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VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 4.

MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2. 1885.

PRICE - - - FIVE CENTS

TWO SILVER JUBILEES

The Twin Rishops of Charlottetown, P.E.I., and of Chatham, N.S., Meet to Celebrate the Day.

Thanksgivings by the Prelates Honored and Congratulated by the People.

(Charlottetown, P.H.I., Herald.)

RIGHT REV. PETER MINTYRE, DD. BISHOP OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

On the 8th of May, 1860, word came from the Eternal City to Prince Edward Island. telling the widowed diocese of Charlottetown that a successor to the late Bishop MacDonald had been appointed, and that the choice of the Holy Father had fallen upon the Rev. Peter McLatyre, parish priest of Tignish.

The B shop cleet having set apart the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin as the day of his consecration, preparations were made for celebrating it with all due solemnity. A like event had never before taken place in Charlottetown, and the faithful gathered from all parts of the colony, many of them accompanied by their Protestant friends, all anxious to witness the impressive ceremony, the importance of which was enhanced by the fact that the Bishop-elect of Chatham, the Right Reverend Dr. Rogers, was also to receive consecration on the same day at the hands of the Archbishop of Halifax.

The weather was tine, and old St. Dunstan's was crowded to its utmost capacity. At half past nine u clock the procession left the Exiscopal residence (now the Charlottetown hospi tal) and passing up Dorchester street, entered the cathedral by the western door. Besides the consecrating prelate, His Grace the Most Reverend Thomas Lowis Connolly, Archbishop of Halifax, and the two bishops-elect, there were present the Right Reverend D. Mullock, Beshop of St. John's, Newfound-Jand; Right Reverend Dr. Dalton, Bishop of Harbor Grace; Right Reverend Dr. McKinnon, Bishop of Arichat; Right Reverend Dr. Sweeney, the recently consecrated Bishop of St. John, New Brunswick; the Rev. Mr. Power, of Halifax; Rev. Mr. McMauus, of New Brunswick; Rev. Mr. Vereker, of St. John's, Nfil.; Rev. Mr. O'Connor, of Portugal Cove, Nfil.; Rev. Mr. McGillivray, Arichat; Rev. Mr. Quinn, St. Stophen's, N. B.; Rev. Canon Woods, Hali fax; Rev. James McDonald, V.G., of Chur lottetown; Rev. Thomas Phelan, pastor of St. Dunstan's Outhedral; Rev. Pius McPhee, of St. Andrew's; Rev. Augus McDonald, of St. Dunstan's College ; Rev. Dr. McDonald. of St. Columbus; Rev. G. Belcourt, of Rus The newspapers of that day assure us that the people were much impressed with the solemnity and beauty of the ceremonies, and that the sermon delivered by the Rev. Canon

Woods was eloquent and appropriate. The state of the dincese of Charlottetown at that period was very different from its present flourishing condition. A rapid re view of the origin and apread of Catholicity in Prince Edward Island may not here be out

Christianity was first brought to our shores by the Frence. It is possible that the Holy sacrifice was affered up in the solemn still ness of our forest glader, so early as the 17th century. Thun came the settlement of Port la Joie and Saint Pierre, both French towns. in each of which there was a church served by one or more priests. After the conquest by England, and the evacuation of their trading posts by the French, there was a lul! in the noise of battle, and Acadian families drifted back to Isle St. Jean and were ministered to by dovoted missionaries as of old. Then came rumors of the barbarities practiced on the Acadians of Grand Pre. closely followed by the ugly story of the premedi tated wreck of Captain Nicholls' transport off the Scilly Isles, and the poor Acadians fled to recurer homes. The few who re mained gathered together on the north-easters shore of lale St. Jean, where they tended their flocks and followed the fisheries in fear and trembling. Some of their old churches remained standing, and in them Mass was often said by chance missionaries whom s kind Providence sent to this lonely Island In 1787 a Mons. Ledru was the resident priest at Baie de la Fortune; soon after his departure the Abbe de Calonne. brother to the Prime Minister of Louis XIV of France, was sent to reside at Port la Joie with faculties as Vicar-General of the diocese of Quebec for Isle St. Jean. After his departure there is record of a Mons. Gabriel Champion. and of other French priests who occasionally said Mass in the ruined chapels of the old regime. In 1772 the first Mass said in the colony by a Scotch priest was offered up at Scotch Fort, by the Rev. James MacDonald, who for many years devoted himself to mis-slonery labors in St. John's Island. In 1790 the Reverend Ameas McEachern

arrived from Scotland, and with him begins the history of the diocese of Charlottetown. He worked here alone as a missionary for many years, having received faculties from the Bishop of Quebec, who then had jurisdiction over all the Canadian provinces. In 1821 Father McEachern was made Bishop of Rosen, i. p. i., being consecrated at Quebec by Monseigneur Pleasis.

In 1820 Charlottetown was erected into a separate diocese, and the Bishop of Rosen be-same Bishop of Charlottetewn. When in 1790 Bishop McEachern arrived in St. John's, now Prince Edward Island, there were scarceby roads, no carriages, no churches nor schools, and but little money. He had spiri-tual charge of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as well as Prince Edward Island, and one half of his lifetime was spent on the road, travelling through all sorts of hardships and travelling through all sorts of hardships and whose gifted mind and facile pen have left perils, early and late, in all seasons all west an undying record in the land of his adopthere, to visit the sick, and administer the tion. Sacraments: It is said that not one of his Among the clergy present on that eccasion tagnards Indians at Mr. Holiday's establi names rous flock, scattered as they were eyer a time has made equal haves. The graceful ment, on the River Moisie, some years age.

vast territory, died without preparation, during the long years of his ministry. In 1835,
Church in Nova Scotia was long ago called to
when God called the brave eld Bishop away
his reward; the then Bishops of St. John's
his labora he left behind him many from his labors, he left behind him many and of Harbor Grace are no more; the vensubstantial churches, and the College of stately Gathedral of St. Nonian since 1879. The were educated for the priesthood.

was the first native of Prince Edward Island | remain have changed with the changing to receive Holy Orders, and who, for many years. Silver bells colling in St. John years, had been Bishop McEachern's faithful have just rung out the jubilee of him co laborer. Bisnop McDonald continued to who, in 1960, was the youngest Prelate in reside at Rustice, of which he had been parish the group, the Right Rev. Dr. Sweeney. priest for ten years. This prelate took a The Rev. Mr. Power then a young priest in great interest in the cause of education; some churches now standing were built during his episcopate, but his chief works were his building of St Dunsten's College, and the

The priest upon whose shoulders Bishop McDonald's mantle had descended was at that time in the forty-third year of his ago, and the eighteenth of his priesthood. He had been for fifteen years the hard working pastor of an extensive and prosperous parish in the western end of the island, where he had erected a church the wonder and admiration of all who visit the remote country district of

Une of the first works of Bishop MoIntyre's administration was the repullding, in brick, of St. Durstan's College, of which the Rev erend Angus McDonald was then rector. In 1864 St. Joseph's Convent was founded, the building that now bears that name being the old St. Andrew's Church, erected in 1805 by Bishop McEachern. Most of our readers already know the story of how the venerable structure was muled on the ice from St. Andrew's, a distance of eighteen miles, and set up on Pownal street, where it is to-day one of the most flurishing schools in the Maritime Provinces Soon after the successful conclusion of this enterprise came the building of a fine convent at Miscouche; then one at Tignish. In 1868 the bishop built St. Patrick's school; in 1872 the Palace was erected. The Catholic churches built throughout the diocese during the episcopate of Bishop McIntyre, the principal ones of which are of brick, are in much better style than those of earlier date, and in their construction, beauty of form, finish and proportion are more studied than ormerly.

