, after centuries of agitation ad various kinds of pressure, the Irish people succeeded in ridding themselves of the buractics who are too often the incapable favoritos of the politicians of the day or, as the England as an established church should have gono long ago. That it has kept its position a portion of mis decrease there is a set off in spite of the wisdom of its clergy-not in conregarance-The clergy of the Church of England have done their best to wreck the end b lished church." This is a very serious judgment to pass upon one's own Church and hierarchy : but there are, beyond donist, ample grounds for it; and it could not well be otherwise under the kind of state administration that has prevail ed. There is altogether too much of the people's money at the command and service of the ministers of the church. The exposures Istely made in London, and other parts of England, show that some of the highest members of this pet church were involved in the mire of seandal, and even the immediate con nection of representative coclesiastics, supplied with church revonue, were enabled, at the people's expense, to practice their nefarious work of durkness. In order to form an idea of the expense of the Established Church. we give below a brief list of some of the salaries paid to its ministers out of the public treasury :---

dignitaries, and one may form an estimate of the burden imposed on the English people to support the Established Church.

(Characterization)

Ocr. 28, 1885

THE WITNESS ON MICHAEL DAVITT.

MICHAEL DAVITT stauds almost alone smong the Irish Land Leaguers and Home Ruters, as a man of pure and honest principles, who, having arrived at what he conceives to be the true theories of what Ledand's needs sre, has never swerved from the most emuhatto belief in these opmione, no matter whether they were popular or not. Nothing could prove the integrity and independence of she man more than his present . Prosition to the Parnellite platform, of complete legisla. tive independence for Ireland and a protec. tive tarifi. - Montreal Daily Witness, October

Nothing would give the only religious daily greater pleasure than to see a spirt in the ranks of the Irish people and their leaders. In miserable hopes of diannion, and its ill-will towards the Irish people, fortunately do not count for much in the guidance of their affairs, The Winness maliciously tries to make out shat Michael Davitt is almost the only man of pure and honest principles. And why f Bs. cause, in its evil mind, he is opposed to the Parnellite platform of complete legislative in. dependence for Ireland, and a protective tariff: •

Of course Davitt would be an unprincipled rascal if our contemporary considered him to be in harmony with the Parnellite platform, His " pure and honest principles" would be so much demagogism. But the Daily Witness, to make its point, deliberately fairified the facts of the case. For in the first place Mr. Devitt is not opposed to Mr. Parnell's plat. form ; secondly, that platform is not one of complete legislative independence, and thirdly, protective tarff forms no plank in 12.

Davitt has publicly and formelty endorsed the platform of Mr. Parnell, so much so that the Father of the Lond Lague to working energetically for the return of the Parnellite candidates. Davittis at one with Mr. Parnell in the fight against landlordism and Castle Rule; he is at one with him in the use of Parliamentary and constitutional weapons to compel the British Government to yield Ireland hor rights, and if, in the hor, run, these weapons prove of no avail we have no doubt he will be at one with the Irish leader in the selection of more effective ones. Davitt is finally at one with Parnell on the great issue of the campaign-the legislative independence of Ireland. This ought to be sufficient to prove to the Witness that it has founded "its praise" of Davitt on a monstrous falsehood.

The Wilness next represents Mr. Par nell as advocating " complete legislative independence," which means separation. We cannot understand how any journal, with the slightest pretence to honesty and fair play, can, in the light of day and in face of every evidence, be guilty of such unfair and reprehensible efforts to damage a public man. Mr. Parnell has simply demanded the legislative independence of his country, or, as an illustration of his idea, the restoration of Grattan's Parliament. So that what is not in his platform one can scarcely be said to be opposed to it, and Davitt is not the man to weste his time opposing thin air.

Finally, the Witness gives as anoth of Davitt's alleged opposition, that a protec-

tive tariff forms a plank in the Paraslite

platform. This is not true. Mr. Parnell's

personal feeling is in favor of a protective

tariff, but that is far from as in that it con-

destroying the fives of seventy persons. Two thousand persons are said to be in a very destitute condition.

Tr . south divisity stated that a commission will be appointed within the next few days to report on Riel's mental condition. Mr. emican, the prisoner's counsel, was before the Cohinet council yesterday and submitted a very numerously signal petition arging the appointment of a commission. The Government gave no sign of the course they intended to pursue on the question, but the fact of it asking for further effidavits and medical evidence is significant.

Tux Irish landlords are becoming more tractable and are beginning to appreciate the wisdom of the oll saying, that "half a loaf is better than none." After considering the gloomy aspects of the eitnation, they came to the conclusion that a remission of 20 per cent on all over lue rents should be granted. The laudlords have come to Milze that, when the prices of oureals and other form products are thirty and forty per cent lower than usual, the vilue of land should be brought down to their level.

THE election of Mr. Charles A. Everett for the constituency in St. John city is a remarkable victory for the Conservative party. The constituency was a Liberel stronghold, the late Hon, fame Burpee having carried it at the last general elections by a majority of 534 over his appouent, who is to day the suceach side being 2,964 to 2,600. This result shows a gain of almost 900 votes for the Conservatives, which is a rather striking change in the popular feeling.

A Winnipeg paper of bad repute published a letter alleged to have been written by Sir John Macdonald, and in which the Premier was made to utter some very bitter and silly things on the Riel and French Canadian questions. Thy letter has gone the rounds of the press, and has found its way into the Ecropson papers. No authoritative contradiction of the "cound" was ever made, or if there was a contradiction very little publicity was given to is. The Gratte of this morning publish, s the following nurur the disagracable incident :----

"The following telegram from the Philadelphia correspondent of the London Times appeared in that journal on the 6th inst :---

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THE MARQUIS ROTTEN EGGED.

THE free and intelligent electors of Eug land are inclined to be very energetic and vigorous in their demonstrations of Jisapproval of parliamentary candidates shose political views does not happen to coincide with their own. It is only the other day that Joe Chamberlain and his residence escaped annihilation at the hands of an indignant mob by the timely interference of the police.

On Saturday it was the turn of the Queen's son-in law to be maltreated and disfigured by the free and intelligent electors of his constituency in Hampstead. The Marquis of Lorne received no protection from his title or position, and was made the target of rotten eggs as if he were nothing better than an odious political bummer. The electors jumped to the platform and smashed his hat down over his eyes. Frightened out of his wits, the noble lord ran for dear life through the streets in a drenching rain to the railway station, and started by cessful candidate. Mr. Everett's majority express for London. We would have over Mr. M Leod, the Liberal standard, expected more from an ex-Governor-General bearer, is placed at 364, the total vote on] of Canada. The Marquis should have stood his ground like a man and showed that, if reason and argument had no attraction for the free and intelligent electors, he could oppose pluck and courage to their violence and rot. ten eggs, and shame them into a more con-

siderate and humane frame of mind and course of action.

If this little scene had occurred in Limerick or any other Irish constituency we would never hear the end of the brutality, the ignoranos, sewardice, etc., etc., of the Irish. The magistrates of the town would place the distriet under martial law, Dublin Castle would despatch buckshot and dragoons to the scene, and a Cabinet Conneil would be called to discuts the pressing necessity of renewing the Coercion Act. But the thing happened in England, you know, and what is a black crime in Ireland is only a mere peccadillo, a common every day affair across the channel.

nessu es now heing employed for the restoration of the city's health, it is the opinion of this Board that all places of amusement on he Island of Montreal, including theatres, oller skating rinks, etc., and all places of public worship, such as courcies, Souday schools and places for prayer meetings, should he closed peremptorily for a period of one month, and congregations of people in public -quaree prohiluted, and that the Central Board of Health be requested to frame regulations at its meeting to day to carry out this view.

But why stop at Sunday schools and churches? Are not the public markets, the grocery stores, the dry goods shop-, the factories, the railway depots, more daugerous centres from which to spread the infection ? If Sunday schools are to be closed, why should not the day schools be brought within the excommunicated territory ? Children that attend Sunday school are a great deal cleaner and wear fresher clothes than during the rest of the week.

If it is a source of danger for people to meet and pray in church for an hour or less, it ought to be at least equally dangerous for noble and useful work it has set itself to several hundred hands to pass ten and twelve accomplish will bring it into prominence hours in the circumscribed atmosphere of a and give it an honorable place among the tobacco factory or a cotion mill.

And are our health document signers ready to propose the shutting down of our industrial and labor giving centres? Are they ready to tell the community that people cannot congregate in the railway depots to travel of the power, abuses and tryranny of landwhere they please, or in the markets to buy lordism. In the month of August last the the neccesaries of life ?

thought of. It is not only damned by its in of the crofters and make a report thereon. He consistency, but it is rendered vain by its has just returned from his mission and he unworkable character. Keep at sensible gives a pitiful account of the sufferings enwork, and eschew all foolish proposals as dured by the people in the Highlands of Scot-universal and isolate the patients, but please the country, and addressed some fifty meetdon't try to put the whole island of Montreal ings. He found the people wretchedly poor, into a cage.

CHURCH ATTENDANCE.

It is perfectly clear that, in its criticism of the sanitary position of the city, the Herald has no desire to be honest or correct. Nothing comes amiss to it for misrepresentation. This morning we see it has eaught at a translated remark of Bishop Fabre and inserted it to no crofter has ventured to kill one of them, suit its purpose. It says :--

"Bishop Fabre, in the course of his remarks in Note: Dame Carnedral, on thursday, said :- 'T | once more disponse from coming to oburch all their vives have remained on guard on alterthese who nave small pox sh their families."

THE SCOTTISH LAND LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

LITTLE has been heard, so far, of the Scottish Land League of America, but the philanthropic institutions in this free and generous land. The Scottish League has its headquarters at Chicago, and like the Irish Land League has for object the amelioration of the tenant's condition, and the overthrow Scotch League sent the Rev. Duncan The project is too ridiculous to be seriously | Macgregor to Scotland to study the condition bitterly opposed te landlordism, and drifting fast toward irreligion and disloyalty. Many of them are so poor that they cannot buy outmeal and have to live on whelks; which they

pick up on the sea shore. They hate the deor as much as they do the landlords. There are two million acres of deer forest in Scotland, and the deer are so well protected that hitherto even though his erop may have been utterly destroyed by one of his landlord's pets.

There are cases in which the crofters and

£. . .

Winchester..... 35,000 ** 68 Lincoln 25,000 Oxford 25 000 Rochester..... 25,000 Salisbury..... 25,000 Gaucester 25,000 Bristol 25,000

other hishops whose salary amounts to \$22,- provisional [governments in the Southern 500 each, while six others get \$20,000 ca.h. | States during the early perion of reconstrucand two \$10,000 cach. After the bishops tion ; to invite these States and their people, como the deans, thirty in number, who average | by an executive proclamation, to elect senaannually \$15,000 each. Then comes the | tors and representatives; to combine with canous, one hundred and twenty-seven in these members of the Thirly-ninth Congress nate nights for the purpose of driving off the number, drawing an average salary of \$5,000 on whose co-operation he thought he counts It is, pethaps, not necessary to point out deer from their little crops. Their patience | each. After these are ranking the arch- number sufficient to make a quorum with the to the Herald that Notre Dame is not a has been worn out, and now they have sworn deacous at from \$4,000 to \$1,000 each. Next men from the South and to expel the loyal "cathedral," but the slip is interesting as a to kill every deer they can come across. If the parochial clergy and curates and rural majority of that Congress from the Capitol link in the chain of error the Hern'd delights they stick to this determination there certain. deans, numbering perhaps 23,000 persons, and install this revolutionary body in its

 $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1$

stitutes a portion of the nation memands, If the Irish people want a protection souriff it is will ask it, they will apply for i their own Parliament. A protective tarm would be a superfluons embodiment in the national platform at the present time. Consequently Mr. Divitt cannot be opposed to Mr. Parnell for this reason, as the Witness falsely alloges. But why should not Davitt and Parnell, or any other Itishman, differ on such questions, which are only of local interest. Here in Canada, we are all agreed on the question of self-government for the Dominion, but be would be an ass and an idiot who would find fault with the Canadian people for being divided on the question of a tariff, a commercial treaty, prohibition, the franchise, or any other local issue, and he would be a greater ass who would endow the individual with all the virtue, all the purity and honesty of principle in the land, simply because he opposed protection, prohibition, or any other ition. And we are sorry to say that such is exactly the position of the Montreal Daily Witness.

-----IMPUGNING ANDREW JOHNSON'S LOYALTY TO THE REPUBLIC.

QUITE a discussion has sprung up in the press of the United States over certain revelations of treasonable intrigue and of attempted revolution by the late Andrew Johnson, Lincoln's successor in the White House. These revelations are published to the world without the slightest corroborative ovidence and without any documentary proof. The Hon. Chauncy M. Depew, Coionel Fred. Grant and General Sherman are the leading spirits in this crusade against the memory of the dead President.

The burden of their story, which, by the way, is not entiroly new, is to the effect that Together with the above, there are seven President Johnson planned to set aside the

WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. THE TRU!

Oor. 28, 1885.

the scheme would be "the rebels," but if General Grant should sustain him resistance would be 1 nyossible, The General's final reply, rejecting the proposals, was that if the attempt were made he would disobey the President's orders, appeal to the country, and to the veterans of the disbanded union army, and "drive the congress so constituted out of the capitol at the point of the bayonet."

This strange and incredible story of deep and unnatural designs sgainst the safety and union of the American Republic is alleged by Channesy Depow to have been received from the lips of General Grant himself. Bat this attempt to make it appear that, after having put down the armed ensmiss of the Union in the held, the hero of the civil war dofeated a vague plot on the part of Andrew Johnson to violate the constitution and destroy the government, will hardly prove successful. It is not a fair nor a just proceeding to unearth mere scrape of private conversation and of table gessip upon which to build such a terrible charge of treason. The better time to have quoted Seperal Grant to the disparagement of Andrew Johnson would have been when General Grant was alive, and the better time for Sentral Grant to have made his charges would have been when Andrew Johnson was not silent in his grave.

If there were any truth in the story of The Cabinet of Mr. Johnson contuined Mr. Seward, Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Stanton and Mr. Welles, no one of whom of the Secretary of Wer no movements of McCulloch would have stood by or helpsd on an act of treason."

and that it muything of the kind was being I from the terrible epidemic." planned, they would expose both the plot and the plotter, it certainly can be urged with some force that General Grant would not have remained an idle and silent spectator of the treasonable manœuvres. No one will believe that, knowing Johnson to be a conspirator, Grant would have gone into his Cabinet and acted as one of his trusted counsellors.

This accusation sgainst Audrew Johnson is too grave to be hastily admitted as true, and until positive and conclusive evidence is forthcoming, it should find no place in the history of the country.