Of the twenty-nine fine churches built since 1860, none is more imposing than that of St. Peter's, in the parish of that name, which is a noble monument of His Lordship's affection for the place of his birth. Besides building shurches the Bishop has opened up many new parishes, and the number of clergy in his tiocase has increased from twelve to thirtynine. In 1879 the Bishop bestowed on the other transfer of clergy in his travelling and fatigue which is constantly travelling and fatigue which is const City of Charlottetown the munificent gift of | which is low and sweet, is so clear that he is which he invited the Grey Nuns of Quebec, prepossessing appearance and courtly manfour of whom arrived on the 9th September, 1879, and began their charitable labors in our midst. Until his Lordship moved in this matter, nobody thought of alleviating the ufferings of our sick poor of Prince Edward Island. The Bishop is now engaged in building an addition to St. Joseph's Convent, which, when completed, will render that etablishment one of the handsomest strucures in our town.

When, in 1860, Bishop McIntyre was sailed to precide over the Church in this Province, he saw before him a Catholic popuation of 35 852 souls, scattered over a coun cry where to be a Catholic was to be intel ectually, socially and commercially at a isadvantage. There were no Catholic schools outside of Charlottetown, there was no Catholic filling a public office of any imperance-indeed to be a Catholic was to be regarded with suspicion and mistrust by one asif of the population of the colony. Then sgain there was an inadequate supply of riests; each clergyman was charged with a number of parishes, all to be ministered to in ure, the priest going in all sorts of weather, and at all hours, over roads the very remem brance of which causes a rheumatic twinge to many a veteran missionary at the present day The majority of the churches were old and unequal to the wants of their congregations; work waiting for the Bishop on all sides and the work has been nobly done. From the western extremity of the Island, where the graceful spile of Tignish church upholds the symbol of our Faith, to the wave-washed hore of the East Point, there is a succession of Catholic parishes, each with its neat are libraries in many of these parishes, and Charlottetown, Summerside, Tignish, Miscouche, Nustico and Souris boast of handome and commodious Convents where the devoted Sisters of the Congregation teach The Catholic almost a thousand little girls. population of the diocese has increased from 35,852 to 55,000. Many of the most dignified and important positions in the Province are now filled by Catholics and the name of a Catholic benefactor of St. Dunstan's stands at the head of the wealthy merchants of Charlottetown, while at the bar, in medicine, and in the field of literature there are numerous

young Catholic men who give promise of more than average success. In reviewing the history of the past twenty five years, we see many gaps made by the relentless hand of time. Dennis Reddin, Esq., whose charitable donations to the Church in Chalottetown began with the existence of St. Dunstan's as a parish, and continued throughout his lifetime, died in 1863. on The Hon. Daniel Brennan, the benefactor of St. Dunstan's College, and of St. Mary's Convent, and one of the chief supporters of Catholicity in Charlottetown, was a prominent figure among the laity at the consecration of the Bishop in 1860. He was laid to rest in 1876. The Hon. Patrick Walker, another staunch and generous supporter of the Church, died in 1877. So early as 1867, the Cathelics of Charlottetown were called upon to moura the loss of the brilliant and patriotic Whelan

Father Belcourt died in 1873, while the grass Bishop McEachern was succeeded by the has not yet grown green over the grave of Reverna Remard Donald McDonald, who the Rev. James Quinn. The others who Halifax, now Vivar General of that diocese takes his place among the dignituries in the purple robes of a Mon-izoor. Others who stood round in the vigor and fresnness of founding of the Convent of the Congregation youth, will re-assemble to day in St. Dun-of Notre Dame in Charlottetown. The first convent of that order was onesed in 1858 true, the weight of added years, but also the true, the weight of added years, but also the consciousness of labor nobly done; they have toiled hard and home the burden and beat of the day, working for the glory of God and the salvation of their neighbor.

Upon none has time laid a more gentle band than the Bishop in whose honor the brilliant assemblage of to day is convened Twenty five winters, "frosty, but kindly," have, it is true, silvered his once rich brown hair, but his magnificent physique and com manding presence have not been impaired by the weight of vents or the load of care in separable from the responsibilities of his high

The Right Reverend Peter McIntyre was born in the parish of St. Peter's, King's County, Prince Edward Island, on the 20th of June 1818. His parents, Augus McIntyre and Sarah McKinnon, were natives of Uist, Inverness shire, Scotland, and emigrated to this country in 1790. The future Bishop was baptized in the oil St. Andrew's Church, by Bishop McEschern, and received his First Communion in 1835 from the hands of Father Charles MacDonald. After studying for some time at St. Andrew's College, he proeceded to the College of St. Hyscinthe where he remained for five years, entering the Grand Suminary of Quebcc in 1840. After a three years' course at the Grand Seminary be was, on the 26th of February, 1843, ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Signay, in the Cathedral of Quebec. For sixteen months after his ordination, he was assistant to Rev. S. G. Perry at Miscouche, and in the fall of the following year was appointed to the mission of S.S. Simon and Jude at Tignish,

of which he was pastor for seventeen years.
In person His Lordship is above the medium height, his carriage is stately and his ster elastic. His activity is remarkable; few young persons could endure the amount of large house, furnished as an hospital, to easily heard even at a great distance. His uer, no less than his genuine kindness of heart, have made him hosts of friends. He is highly esteemed by Protestants throughout the Province, from whom his blameless life and fearless advocacy of what he deems to be right command respect. The Bushop is a strenuous advocate of temperance. He takes a great interest in education, and is invariably present when bis duties allow him, at the examinations in his Catholic schools. It is to His Lordship's unflagging energy and seal that St. Dunstan's College owes its present hopeful position. Besides providing for their secular instruction, the Bishop has always been much interested in the spiritual welfare of the little ones of his flock; it is his de ight to preach at the children's Mass on Sundays when the large congregation of young folks listen to his clear and practical instructions with profit and

> His Lordship has visited Rome four times since his consecration, and on one occasio: extended his journey to the Holy Land. Htook part in the Ecumenical Council of 1870, where it was generally conceded that no more imposing figure was seen in the grand proces sion of churchmen than that of the venerable and stately Bishop of Charlottetown.

> Two decades and a half have rolled by since 1868, twenty-five beads told on the sil ver chaplet; is it too much to hope that the twenty five yet to come will bring equal blessings and graces as they fall from the fingers of Father Time, and that, tinged with a yellow light, the light of the sunset of a harvest day, they may tell year by year the coming of a Golden Jubilee to him to whom to-day the Herald greeting wishes Faueta Omnia Felicia.

(Continued on eighth page.) The state of the s

THE LATE ABBE A. BLANCHET. We regret to announce the death of the

Rev. Ablé F. A. Blanchet, assistant to the cure of St. Augustine, which occurred on Wednesday evening, at 6 30 o'clock, in that parish. The Rev. Abbé Blanchet was born at St. Roch des Aulnaies on the 23rd of April, 1822, and was the son of Joseph Blanchet, farmer, and Julienne Hudon. He went through his studies in the College of St. Anne, and was ordained priest the 8th Sept., 1849. He remained at the college as professor until the autumn of 1870, when he was appointed as assistant oure of St. Augustine, which he remained until his death. The Rev. Abbu was a member of the Society of One Mass, provincial section, of the Ecclesiastical Society of St. Joseph, and of the Congregation of the College of St. Anne. The funeral service, was chanted this morning at 9 o'clock in the parish church of St. Augustine, whon a large number of priests were present.

Rev. Father Arnaud, the resident missionary of the Montagnards Indians at St. Betsismin Labrador, writes to the Courrier du Canad habrador, whites the burning arranging purpures, commonly known as the pitcher plant, as an antidote against smallper, and attesting the curative effects within his own experience during a terminative of the control rible enthreak of the disease among the Mon-tagnards Indians at Mr. Holiday's establish-

The Banquet Tendered Him by the Press Association.

CANADA TO THE FRONT.

Tributes of Respect and Esteem from splendid Usthering of Mr. White's Old Conferes-Patriotic Speeches and Hopes for the Future of Canada and the Development of the North-West Territories

The banquet tendered the Hon. Thomas White by the Press Association at the St. Lawrence Hall, Saturday evening, on the occasion of his retirement from the field of journalism proved a brilliant event, and was remarkably indicative of the high esteem and respect in which he is held by his numerous friends. The gathering, which numbered close on 200, was a most representative one, all shades of politics and the different professions being represented. The universal verdict was that the event was one of the richest intellectual treats ever offered at a hanquet in Montreal. Precisely at 7 o'clock the guests entered the diving hall to the enlivening strains of the orchestra and took their places at the prettily decorated tables. The chair was occupied by the tables. president of the association, Mr. H. J. Charan, Editor of the Montreal Post and TRUE WITNESS, and on his right satthe guest of the evening, the Hon. Thus. White, Hon. W. W. Lynch, Hon. Senator Ogilvie, Hon. Henry' Starnes, Mr. James Stewart and Dr. Brigham, of Phillipsburg, and on his lett Mr. Patullo, president of the Canadian Press Association, Hon. J. L. Beaudry, Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P., Mc. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. J. M. Dufresne. The vice chairs were occupied by Mr. Andrew Robertson, Mr. E. R Smith and Mr. J. N. A Provencher. The menu was, of that usual excellency for which "Mine Host" Hogan is so well known, while the card of the Canada Bank Note Company was a model of neatness and design, containing a his opponents in the active and lively field of capital miniature portrait of the guest of the political journalism, from men who have sided evening. After dinner the chairman read and battled with him, as well as from these the dimer times the charman tead with him, as well as from these telegrams of regret at being unable to attend who have crossed awords with him in that great he dimer from Messres. Henry Braugrand, of La Patrie, Mr. Ernest Presse, Hon. J. S. O. Wurtele, Hon. L. O. Taillon, Mr. James in, which is meant as a public testimony to the C. Wurtele, Hon. L O. Taillon, Mr. James

"OUR GURST." In rising to propose the tonst of the evening the chairman said: We have now come to the special and attractive feature of the occasion f r which we have gathered around the feative and well laden tables of this time honored Banquetting Hall, in such large and enthusia-tic numbers. I would only wish that the honor and duties which accompany the position I fill had fallen to the lot of bler and older hands, but I lo not intend to quarrel with the good fortun that has imposed upon me the agreeable tisk of presiding over this distinguished gothering and see ving as its humble oracle. We have assem bled this evening to do honor to a wentleman who, as a journalist, has played an important and brilliant role in the intellectual life of this young and rising country. (Loud applance.) During a care r ext nding over a third ce tury, and which I trust will not close till i has covered a similar period, he has won th warmest regard and the good will of his fellow aborers on the press of Canada, and the respec and esteem of his fellow citizens generally. It is a rare thing to find a man who has been we closely and actively identified with the development of the political and public affairs of the country where the interests of race and creed are so varied, to have such few, if any, persons enemies, as our distinguished gues. His in tegrity, his ability, and his industry cannot but command the warm and undivided recognition and admiration of the Canadian people, for such virtues and scholaric attainments in edorn name, must effectually tend to elevate the Cana-

dian name, and bring it up to that level attains by older nations. (Cheers.) As a writer for the press he has acquired : high position second to none in Canada, and cap ble of comparing with the best abroad. It was on the press that he, like other renowner and able statesmen in Canada and othe countries, first made his mark, and through the press he has risen to distinction. The presen Prime Minister of England started out in life as a journalist. The most brilliant members i the British Parliament have been and are activjournalists, who write their correspondence of leaders on their kness during the debates i the House. French statesmen for the pas century have risen in large numbers from the reporter's table and the editorial chair to the ighest offices in the state. One of the presi dents of the republic was a graduate of the pres-The experience of Europe has been repeated on this side of the Atlantic. From Franklin t Treasurer Manning, of President Cleveland administration, the destinies of the America Republic have been largely in the hands of newspaper men. Here in our own Canada the journalist has always been a conspicuous and much sought figure at the council boards and in the legislative halls of the country. Take away the names of such men as Brown, McGee Annand, Howe, Dorion, Elder, Chapleau, Hun tington, Penny, Langevin, Cauchon, Anglin Mills, Royal, Prud'homme, McDougall, Field ing, Laird, Laberge, Chauveau, and our late lamented confrere, Sir Francis Hincks, and many other notable lights, and see whats blank would be created in the roll call of the men under whose guidance Canada has prospered and he was, for several years, off developed, and has become what it is to-day—a therefore I stand here to-night united, free and presperous country. (Applause. What purer politician, what abler statesman what honester advocate of popular rights and privileges would any people need to beast of When one remembers that that service exthan the late Sir Francis who, I may say, went tends over, as you have remarked, sir, a third from the editorial anctum to his grave on Mount Royal under the saddest of circumstanes?