THE CLOSING OF THE CHURCHES. The Montrual Liaily Star is losing its time in trying to boom its graveyard project of elosing the churches and Sunday schools, &c. THE Post gave the proposal its quictus as soon as it was made to see the light. We don't want muy atheistical methods with which to fight a plague, and we won't have them. Let that be plainly understood. The Star has considered it advisable to obtain the opinions of clorgymen and prominent citizens regarding the impious and reckless project. Some of them were opposed to it, a few were in favor of it, and the others would give no positive opinion, but would leave its adoption or rejection in the hands of the authoritics.

hat the latter stoutly refused, saying that it fully in accord with our views. At the would be the reopening of the oivil war. The solemn Pontifical Mass, celebrated in the Ca. President replied that those who should resist thedral yesterday at the request and in the presence of the merchants of Notre Dame street West, for the disappearance of the smallpox epidemic and in thanksgiving or having been preserved so far from the terrible scourge in that section of the city, Mgr. Fahre, in an impressive sermon, touched up in the question of closing the churches, and entered an earnest protest against the inso leat infidelity of our would be deliverers, who, to save something mortal, would destroy the immortal. We quote the substance of

His Lordehip's remarks, which deal directly with the point at issue :---

"What means of protection," asks Mis Lordship, "must we adopt under the present circumstances?" Divine Providence has given man intelligence by the means of which he can devise and adept measures to prevent and cause to disappear earthly evils, and it a man's duty to make use of such. But to ensure success for such measures, prayer must be added, for it must not be orgotten that the Lord is the Master of all things. In this connection, I must protest, The parish church was crowded with the against the idea which has been suggested to against the little which and the expressed i choir, near the altar, accompanied by Mr. such an epinion must have done so with. Daniel Marphy, of Carillon, Collector of ont anticiant ferethought or being under Castoms on the Carillon Canal. After a few the influence of terror, and I am glad to see that the Central Board of Health discarded it. To close the churches would simply be to laugh

at God, to go against His wishes and to call Johnson's alleged designs on American freedom [for a continuation of the epidemio. 1 be it would have seen the light of day before | putting into practice of such a scheme is the. As the N.Y. Ilerald justly remarks, absurd. No; let the churchas be opened it is but well to remember " that a President | and flock into them, as numerous as possible. cannot make or even prepare a revolution for common and united prayer is without the knowledge of his Cabinet. slways more powerful than that of each isolated individual. The appeal does not, of course, exclude the ordinary and necessary precautions, and I once more diswould have for a moment countenanced an pense fron coming to church all those who act of neurpation in the President. Without have smallpox in their families. But to the coupler signature of the Secretary of these who are not afflicted with the disease State no Presidential proclamation would be to their households. I repeat : Come to valid. Without the consent and knowledge ohurch and impiore the Lord. To prayer you will again add mortification, especially troops could be made. It is absurd to abstaining yourselves from forbidden suppose that Seward, Stanton, Welles or pleasures, such as licentious thestres etc. With such means and the Christain faith of which you give this day, such a noble But if the an ise urged that none of these | examaple, I have full confidence that the men would wink at treason and revolution, Lord will have mercy on us and deliver us

> We think we have delivered sufficient of a funeral oration over this " busted" scheme of the Daily Star, and we hope to hear no more of it. ~R I.P.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Rev. Fathers O'Brien and J. O Boucher, of New York, are guests at the Richelieu. Rev. Care Labelle has left for Lake Temiscamingue in connection with his colonization acheme.

On Wednesday, Ostober 28th, His Lord ship Biebon Fabre will hold an ordination service at Oka in the chapel of the Trappists. To-morrow (Sunday) Oct. 25th, is the feast of the patron saint of the parish church of St. Raphael, Bard Island.

The Rev. Father Loclaire, S.S., curé of Oka, who lately departed for Rome, has been replaced by the Roy. Father Letebyre. His Lordship the Archuishop of Quebec (n

Gand, Belgium, a magnificent statue of solid | into our Catholio city a spirit of materialism, brass. The statue weighs 4,000 pounds, and will be placed between two steeples on the front of the church. It will be consecrated by His Lordship, the Archbishop of Quebec, in the first week of November.

To mon ow (Sunday) October 25th, Feast of the Patronage of the Blessed Virgin, is the dey appointed by His Lo dship the Bishop of Montreal to gain the first plenary incluigence of the Confraternity of Ave Maria, and the 26th of April next, the Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph, the second plenary indulg-ence will be gained.

Sunday, November 1st, being All Sainta Buy the feast will be celebrated with eclat in all the Catholic Churches. At the Cathodrai His Lordship Bishop Fabre will officiate pontifically ; at Notre Dame Courch the choir will sing Van Bree's Mass Dubais "Fulge bunt Justi ; " at the Gesu Newthorn's Mass of St. Phillips will be chanted with orchestra nooompaniment.

SP. ANDBEWS, ARGENTEULL.

A retreat was preached in the parish of St. Andrews, Argenteuil, by the Rev. Father Poullet, of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, and by the Rev. Father Van Lopick, of St. Ann of the city of M ntreal, from the 27th day of Septem ber to the 5th day of October, at night, when the migious exercises were brought to a close. faithful. Mr. J. A. N. Mackey, of St. appropriate remarks Mr. Mackay presented the reverend gentleman an address in French and English on behalf of the French and Irish Catholics of the parish Immediately after, Mr. D. Murphy presented to the rev. gentlemen, in the name of the Catholics of the parish of St. Andrews, on a silver platter, a very nice pick satin purse containing \$100.00 The Rev Father Van Lopick, who is an orator, responded to both addresses in a brief but very cloquent man-

ner. The reverend fathers, who belong to the illustrious order et St. Alphanise de Liguers, whose pecial mission is to preach retreats the world over, are tomarkable for their zoal, devotion, learning and elequence, and sugu-larly fittee for their important duties. Their sermons attracted great crowos of people The good they have do a here, where they will ever be remembered, is much use.

A SPECTATOR.

MIRACLE AT ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

A young lady named Miss Bilodeau, of St. Roch, Quebec, is reported as having been miraculously cured at St. Anne de Beaupié recently The young lady was absolutely in-cupable of walking, and wishing to ask a favor of the good Ste. Anne, was conveyed in a carriage by her parents to that place. The pain caused her by the removal and journey made her lose consciousars; however, she came to at Sr. Anne's. Next morning she was taken to the church, and at the time of administering Holy Communion, she surprised everybody by walking to the Holy Table without assistance ; it was only at the moment of venerating the relice of Ste. Anne that she comprehended her complete cure. She returned to the church several times during the tay and nothing was noticeable of her former iufirmity.

THE CANADIAN SEMINARY.

The statement made in an evening contemporary that there was a likelichood of Rev. Abué Lecocq, P.S.S , of the Graud Semicary, ocing appointed Superior of the Canadian Incological Seminary as It me, is quite incorrect. The Rev. Aube Leclaire, who is at present in Rome, will fint the position, and is now overseeing the work of construction and equipment. "Rev. Abbé Viches, at present in Europe for his busitn, will shortly go to R me to fail the position of assistant

the source of impiety and immorality, and Bishop Fabre also delivered an eloquest and that there was a tendency during the epidemic rage to blot out God from the human mind and to put in nis stead the god of selfishness, as if man could look after himself without any

help from the thrope of the All merciful. Yes, our city, as well as the world, sensible of the injuries and insults committed by sinful man against His Dovine Majerty Medical doctors can and ought to use to a lvantage all the resources of their profession, but they must remember that the ways of God are not the ways of man, and that their efforts to remove an epidemic will be useless, unless the Divine Avenger of iniquity consent to suspend His holy anger through the prayer of the humble and the contrite.

The Rev. James Hogan was then introduced to the immense congregation present. The rev. gentleman spoke on "The Doath of the Sinner." His text was from Sr. John 16th ohap., "Now I go to Him that sent me." The effects of the dying sinner are the hideous death of the body, about to fall in mins; the still more terrible death of the soul by mortal ain, and the eternal death. His picturing of this threefold dissolution was true to nature and to faith. It was a great effort of intellectual activity, and a marvelous indication of the richness of his affectionate nature. At times the rev. gentleman had recourse to the rules of philosophy to bring home an argument of sterling weight, and at others he played with the flowers of poetic inspiration and the charms of his rhetorical acquisitions. The conclusion of his sermon was couched in the following language : I would, then, recom mend you to take the advice of the Holy Ghoss | E Uurphy, when He rays: "In the good day, enjoy good things, and Daware beforehand of the evil day, and for this avoid evil and do good." The rev. father received over 500 visits during the day and departed for his late home this morning to make proparations for his pro ected journey, and will return on Wednesday morning to St Patrick's residence, where he will remain till the hour of his final de- M Delahanty, partare.

A SENSATI NAL STAR.

HOW THE BOTTOM FOLL OUT OF A HIGHLY P. Kane, COLORED CHARGE AGAINST ST. LAURENT COLLEGE.

The report in an evening contemporary of Aturday last that a number of American stuents, under the leader ship of "Rev. Facher" Cushing, had left the college on account of mallpox, caused quite a sensation in the city, the more so as the students declared they had neen allowed to go without their breakfast. Before they left for Toronto they were met at M. Kouny, fore they left for foromo any work and trashman, the deput, but when put direct questions re- Irashman, the deput, but when put direct questions re- Irashman, the deput, but when put direct questions re-limit, but when put direct questions r loge, they appeared not to know what to so, . . Hughen, In fact their greatest grievance appeared to W. E. Boran, In fact their greatest grievance appeared and J. O'Leary, one that they were refused breakinst before Thus. Styles, Thus. leaving. In view of this state of things a visit was $\begin{bmatrix} 0\\ J \end{bmatrix}$ made to the college yesterday and an inter view had with Rev. Father Geoffrion, the uperior, and Rev. Fathers Meehan and McGarry. Here it was learned that Cushing (who has been wrongly styled "Father." and who is possessed of no religious status what. Jas. Doyle, ever) had probably a personal grudge against the college, and to avenge himself for imagin ary wrongs, had decided to leave it and take away with him as many students as he could persuade to accompany him. Cushing, it ap pears, has been employed by the College for ome two years as agent or drummer and at tim a his business consisted in viriting the United States and inducing families to send their boys to the college. In the early part of September Mr. Cushing had brought eleven students from Pennsyl vania to the college, and these, together with more who were enticed to leave, all left with

idm on Saturday. About three or four weeks ago, they state, Mr. Cushing obtained leave f absence to go to his farm in New Braus wick on business connected with it. He returned to the college and shortly afterwards A. Joses,

ship of Mr. Hurtuinse, His Lordship impressive sermon, his principal point being A FATHER'S INTERVIEW WITH A the absurd idea manifested to have the public places of worship closed during the prevalence of the epittemic, His

Lordship said that this was the prinexclaimed the rev. gentleman, God will make | cipal time to keep the churches open, so that the faithful could assemble and offer up prayers to God and request of Him to stay the disease, asi t would never be stamped out by any other method. It pleased God that a plague should descend upon us, and there was only one means of staying it, and that was prayer.

During Mass, Holy Communion was administered, and a large number of those present approached the Holy Table. After Mass the congregation dispered, and the merchants returned to beir respective places of basi-De88.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND

SUBSCRIPTIONS OF THE MASS MEETING. The following are the amounts of the individual contributions handed in to the ressurer of the Irish Parliamentary Fund at the mass meeting lust evening. The con-tributions came in so rapidly that in many cases it was impossible to ascertain the name of the subscriber. In such cases they were marked as "Friends," but if any subscriber wishes to have his correct name published or finds that it is emitted altogether, we will be happy to make the correction.

5 09 Thos. Cluus, 1 00 Rev. S. Lon-rgan, 10 00 Jas. Burke. Hon. Mr. Lynok, 10 00 P. J. Coyle, 10 00 P. Quine, P. Conuor, 1 00 J. Crody, P. Čannon, 1 00 •0 P. McKenna & Hatchette. 2 00 ?. Flannery, 1 00 Son, Cote des Neiges John Curran 1 00 Wm. Shephard J. P Whelan, 101 Friend, D. Martin. 25 00 Coastan: F iend, Jos. E, gerton, 5 00 0 00 Friend 1 00 1 00 H Staffer1, 2 00 J O'Hearn, J. McEstyre, 5 00 P. Kenny 2 00 M. J. O'Flaherty 5 00 5 00 - Fi zpatrick, 1 60 Two Friends, 1 50 Jas Walker, 5 00 T J. O'Neill, A Qainn,
B. C mpbell, 1.00 Friend, 2.00 A Parne lite, 1.00 Jac. Thoraton, 3.00 Friend, Jas. Callaghan, D. Quinn, 4 ()(D. Mart, 300 Fliebo,
O. Mart, 300 Fliebo,
Hon, Mr Flynn, 2500 J. Cox,
Jas, Sadher, 1500 Theo, Doherty,
Machine at a structure of the structure of the structure of the structure of the structure. 1 00 5 (% Redemptor at Fathers of St. 10 P. Campbell, P. Fiszgerald, 5 00 Ann's Church, 00 r. F. Fogarty, M. Feron, 5 60 10 00 1 00 A. Fure II, 2 00 M. Hait, 0 25 1 09 Friend, 2 00 M Mc (abon, 1 00 2 00 J. F. Redmond, 2 (0) Seven Friends. 1 00 H. Brady, Ed. Mewan, 5.00 C. J. Doherty. 10 00 Ed hyan, Fogarty, 10 00 . Uelane, P. Ford. 200P. sullivan, P. Brown, 00 1 0 friend, . McGarry, 0.50 1 00 1 00 0 50 8. Sullivan, Friend, T Carmody, 1 00 Friend. 10. 1 00 Friend M. Stack, 1 00 W. Dalcon, 2.12 COLLECTED BY HA. G MAFER Geo. McAfee, \$5 00 M. Honnessy, 1 00 Jas. White, Ed. Quinn, 5 00 G. Kelly, B. McManus. S (I) D. F ynn, Jas. McNamara, 1 00 1 00 R. Cougan, J. Lynch, 1 Jan. C.Menamin, 5 A Friend, 2 1 00 1 00 Mrs. McNamara, L. Flood, 00 1 00 2 00 Mrs. Myles, C. McAuley, H. McGreary, 1 00 · Friend, Thos. Merrigan, W. G. Keliy, 501 00 1 00 1 ù0 1 00 F Fanning Giderme, 1 00 J. McKinley, W. J. -, Condon, 1 00 COLLECTED BY MR. B. CONNAUGHTON. Ald, Tans y. 810 00 A Friend, 1 00 5 00 1 0J Jas. Foley, W. Dealy, B. Connaughton, 1 00 J. Lovett, 2.60 B. Egan, 2.60 A Friend,

A SAD SCENE.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

5

Sr. Louis, Oct. 24 -Samuel N. Brooks, of Hyde, Eng, went to the city jil last ght and saw his son Hugh, who is charged with the murder of Prellar. The young man suc ... del in controlling his emotions, but the elder gave vent to his grief, and had to be supported during the interview. When the prisoner was brought before him he scanned his face intently. "Hugh, is it you?" he said with intently. "Hugh, is it yon?" he said with an effort. Maxwell turned pate, and replied, "It is, father !" The old man staggered for ward and fell heavily against the fare of the iron cage. He recovered himself by a supreme offort, and again gazed at his son, "It would have been better were you dead than here," he continued. "I did not helieve the report till now; your poor motion is near dead, and the family is all out rained. Maxwell sat with downcost eyes and an expression of annoyance on his face; he sekee no questions and volunteered no information. Father and son were left alone together, and in an hour the old gentleman once out with marks of pain and agitation plainly discornible. In conversation with a reporter he will he firmly believed his son was insome.

RIEL'S CASE

POB A COMMUNATION OF SEMERICS.

OTTAINE, Oot. 26 - Pelitisians are engaged in a good deal of speculation as to the probable course of events in the Riel case. The statement has erroneously oirculated that a commission has already been appointed to report on Riel's mental soudition, but it has been learned on very good authority that such is not the case. The appointment will, it is said, be made within the next few days. Mr. F. X. Lemicux, Riel's French counsel, returned to the city this morning, and at 3 o'clock 'his fternoon appeared before the Cabinet council for the purpose of formally presenting a very numerously signed patition, a ging the appointment of a commission. Mr Lenieux left the council about 4 o'clock. He states bat the council made oo promise of any enquiry into the insanity question, asr is memitted themselves to any course Lomieux's petition, supported by constant evidence, was received and artan of Ordevits were asked for. These will be for a clud to them in a day or two.

AGITATION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 26 .- A committee, formed to secure the communation of the sete ce et feath passed on Riel has issued on presit appeal for help, and states that the time for flective action is short. The manine to he Queen is almost finished, and the committee is arranging to hold a public meeting to urge the commutation of the sentence. The Peace Arbitration Association has cent to Queen Victoria a patition in favor of the commutation of the desth sentence of Louis Kiel.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Mr. John O'Flaherty, the well known and popular G.T.R. agent at Lachino, has at present put before the public what cannot help help prove a valuable boon, especially to those suffer ing from acute and chronic rheamatian. The invention consists of a medicated belt, styled the "Royal Rheumatic Belt," for which Mr. O'Flaberty has already secured patents in Canuda and the United States. A sumerous -50 test monials of the highest character are flooking in upon him from every quarter, and in comace tion with this we may say that we know that this belt has given great relief in some of the most severe and obstinute cases or obromin 50 rh. umatism, and may mention amo gst others in this city Messre Maurice Cu illior, Won S Walker, Hya inthe Charabais, Dancan Mac-donyil, Gordon Kingan, Jamos Dor in, and Miss Katie Bouchette, it is not get full. Enough that our esteemed friend Mr. O'Flaherty, refore 1 00 coming to this country had taken a regular medical course in an hish naiver ity, and has consequently a very intenate acquaint once with the "localing art." His invention is a great boon to soffering humanity, and vie wish him grees success in his undertaking. 1 00

These interviews have proved one thing, and that is, in too many cases, the " prominence" of a citizen is no guarantee of his being possessed of even an average allowance of common sense, or 51 the talent of discorning between what is proper and improper, between right and evil. Some people should never allow themselves to appear in print.