Canadian journalists have semething to be proud of, something to imitate in the contem-plation of the work and records which our presincere hope and wish of all present here this

evening that the new minister who tak s his departure from the Fourth Estate, to night, will, by the wisdom of his counsel, by his devotion to the public weal, and by a faithful and intelligent discharge of the duties of his high and important office take rank in that galaxy of honored names which the Press has given to the service of Candla and which have added no mean means, and

a la and which have added no mean measure of alla and which have added no mean measure of lustre to its history. (Cheers)

Our guest has established more than a national reputation as a journalist. Besides the many qualifications which have made him prominents of the Edward Patrick. inent among his confreres of the Fourth Estate.

he has developed others in a no less marked de-gree as a man of affairs and of practical buriness knowledge which has won equal distinction for him in the comm-roial and financial world. Probably the best Finance Minister Canada ever had was the editor I the old Toronto Examiner, of the Montreal Pilot and lately of the Journal of Commerce, and there is no reason why the former editor of the Peterborn Review, and of the Montreal Gasette should not attain to the

the Montreal Gasette should not attain to the same excellence. (Loud cheers.)

A long period of service on the local and general Boards of Trade has made our guest familiar with every branch and aspect of business. He represented for many years the Montreal Board of Trade on the Dominion Board. He was for three years a member of the Executive Committee of the Federal Board and for five years he represented the latter body in the National Board of Trade in the United States. One can see at a glance that he has had an exceptional training in business matters ceptional training in business matters which served him well in his capacity as the editor of a leading commercial paper. He ins in consequence come to be recognized as high authority in and out of Parliame t, on questions relating to trade and commerce which represent to most important and vital element in the material life of this country, and upon the proper regulation of which depends our national progress and prosperity. (Applianse.)
Viewed from this material standpoint our guest deserves as warm a recognition at the unis of his fellow-citizens generally, as when considered in his more intellectual attainments he receives, with ut any intent to flatter, the most hearty congratulations and a cordial tribute of appreciation from his fellow-journalists (Hear, of appreciation from his fellow-journalists (Hear, hear) I am sure I only unticipate the expression of his sentiments when I say that our honorest suest feels prouder and will bear away with a num a more pl a ant recollection of this demonstration than if it were tender d to hum by any ther body or by any particular class of his fellow-citizens. That pride and pleasure which he must naturally feel are all the keener because the honor of to-ni-ht goes forth to him from the men that have known him best, and, perhaps, feared him most, from his colleagues is well as feared him most, from his colleagues is well as

high personal qualities to the value of his public services, and, finally, to the ability and success which has characterized his journalistic car er cannot but excite in him a deep sense of gratification. The good will and the good wishes f all will go with him into his new sphere of mefulness, and as an earnest of the sentiment, 1 will ask you to fill your glasses full to the brim and to drick a rousing and humper teast to the health and prosperity of the Hon. Thomas White. [Laud and prolonged cheering.]

The enthusiasm with which the toast was greeted lasted for some time.

THE MINISTER'S SPEECH.

Hon, Mr. White, on rising to respond, vas received with desfening cheers and wav ing of handkerchiefs, the entire company ising to their feet. After the ovation, which lasted several minutes, had subsided, Mr. White said : - Mr. Chairman and gentle men, I can assure you that I cannot find words to adequately express my deep sense of thankluluess to you for this magnificent and unique demonstration. I have been in the past in this good city of Montreal, as vel: as in other parts of Canada, the recipient if demonstrations of confidence and respect from my own political friends; but I think I may fairly say that it has fallen to the lot of few public men to find themselves, as I find myself to-night, surrounded by gentlemen of both political parties (hear, hear), hy my own friends with whom I have battled in the past shoulder to shoulder for what we believed to be the best interests of the country, and by those against whom we waged that warfare, and who, on their part, fought with equal zeal and equal valor and equal conscientiousness for what they believed to be the best interests of the country at large (Cheers). I can assure you, sir, and gentle men, that if anything were needed to impress me deeply with the sense of the responsibility of the position which I have assumed, it would be those kind expressions which have come to me through the columns of newspapers of both political parties, which have come to me in letters of kindness of whose terms it would be impossible to exaggerate. from gentlemen of both political parties; and now this crowning act of personal attendance at this banquet of gentlemen of political friends and opponents alike. (Cheers.) I feel, gentlemen, that it imposes upon me an obligation of no small kind when I realize that my duty in the future must be, whatever differences of a party character may arise between us. at least to justify in some sense the personal kindness of which I have been the object. (Loud cheers.) I am deeply obliged to my old friends of the press for obliged to my old friends of the press for again."
having promoted this demonstration. I am "Would your tribe revolt should they hang Canada, of continuous service on the press. (Applause.) My very good friend, Col. Wylie, of Brockville, I believe, is the only pressman connected with the press to day who commenced his career as a journalist at an earlier date than I commenced mine, but he was, for several years, off the press, and

THE OLDEST PRESSMAN IN GANADA

of continuous service. (Renewed applause.) of a century, that one generation has passed away practically since I first began to dabble in editorial writing in the columns of a newspaper, I feel that it is somewhat remarkable that my advent to an administration should

(Continued on 5th page.)

AN EVICTION SCENE

The Parish Priest bids Deflance to the Magistrate and Police.

Dublin, Aug. 29 .- A serious riot occurred to-day at the village of Mualinavat, County Kilkenny, in connection with evictions on the estate of Bullyfaisey. The chapel bells there rang early in the day, and when the bailiffs and police arrived a crowd of 2,000 people confronted them. Mr. Bodkin, the resident magistrate, ordered the parish priest to stop the bells ringing, but the priest re-fused, and when the magistrate said he would employ force the priest stood at the chapel gate and said those who attempted ferce would have to pass over his body.

The evictions were abortive, owing to an informality. When Mr. Bodkin returned to the station stones were thrown at the railway carriage and the windows were smashed. Later in the evening an angry mob attacked the police in the village. The riot act was read. The police charged the mob with

bayonet and baton.

The scene became very alarming. Fifteen to twenty people received bayonet wounds. A man named Conway had a stab on his head. Several of the police were badly wounded with stones and several arrests were made. The village at nightfall was in a very excited state. Hundreds of police were on the street, but no further collision took place up to mid-

SEEING THE SOUL.

AN OPTICAL INSTRUMENT WHICH IT IS CLAIMED LAYS BARE SPIRITUAL BX18

CHICAGO, Ill., August 29—A morning paper publishes the following special despatch from Lincoln, Neb. :-A most remarkable liscovery has recently developed in this city. It is of such an astounding nature that the correspondent hesitates to give the circumstances to the public on account f being barred at present from giving names, although there is no good reason why it should not be done. However, the gentleman who has made the discovery requests it. This disclosure consists in proving beyond the possibility of a doubt by scientific means the existence of the human soul, laying bare the greatest secret of nature and proving the doctrine of eternal faith "that the soul of man doth live," the disclosures and proofs of which will shortly startle and astonish the entire world.