It is a matter of deep grain ation to us to find that the position under latingly taken by THE POST on this question has been, as on all others, heartily en lorsed, not only by the " prominent," but especially by the educated and intelligent portion of the community.

Thus we find Bishop Bond, of the Church of England, stating his view in brief and emphatic terms :- "I can only speak conceraing the churches of the Church of their being closed."

The Rev. Father Dowd, of St. Patrick's Church, said :- " I think the proposal inopportune, and if such an order were issued I could not obey it. It would not be right to deprive the people of religious sucraments at this time, and besides, as far as my parish is concerned it is not necessary."

Sir William Dawson has no favor to show to the wild scheme and remarks :--- " My own opinion is that the moral bunefits derived from the churches outweigh any danger from disease just now, for the exact connection between church-going and catching smallpox has yet to be established."

The Rev. J. S. Stone is like ourselves and will none of it. He says :- "I am opposed to the proposition to close the churches. and if such a law were enacted it is a question whether 1 should be justified in obeying it."

Mr. Thomas Workman, taking a calm and sensible view of the situation, expressed himself as follows :- " The measure with regard to closing the charches is. I think, not a wise one, and I doubt whother the authorities could legally carry out such a step. Moreover, it would aggravate and intensify public feeling at a distance. I think that it would prove impossible to close the churches, as there are so many obstacles and difficulties in the way."

Saturday last, October 17 CO superior. number of children at St. Joseph de Levis. Rev. Father Lucours, one of the oldest priests of the dioce-a of St Hyaciathe, cele brated the 50th anniversary of his priesthood

on Thursday last, Oct. 22. On Unbready last, Oct. 22. On Wedneeday morning, Oct. 28th at 7 O'clock a grand Mass will be chanted at the eathedral for the benefactors of the Episcopal

palace. On Tuesday morning, October 27th, Him Lordebip Bishop Fabre will proceed to St. André, where he will consecute the new cemetary.

Mrs. Charles Escen has presented a magnificent statue of Sz. Anne to St. Poter's church. This statue will be installed in a

faw dage. The Ste. Helene church, of Kamouraska, has been ornamented with a Stations of the Gross, and the Rev. curi has sent to Rome for two large paintings for the altar.

Prayers of the Forty Hours devotion will commence on to morrow (Sunday) Oct. 25th, at St. Bruno, on Tuesday 27 h, at St. Agathe, on Thursday 29 h, at Pointe Claire, and on

Saturday 31st, at Villa Maria. The Church of Our Lady of Angels, on the corner of Legauchetiere and Chenneville, is being repaired and the fresco paintings are being painted anew.

His Lordship Bishop Gravel, of Nicolet, presided at an ordination service on Friday last, October 16, at St. Gregory, Several persons were ordained pricats.

Mgr. Fabre has returned to the city from England. I should be decidedly opposed to the visit made by him to the County of Beau-their being closed." he was the object of a grand reception by the parishioners. He said Mass at eight o'clock, atter which he blessed the new bell in the presence of a large congregation. After the ceremony he proceeded to the new Convent of the Sisters of Jesus-Mary, which he consecrated. In the ufternoon he was at St. Cecile de V illeytield, and he confirmed a number of children and blessed the new organ. In the evening His Lordship delivered a sormon on

the religious training of children. Rev. Mr. Primeau, curé of Boucherville, has collected \$1,400 from the Franch Catholics of Marlborough, Holyoke and Springfield and some few other localities in the vicinity towards the St. Peters's building.

The new vestry of St. James R. C. church, St. Denis church, commenced last spring, is approaching completion and will be inaugurated on the 1st November. The building will cost some \$30,000, the ornamental table for the priest's vestments costing about \$1.200.

On Sanday next the new Catholic Church of St. Canegonde will be solemnly opened for public worship. The work of construction was contacteed in the spring and has been arried on with great activity. The church prior to his departure, answered cherifully to is 100 feet doep by 60 feet broad and the the kind invitation of the rever al clergy of

SPECIAL MASSES A Grand Moss in honor of St. Luke, the patron of medical students, was colder and this morning at 9 o'clock in the Notre Dame de Lourdes Church, St. Catherine street. About 180 stutents of the School of Medicate and Surgery attended in a body. After Mass they marched ay way of St. Catherme, St. Deni-Note Dame Place d'Aretes, Graig, St. Law-rence, to their college opposite the Hotel Dien. buriag m as ho choir, compared of students, rendered Batenan's mass, under the direction of Mr. Birtz.

NAZABETH BLIND ASYLUM.

ENTERPAINMENT IN All OF THE INSTI-TUTION.

In spite of the very inclement state of the weather a large crowd of young indica and gentlemen, friends of the institution, flocked to Nazareth Blind Asylam Wednesday night, October tue 21st, on the eccasion of the annual entertainment in aid of the noble work. The spacious dining room was tastefully and profusely decorated when the large assemblage filed into the hall and set down to the well laid tables. The laly patronesses of the institution, with a largenumber of their young friends, performed the pleasing duty of waitresses to the guests assembled, and served to render the event a most pleasing one by the presence of their pretty smiling faces. Hou, Mr. Lacoste presided and Mr. Forget occupies the vice chair. while among others were noticed leading representatives of the medical and legal professions. After the excellent menu had been fully discussed the party adjourned to the entertainment ball, where an impromptu concert was got up, the performers being all pupils of the institution, the accompaniments being played by Mr. Edward Clark. Many of the blind girls had charming voices and that of Miss Eugenic Tessier was simply exquisite. She was repeatedly en ored and graciously responded each time. The even-ing was throughout a most enjoyable one, and the lady patronesses and generous nuns are to bu congratulated on the success of the event. The institution deserves well of the charit able public, its doors being open to persons of all creeds and races, the charge being just whatever the family of the pupil is able to pay. If they are poor the children are ad-

mitted free. AT ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

REV. FATRER DOWD ON THE CLOSING OF THE CHURCHES-FAREWELL SERMON OF REV. FATHER HOGAN.

As announced, the Rev. James Hogan,

sked for leave of absence on the same pre text, but they had since ascertained that he Jas. Rodgers, tail gone to Toronto instead to see the authorities at St. Michael's college. Three students samed John A. Fitzgerald, U cen Rise and John Mulins, all of Mesachusetts, were here introduced, and all three stated that the ball of the stated Mrs T O'Neill, 100 D J. Mullin, that they had not the elightest complaint to Mrs. J. Chifford, 100

make against the food provided for them. Collected by Mersels, Moora AND EAFTERTY. Mr. Cushing, Father McGarry stated, had Thus Monro. S5 00 P Staken. 1 00 Mr. Cushing, Father around studies on Saturday moru Robt, Dinahan, we will tald these American students not to W J. R.fferty, come down to their morning devotions, but Thos, D merty, to remain in their rooms, and they did sc. John Power, As a panishment they were not allowed to go Thos Bowes, and they at once left for the city accompanied John Shittery, 200 Daniel Do. nelly, 200

by Mr. Caubing. The following certificate was she handed us for publication :--

We, the und reigned, having noticed an article in the Star of the 2-th in-tant, in which it stated on the au-hority of J. if. Custing, that there is an authors to mantpex inst. Laurent thil ge, certify that this state ment is face, and, farthermore, that there has not been a single case of smanipox in solid college or village of St. Laurent. Exactly Gorge.

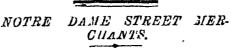
ЕХЛАНТ СОТИВ, Мазог.

A. R. PINET, M.D., College Physician. J. I. LUCAVALIER, M.D., Physician of Board of Health.

WHAT MR. CUSHING SAYS IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, Oct. 25 -Twenty American students arrived here this morning from St. Laurent college, Montreal, and took up their quarters in St. Michael's college. Mr. Cashng, who was in charge of the party, states that their sole reason in leaving St. L.urent was owing to their parents becoming alarmed at the smallpox epidemic in Montreal, and insisting upon their coming home or going to some other college. Mr. Cushing says the food served to them had nothing whatever to do with leaving, and they had nothing to complain of in that respect. He also denies

that there is or ever was smallpox in St. Laurent college, as stated in the despatches from Montreal.



A PONTIFICAL HIGH MASS WAS C LEBRATED ON FRIDAY MORNING AT THE CATHE-DRAL AT THEIR REQUEST.

According to the arrangements made by the merchants on Notre Dame street, be tween MeGill street and Chaboilles square tween Medill street and Chabolliez square included, about one hundred and fifty of theso assembled on Friday morn-ign, October, 23rd, at 8.30 o'clock in Chabollicz square and proceeded by way of Chabolliez, St. James west and Cathedral streets to the Bishop's Cathe-when he suddenly tell and expired almost im

dral, where, at 9 o'clock precisely, a High mediately. Dr. Ambrose, health inspector, dral, where, at 9 o'clock precisely, a High mediately. Dr. Ambrose, health inspector, Mass was unborded. The object of this was on the spot but could render no assist-Mass was not only to ask God for the cases- ance whittever. The body was removed to is 100 het doep of ou nee broad and the stoepie is to be 200 feet high. To-morrow, October 22, a solomn Mass will be chanted in the chapel of the Sisters of Charity, in favor of the citizens of St. Roch, who contributed so generously towards the who contributed so generously towards the memory October 2. The Mass of the Sunday was eccepted by the Contreline the thet tion of the smallnov epidemic, but to return the late gentleman a residence. Mr. Boulitas who contributed so generously towards inc. admitted and loved, ho seemice is too great, sup Distop Paore, assisted by Vicar General Academy of Visitation Street. In 1878 be orphans of that institution. Friday, October The Mass of the Sunday was celebrated by 23, at 8 o'clock, another Mass will be chanted for the congregation of St. Joseph's parisb. J. Callaghan and J. Quinlivan. After the for the congregation of St. Joseph's parisb. the way." Finally we have His Lordship Bishop Fabre Anne de Beaupré have just received from pulpit and remarked that there was creeping was in attendance, under the leader and religious institutions.

Go man 5 (0 1', Cuben,

5.0 C Mrs. D. Clifford, 1.00 1.00 C McCambridge, 1.00 1.0.1

Thos. Moore, \$5.00 P Staken, 1 00 5 00 Jas Rieliv 1 ()) 5 60 Patrick Tiornau, 5 00 J P. Whelm, 2 00 Mrs. J. Whelm, 1 14 2 v0 M. O'Sh ughnessy,1 00 2 00 Donnis Casev. 1 00 Donnis Casey, 2 00 P. Berri, Bo, 2 00 Thos. Donnelly, 1 (0) Michael Cooney, 1 00 Hugh McMuman, 1 00 3 00 This, D anic.y, James Hugars : 1.0 An Orphan, 2.60 10 Danier Strep,

MARRIAGE CHIMES.

1 00

Three fashionable marriages took place on Monday in fashionable French Canadian circles. They were all celebrated at St. J-mes church. The first was that of Mr. Emile Marquette, assistant immigration ages t for Quebee, to Miss Mary Agnes Rutiedge, of this city ; the second that of Dr. Marsolais, late Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, to Miss Coninne Laviolette, daughter of Hon. G. Leviolette, Legisla ive Councillor; and that of Mr. Gustive Raymond to Miss Alexina Desaulniers, daughter of Dr. L. L. L. Desaulniers, M.P. for St. Maurice. The musical service was time. All the happy pairs left during the day on their wedding

RETREAT AT POINTE CLAIRE.

The retreat which had been going on al Pointe Claire was brought to a close on Friday evening last by the renewal of the hap is mad vows and the Papal Banediction. Before leaving the parish the reverend Redemporists Fathers, who conducted the mission, were presented with a neatly worded address, which was read in an eloquent manner by Mr. Brouit, the newly appointed church warden, on behalf of the congregation. The address was accompanied by the "Life of St Therese" in three volumes, and a well filled purse of money.

SUDDEN DEATH.

pleads self-defence. NIADARA FALLS, Ont., Getober 24 .- About

two o'clock this morning night station master McMahon, of the G. T.R., found the body of a man on the track near the station out in two. From papers found on his person it is supposed his name is Nelson Crist. He held a ticket from Newburgh, N Y., to New Orleans, and had \$52 and a gold watch and shain on his person. He is about 45 years of age and well dressed. It is supposed he got oil to get iunch and attempted to get on after the train had started and missed his footing, fell under the wheels and was run over. His friends in Newburgh, N.Y., have been telegraphed for. NEWBURGH, N.Y., October 24 -- Nelson Crist, reported killed by a railroad accident near Niagara Fallo, Ont., was a well-known business man here. He was the Republican caudidate for coroner.

THE BOYCOTTED COMPANY AND THE LOYALISTS.

CORE, Oat. 24 .--- The Core Packet company at a meeting ettempted to effect an amicable section as of the difficulty with the cattlemen, who are boyenting the company's steeroers. The company asked the loyalists to send their goods by another reute, offering

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

> . . .

POSTPONED.

We are requested to announce for she bazaar moved of the funds on st. Michael's Catholic Caurch on B Beville, wards ward have been held on Nicember 9 dr. a., austi postponed until December 14m.

A TERMBLE CHARGE AGAINST HIM FATHER.

Enne, Pa., Opt. 26 -- Chas. Ward, of Miles Grove, who was snot by his father, J P. Ward, last work, d yesterday. He made an ante mortem state ment charging his ather with the crime. Young Ward had colled at his father's house, and while there the latter made some h rsh reflections upon his wife's character. Chas Word resented the insult, which so enraged his father that he drew a revolver and shot his son down in the

presence of his mother. John P. Ward, the father, is over 60, is weathy and highly respectable. Chas. Ward Istres a wife and two children. The aged filioide has been committed to juil on a charge of murder ; he

CUT IN TWO.

A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF NEWSWICKI, N.Y., RILLED AT NIAGARA.

tours.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. Ост. 28, 1885 An and show they

unwilling to grant a charter for a merely study. He did not reflect, too, that the THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND IRISH EDUCATION.

ANA L

From United Ireland.

BY JUSTEN HUNTLY MCCARTHY, M.P.

The Liberal Government which came into office in 1869 was destined, in the belief of its principal official, to settle forever any grievances which Ireland might have to complain of Mr. Gladstone admitted frankly and freely enough that Ireland had griev. ances to complain of; but if he was convinced of the existence of injustices in the existing condition of things, he was no less convinced of his own capacity for removing them in the space, if not of a single session of Parliament, at least in a single Parliament. The Government came into power with the practical recognition of the fact that Irrland and the Irish question were to be the important themes of legislation. English statesmen have recognized this fact before and since the Parliament of 1869 ; and before and since the Parliament of 1869 English statesmen have felt sure in their own minds that with the end of their Con sulship the solution of the Irish difficulty would be practically arrived at. Mr Glad-stone was in a mood for heroic legislation. in the beginning of 1869. He approached Farlinment with a list of measures long energiato startle the most enthusiastic of his followers, and to arouse from Mr. Bright the eriticiam that the Government were attempting to drive six omnibuses abreast through Temple Bar ; a oriticism which was criticized in its torn by another friend of Ireland, Mr. W. E. Firster, who otwerved that six omnibuses might be unable to pass through Temple Bar abreast, but they might pass very successfully one after apo her. Of the six omnil neve, three nay be said, to pursue Mr. Bright's ingenious allegory a little further, to have been painted green and lettered Ireland. The three most important measures which Mr. Gladstone had undertakes to pilot in safety through the two houses of parliament were devoted to Irish questides, and these Irish questions were of pressing and arging im-The most in mediate question, portance. which like a great wave had swept the previou. G veryment out of office and carried Mr. Giaratone to power on its crest, was the question of the Disestablishment of the Irish Church. I have already told how that great reform was effected. The second great question was the Land Question, and I have already touched apon the principal points of he Land Act of 1870 The Land Act of 1870 was, perhaps, one of Mr. Gladstone's most favorite measures, although it rendered very little serious service to the Irish people, sithough it was at the best but a tukering and peddling piece of legislation, aithough it was not the first chapter, but merely one of the first lines, in the record of reforms demanded by the system of land tenure in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone appeared to regard it then, and for long enough after, as the most magnificent scheme which was ever evoked from the busy brash of man. There is a story by an old French novelist of a painter who became more or less meanely enamored of one of his paintings, and who labored at it year after year, touching and retouching until he had pouted is practically out of existence, but who still saw in it ane marvellous beauties of his early onceptions, where the unin itiated ontsider saw nothing but a blurred mediev of colors and charles. In somewhat of the same way Mr Gladstone surveyed his Land Act of 1870, and went into ecstacles over it, and dwelt upon its many wbile tended filed to discern any of those attri-

sity there would be a distinct risk of lowering the national standard of education in the two islands. Another equally invalid argu-ment was, that the grant of any funds for the purpose of supporting a Catholic University would be spending the public money on a purely sectarian body. With arguments as vague and as valulass as these, Englishmen and English statesmen had for long enough persistently rebutted all claims of Irish Catholics to be educated according to their own ideas in their own country. Mr Glad-stone now appeared upon the Parliamentary scene in the attitude of a man who is about to settle forever a hitherto complex question-a new Alexander solving the knot; a new Edipus answering the rid dling interrogations of the Sphinx. He recognized the difficulty; he saw the neces-sity for some remedy; and he had devised the only, the infallible one. Such was the tone of Mr. Gladstone's speech on the 13th of February, 1873, when he explained to the attentive Commons the principles of his Irish University Education bill. Unfortunately, however, the bill itself did not quite holy influences, and banishes God, the come up to the attitude adopted by its in author of all good, from our schools. troducer, and did not appear to Irish Catholics and their representatives in the House of commons to be so satisfactory a settlement of the vexed question as it appeared to the Prime Minister. Mr. Gladstone pro posed to make the Dublin University the central university of Ireland, and to make it not merely an examining, but a teaching body. Trinity College was to be separated from the Dublin University, and the theological faculty separated from Trinity College. Trinity, the college of Cork and Beilast, and the existing Catholio University-an institution which was supported entirely by a volun tary fund, and which had no charter-were all to become affiliated colleges of a newly created university, The Galway College was to be wiped out of exi-tence altogether. The theological faculty, which hitherto existed in connection had with Trinity College, was to be given to a representative body of the Disestablished Church, together with a foud for carrying out the purposes for which the theological taculty had hitherto existed. The new University was to have no chairs for theology, moral philosophy, or modern history. The governing body of the University was to be composed in the first instance of twenty eight | assaults upon the particulars of the bill, Mr. ordinary members, to be nominated in the Act. Vacancies were to be filled by the Crown and by co option alternately Mr Disraeli, "bad four years of it. for ten years; after that time four members were to retire autually -or successor to be named by proteins ing and one by the schate. In addition to the ordinary members, the affiliated colleges would be allowed to elect one or two knows what duties he may have to perform members of council, according to the number of pupils in each college. The money to sustaun the University was to come in proportion ate allotments from the reveaues of Trinity College, a very wealthy institution ; from the Consolidated Fund, the fees of students, and the surplus of Irish ecclesisstical property. Trinity College and each of the other affiliated colleges would be allowed to frame schemes for their own government. Such was the plan by which Mr. Gladstone

n na manana ana ana amin'ny fanana ana amin'ny tanàna amin'ny tanàna amin'ny tanàna amin'ny tanàna amin'ny tanàn Ny faritr'ora dia mandritry ny tanàna mandritry amin'ny tanàna amin'ny tanàna mandritry tanàna amin'ny tanàna a

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and the calls of

fonaly believed that he had succeeded in threading the labyrinth of the frish Univer sity question; such was the sch-me by which the Prime Minister fancied for a moment that he had succeeded in reconciling opposing principles and satisfying contend ng claims only for a moment, however, merits, and expatiated upon its effects, When the excitement of the particular sitthose for whose relief it was in ling in which the bill was introduced had passed away, the Prime Minister discovered that his infallible method inde d The first reception accorded to the Bill in the House of Commons was of a nature to deceive its introducer. A great many speakers said a great many evil things about the proposed scheme, and a few dissentient voices were raised. Rut if few dissentient voices were heard that night there was no lack of dissentient opinion which soon enough found tongue. The measure which was meant to please everyody pleased nobody. Englishmen of most creeds objected to the Kill. The vast Non conformist body protested against any andowment for the purposes of Catholic demonia tional education. They received no endow ment, they argued, and therefore no other sectarian body ought to receive it. The Irish Protestants, slready sore over the diseatab-lishment of their Courch in Ireland, protested loudly against the proposed interference with their old established university system. The Irish Catholics declined definitely and distinctly to accent the proposed measure, which did not meet their demands It did not satisfy their wishes. It made no answer to their claims. They wanted a Catholic University, and that Catholic University Mr. Gladstone's measure did not propose to give them. The outcry against the measure steadily increased in volume. In all parts of Irelaud all parties protested against it. The Roman Catholic Prelates held meetings to oppose the scheme, and joined in a declaration which contained the following passages expressing their views: That, viewing with alarm the widespread ruin caused by godless systems of education, and adhering to the declarations of the Holy See, we reiterate the condemnation of mixed education, as fraught with danger to that divine faith which is to be prized above all things earthly ... That the distinguished proposer of this ing speech that the condition of Roman Catholics in Ireland with regard to Univerously bad,' and professing to redress this grievance, brings forward a measure singu larly inconsistent with his profession, hea manure. Ireland from an education point that grievance, upholding two out of three of view presented this extraordinary ap-pearance to a curi us investigator: In metropolis two other great teaching insti-a country in which the vast, the tutions the same in principle with the with a shaken majority and a damaged party. This was the first time Mr. Gladstone was forced into resignation by an Icish vote. It was destined not to be the last. Queen's Colleges. . . . That, as the legal owners of the Catholic University, and at the same time acting on behalf of the Catholie people of Ireland, for whose advantage and by whose generosity it has been established, in the exercise of that right of ownership, we will not consent to the affiliation of the Catholie University to the new University, unless we have the same objection to the affiliation of other Catholic colleges in Ireland." A himself conspi uous in his opposition-on the Catholic demand, not merely for cluca-University, and in which he talked wildly tion, but even to existence. If it could it would shut its eyes to the fact that a major-ity of the Irish people are Catholics. It has always acted in the long course of its con-mention with Freinnd on a policy history and as the acting a Dr. Plaufuir history who was, to put it mildly, at least as gifted So the majority of the Eaglish people were of knowledge which are best left to private its first failure.

Catholic University; and those among them teaching of modern history might present who did not admit, or did not, choose to ad some difficulties in an Irish University of mit, that their objection was levelled against the kind proposed by Mr. Gladstone, the Catholics as Catholics, adduced a variety of members of which would hardly be likely Catholics as Catholics, adduced a variety of mentals of which the same eye upon any of the more or less filmsy reasons for refusing to satisfy the natural demands of a Catholic events of Irish Distory. Dr. Playfair's op-country. One argument was, that if a charter were granted to a Catholic Univer-sity there would be a distinct risk of lower-of men and minds arrayed against the scheme. On the same day when Dr Play fair delivered this somewhat unfortunate protest, a d putation of Irish members waited upon Mr. Gladstone to inform him that they were hound to support denominational and religious education against secu larization. A little latter a pastoral from Carninal Cullen was read in all the Irish Catholic Courches, which described Mr. Giadstone's Bill as endowing " non Catholic and godless colleges to those who for centuries have enjoyed the great public endowments for higher education in Ireland, and then, without giving one farthing to Catholics, it invites them to compete in their poverty, produced by penal laws and confiscations, with others who, as the Prime Minister states, are left in possession of enormous wealth. The new university sch-me only increases the number of Queen's Colleges, so often and so solemnly condemned by the Catholic Church and by all Ireland, and gives a new impulse to that traching which separates education from religion and its opposition came to a head on the 11th of March, on the fourth night of the debate on Mr. Bourke's amen incut. The house was crowded to its fullest ; both sides were ani mated by the keenest emotions of anxiety and expectation. The general impression that the Government was about to sustain a defeat was visible on the faces of must men. Mr. Disraeli, fired and animated by a trinmphant consciousness of impending viet ry, made one of his must brilliant and most paradoxical speeches, "We live in an age," said Mr. Disraeli, " when young men prattle about Protoplasm, and when young ladies in gilded saloons unconsciously talk Atheism. And this is the moment when a minister, called upon to fulfil one of the noblest duties that can fail upon the most ambitious stateman-namely, the forma-tion of a great University-formally comes forward and proposes the omission from public study of moral and mental philosophy." He described the new council of twenty-sight persons, which was to form the governing hody, as coming to be "very much what you have in the House-two parties organized and arrayed against each other, with two or three trimmers thrown in on each side " From Disrarli proceeded to a direct attack upon the author of it. "You have now," said You have despoiled churches. You have threatened every endowment and corporation in the Crown, one by the council, one by the bevery body's uffairs. You have examined into every profession and vexed every trade No one is certain of his property, and no one to-morrow. I believe that the people of this country have had enough of the policy of confiscation." The speech was extravagant. It was levelled against the measure, uot because it was not Irish enough, but hecause it was too Irish, Mr. Disraeli thought But it delighted Mr. Disraeli's tollowers, whose views it expressed perfectly. The description which Mr Disraeli gave of the measure in his concluding sentences was one which has been accepted by every Irish Catholic opponent of the bill. "I must vote," said Mr. Disraeli, "against a measure which I believe to be monstrous in its general p inciples, pornicious in many of its de tails, and utterly fatile as a measure of practical legislation." Mr. Gladstone con cluded the debate, and accepted defeat with a not undignified, if not urdramatic, composure. As usual, Mr. Gladstone w s eloquent in his appeals to the sacred name of justice. "To mete out justice to Ireland coording to the best view that with human infirmity we could form, has been the work -I will almo t say the sacred work -of this Parliament." Such measures of human intirmity, which Mr. Gladstone admitted to himself then, nave generally prevented him. unfortunately, from meting out justice to Ireland in the way or at the time the Irish people themselves most desired. In the face of almost inevitable defeat, Mr Gladstone still persisted in regarding his measure as one which might be law. "As we have begun," so let us go through, and with a he said, firm and resolute hand let us efface from he law and practice of the country the last -I believe it is the last-of the religious and social grievances of Ireland." There is something exceedingly pathetic, there is something almost tr gic in the picture of great English statesman seriously believing that in the passing of such a bungling and blandering scheme of University education he was really removing from the Irish people all the religious and all the social gravances of which they had to complain. Experience might have taught Mr. Gladstone in the twelve years that have gone by since that eventral March morning that Ireland's religions and Ireland's social grievances are yet far from being effaced from the minds and memories of her children. Mr. Gladstono addressed a few words of somewhat theatrical reference to the Irish members who had supported him in his two previous measures, and who had gone egainst him in this, and were helping to overthrow him, us more than twelve years later another body of lri h mombers were again destined to throw him from othes. After addressing what was practically a ro proach to the trish members who considered the interests of their country more importaut than their allegiance to the Prime Minister, Mr. Glac stone sai down in the full conviction that he had done all for Ireland which Ireland could possibly demand or deserve. About two o'clock on the morning of the 12th the division took place, and the Government were defeated by a majority of three. Mr Gladstone immediately resigned office, but Mr. Disraeli declined to accept it : and Mr. Gladetone had to return to power

A TALL TOLD TO A CHILD.

Long years will pass and tears will flow, And m young heart grow old, But I shall never forget the tale The neighbors came and told. Twas round the fire they told the tale, They spoke with trembling breath-I seem to hea their voices now-"He died a drupkard's death."

THE DRUNKARD'S DEATE.

"In sin he lived, in sin he died, And cast his soul away : And he will stand bef re God's throne Upon the judgment day. This is the tale they told ; and now I lie awake at nivbt, And think I see God judging him, And tremb e with affright

And then there rises in my mind The story of his life; The mpty. s. nalid, cheerless room, The scene of drunken strife.

His starving wife and children left At home to weep and die, While he, half-senseless, mad with drink,

Heeds not their dying cry. And was he once a child like me, A size ple, loving child ? And like the infant Jesus too,

So pure, and meek, and mild? And was his guardian angel there To watch him as he fell? And if he foil, and others fall, May I not fall as well?

O God, have mercy on his soul-And save him from his si-; And when the struggle comes for me, O help me then to win. Let long years pass, and let tears flow, And let our hearts grow old,

But never let that tale of woe Of you and me be told,

PLOUGHING MATCH

UNDER THE AUSPICKS OF THE COUNTY OF HOORELAGA AGBIOULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual ploughing match under the anspices of the County of Hochelaga Agri-cultural society came off yesterday at the farm of Mr. Drammond, of Petite Cote. From early morning until dark an incresant downpour of rain kept spectators of the field, and damped the enthusiasm of the seventeen competitors who appeared to contest the events. The land was heavy, and the work sufficient to test the most experienced ploakhman. Of the six julges prointed by the association only one-Mr. Joseph Helisworth, of Juntingdon, who is an old member of the society-put in an appearance, and Mr George Irving, Pointe aux Trembles, and Mr. J. B. Sicard were selected on the field. Mr Hugh Brodie, secretary of the associa tion, was indefatigable in his efforts to make the match a success. Everyone present was thankful to Mi, and Mrs. D'ummond for the hospitality they extended. The directors of the association present were Messrs. George Buchanan, Jas. Henderson, Thos. Irving and Fabien Pigeon.

The awards were as follows :---

FIRST CLARS.

For the best ploughed two ridges in the field-lst prize, James Henderson, jr., silver medal, presented by Mr. Wm Evans; 200, Moses M. Donald (proughm in to Mr. George Buchanan); 3-d, Emilie Deforme; 4th, Archibald Dommond ; 5th, J Ellis (ploughnian to Mr. James Henderson,)

For the malest and cleanest team and harsess-lat prize, presented by Hunt Club, won by Mones M. Donald.

SECOND CLASS.

Open to ploughmen who have never won a prize in the first class-1st prize (medial pre sented by Mr. Joseph Bousseau, president of the society). Thos Ramage (rloughman to Messre J & S N shitt): 2nd, John Hender on; 3rd, Win. Kydd; 4 .0, Louis Roy J. C. D.g.mars; 6th, T. Irving, jr. Neatest and chanest team and harness-

submit their report of awards recommended, The woole number of entries was eleven, of which seven were entered as pro essional and four as amateur, one of the latter being an entry in competition for the special prize offered by Mr E J. Maxwell, The entries were as fol-

PROPESSIONAL.

No. of Rutries. strest

ANATAUR.

W. Burden, 50 Park avenue. Wm. Lewis, 51 St. Urban staet..... Wrs. Scott, Volo St. Michel. Master George Doyle, head of Durocher street... 10 24 3

Much to the regret of the judges, Mr. Gar ainer felt compelled to withdraw his exhibit at he is t moment, owing to the damage which his plants had suffered fr in heavy wind and froe It is, therefore, not within the power of the judges to recommend an award in this case but they deem is proper to call the attention of he board t t w very fue specimens of Hy-arange hortensis as being not only worthy of comm at because of their abundant bloom and rifty appearance, but also because of the fact that they clearly demonstrate the possibility of gi ing to tender writes successful out of door treatment through the winter. One or two other exhibitors were ruled out, entirely particular sections, from the same c uses which operated to destroy Mr. Gardiner's exhibit. No reference whatever is had to first or se on prizes, and the indge have further exercise then discretionary powers to limit an exhibition of quanticy in f vor of quality without g ving undue proterence. The awards recommended are as follows':---

PROPESSIONAL.	
Mr. Beatrix	\$24 00
Mr. Bell.	13 60
Mr. Sprigiuge	
Mr. Prussell	
Mr. S. Martio	
Mr. Prusell is also recommended for diploma as having exhibited geraciums,	which.

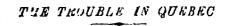
for general excellence i culture and profusion of bloom, were probably the finest ever exhibred in Montreal.

AMATHUR.