A BODY OF VAPOR. For the sake of convenience the gentleman alluded to will be called Mr. Holland, a man

of sinall stature, a mild eye and thoughting conntenance; a devout Christian, possessing peculiar belief that the soul of a man is counterpart of the body itself; and in this beory of the dual man he sought the key of life and death. He reasoned that within this body of bone and sinew was yet another body existing in vapory form which death alone shou'd free, and that by a simple microscopie nevice the dull sight of the human eyes might penetrate the minutest particles of the air we breathe, and see the soul take form and flight to the boundaries of another world. His attention was first attracted to this, he says, by a man lying on a sofa suffering with a pair n his loot, and yet there was no foot there to suffer, the leg having been amputated nearly to the hip. "For years," says Mr. Holland, "this incident ran through my nird, until at last I resolved upon an experi-

ment A SUCCESSIVE EXPERIMENT. "I procured the most powerful lenses I could find and completed an invention of my we, and when I had my light arranged pere tly, so I could examine the microbes of the air, I called upon a friend who had lost his arm and explained that I wanted him to put his imaginary hand where I directed. He laughingly accompanied me to my rooms and did as I desired. The moment I adjusted the glass a world of revelation broke upon me. The dual hand lay beneath my glass. I asked him to make letters with his maginary finger. He did so, and to his wonler and astonishment I spelled out the sentences he wrote. That was conclusive vidence to me," continued Mr. Holland,

THE LATEST YARN.

and you know the rest."

AN INDIAN CHIEF WITH FIVE THOUSAND

RRAVES TO AVENCE RIEL'S DEATH. (By Telegraph to the New York Herald.) Syracuse, N Y., August 28 .- Among the Indians at the Thousand Islands this summer engaged in basket selling is a chief of the Canadian tribe which is settled at Pierreville, some sixty miles from Montreal. He speaks English well. In answer to enquiries to day he said that his tribe considered Riel a benefacior to the Indians. When asked if Riel would be hanged he exclaimed: " No. the Government will not dare do that, for they know that the Indians would rise up

Riel?" was querried. Very much excited he exclaimed : "Damn it, yes. We number about 5,000, and just as surely as Riel is hanged we will take up arms. Every one of us have rifles-many of us Spencer repeating rifles. One Indian in the hush is as good as five white men. chief trouble is a lack of money. We have no money with which to buy ammunition and provisions. But just before I left home the other chiefs told me that despite our poverty our braves would surely rise if Riel is executed.'

Another Indian who has just come from the tribe confirms this statement.

Three weeks ago a man was sentenced at York, England, to three months' imprisondecessors have left behind them. We have be described on the part of my political ment for manslaughter. He had peviously every assurance, and I may say that it is the friends as a recognition on the part of my done seven years' penal servitude for stealing a shirt.

4.1

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

ARBIVAL OF THE CLAR AT KREMSIER GERMANY NOT REPRESENTED.

KREMMIER, August 25.-The Gear, and Carina, accompanied by the Imperial entowage, arrived at 11.30 a.m. to-day. The Car and Carina and their personal suites, in going from the station to the schloss of Kremsier, avoided the tour and were, driven through the park surrounding the schloss. The Emperor Francis Joseph and Crown Prince Randolph met the Czaffat the railway station. At the meeting of the Russian and Austrian imperial families the Hapsburgs work the Russian uniform, and the Romanoffs were the Austrian uniform. At the railway station the monarchs embraced. The Czar and the Emperor then entered the same carriage and went together to the schloss. All the deputs from the frontier to Kremsier were gaily decorated with Russian, Austrian and Galician colors, while guards of honor stood on the platforms and saluted the train carrying the Caur as it passed. The Emperors and Empress indulged in much embracing and kissing. The Czar knelt and kissed the hand of the Austrian Empress. The Emperor Francis Juseph sent a large staff to meet the

One at the frontier.

After receptions and luncheon the state Chanquet was held, at which seventy-eight covers were laid. The Empress occupied the seats of honor. No toasts were drunk. An Austrian band played until 8 o'clock, and a theatrical band until 9.30, when tea was served, to which the Burg theatrical com-pany was invited. To-morrow will be devoted to hunting and a state banquet. The Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred a colonelcy o' Unlans upon the Czarewitch: It is officially announced that Germany

will send no delegate to Kremsier to attend

any of the conferences between the courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna. THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Sr. Petersbung, August 26 -The Journal de St. retersburg, commenting on the Imperial conference at Kremsier, expresses the hope that it will result in strengthening the existing cordislity between Austria and Russia. The ab-sence of the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck doos not, the Journal says, signify that there is any slackening of cordiality among the members of the triple alliance.

The Carr has sent his portrait to Cardinal Prince Furst nburg, Archbishop of Olmutz, at whose anniner residence the Imperial visitors stayed while in Kremsier.

DISASTROUS FLOODS NEAR CAN TON, CHINA.

OVER TEN THOUSAND PERSONS DROWNED -IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY -HRARTRENDING SCENES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26 - Details of the destruction in Canton, China, and vicinity by the recent great rainstorm there, have been received by private parties in this eity. The flood was the most strious which has vi-ited Canton in thirty years. More than ten thousand persons lost their lives ing condition Entire villages were engulfed and the rice and silk crops in the vicinity a most ruined. The price of rice advanced 18 per cent. in consequence. Rain fell the lat er part of June, filling and overflowing the rivers, and many streets of Canton were flooded for over a week. At Si Ni city the water broke through the city wall, and it is reported that several thousand people were drawned there. Embankments f rivers were broken in numerous places and the water swept across the surrounding country, carrying everything before it. A foreigner, who was an eyewitness of the scenes of devastation, reports that one night the boat he occupied anchored near a bamboo market place near an embankment of one of the streams connected with the river which brings water from the North and West rivers, the majority of the inhabitants were drowned by the water breaking through the embankment. Some escaped to a piece of rising ground in the neighborhood, but the water continued to rise and gradually overtopped the elevation, drowning those who stood upon it S venteen Chinese graduates in Canton, hearing of the distress and suffer ing prevalant in their native villages, took passages on a boat with a view to proceeding home to realer what assistance they could On the way the boat was cansized and all who were in it were drowned. In some places parents tied their children on high branches of trees whilst they instituted measures for their general safety. The trees were washed up by the roots, and the heattrending cries of children were stienced in the surging waters. The body of a bride dressed in her brida robes was found floating in the river at Canton. A large tub was also seen; it was picked up and found to contain a boy and girl: with them was a paper stating their names, the day and the hour of their birth. The parents had instituted this means to save the lives of their offspring. The writer of the letter from which the above is taken says: The suffering that is being endured by thousands in this province is simply heartrending. Children are calling to their parents that they are hungry, and the brokenhearted parents can only reply with their
eyes blinded with tears that they have
nothing to give them. These floods will, of thousands in this province is simply heartnothing to give them. These floods will, of course, bring on other calamities; the subsiding waters will leave an alluvial denosit which will barden the atmosphere with mal-

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

arial poison. People are obliged to use the

filthiest and dirtiest water which must give

them all sorts of diseases.