Upon the remaining entri s no awards are recommended. Among the exhibits as specially worthy of mention, wors to be seen a very fine specimen or the beautiful orchid, *Cattuleys*, grown by Mr. Bell in the greenhouse of Mr. Mackay. In the garden of Mr. Burden was very fine specime of Fieus tally eight feet bigh. As an evidence of careful culture and good management in smateur gardening it reflecten great credit upon its grow r. As a whole, the exhibits were g od, and gave many grati-fying evidences of increasing taste and interest in the cultivation of ornamental plants as sell as of the stimulus which is b ing offered by this society. In closing, the judges would suggest that exhibitors in the tuture would do well to give less attention to large diplays and concentrate their efforts upon the pro notion of a few choice exhibits which will

be sure to command attention. he judges have endeavor d to pe form their duties in an i. partial man er, and trust their recommendations and efforts may meet with the approval of the directors, to whose consideration they respectfully submit them all. (Signed), D. P. P.

D. P. PENHALLOW, E. J. MAXWELL, JAMES MOLENNA.



THE QUEBEG COUNCIL REFUSES TO BE-COGNIZE THE COVERNMENT BOARD.

QUEBEC. Oct. 21 -As was expected, there was quite a rively time and a good deal of excitement at last night's meeting of the council. The ball commenced to roll when a letter transmitting a copy of the Official Gazette, containing the proclamation of the Li utenant Governor appointing a local board of health, was read. This was accom-panied by an application of this board for \$1,000 to defray current expenses This brought several members to their feet, who loudly protested against the imputation that the civic board were unable to cops with smallpox in this city dia or Langelier then rose and said that there had been no neglect on the part of the civic board. There had been three cases of smallpox imported into the city from Montreal ; these had been attended to but a few hours after the disease had declared itself. He, at some longth, dissipated all the charges brought against the civic board, and showed that " hypocrisy and gain was the object of those who had sought to bring cousure upon the civic jauthorivies." He stated that he had been approached to sell to the city, or for him to use his position for the purchase of a smallpox hospital for the ity, a building which but recently cost \$1 000, with nine acres of land attached, and for which the city were now asked to pay \$8 000 for the building alone. He believed that the formation of the local board was a concerted plan all through, and simply for the purpose of gain. He stated that the grand jury had unknowingly put themselves in the clutches of the denuncistors. Hon, John Hearn suongly opposed the interference of the local Government in civic matters, and also spoke forcibly against the new board, wee, he said, had commenced by asking the sity for \$1,000 to delray expenses, and if the council recognized this, the mard would probably ask for \$15,000 or \$20 000 more He claimed that the action of the local Government in appointing a local health board is illegal. Offer strong speeches were made, when Alderman Rinfret moved, seconded by Councillor Mslony, that the fol lowing persons be named a local board of nealth for the city o' Quebce, conformably to section 4, ch. 4S of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada :- The Mayor and Aldermen Rinfret, Hearn and Delisle; Councillors Muter, Johnson, Duquet, D. Guay, Barbean and Power; and Dra Roy, Sunard, Sewell, Catel-her, Parke, Wells, L. Larue, Lavoie, Mackay and Alleyn. Councillor Chambers moved an

Advertising Cheats !!!

"It has become so common to begin an article in an elegant, interesting style,

"Then run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such,

" And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters n as plain, honest terms as possible.

" To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so proves heir value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDT SO favorably noticed in all the papers Religious and secular, is "Having a large sale, and is supplanting all effer

"Having a large sain, and is supplanting all exter "There is no denying the virtues of the hop plant, and the propristors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability • • • • "in compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

" No !

"She lingered and suffered along, plaing way all the time for years." " The doctors doing her no good ;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bit-

ters the papers say so much about."

" Indeed ! Indeed !"

" How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

** Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery.

" From a complication of kidney, liver,

rheumatic trouble and Norvous orbiny, " Under the care of the best physicians, "Who gave her disease values names.

"But no relief. "And now the is restored to us in good ho ith by as simple a remedy as Hop Bilters, that we had abunned for years before using THE PARENES. i1.

EF Rone genuine without a bunch of green Hags an the white label. Shun all the vice, poisonous shell with Hop? or "Hops? in their ""

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Oct. 20 - The new Coamber will consist of 391 Republicans and 205 Conservatives, against 402 Republicant and 95 Conservatives in the last Chamber No change of ministry will result from the elections, although the large gains of the Conservatives gave rise to the fear that the Brusse. Government would be forced to retire. It is rumored that M. Waddington has tendered his resignation as French Minister to Fugland, owing to difference with his Government regarding the electrons in France. despatch from Rome says that the Pope called a meeting of the Vatican officials today, to draft instructions to the French mishops. It is believed a coalition of the French radicals and moderates will lead to soolition of the concordat. President Grevy has accepted the re-ignation of M. Pierre Legrand, minister of agriculture, and M Herve Maugan, minister of commerce, who failed of election to the Chamber of Deputies. The Republican majority, which is now assured, nas dismissed all fears of disturbance in Paris, and the moderate party has won certain victory to the exclusion of the consummation of the plans of either the extreme Monarchist or Radicai One of the results of this has been that MM Bilseon, Clemenceau, Floquet and Bess are elected to double seats. The second baliots show that that part of the public who voted the Conservative vicket on the first ball t wish the dea of crowding out the violent Radicals by making at least a large and forminable Conservative minority, and thus mark their dis pproval of the Opportunist policy, to kan opposite course as soon as the full result of the victory became evident. They turned square around when

hutes which the eloquent Prime Minister ! enlarged upon. Having, however, accomplished the Discatable hment of the Irish Church, which was a great measure, and passed his Land Act, which was a small mossure, Mr. Jiadstone turned with fresh propose to his third enterprise, the solution of the great question of Irish education The e three questions dealt with, Mr. Glad stone appeared to be couvinced that Irish disaff etion and Irish discontent would van-Bb for ever in m the fair face of the island. It has always been the delusion of English statesmen to fancy that every small concession of Ireland's just demands is to silence Sorever any allusion to demands which are left uesatisfied Like Pan, in the hymn of the Boglish poet, "Gods and men, they are all demoted thus," and they regard with stern disapproval the concumacious and persistent mation which, when it is offered some small plateful o' legislative porridge, has the au davity to come up with a hungry face and ask for mure.

The third side of Mr. Gladstone's triangular policy with regard to Ireland faced the ques tion of University Elucation in Ireland, Partiment met on the 6 h of February, 1873. The Royal Speech announced that "A mea sure will be submitted to you on an early day settling the question of University E usation in Iroland. It will have for its object the advancement of learning in that portion of my dominions, and will be frataced with a caroful regard to the rights of conscience." On the 13th February Mr Gladstone introduced his Irish University Education Bill, and explained it to an eager and attentive House of Commons, The position of Icish University education was very serious. Ireland possessed-she could not be said to boast of -two Universities. Ose was the University of Dublin, which was then a distinctly and even defiabily Protestant organization; the other was measure, proclaiming as he does in his openthe Queen's University, which had been estab lished under the grotesque delusion that a University body entirely given over to seenlar | sity education is "miserably bad," "scandal instruction would satisfy the educational de-zires of the Irish people. This strictly secular system was condemned by the authority of overwholming majority were Catholics, there were two chartered Universities, oue which was opposed to the Catholics, and the other to which Catholics were opposed. Under the conditions it ought not to have been very difficult for any intelligent statesman to see his way out of the difficulty. The Catholics asked for a University of their own. Nothing, one would think, could be the proposed scheme be largely modified ; and simpler than to accede to the wishes of the majority of the fish people and charter a Catholic University. But English ideas second reading was persi-tently and speedily were strongly opposed to so simple and opposed. Mr.-now Sir-Lyon Playfair made sensible a solution of the difficulty. Eng land had always recognized grudgingly ground that it was unreasonable and absurd to and sorely against its will the exclude modern history from any National Catholic demand, not merely for cduca- University, and in which he talked wildly nection with Ireland on a policy based on and as far-seeing as Dr. Playfuir himself, this belief, or at least upon this useumption. considered history as one of those branches

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Cartor's Little Liver Puls are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only oue pill a dose.

In the Arctic Ocean ships are frequently invaded by swarms of mosquitoes. In Alaska they form clouds so dense that it is impossible for sportsmen to aim at objects beyond, Native dogs are sometimes killed by them, and even the grizzly bear is occasionally blinded by their attacks.

Though numerous causes may operate to turn the hair gray, all that is needed to r. store the natural color is Hall's Vegetable Social Hair Renewer. For more than twenty years its sales have been enormous, but we have yet to learn of

1st, John Henderson; 2nd, Thos. Ramage; 3.d, Wm. Kydd; 4th, J. B. Dagenais.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Open to ploughnien twenty one years of age who have never won a prize at a ploughing match-1st (medal presented by Mr. James Henderson), Alf. Holmes (ploughman to Mr. A Diamaione); 2nd, Newton Drummond; 3rd, N poleon D forme; 4th, John Scott; 5th, Thos. Hazel; 6th, Robt. Black (ploughman to Mr. Thos (rving)

Nextest and cleanest team and harness-1-t. R Black; 2 ud, N Drummoni; 3rd, A. Holmes; 4th, T. Hastl.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Best crowning in the field, prize presented by Mr. D. J. Descarries, won by James Henderson, jr. Best oute and ius of ridges in the field, prize a grubber, presented by Messrs Mo Cormack & Bryson, wou by Newton Drum

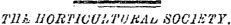
mond. Best ploughed or finished ridge of the sec-ond and third classes, Wilkinson plough, presented by G. Wilkinson, won by Thos. Ramage.

Best crowning, open to the second class, ilver medal, presented by the Hon. Louis

Braubien, won by Thos. Ramage. B st crowning in the junior class, hand some silver medal presented by Mr. J R.

Harger, won by Alexander Holmes Best finished ridges, first class, winnowing machine presented by Mr. R. J. Latimer, won

by Jomes Henderson, jr The prizes were presented in the evening to the successful competitors by Miss Irving, of Points aux Tremoles, and Missa Maggie and Lizzia Drummond, of Petite Cote.



REPORT OF THE JUDGES APPOINTED BY THE SOCIETY -THE AWARDS NADE.

The following is a synopsis of the report of the judges appointed by the Montreal Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association of the Provin e of Quebec, who recently visited the gardens and greenhouses of those who had made preparations for exhibiting at the annual show of the society, which was postponed this year on account of the small pox epidemic.

To the President and Directors of the Montreal Hort-cultural S-ciety and Fruit Gronvers' Association o the Province of Quebec .-

The unfortunate necessity which compelled this society o give up all idea of holding its an-nual exhibition this year led the directors to adout certain measures whe eby intending exlubitors of plants, grown for the special purpose of exhibition, might be comp nated in some measure for the disa, pointment and in-convenience suffered. With this in view, the board appointed the undersigned to visit the arious gardens and gr encouses entered and mak such r commendations for awards as in our opinion would be justified, said awards not to be final, but to be subject to approval by the board of directors.

amendment, which was defeated by 18 to 3, and the new civic board elected on the same vote by motion of Councilior Johnson. The meeting is the general topic of conversation here to day, and causes much excitement. It is said that the local board will not receive one cent from the city to defray expenses,

CONFERENCE OF PARNELLITES.

DUBLIN, Oct. 20 -An important conterence of Purrellite leaders will be held to. morrow in this city, to select parliamentary candidates for certain difficult constituencies in Ireland. I have learned on good authority that Mr. Sexton will be chosen as the candidate for Londonderry ; Mr. William H. K. Redmond for Fermanagh; Mr. John Francis Small for Down; Mr. Timothy M Healy for the northern division of Monaghan ; Messrs. William O'Brien and Timothy Harrington for Tyrone ; and Mr. Arthur O'Connor for the northern division of Antrim, All these gentleman are members of the present Parliament, and they are the most eloquent and popular of Mr. Parnell's followers. The at his wits' end to know how to defeat the

The judges, accompanied by the secretary of places to which they are to be assigned are whimsical clause in the will. At length a the society and represents uses of leading city those where the hardest fights are expected, happy thought came. "I will put a check," papers, visited the various gardens and conser- and Mr. Parne has determined to send his he said, "into the coffin for \$5,000. It will vatories entered on Sept. 15th, and now beg to best lieutenants into those fields.

it was seen that this policy had hearly restored the monarchy and laid the foun lation for a new revolution M. Grevy only consented to contest the prosidency on the sonuition that de Freyeinet should also become premier of the 10 elected administration. M. Frevy intends to soon resign in favor of de Freycinet, thus retiring from the gave ment without causing the commotion and uncertainty which would have resulted from his returning to head the ticket.

CRITICAL STATE OF DENMARK.

-

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20 -The long continued arbitrary policy of King Christian in refusing to dismiss the Estrupp cabinet in compliance with the vote of Parliament, and levying alleged unconstitutional taxes because Parliament refused to vote the budget, has led to a number of serious riots and imposing lemonstrutions at Copenhagen against the King and Estrupp ministry. The people are determined that their representatives in Parliament shall have some voice in the affairs of the Government and have become so threatening in this demand that the King has ordered the garrison of Copenhagen to be largely reinforced. These popular manifestations are not confined to Copenhages done, but are general throughout Denmark. It is expected a state of siege will be declared and it is feared a revolution will ensue if the King persists in refusing the concessions asked by Parliament. A number of political arrests have been made tending to incite the people and bloodshed is subscipated.

ROSS WINANS ATTACKED.

EDINEURGH, Oct. 20. -- The action of Ross Winans, the Baltimore millionairo, who owns an extensive deer park in Northern Scotland, enclosing a roadway on his property at Gui-sachan, so angered the people that they mobbed and stoned him on Sunday last. Winans has offered a reward of £500 for the

capture of the culprits.

Some of the most popular songs of the day are very ancient, "Sing a Song of Sixpeuco" is as old as the sixteenth century. "Three Blind Mice" is found in a music book dated 1609. "The Frog and the Mouse" was heensed in 15SC. "Three Children Sliding on the Ice" dates from 1633 "London Bridge is Broken Down" is of unfathomed antiquity. "Girls and Boys Come Out to Play" is certainly as old as the reign of Charles II ; as is also " Lucy Locket Lost Her Pocket," to the tune of which the Ameri-can song of "Yankee Doodle" was written. "Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, Where Have You Been?" is of the age of Queen Bess. "Little Jack Horner" is older than the seventeenth century.

A Murseilles merchant who started in business with \$5,000 and became a millionaire, left his property to a friend with the condition that he should be buried with the sum of 55,000 placed in his coffin. The executor be-wailed the reckless waste of money and was

Ост. 28, 1885.

WANTED.

A husband with plenty of oseh, To keep me in coufort and ease; To key wit take a tinner of hash, Or anythink else which I please.

I don't want a dade who would intrade On any wardrabe and stal out my stays, Put on my range ar other th ugs Which only a real lady displays.

I want a man who always can Be ready to so to a party, Theatre or bail, when friends on us call, And at all times be juvisl and hearty.

He must not fret when I. his dear pet, An handding my ribbons and laces, pusced of a broom, awe plug the room, Or beasing, mt files and their traces.

and, to conclude, he must be imbuod Wi h the part, of rus resignation; and b not v x, d under any pictext, As my milliner's and designation.

the may fook firsh with paints: I moustache, And wear clothing then as an pleases; and allow me the same fiberty, first allow me the same fiberty, fish mother and I will raise blages. M. B.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

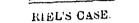
REDFORNS THE RENTS-A LEAGUE BRANCH DIS-BULVED -- THE BOYOUTTERS.

DEBLIN, Oct. 20.-Irish landlords have taken mit consideration the distress prevail. ing in agricultural districts owing to the low prices of cereals and other farm products, and are remitting 20 per cent. of the overdue

rents. DUBRIN, Oct. 20. —The Supreme Executive Commutee of the National League has dis-solved the Waterford branch for exp lling Ald. Smith in defiance of its orders.

LATBON, Oct. 20 — A powerful committee composed of Lorda Bandon and Castletown and other prominent gentlemen has been formed in this city to assist the people of every class in Ireland who have been boy cotted and to suvance funds to all persons or corporations willing to oppose boycotting.

LAVEBROOL, Oct. 20 .- A syndicate here has offered to start a fleet of packets in opposi tion to the Cork Steam Packet company to corry cuttle from Cork to England for the Nationalists.