SNOW IN PENNSYLVANIA. WILKESBARRE, Pa., August 26.—There was a heavy fall of snow at Harvey's lake, ten miles

from here, this morning. NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

NERVOUS DEBLIN FATED BLEN.
You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaie Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy roller and permanent ourse of Neryous beblitty, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated namphict, with fall information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaie Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Evarrice Manceau, of Lavenir, Quebec, has a son six years of age who weighs 106 pounds, stands 4 feet in height, measures around the waist 37 inches, around the arm 11 inches, and around the calf of the leg 14 inches.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

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PARNELL DECLARES THE END NEAR, AND BAYS HOME RULE MUST COME.

Dublin, Aug. 25.—Addressing a public meeting, Mr. Parnell said that the triumph of the Irish cause was assured whether the Whigs or the Tories won in the elections; the Tories would give as good a scheme of self government as the Whigs. "Let the Irish farmers," he said, "support the league and prove that they will not allow the land lords to trample upon them during the ensuing winter. Mr. Parnell said that it had been the league's policy to support evicted tenants to the utmost where it was shown they were determined to suffer for principle and thereby encourage the tenantry generally. He was glad to say that that policy had succeeded. Many evicted families had been restored to their holdings, their arrears cancelled and a reduction of 15 to 20 per cent. in rents obtained. The indirect results were even greater. Landlords feared to evict unjustly and hundreds and thousands of families thereby escaped eviction. It was the duty of tenants to subscribe freely for the support of those evicted. "If we use judgm at and moderation," he continued, "we shall see the two English parties competing to settle the Irish question. There is something solemn and dazzling in the thought that we belong to a generation about to witness the finish of a struggle lasting 700 years opposed by such tremendous obstacles and odds. (Cheers.) Only the Irish can defeat themselves; the English Parliament cannot defeat us. (Cheers.) We have met and besten the worst that England can do.".

The Nationalists of Cork and Waterford

assembled at Knockamore to-day and interred a coffin containing a document representing

The Parnellite managers held a secret meeting here to-day to select candidates for the coming campaign and to discuss the futurpolicy of the Home kule party. Mr. Parnel presided, and it was resolved to advise all the Home Rule constituencies to select no candi date without first consulting Mr. Parnell, and to vote for none who would not give pledges to act with the party as a unit in Parliament It is required that candidates should each sign a pledge to vote and act with the Par nellites, and resign if the majority of their culleagues so ordered.

Lird Carnarvon issues a protest against Clifford Lloyd's "raising questions of funda mental constitutional importance while holding office under the Government," and considers the same "as inconvenient to public service as it is unusual."

London, August 25 -The Standard sumup the Irish question thus:—"Home rule means an exclusive policy in Ire and, to the extent of refusal to receive English products. with Parnell still at Westminster."

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

London, Aug. 26.—Parnell's Dublin speech of yesterday has thoroughly aroused the Conservative press. The Times says no pru dent politician car underrate the important of the action taken by the Irish Nationalis: and a far greater number are left in a stary | at their conference in Dublin. Mr. Parnell's programme may, however, meet with a fatsimilar to that which befel O'Connell a: a time when the Irish were as confident as they are now. Mr. Parnell demands the repeal of the union, so the Irish quest 1 is no longer a question of self-government This might be acceded to by England, which would never listen to a plan for the separation of Ireland. The Standard says :- Mr. Par nell has declared war. It will be a sham-and a disaster if English statesmen of boti parties fail to baffle him. We do not pretend to ignore the danger to which Imperial units is exposed. Mr. Parnell new holds a strong hand. The late Liberal majority in Parlia ment could afford to ignore him, but it will grove. By the morning the water had risen be different in holding the balance between to the tups of the bamboo, while at other the two parties. Mr. Parnell, however, has points it rose as high as forty feet during the rivals by the score. He knows very welnight. The inhabitants fled from the villages how precarious his tenure of authority is. Is and camped on the hill sides. At Kun In, a both Whigs and Tories make it clear from the outset that Mr. Parnell's demand for home rule will be met with firm opposition his in fluence will be doomed. The News takes ad vantage of the excitement over Mr. Parnell's hold declaration of Irish independence to exhibit the advantage which a large Libera mejority would be to the country. The Liberals, argues the News, are more likely to oppose the Parnellite demands than the Conservatives.

THE FRENCH AND THE ENG-LISH.

THE OLIVIER PAIN INCIDENT MADE AN OC-CASION OF HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS.

PARIS. Aug. 25.-Underneath all French protestations of triendship towards England, one but scratch deep enough, will be found recollections of Waterloo. This latent fee ing of dislike accounts for the readiness of the Republican Government, backed by the popular voice, to pick petty quarrels with the Eaglish. This was shown in the Bosphore Egyptien affair, and is "gain being illustrated by the comments of the Intransignante on the death, or supposed death, of Olivier Pain, who, as a living Frenchman, was of no account, but dead, is made to adorn a ta'e. While the utterances of M. Rochefort's organ are generally laughed at, in this instance they are taken by have died in and out of prison, and now a despatch from Cairo says that Father Bouami and Lupton Bey are positive that he died of fever at Omdurman, but the rumor to which the average French mind clings most tenaciously is that a reward was offered for his head by British officers, and that he was cap-tured and killed in consequence. Notwith-standing that it is known here that Lord Wolseley has emphatically stated no reward was ever offered by the British for Pain, and that as a matter of fact no British officer would have given five shillings for Pain's head on or off his shoulders, and that the British Embassy has imparted to M. deFreycinet a telegram from Major Kitchener denging the story of Salkon Major Kitchener denying the story of Selekovitch that Pain was shot under the Major's very eyes, the Government is listening to the anti-English clamour, and, it is reported, has ordered that the minutest enquiries be made into all the circumstances of Pain's death, supposing he is dead, and that the result will influence France's attitude towards England. Of course nothing alarming to England will hapin France, and will give undue importance to the mad ravings of M. Rochefort.

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

Alaska pays a greater revenue to the general government, in proportion to the population than any territory now or heretofore in existence in the United States.

Ganja is an intoxicant made from hemp,

THE NIAGARA PARK.

PROSPECTS OF ITS SELECTION-MESTING OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., August 26 .- A meetng of the Canadian Niagara Fall Park commission was held to-day. There is every reason to believe that the park will extend from the Ferry road, near the new Suspension bridge, up to Burning spring, a distance of two miles, and back to the brow of the bluff, and including Clark hill and Cedar islands and museum. The park and buildings acreage will greatly exceed that of the American reservation, while the cost is not expected to reach more than half. The commission adjourned this afternoon and will shortly have preliminary report ready to submit to the Ontario Government. Should the report receive the approval of the Government, the commission will appraise the property and place the result of their labors before the Oatario Legislature next session. The Canadian reservation will likely be opened free to the public in July next.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE. MANITOBA'S NEW SCHEME DIRECT OUT-

LET TO THE LAKES. Sr. PAUL, Minn., August 25 .- Railroad ciroles have been much interested over rumors of a projected railroad scheme of more than ordinary importance, to be developed by the Manitoba company. - It is said to be the construction of a line from Duluth to Crookston and the extension of the Devil's Lake branch of the Manitoha from its present terminus to the f'lls of the Upper Missouri River. This would give a new Manitoba system of between 600 and 700 miles—frem Duluth to the Vissouri River-through the very teentre of that region lying between the system of the Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific lines, and having at Duluth a lake outlet for all the freight brought from that region. With direct line from Crookston to Duluth a large part of the territory to be covered by the Brainerd & Northwestern would be absorbe!, and the Manitoba would have a direct outlet to Duluth and the lakes from its entire Northern Minnesota and Northern Dakota systems, which would be approximately 100 miles shorter from Crookston and Grand Forks and the entire section north and northwest of those cities than the Manitoba's resent route, via St. Cloud and Hinckley, which is now used for freight only. At pres ent all passenger business to and from Duluth for the Manitoba Northern systems must be ween Duluth and Farge, Moorhead and slyndon, while with a direct line they could ave the entire haul.

4 FEARFUL BUTCHERY OF HU7 MAN BEINGS.

THE STORY OF THE AWFUL CRIME.

Austin, Tex., Aug. 26 -The Daily Minute nes the tollowing remarkable series of killing, which parties confirm who arrived here yesterday :- Albert Lackie, of Blanco county, on old citizen of extensive connection, had a step-daughter living with him, whom he seluced several years ago. Lately his own saughter was apparently pregnant and surfatively by him; the fact has been disturbing his mind. On Monday between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon Lackie left nome intending, as he said, to go to John freen's place to borrow a sum to pay his iebts. John Green and family were away rom home. Luckie entered the house and ook Green's Winchester rifle, returned to the residence of his brother, Berry Lackie, and hot and killed Berry and wife. A neighpor, John Nicholson, rode up and Lackie burced Nicholson at the point of the rifle to go with him to Stokes. Arriving at Stokes' nouse Lackie shot and killed Stokes. At tust point Nicholson lost sight of his horse. and way tied at Stokes from there Lackie went to his own residence, shot and cut the throat of Mrs. Lackie the wife of his stenson, who was on a visit. and shotand killed Mrs. Stokes, wife of Stokes a hom he had just come from murdering. After Il this bloody work Lackie hunted his own laughter and shot and killed her. He at tempted to kill his wife, but the cartridges were exhausted. He could not find another shot and she escaped. Having failed to catch his wife he cut his own throat. After cutting his throat he mounted a horse and started for Johnson City. He met Thomas Brunswick, whom he attacked and wounded severely with a knife. Near Johnson City he was arrested when faint and ne rly dead. About twenty children are orphaned by this series of crimes.

THE DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE.

Augusta, Ga., August 26.-The storm here yester lay was a cyclone in the strict meaning of the word, entirely differing from the August storms on the coast or equinoctial gales. Early in the morning the wind was blowing at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour and gradually increased until finally blew between seventy-five and righty miles. The northern edge of the cyclone touched Charleston, and was about forty minutes completing its passage. Such a scene of desolation and ruin as the city presents has not been witnessed since it was bombarded uring the rebellion. The water overflowed the grante wall of the battery; the steeples of hurches came crashing down; the coofs of pubile buildings were torn off; the wharves on which bundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended this season in improvements, were in some cases completely wrecked, and all were severely damaged; freight sheds along the water's edge were demolished : a number of vessels in the harbor foundered, others were blown ashore, and many were dismasted. In one section of the city the water was over four feet high, and the lighter river crafts were floating in the streets, while the wharves were piled high with a heteogeneous mass of wreckage and fishermen's materials. About a mile of railroad track was torn up and deposited elsewhere in zig-zag fashion when the water receded. A building thrown on its side was floated a hundred yards into a marsh. The Casino was lifted entirely from its foundations and converted into a heap of refuse. The streets are barricaded with tallen trees, telegraph poles and debris generally. Many are rendered homeless, but the scarcity of casualties is almost miraculous. The total damage is roughly estimated as folposing he is dead, and that the result will influence France's attitude towards England. Of course nothing alarming to England will happen, but the investigation will have two effects. It will keep alive and perpetuate Anglo phobia in France, and will give undue importance to the read arriver of M. Peahefart.

CONSUMPTION CURED

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Inding had placed in his hands by an East Indi-missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suf-foring follows. Actuated by this motive and a and some of the Asiatics who drink it are distinguishing themselves by the wildest desire to relieve human suffering, I will send atrocities.

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

Notes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

A REW MOHAMMED.

CITIES, AND SPREADING BELIGION.

WASHINGTON, August 25 - Secretary of west coast.

SAMUDU, THE PROPHET. "It appears that in 1880 a Mandingo named Samudu, of extraordinary intelligence and energy, conceived the idea that he was sion of paganism and the opening of the roads physicians as soon as possible. He left Rome sion of paganism and the opening of the rosds of Monday, Aug. 10, in the night and stopped to the coast, which in certain districts have a few hours in Florence, travelling incognito, been for generations subjected to excessive blackmall and to the plindering of of Sydney. On Tuesday evening he started vagabond tribes. During the last five years for Venice, whence, after a little stay, he will he has collected an army consisting of foot go to Ireland. He will wait there until the and horse of about one hundred thousand Mohammedan youth, wherever the goes, flocks to his standard, anxious not only to secure the reward in the hereafter, promised for those who fight for their religion, but to carry off the rich spoils which these expeditions that battle for the faith 'are sure to win.

DRIVING THE FRENCH AWAY.

"It is said that Samuda's army is divided into three portions. One is operating near the head waters of the Niger. This portion recently drove certain French troops from the gold regions of Boure, of which they had taken possession, and are now besieging Bam maks, a large town on the Niger occupied about three years ago by the French, who have erected fortifications there. Another portion of the army is operating in the regions east of Liberia, and by suppressing the dis-turbing elements, unfettering trade and introducing a knowledge of religion and letters in in one sense opening the way for negro immi grants of intelligence and energy from America to push out from the Africo Ameri can Republic to the healthy and fertile regions of the interior. In another sense it is orestalling the whole region for Mohammed anism and making it difficult, if not impossible-if indeed it is desirable-to convert that country to the faith imported from America by the immigrants.

THE TRIBES SUBMITTING.