WHAT MR FITZPATRICK SAYS ABOUT THE VER DICT -ENGLISH PRESS OPINIONS

Lospon, Oct. 22 - Mr. Fitzpatrick, Riel's Ganadian courses, said to day: "It is m possible to pretend that Riel was unfairly tried. No doubt at the time of the outbreak in the Northwest, gelevances existed which have since teen remedied. Riel commonced the squation from purely political motives Many people still consider that he rendered raliable services to the country. Doubless the excitement again induced in Riel mental avertation, rendering him incapable of keeping the releasion within legal limits. Ou the scaffold Riel will become martyr; in prison or in an asylum he would Mr. Firzpstrick advocated the appointment by the Canadian Government of a commission to again examine the prisoner as to his sanity.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINIONS.

Lendon, O.t. 23 -The Daily Telegraph, commenting on the Riel Case, says :-- 'Ou the whole, yesterday's judgment is so upheid the whole, yestering a jungment is so aphend by reason, and comes from lawyers of such andoubted authority, that it may be assumed to cover the justice of the case. The end of the chapter now reats with Canada. Riel cannot complain if Canada, master of the situation, exacts the last enalties." The Times says it is the universal opinion

in Bugland that Riel deserves death.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

NARRIAGE OF PRINCE WALDEMAR AND PRIN-GESS D'OBLEANS.

and Dach as do Chatres, was celebrated to spanker dwelt at long day at the Chataau d'Eu, residence of the unity displayed by the



Charity, attached to St. Mary's Infant may be "fairest and foremost of the train Asylum, Dorchester, Mass., certify to the that wait on man's most dignified and inestimable value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla happiest state," but the dignity and hapin the treatment of sore eyes and skin piness of man cannot long endure withdiseases, among the many unfortunate out the health that may be obtained in a children under their carc. Mrs. S. D. few bottles of Aver's Sarsaparilla. A. W. Bodwell, Wilmington, Mass., writes con- | Parker, lumber dealer, 200 Bleury street, cerning the treatment of her daughter, Montreal, Que., writes: "After being who was troubled with sore eyes, as fol- troubled with Dyspepsia for a year, and with Salt Rheum lows: "I gave Ayer's Sarsaparilla to

My Little Girl, For a Number of Years,

and must say that she never took anything I was cured of both diseases by using that helped her so much. I think her eyes | six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla." M.G. never looked so well, as now, since they | Traine, Duxbury, Mass., writes: "I have were affected, and her general health is found Ayer's Sarsaparilla an efficacious improving every day. She has taken but | remedy for bilious troubles and Dyspenhair a bottle." A. J. Simpson, 147 East | sia." Henry Cobb, 41 Russell st., Charles-Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass., writes: town, Mass., writes: "I was completely "My weak eyes were made strong by cured of Dyspepsia, by the use of Ayer's using Ayer's Sarsaparilla." C. E. Upton, Sarsaparilla." Wm. Lee, Joppa, Md., Nashua, N. H., writes: "For a number writes: "I have tried Aver's Sarsaparilla, of years I have been troubled with and it has done me so much good that I s humor in my eyes, and was unable | shall always regard it as the best of blood to obtain any rollef, until I commenced | purifiers." Eminent physicians prescribe Ayer's Sarwing

Ayer's Sar saparilla

saparilla. I believe it to be the best of in all eases requiring a powerful alterative blood purifiers." treatment.

> Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. For sale by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5.

to assassinate Premier Estrupp by a youth named Rasmusson, a compositor. Rasmussen fired two shots from a revolver at the Premier, but missed him both times When in the act of firing a third shot the would be assassin was seized by a detective, a number of whom have constantly been in a endance on the Premier for some time past owing to the extreme batted of the population towards him and other members of the Cabinet Rommencen was quickly token to prison, the officials fearing on attempt at rescue would be south. The first shot struck a outton on the Primier's coat and glauced off, the second went wide. Rasmussen declares that hi motives were political, as the Premier's conduct in the present political controversy is inimical to the state.

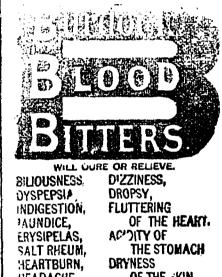
ATTACK ON THE LIBERALS.

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LORD CHURCHILL OPENS HIS ELECTION CAM-PAIGS

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 23. -Lord Randolph Chncomil opened his camp dgn here to day to the presence of a cr wiled and enthusiastic audience. He said the time had arrived for the people to install the Conservatives in power. He regretted the absence of Col Burnaby, who contested Burnlagham in the Conservative interest in 1880 and who was killed in the Soudan campaign. The authors of that ghastly war sought a renewal of the confidence of the electors. Mr Chamberlain, he said, sought a renewal of the confidence of his constituents. (Groans, hisses and cheers) Mr Chamberlain gave splendin promises in regard to the future, but refused to explain the past. He remained silent con corning the enermous bloodshed of gailant Englishmen in the Soudan. Mr. Gladatone (observe and hisses) had isteed a lengthy and vague manifesto explaining nothing and leaving the situation of the Liberals both ng and confused Lord Rondolph admitted the Conservatives were responsible for General Es, France, Ost 22 - The marriage of Gordon's mission to the Soudan, but Prince Waltomar, third son of the King of Den he declared that they were not acmark, and Princess Marie, daughter of the Dac countable for the General's death. The spanker dwelt at length upon the want of unity displayed by the Linecal, and then reintred to the contampt shown by the Liberal party for the question of colonial option, add ing that a similar policy had ouse (England to lose her American colomes. Touching the present depression in business, Lord Randolpa said that a sound foreign policy and and economi al management of the constry's finances would go far towards reviving the brack of Great Britia Ho said that war with Buemah would probably result in the annexation of that country by the Indian Government. The meeting was uproarious throughout, but was generally favorable to Lord Churchill.





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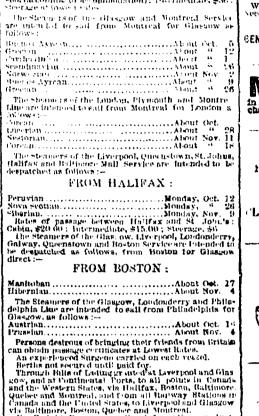
This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-en_ines, (lyde-built has STEARSHIPS. They are built in wster-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern unprovement, that practical experimence can suggest, and have made fastest time on recom-ligende

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LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS& BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MA1 SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi-dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

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FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub oed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Brouchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatiam, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known of the coupleter of the second second

been kn · u to fail. Both rn and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d., is. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medi-cine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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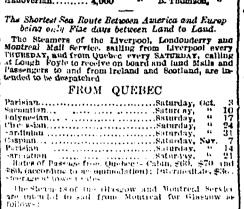
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Comte de Paris. The civil cer mony was performed yesterday in Paris by the mayor, and the religious services were conducted here today in the private chapel of the chateau. Among those present were the Quen of D nmark, the Crown Peruce and Perocess of Denmark, the Prince and Princess of Wales and thoir three daughters, Prince de Jonnville the Due de Anmale, the Due de Cazes, the Due and Duchesso de Chastres, Conut Von Holtke, and M Hurcfeld, the Danish minister. The handsome park and Extensive garden turrounding the chateau were to night bril liantly illuminated with cleatric lights and Chiucse lanterns. The town was professly decorated with fligs and bunting and many private houses were also illuminated. Everything passed off pleasantly. At the wedding breaktast the Prince of Wales proposed the toast to the health of the bride and bridegroom.

The walding register was signed by thirtysine princes, including the Prince of Wales, the Grand Dake Alexis and Count Flandry. The bride wore a dress of white satin with a

Estrupp received an ovation.

THE DUCHESS AND THE JOCKEY.

LONDON, Oct. 20 .- An interesting story involving romance of the turf and the highest aristocracy has just been brought to light. A well known sporting duchess had become infatuated with the most successful jockey in the world and proposed to marry him. He was a widower and she had long been a widow. She was amitten with love for the swarthy jack and many gentle over-tures had been made. Her preference was never emphasized until the last race meeting at Nowmarket. Fred. Archer rode Grey Hermit, and ran a dead heat with Modena. When he had failed to win, Archer found that his fee was £500 instead of the oustomary £10. Just after this her ladyship broached the delicate question of a matrimonial partnership. Then Archer reflected. Her ladyship is over 60 years old and Archer is only 30. He wrote a respectful answer to her ladyship's offer of an alliance, but the letter was characteristically horsey. He said that he was overpowered by the intended honor, but he couldn't ride the weight.

IRISH STUDENTS ATTACKED.

TivoLi, Italy, Oct. 20 - A party of Irish students were attacked by Italian railway employes here yesterday, one of the students being wounded. The matter has been re-

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A CURIOUS ABDUCTION.

LONDON, Oct. 23 .- A envious case of abdue-LONDON, UCL 20. A chrony case of abduc-tion is reported from Salford, a township of Manchester parish, on the west side of the river, over which there are five bridges connecting it with the city of Manchester. About ten days ago Emma Lawrence, soventeen year of age, a good-looking blonde, the daughter of a cotton potrative, surfacely disa peaks in the transfer of a conton operative, surfacely disa peaks in the home and was not heard of itil last night, when she reappeared, but scened to be under the influence pearl-embroistered bodice Her voil was of Chantilly lace. REFORCING IN DENMARIC, Coranutagen, Out. 22.—To day was ob-served as a general holiday in honor of the marriage of Prince Waldemer and Princess Marie d'Orleaus. A bunquet was given at the royal eastle to celebrate the event and the royal eastle to celebrate the event and ther nostrils, the funce from the strenge of rations, including evaporated inc, while the other kept a kallkerchief to rehlight procession from neighboring vil-leges marched through the city. Premier Estrupp received an ovation. furnished apartment, where she saw no one was encountered in the straits on the 3rd except an eld woman who brought her food of August, but it did not remain more but would not answer any questions put to than a few days. Stupirt and party, her, She believes her food was drugg d. as who were located at No. 4 station, Saupart's her. She believes her load was druged a will who were board at the first and started on she felt sleepy all the time and 'queer in the head." After several days had clapsed, she was their own hook to the Hatson Bay ports, examined by two gentlemen who appeared to be

examined by two generation who apported to be samination, dectors, and who, at the end of the examination, signed some papers in her presence. She again became unconscious, and the next thing she knew was that she was wandering about in the knew was wandering about in the knew was the knew was wandering about in the knew was wandering about was wandering about was wandering about was wandering was wandering about was wandering was wandering about was wandering was was wandering was was wandering was was wandering was was was was was was was was was neichborhood of her father's house. The local authorities have the case in hand. The detectives believe she was abducted by parties inter-ested in obtaining a certificate of the insanity of some girl having property, whom Emma Law-rence personally resembled. No indugnity w.s offered to the girl during her detention. The case excites much curiosity.

A PASTOR'S ELOPEMENT:

MARENGO, Ill., Oct. 23.-P. W. Kent, pastor of the Free Methodist church, drove to Belvidere last Monday. There he met Alice Burt, a rember of his congregation, and after the hed converted witthe memory them out of the regiment. Their numes are and after she had converted a little property them out of the regiment. Their names are she owned into money the two drove north Sergeant Brown, Corporal O'Connor, Private into Wisconsin and have not been seen since. Findly, Private Purceil, Private Brennau, Yesterday the pastor's wife roceived a letter Private Powell, Private Anderson, Private into Wisconsin and have not been seen since. from him saying that he thought he loved Hurginson. The disgraded men marched out her once but he had found somebody he loved of the drill shed amid the j. ers of their late hetter. He advised her to sell his outter and comrades. It is now in order for the skulking backs and go home to her folks with her four dade efficers of the 66 h Princess Louise young children. Aliss Barf, a few years ago, claimed to have been raised from her death-ind by the Halifax militia will be rebed by prayer.

A stone 16 feet long 6 feet wide and 2 feet A MEETING OF VATICAN OFFICIALS COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20.--A desperate at-Wes made at five o'clock this evening 'being built for ex-Governor Smith.

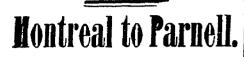
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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. Santo 2

TO SUBSCRIBERS

ever a half dozen letters have been resided from subscribers throughout the country requesting that their subscriptions be discontinued during the prevalence of smallyear. This is the fruit of the sensational reports circulated by certain papers regarding she opidemic here, but we would take the liberty of informing all our generous subseribers that they need have no fear of coufracting the contagion through reading THE POST and TRUE "ITNESS, as all newspapers and mail matter are subjected to a most thorough famigating process before leaving the city of Montreal.



(Continued from First Page)

At the conclusion of Mr. Doherty s speech the chairman said that this was an appro priate moment, when the resolution of con grathlations to the Irish prople was so enthu mastically received, to add to it the kind and warm expressions of sympathy for the cause that have been sent to the League by representa ive Canadians of all creeds and races, and who were prevented from being in attendance by their public duties. He then read the following letters and telegrams pledging not only moral but material aid :-

LETTER FROM HON. FORN COSTIGAN.

OFTAWA, Oct. 21, 1885.

J. B. Lane, Esq., Secretary Irish National Leagues Montreal :

d. B. LADS, 258, 259, SECTOMPY FIRM ANDREAS LARGE. Monitreal: MY INCAR SIR.-I regret vory much that I will be shable to be present at the mass meeting of the Irish people of Montreal, Monday next, on account of the very great amount of work requiring my attention here; whill feel confident that my absence from your meeting will not be attributed to want of sympathy with every geneticut onel movement having for its object the securing for the propie of Iroland an Irish Parliament to manage all their local affairs. The object of the irish Parliamentary Fund being to mainly doe emigni find the expenses incidents i to the paction of a meniar of the Raylish House of Cornnous the growt a burthen. I feel confident the Irishmen of Wours very truly, John Costigan.

THINGHAN FOR HON. L. O TAILING, ATTORNEY-OBREGAL, QUEBEU 1

QUEBEC, Oct 26, 1885. J. B. Lame, Eng., Socretary Irish National League, Montroal :

Montroal: DBAR TR.-I expected to be able to be present at your mass meeting through present of odicle business, prevented rom attending. Be seened that the Irish people have my warm perion it symphility in every constitutional movement they may make to smell-rate the economical, social and polition condition of their country. L. O. TAILLON.

QUEBER, Oct. 21, 1885.

QUEBER, Oct. 21, 1885. Hy Dear Mr. Lond. I have your favor of the 19th, assing me to attend a mass ceting of the Irish receive of Montreal to be hed in Aerubeimer's Hall maxt Monday evening m connection with the raising of what is know as the second of the integration of the second to the second with Parliamer tary Fund. I very much fear that I shall not be able to avail my of of your ki d instra-tion. Owing to the illness and subsequent death of my mother. I was oblige nee sa ily to be about from my department of r a number of days, and I fint my of. a consequence, surrounded with uite an accuration for sork. How ver, if the possible for me to o ar ange me there is to be with you, I shall be raining d so; but if not, I beg you to assur our friends who may be a sembled on that occas on of my hearty sympathy with them in the more more and this long insugarated.

tenty sympathy with the a new second structure to the second structure of the

5.5-I caclise my wid wis mite for the Parliamentary grand W. W. L J B IANR, Esq. Searchary Irish National Land League, Montre J.

[LETTER FROM HON. E J. FLYNN.] QUEBEO Oct 9

liament and the Bog'ish ministry in an whom we extend a hearty "Caed mille unfair and contemptuous spirit." Hvery Failthe." Amongst the letters accompanying unfair and contemptuous spirit. By rey movement had been resisted by the English government. Even when Emancipation had een applied for, they had all heard of the expressions used on that occasion in the parliament, of the contempt, hatred and abuse heaped upon O'Connell when he came with his people behind him and said, "We want to adore our God as our brains and hearts teach us." It was only through his great persistency that O'Connell had, ob tained Catholic emancipation. In speaking of the antagonistic spirit met with from the English parliament and the English ministry, the speaker said, it will be observed he themselves were no more than the Lish ; until the last bill the government was a government of the aristocracy, but thanks to the lessons they need not speak in a prophetic voice ; but they could rest assured that from the emanci pated people of England and Ireland every thing would be granted to the English and Irish, and then would be fulfilled the last words of the resolution which he proposed. From the democracy of England and Ireland shall be given freedom and self government He believed that if the Irish people all the world over assist the Parnell party now, as their duty commanded them, they would see very soon Irishmen-Catholic and Protestant-having Irish laws to govern the Irish people on College Green. (Applause) In conclusion he said: And we will yet ses

that day, we can say that we will see the dawn of liberty, see the glorious san of Irish Independence rising over the beautiful fields and casting their happiness and prosperity broadcast, and some day also Parnell will be able to say from College Green, like Grattan did years ago, "Esto Perpetuc." (Applause.)

REV. TATHER LONGRGAN

moved the next resolution, and said, refer ring to his reception, that the applause he had received was not to him, but rather to the cause they had at heart, and he hoped it would re echo from sea to sea and convey the sound of congratulation to their friends and tell them that all were working together for the sake of Ireland. It was with pride he moved the resolution expressive of admir wiou of the Catholic hierarchy, which had done so much for the cause they had at heart. It was only natural that a nation should aspire and rise to its own independence and selfgovernment. This was a general law even in nature ordained of God. Hence it was natural the hierarchy should give their support to the national cause. They had seen the struggle of ireland for seven hundred years unsubdued and unconquered, and then unanimous, the hearts of the bishops beating in union with the struggle, support was given. It was a happy thing also that at this crisic God had brought forward that sterling Irish man-Archbishop Walsh. (Cheers) Ther-was in each heart the threefold love of God, of one's church and of one's country. The priest willingly separated himself from his friends and from the world, but he could hardly have made the sacrifice if God called uoon him to also give up his love of country The fact that the bishops were devoted to the I ish cause was in itself a guarantee that the cause was a good one. The support given by the hierarchy was, under the cir cumstances, worthy of admiration, but not perhaps, any matter for wonder, as an examination of hi torical events snowed that the hishops had carried out all that was good in civilization and progress. He might recall to them the great acts for Ireland of John of Tuam, (cheers), and his mantle had well fallen on the shoulders of Bish p McEvilly They would remember the works of the late Cardinal, and his work was thoroughly wel-e-utinued by Archvishop Walsh. (Cheers.)

donations were the inspiring words of three Canadian ministers of the Crown--Costigan, Lynch and Flynn, and that gave them as much pleasure as any in this mixed community. The Hon. L. O. Taillon, Attorney General of Quebec, ever a friend of the Irish people, had also been heard from. He referred to the patriotic works of the Irishmen of Montreal in the past, the Repeal association in 1841, of which Sydney Bellingham, an Irish Proestant, was president, and Daniel Murphy, tather of Mr. Edward Murphy, now as ever with the people (apr lause), was treasurer. They had forwarded \$4,000 to help the great the spearch sati, is with glasses. Until O Connell. (Applause) Montreal was the the sat Franchise bill the English people first city in America to found a home rule association under the Isaac Butt movement. of which Mr. Edward Murphy was president, and he (Mr. C) vice-president. They had the good of cause. (Applane) the feature for the people of England, were now in power, and the government was one "by the inonial. (Applane.) At the Theatre Royal, on people and for the people." Of this people in the occasion of Parnell's visit, \$2,000 had been the occasion of Parn collected in one night, whilst for the Land league and relief funds not less than \$5,500 had been forwarded to the old land. (Applause). These were only some of the instances in which Montreal Irishmen vindicated their good name for patriotic endeavor. Speaking of the position taken by the Irish people of Canada, he thought it was embodied in the resolution adopted at the Theat e Royal six years ago, in which it was said :-

"That we, the citizens of Montreal, with re-presenta ives of other arctions of the province of Quebec, here assembled, living in the ivo-minion of Canada in the full enjoyment of home rule and the inest mate privilege of constitution-at li erty, whilst procl ming ourselves as faithful subjects of the Empire, hereby express our hearttelt approval of the course of Charles Stuart rarnell and his colleagues in the patriotic struggle to procure for their fellow-subjects in Ireland the privileges we here enjoy, and pray that God may bless their efforts and crown them with the greates. plenitude of success."

That, he said, was the position of those who originated the Repeal and Home

Rule movements then and that was their position now. He then proceeded to read the following resolution :

Resolved, That we consider the moral and material support of Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary Party to be an obligation imposed upen the Irish race throughout the world by every sentiment of self-respect and honor, and by love of justice, liberty and country, and that we do hereby guarantee tham every assistance necessary to advance the cause, and pledge our-selves to promptly meet our share of the Par-liamentary Fund which is being raised in America to enable the gallant members of the Irish party to carry on the struggle or Ireland's rights to a successful issue. (Cheers.)

Continuing, he referred to the statesman ship that thought they could crush out the people, to let them die by driving them out of their homes, driving them out to seek a home in foreign iands. But this had been attended with disappointing results, for "man proposes, but God disposes," Ireland was now depleted of her population, but Ireland with her smaller population was tronger than for centuriss past. That handful ci men, 4,000,000, were stronger to-day than Irelaud when she had 8,000,000. The Irish extles the world over and their children were her opdorsers, and the Irish are in the United States, in Canada and Australia wore rendering, perhape, more assistance to the old cause than if they or their forefathers had never lef. their shores. (Applause) Mr. Carran wound up a brilant effort by asking the audience to prove true to the record of the Montreal Irishmen. the day was near at hand when the Irish na-ion would stand forth in the glorious sunlight of legislative ind-pendence, redeemed, regenerated and disenthialled, and in a bold hand, strengthened by the assistance of her buildreu abroad, would write the epitaph of Kobert Emmett. (Applause.) They could not stand idly by without having their share in that national movement for which priests had prayed, poets sung and patriots sighed, and to which their children and children's children might point and say, "Our fathers made their humble effort in that proul consummation" (Loud applause). The resolutions were all carried unanimously. A subscription list was then opened and nearly \$500 was hunded in by those present. After the chairman had thanked the audience for their liberal manner in which they had come forward the gathering dispersed, It was intended to read Mr. Farmer's poem, "The Wi klow Convention," after the ubscription list had been opened, but it was found impossible to do so, as the people left the hall after handing in their subscriptions.

SPORTING NOTES. WANLAN AND TRANSP. EG SILVE W The race at Pleasure Island between

20 12.00

Hanlan and Teemer terminated in the victory of the latter under circumstances which present the appearance of a "fixture. The race was for \$1,000. All the conditions were favorable, the water being in a very good state for the race, which was over a course of three miles with a turn. Teemer won the toss for the choice of positions, and selected the isside position, which was of considerable advantage. At 4.35 the men were ordered out by the referee, J. F Ormand, of Boston. At seven minutes before 5 the word was given. Both men were in fine coudition. Hanlan had a triffe the best of the wart, rowing 36 to Teemer's 34 to the minute. Passing the boat houses on the island, an eighth of a mile from the start, Hanlan led, the nose of his boat being to the front, but he was glancing nervously at his rival as though he feared him The race was decided before the scullers had gone half a mile. Soon after leaving the quarter mile point leemer, by grand work, drew up on his rival and took the lead which he never afterwards surrendered. Three-quarters of a mile from the start Hanlan was an open length astern of Teemer, and was taking his wash. Teemer increased his lead to the stake boat, which he reached three or four lengths in advance. He turned in 11.221-5, and Hanlan 11 secs. later. When Teemer reached the turn stake boat, which is half the distance, Hanlan was fully three lengths in the rear. As Hanlan turned his boat struck and he was precipitated into the water. He was assisted into his boat by the spectators in the judge's boat, and he rowed down to the stake boat about fifteen minutes after Teemer. Hanlan says it was

the strong current that upset his beat, but the general impression is that he upset his boat purposely so as to prevent him from fiushing. Hanlan struck the buoy slightly in turning and gave up the contest, Teemen rowing leisurely home and stopping twice while opposite the island to throw kisses to the spectators and to dip up water from the river with his hands. He was wildly cneered as he passed the island. Hanlan rowed down fitteen minutes later. He acknowledged that he was fairly beaten by a better man, and had no excare to offer. The official time was 21.13. A few minutes after

Haulan had ret red to his quarters an Aseo ciated Press reporter called to see him. A great crowd had congregated and the police had difficulty in keeping the throng back. Lee and Plaieted were with him, and after the reporter had surmounted all difficulties and gained access to the champion he propounded this question : "What do you think of Teemer now ?" Hanlan was bending over, placing an elastic on his leg, and, looking up, betrayed signs of unnual emotion. His eyes were moist, as if with tears, and his voice trembling. He looked like a man ntterly prostrated. He said: "I am glad to be deteated by a man like Teemer, but I don't like the idea of falling out of my boat." "What would have been the result had you steered safely ?" " Opinions and results differ," he replied : "I think I would have won on the home stretch." Tenmer, in response to re peated calls, mounted on the roof of his boathouse and, after order had been restored.

said : "Gontlemon, I rowed this race to win, and have won. I shall endeavor to do like wise hereafter. That is all I have to say. A very large amount of money was won and lost on the race, and the Pittsburghers, who were here in full force, go home hilarious and with their pockets well lined.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS Imitations and counterfeits have again ar-peared Be sure that the word "Hon-

without it. THE FARM.

enjoy. But the young farmer who has into be too progressive. He should begin with a small farm, the acres of which bear some proper relation to his experience, and and his actual knowledge. Let him buy a, few acres, build a amail bonse, secure a little stock and such implements as he must have and begin in a small way. Let him raise his own seed, plant his own nursery, increase his herds and cattle by natural generation and not by purchase, except an occa sional male animal of good blood. Let his own skill and industry supply his own wants as far as possible. As he adds acres to his farm and rooms to his horse and length and breadth to his barn and numpers to his cattle, horses and herds, and comforts to his home and weight in his cnaracter and purse, he will feel a just pride in the thought that all this is the result of his own skill and industry. He will learn how to keep and improve what he gets, and to add more and still more to his pos-essions. He will feel that he is himself a living power, capable of producing the means of comfort and wealth. 11 "Such a young man may not figure in

mutual admiration cliques as progressive, but he will be counted as a growing man. And a growing man is a man always in the favor of bis fellows. When a man is going up every-body is glad to lend him a helping hand. All who know him volunteer to do him service. But when he is going down all step forward to kick him along. Every one accelerates his downward course. It is always best, there fore, to start at the bottom of the hill and work steadily up. Better be small and rising a little than great and falliog a little. The true course for every young man in every business is to begin at the alphabet of his business and rise as fast as he can safely and honorably."

Experiments have been made in Middlesborough with liquid fael for shipe. Oue of the most successful has been with the steam ahip Emapuel, which was fitted with tanks to hold the oil—a waste product from the Middlesborough Chemical Works. The stesmer has just returned from a trip on the Mediterranean, and the engineer reports most favorable results.

DRIFT OF DUMESTIC TRADE Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

General trade is a little more active, but prices remain steady and collections so far

are only fair. DRY GUODS -Travellers' orders are coming in fairly and business is much better than expected. City trade is rather dull, but there is less disposition to grumble at remittances

GROCERIES --- Trade is rather better than a week ago. In teas the demand is good. Suzars are not so strong, granulated being quoted 640 at refinery, yellows & to 54... Molasses and syrups alcohanged Eine raisins 8 to 810; figs in pound boxes 12:, in 10 pound boxes from 13 to 16c seconding to quality; currants 51 to 6c, in bris., 71 to 810 in cases. For rice there is an improven demand. METALS AND HARDWARE. - Bisiness continues quiet despite the approaching close of

navigation. The home market for pig iron is dull and depressed. The plates are about the only line that shows firmness. Lead, tin and copper are as refore. W, quote ----Gartsherrie and Summerlee \$16 50 to \$17; Langloan and Coltness, \$17 to \$17.50; Shott, \$17 to \$00.00; Eglinton and Damellington, \$16; Calder, \$16.50 to \$17; Hematite, \$17 to \$20; Stemens. No. 1 FURD's" is on the wrapper. None are genuine \$17.50 to \$00; har non, \$1.621 to \$1 65; best refined, \$1 90; Stemens bar, \$2 10; Canada plates, Bienna, \$240; Paun &c., \$250 to \$000. The Plates, Brailey Unarcoal, \$575 to \$6; Charcold IC, \$435 to \$475; ao 1.X, \$6 to \$625; C ke 1.C. This enables us have been wholesaled at. Keud the tast. let :-Down Quilts, \$ 5.25, Brgular Price, \$ 750, Down Quilts, \$ 6.20, Pexular Price, \$ 940, Down Quilts, \$ 8.25, Brg lar Price, \$ 1490, Down Quilts, \$ 10.60, Bryular Price, \$ 11.00, Down Quilts, \$ 11.25, Brgular Price, \$ 100, Down Quilts, \$ 10.20, Brgular Price, \$ 100, Down Quilts, \$ 100, Brgular Price, \$ 100, Brgula Parties at a distance will please send hitrorder, for Conforters or Down Quits new, as our stock is very complete.

THOME DOWN QUILTS!

- 1 Octa , 28, 1885.

S. CARSLEY.

NEW MILLINERY !

Some leading and most fashionable Felt Huis fer LADIES,

received to-day in every shade, shape and quality.

Trimmed Huss, Trimmed Bonnets, Bulluery Hais, Mulluery Bon

MISSES,

Yels Hats, all shapes, Yelt Hats, all shades, Yelt Hats, all sizes, Fuit Hats, all sizes.

CHILDREN.

Plush Hoods, all sizes, Plush Hoods, all sizes, Plush Huts, all shades, Plush Bonnets, a. shades.

WINGS.	BIRDS.
Brown Wings,	Brown Binds,
Bronze Wings,	Bronnu Birds,
Grenat Wings,	Grenat Birds,
Navy Wings,	Navy Birds,
Gold Wings,	Guid Birde
Olive Wings,	Olive Birdy
Myrtle Winge,	Myrtie Birds,
Scarlet Whige,	Scarlet Binte,
Black Wings,	Black Birds,
White Wings,	White Birds,
Grey Win.s.	Grey Birds,
ALL NEW!	ALL NEW!
ALL NEW:	ALL NEW!
	S. CARELEY.

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1789, 1771, 1778, 1775 and 1778 NOTRE DAME STREET.

MONTREAL

NOTICE.

Gill ert Coderre, Shoe Merchant, of Montreal, has this day be a sued by h a wife, Philomene Derome, for separ-ation of projects, heff-re the superior (our at Manired, Montrean, 21st October, 1885, LONGIEE & DAVID, 12-5 Attorney s for Platotis.

LIVE STOCK. The following were the receipts of live stock

at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk railway :---Cattle. Sheep. Calves. Hogs.

Week ended Oct. 24.... 1,722 1,688 14 445 Prev. week.... 1.821 1,235 11 210 Since May 1. 60,337 45,677 4,546 9,66 The market for export cattle has been quiet. I he offerings were moderate and the enquiry slow, and most of the basiness this morning was at 4. to 41e per lb. live weight. Last year at this date cattle were at 41: to 51c. Sheep were in better request at 3: per 1b. live weight. Butchers' cattle were in fair supply and weaker at 21 to 31c per lb Live hogs were in good demand and firm at 5c per lb. Lombs sold at \$2 to \$2 25 each and calves at \$4 to \$8 each. The export of live stock from the port of Montreal for the week ended October 25th was 1 232 cattle and 544 sheep. TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS The market has undergone no noticeable chauge stuce our last report. There is a fair and constant demand for general goods, but there has been no rush to the market. GRAIN.—A weaker feelo j has manifested itself in the grain not on. Wheat is down decline. The feeling in barley is firmer. Our ligures for No 1 are 80 to 810; No 2, 72 to to 730; No 3, extra, 6/ to 680; No 3, 59 to 60c. The quotation for dats langes from 32 to 34c, somewhat lower than ast week, There is not much doing in peas at 62 to 63c, Corn and the nominally 57 to 580, and 58 to 60.5 respectively, GRUCERIES. - With the exception of a very strong market for fruits, this branch of trade presents no important changes. The sugar inaiket shows perhaps a slightly better feeling. Birbadoes is very scarce. Teas are in moderate demand at steady prices. The im-portations of raisins this year are all of excel-

J. B. LANK. ESQ. "eccetary of the Irish National Land Longue, Montreal :

(b) R. LART: ESQ. "ecretary of the Irish National Land Lemans, Montreal: Inar NEE - In an wor to your letter of the 19th inst." which you states "that the Irish people of ontreal "near bolding a mass me ting in all of the Irish Par-"Hanemit ry E. ", on Monday, the 26th inst., at Nord bolding a mass me ting in all of the Irish Par-"Hanemit ry E. ", on Monday, the 26th inst., at Nord bolding a sunday, the 1 th . pet, you we reinstructed to frequent ry E. ", on Monday, the 26th inst., at Nord bolding a sunday, the 1 th . pet, you we reinstructed to frequent the sunday, the 1 th . pet, you we reinstructed to frequent the sunday, the 1 th . pet, you we reinstructed to the youry kind in visition, and to say that 1 deeply re-with which will n cossiste the present of a public many." which will n cossiste of next we k it will are be present in non-refer. Is wold affor me to be present in Montreal on the many of which you refer. Is wold affor me nuch plensure, indeed, to mere the and here prise nit, for the purpose of sivin expression they rews and sentime is in reference to the game is depired of this plensure. Is wond affor the to be present in Anontreal on the province, the functuately for myself, I will be depired of this plensure. Is the province, the functional boy so for a public body express the sentime is or reference to the game is do pired of the plensure. Is the province, the functional the here local and there prise not the common with all the here local body express the sentime is or softer that, sprre-ment as 1 do, the common with all the here local and the mearest is there there do the game body express the sentime is or softer the in this forly express the meaning is sincero hope (and in this only express the meaning the there. I while do that the couse of instited and right, when the behalf of the firsh provide. I worke the the the provide. I would be just and lawful means, must meeds in a first busies of the union (250 mean). I we have the inster the couse of the second is the behalf of the mean

INTERE FION MIL RADREED. TANETRAD PLAIN, Que., Oct. 25, 1885.

J. E. LANK, FEQ :

J. E. LARTH, Fig. : DEAR - On new return home last ov ning i found your each and have of the Mu. In reply i would say that i mare exceedingly my inability to take part in your proceedings from the little time if the point of the meeting. I symp thize most cordially with the move-ment, and feet confident that in following the present some c, aller time only consistentional monstree, it mat-tion is whether Libertals or Conservatives hold the balance in whether Libertals up they are said seen in bal nee o power in england, unloss they acque see in the past of mends of the Irish party their lease of power Hoping my mosting will be att 2122 with every suc-

Hoping the means and a set of eres, them, dear set. Yours respectfully, N. P. HACKELL,

The chairman then introduced

MR. F. A. QUINN, who proposed the second resolution. He splat of the cheering tone of the letters when the chairman had just read, enowing that the marts of some of the loading statesmatter the country were with the Irish cause. He have been called upon to propose a resolution, which he hoped would meet with a warm coho in their hearts, as it did in his own. He then read the following :---

Resolved, That we send our hearty and fraternal growth growtharles Stuart Parnell and to the members of the frish party, the most notable band of parhomeetary champions any age has ever produce 4, wh, by their undisputed abilities such ones dive on their unswerving loyalty to the cause my thrie indomatable courage and devotion and by their merilies for their country, have likeably swayed the doctines of he British fucli mear, inceed the two great Eng-lish parties to deal in a fairer and less antagonistics pire with the demands of the Irish people, and have brought the cause of Irish legislative independence almost within the realm of accomplished facts. () pplat se.)

In connection with this resolution he would say that it could not be denied that Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary party had forced the English Paritament and the English Minfistry to listen in a fairer manner to Ireland'a just demands. The story of the troubles of Ireland, as far back as history went, was a story to which Euclish governing classes ro. fused to listen in a fair and friendly notice not only Irish Catholics, but a good

Tney had selected these names for the resolu ion, but those names represented the whol i-rarchy, who e efforts were given to the task of obtaining home rule and independence for Ireland. They need not be surprised at toein efforts. It was not because they were bishopt ley were to take no interest in the allairs o the world. It was only the other day they had seen a Protestant nation who had oppressed the Cnurch call on the Pope, who was also a bishop of the Cath lie Church, to administer justice between that nation and another. Thus was the uprightness and justice of the bishops of the Catholic Church recognized, and when the Irish

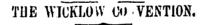
hishops supported the cause led by Parnell it was a proof that that the cause was just and holy. (Applause) The mitre or the crozier did not take away the interest felt by the hierarchy in public aff.irs. It was only natural that the c urch should look to see who was wrong in the struggle of s ven hundred years-England or poor, oppressed Ireland.

The rev. gentleman proceeded to show that the formation of a League for the accomplish ment of the present purpeso was necessary, It might be said the clergy as people, whose fice was spiritual, should not take too much part in such temporal matters but he saw nothing to prevent them taking their proper place among their fellow creatures as citiz-us He did not endorse everything done by the Leaguers in Ireland, but the bad might have been prevented by the extension of justice to Ireland. The rev. gentleman reservel to the fact that Parnell was a Protestant, and ye the Icish bishops had intrusted him with the task of taking charge of the education of Irish y outh in the measures best adopted for the Itish cause, and this he thought was a happy sign that the time had come when Catholic and Protestant could work together for the welfore of Ireland. Mr. Parsell, the rev. gentleman said, might he regarded as the John the Baptist and the Messish of Irish independence alike. The rev. gentleman, in an eloquent peroration, expressed his hope of the early accomplishment of Irish Home Rule and Independence. (Applause.) He then read

plause and admiration the patriotic action taken by the distinguished prelates of the chirch, Archbishop Walsh, of Dubin ; Archbishop Croke, of Cashel ; Archbishop McEvilly, of Tuam, and by their eminent colleagues in the Hierarchy, in giving their unqualified adhesion to Parnell and the Irish party, and in strongly recommending their clergy to give th ir in-fluence and active support to the National League and to the nationalist candidates in the general electrons, which action we consider to be the culminating point in the consolidation of the whole national in vement, and to form he keystone of the grand and stable union, which to day exists in all ranks and among all classes of the Irish people.

The Chairman then called upon

Mr. J. J. CURRAN, Q.C., M.P., to read the next resolution. The eloquent speaker was greeted with loud applause, and said : The proceedings of this evening were a subject of hearty congratulation. They had on the platform their devoted clergy, and they had just listened to those that were brilliant and promising amongst the rising young Irish Canadians of their fair city, whilst in the audience he was glad to fused to listen in a lair and friendly notice not only frish Catholics, out a good trishing was not a sympathy with P. spirit. Every demand made for legisla sprinkling of generous, noble-hearted and funds and express sympathy with P. two rights, or for the poor means to live, patriotic Irish "heretics" (spplause and was refused until of late by the English par-laughter) whom we wish to see united, to and \$1,500 was subscribed on the spot.



" Hurrah ! hurrah !" the cry goes out From Wicklow's storied walls ; "Hurrah ! hurrah !" prolong that shout For misrule it appals

" Hurrab ! hurrah ! Parnell a boo ?" The famed Conventi a cri 8-"Hur a for Gestian's Parliament, too," Whose spirit never dies !

To-day United Irela d spurns The Saxon and his gold, And to reduess her wrongs still burns-Foul wrongs seven centuries old.

Let Whigs and Tories fraternize Ag inst our country band ! Their combined forces shad fies-Tis her's n w to command.

True wi dom watches o'er her weal. Fu-i g r...ce, rank and sect, While putriot spirits, true as steel, Her ship of State direct !

Salisbury, Gladstone, Churchill—each Stand pledged to Home Ru e law. Now, now's their time to act-not preach, And crown the Irish cause !

No longer stones we'll take f r bread-Our rights no longer yield ! We'd -ee-much ra her see, instead, 'The Empire's downfall sealed !

No ! Dublin Castle's laws no more Or priest or peop e bind-They're Ireland's curse now as of yore, For none but slaves designed.

E'en now the writing on the wall Proc aims-what all may read-Tidings most glad to freemen all-That Home Rule is decreed !

That "Grattan's Parliament" must grace Old College Green again, And freedom's flag float o'er a place

Whose mem'ries tire the brain !

Whose glories flood both tale and song-The silver lining seen To fringe the clouds that have too long

Our Isle's pall bearcars been.

So mote it be ! May Erin's chains And clouds melt in a sun, Bright as blazed o'er Clontarff's red plains

The day Clontarff was won.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 26 .- A mass meeting of lrishmen was held here to-night to raise funds and express sympathy with Parnell. Resolutions were adopted pledging support, PROGRESSIVE AGRICULTURE.

We give the following interesting article from the American Cultivator of Boston. It is from the pen of Mr. Ben Perley Poore, and well worth the earnest consideration of

farmers in all parts of the country :---" Progressive agriculture, as some appear to understand it, means going ahead, without regard to safety or expense. The young pro-gressive farmer who never hoed an acre of corn or mowed an acre of grass, fancies that by applying what he calls 'business principles' to agriculture, he can roll up a fortune in a few years. He must have a farm as large as his father had in his old age; must live in a better house than his parents ever thought they needed ; he must drive a better house; ride in a better carriage; sport a finer watch ; live in a more fashionable style; play the gentleman at more expense; cut larger awells ; speak louder, and be known

further than his old fogy ancestors ever dared to dream of. " The young progressive farmer has no idea of getting rich by the little ; he is bound to have a pile all at once. He is not going to bring up lambs by hand, sell turnips at twenty five cents a bushel, carry chickens to market, wear patched clothes and cart potatoes round like a pedler. Not he. Tals to hem about cultivating a farm of fifty acres ! Why, he wants four or five hundred acres, and he will demonstrate by figures that the more land he cultivates the larger his percentage of profits will be.

"Talk to one of these progressive farmers about experience, and he will laugh at you. Why, he is sure that he knows a thon-and things that would astonish his father. Experience ! To be sure he has not had it himself, but he knows who has and what it is, Of course he is safe-has a through ticket to fortuae on the express, double quick time. He wants to start, not at the bottom of the hill, but at the top of it. He don't believe in climbing up slowly, wo: king and waiting, and though he may be willing to work, he is not anxious to wait. He would be happy could he reverse the order of the seasons and reap in the spring. He would like to reap just before he sows, so as to sow money instead of seed. The old way of beginning with a small farm and a few tools, and working up by slow degrees, is not consistent with his notions of the

dignity of agriculture. "Now this is just the point I believe young men need to be set right on. Instead of beginning with much they ought to beginning with little. Instead of a large farm they ought to have only a small one. Their experience is small, their judgment is weak. and their wants ought to be few. And beginning with a few acres they will soon learn hew to proceed to insure the best results,

Large streams from little fountains flow. Tail oaks from little acorns grow,

"Some educators try to make us believe there is some royal road to learning by which dunces can take a short out to the old college honors. But this is all false. It is a sham, got up to cheat fools. There is but one road to learning, and that is the hard old up-hill way of severe study and long, close appli-

"True, there has been real progress made in agriculture, and there are many machine helps in the field, in the barn and in the house that our fathers and mothers did not

83.75 to \$4; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 51 'o 7., according to brand; Tinned Shests, coke, No. 24. 61;; No 26 7c, the usual extra 1 rlarge

sizes Hoops and bands, per 100 bs ,\$1 90 to 2; boiler plate, per 100 bs. Staffordshire, \$2 25; common sheet iron, \$2 to \$2 10; steel boiler plate \$2 50 to \$2 75; heads, \$4; Russian sheet iron, 10 to 11c Lead, per 100 ins:-Pig, \$3 50 to \$4; sheet, \$4 to \$4 25; shot, \$6 to \$1 50 ; est cast steel, 11 to 13 ;, firm ; spilag, \$2 75 to \$3; tire, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Bleigh shor, \$2 to \$2 25; round machinery steel, 33 to 340 per 10.; mgot un, 230 to 240; bar un. 262; suger copper, $12\frac{1}{2}$: to 14:; sheet zinc, \$4.50 o \$5; spelter, \$4 to \$4 50; bright from wire,

Nue. 0 to 6 \$2.75 per 100 ibs. WOUL -- Dealers appear satisfied with the business doing There has been no difficulty in filling wants at quotations. We quote :-Canadian A supera 27c to 28c; B d., 22: to 23; unassorted 21e to 22c; black 20c to 21c; cape 16c to 18 ;; no Australian in the market; figure 21c to 22.

LEATHER AND SHOES--Travellers are not yet out on the sorting trip and business with them is quiet. Loathor men are a little bu-ier. There is no accumulation We quote :- Spanish -ote B A Nu L 24 to 27a : du Nu 2 B A 21 tu 24c; No 1, ordinary Spanish, 24 to 25c; No 2, do, 22 to 23; No 1 China, 23 to 24; ; No 2, 22 to 23; ; do, buffalo sole, No 1, 21 to 23.; do, N . 2 191 to 21c ; hemlock sisugnter, No 1, 25 to 27c; oak sole, 45 to 50c; woxed up per, light and medium, 33 to 39c; do heavy, 32 to 36c; grained, 34 to 37c; splits, large, 22 to 28 ;; do, small, 16 to 24c; c.if splits, 28 to 32; ; calfskins (35 to 46 ibs), 70 to SO: ; imitation French callskins SO to S5; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c; harness, 24 to 33c; buffed cow, 121 to 16c; pebbled cow. 11 to 15c; rough, 23 to 2Sc; russet and bridle, 45 to 55c.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

The cheese situation has opened the week under less favorable auspices To-day the feeling was dull, with no definite change. Advices from the country were firm at 10. We quote :-- Finest September 94c to 10c ; fine to fine t August Sto to 9:, and lower grades 5c to 7he. Some old lots still pressed for sale in the Eoglish market between 16s and 233.

AMERICAN CHEESE MARKETS.

UTICA, N.Y.-Cheese sales to-day were as follows :- 600 boxes at 91c, 3.800 ut 98 ... 500 ut 9fc, 880 at 9fc, 675 at 100; 350 at 10gc, 375 at 10gc with 525 consigned. The market was he lower than last week and duil. LITTLE FALLS. N.Y -Sales to day were :--60 poxes at 9., 330 at 940, 3,000 at 10c, 960 at 1010, 117 at 1080, 796 commission and 840 tarm dairy at 9e to 104c, also 130 packages farm dairy butter at 19c to 22c, and 125 packages creamery at 24c. Market moderately active.

THE BUTTER MARKET.

There is nothing of interest in the market. Price of butter is held above an export basis. For creamery factorymen ask considerably above the market. For jobbing selections our quotations are exceeded :---

ent quality. PROVISIONS -- There has been no alteration in the market, and business is generally im-proved ; a firmer feeling exists for choose and all makes are held at 10c to 10 fc. There is a scarcity of choice butter. Hams are selling at 12c and rolls at 10c to 101: for new cure. There is a more pl-ntiful supply of dressed hogs. Eggs bring 18: to 19.

MARRIED.

COLMAN-LEDDY.-In Quebec, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. J Hayde., CSS.R., Geo. W. Colman, jr., to Margaret Elizabeth Leddy.

DIED.

LOVE -In this city, on the 23rd inst., May, aged 6 years, 3 months and 23 days, only and beloved daughter of Robert Love.

TURPIN .- In this city, on the 24th instant, Esther Daoust, aged 66 years, beloved wife of Bazile Turpin.

BROOKS-In this city, on the 23rd instant,

Mary, aged 11 years, daughter of Alfred Brooks, formerly of this city. SHANAHAN.—In this city, on the 20th inst. Edward, youngest son of the late Edward Shanghan aged 20 years a patient of Mangeh Shanahan, aged 20 years, a native of Nenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland. R. I. P.

GOUDFELLOW-At 169 Otcawa street, on the 21st, John Dottie, aged 3 years and 2 months, youngest son of Jo eph Goodfellow.

STURGEON.-Accidentally killed, on the 12th inst., on the Boston & Maine R ilway, Robert J. Sturgeon, aged 23 years, formerly of Quebec.

MONAMEE.—In this city, on the 21st inst, Gu tavis J. McNamee, aged 35, native of the County Tyrone, Ire and.

LACRUIX.-At St. Hyacinthe, Wednesday, 21st October, at the age or 74 year, Pierre, Lacroix, old contractor of Montrea, and father

of the Building Inspector of this city. DAVIN-In this city, on 220 (lisst., Bridget Tynan, widow of the late Jas. Davin, aged 72 years, native of Queen' County, Ireland. FERNAND.-In this city, on the 25th insta Agnes, aged 18 years, daughter of John Fei-nand, Oulnath, County Tyrone, Treand. Tyrone Constitution and Derry Journal please copy. WATSH-In this city, on the 26th inst Richard Walsh, aged 60 years.

W. O. FARMER.

Montreal, Oct. 26th 18 5. cation.