"The third portion of the army is approaching the coast a few miles northwest of Sierra Leone. It has secured the submission by force or voluntary surrender of all the tribes on the way for five hundred miles back. The largest and most important pagan kingdom on this side of the Niger was Soolima, of which Talaba, a large commercial city, was the capital. For the last sixty years the Fulah Mohammedans have been trying by diplomacy and by arms to subdue this city to the faith, but it has always successfully resisted both diplomat and warrior.

NO SURRENDER.

" Last year Samudu's army in overwhelming numbers surrounded it and called upon the King to surrender and profess Islam. This he refused to do. The town was then invested, and after a terrible siege of five months the King assembled the royal family and principal chiefs in his power house and informed them that he could hold out no onger, as his resources were exhausted, but having for more than two hundred years belonged to the ruling element, he was deter-mined for him elf and family to die rether than come under Mohammedan rule. He gave the chiefs their choice either to diwith him or go out of the town and give them selves up to the enemy. They decided to die Walsh's election. He was accused of many with him. He then set fire to the town and things, and but for the presence of the they were all blown up. Thus ended the Bishops in Rome, who were able to meet every Soolima power, which for more than seven bjection and to give satisfaction to the Popgenerations had influenced the trade and politics of extensive districts and had commanded the principal highways to the coast.

THE HOOROO POWER DESTROYED. "Another very important achievement of this army is the destruction of the Hooboo power-an irresponsible organization which for thirty years has been a source of anuoyance and loss to caravans passing from the interior to the coast. Samudu gave orders to attack them in their mountain strongholds, which until then had proved inaccessible to the neighboring forces. They were surprised. Their chief, Abal, was captured and decapitated and his arms and legs, severed from his trunk, were sent to the various countries whose inhabitants had soffered from his predatory and murderous proceedings The Hooboos are described as renegate Fulahs in rebellion against the King of Thimboo. The roads have now been cleared of these thieves and murderers, so that an unprotected child or female may travel in safety all through that district.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

"These operations will not be without a salutary effect upon American commerce, for there is in that country an increasing demand for American productions, and many of the articles produced by the people are valuable in American trade. Samudu's army is now only a few miles from the coust northwest of Sierra Leone. It is said to be his pur pose now to deal with the Timuch and Sherbro countries, whose constant wars keep the maritime regions in such a state of ferment that often the caravans have struggled through obstructions for hundreds of miles. They find their greatest difficulty among the coast tribes. and often full victims to the latter. Samudu proposes to settle these districts, or, if not all, to seize the professional warriors who are the chief causes of disorder, and transport them to the distant interior, where there will he no opportunity for the gratification of their warlike proclivities.

JUDICIOUS CO-OPERATION.

"It is not known here what steps the government of Sierra Leone will take in view of the proceedings of this force from the interior, but it is believed that a judicious co-opera tion with them on the part of the British authorities would effect great good for the freedom and permanent security of trade in the regions neighboring to the colony."

THE UNCERTAINTY OF MUNDANE AFFAIRS.

The whole world would go on very much the same if we should be away as if we were here. One man leaves, another takes his place; but Generals G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana, and Jubal A. Early, of Virginia, are faithful to their engagement to conduct in person the grand monthly drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans, La. Their presence and entire supervision are a sure guarantee of the honesty of the management. The next (the 184th grand drawing) will take place on September 8, and any information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

A young man who sweats only on one side of his face, no matter how hot the weather may be, has been discovered by the Americas (Ga.) Recorder.

THE POPES LOVE OF TREUND SUBDUING THE TRIBES, CONQUERING CARDINAL MORAN A GREAT FAVORITE

THE WAY THE MENT OF THE PARTY O

THE FIGHT AGAINST DR. WALSH. State Bayard is in receipt of a despatch from Sierra Leone giving an account of the movements of an army of 100,000 men in the interior of Africa. The despatch is dated July prelates who had to pay the penalty to their last and was sent by United States Consult of Lewis. Mr. Lewis says:—"I have the honor to bring to the notice of the Department of Pope that another such Consistory would state the foot of an averaged large movement. State the fact of an extraordinary movement prove very fatal to the Sacred College. Among among the Mohammedans of the Nigritian shose who were attacked by fever (some minor regions, extending from Timbuctoo to the prelates died) were Mgr. Jacobini, the Secretary of the Congregation of the Propaganda and Caroinal Moran. Mgr. Jacobini was for a time expected to die, as he is not very strong. He has, however, recovered, and will soon quit Rome for some watering place. Cardinal Moran was ordered out of Rome by go to Ireland. He will wait there until the early part of September, and then start for Sydney. Cardinal Moran'is a great favorite of the

Pope. He made a great impression on him some years ago at the time the Irish Bishops visited Rome. The learned Rishop of Ossory, speaking very good Italian, conquered very easily the sympathies of Lao XIII., who scon discovered the excellent qualities of this learned and pions prelate. It is an open secret that Leo XIII. would have made Bishop Moran a Cardinal long ago but for the unsettled condition of Ireland and the influence of some anti-Irish Cardinals, who will not be able hereafter to counteract the personal love of the Pope for the Irish cause. It is also well known that Leo XIII, as soon as Cardinal McCabe's death was reported, intended to make Dr. Moran his successor. He was firmly resolved to do so, but the Propaganda Cardinals prevailed on him to let Moran remain in Sydney, as it would have been very difficult to replace him. Heretofore the Australian bishops have been selected either from the monks or from the English. This was unsatisfactory and Rome has not failed to acknowledge the mis take and remedy it. English bishops have very little sympathy from the Irish, who form the hulk of the Catholic population of Australia.

It was a good stroke, therefore, to send as successor to Bishop Vaughan an Irishman, and such an Irishman as Cardinal Moran. Only one year has clapsed, and he has already been able to accomplish more than any other prelate could have done. Several hundred thousand pounds have been given by the congregation for the erection of the seminary. the Archbishop's residence, and many other ecclesiastical buildings. The Irish promptly acknowledged the presence of a countryman in the See of Sydney by donating liberally toward such objects.

Vatican Palace in his presence, and had he not feared to arouse the jealousy of some of the Cardinals he would have done it, merely to give evidence of his personal feeling.

toward the Irish race. Great indeed has been the struggle which has brought Dr. Walsh to the See of Dubiin. The Errington party, acting on orders received from Spencer and Granville, wanted Dr. Donnelly as the cadjutor of Mac-Cane. His relations with the Castle, however, it was well known, made his election impossible. Serious mischief would have resulted had Dr. Walsh been neglected. Whether the letter printed by United Ireland is true or not, it is a fact that no stone was left unturned to oppose on every point, Dr. Walsh would not have left Maynooth. The leader of this struggle against Errington was Archbishop Croke. It was he who stormed the see of Dublin by de claring that the unanimous wish of the clergy of Ireland could not be overlooked by the Holy See. Walsh is a man of great intellectual power, and by his teaching he has won so many

friends that all the clergy of Ireland, Australia, and America who have been in May mooth would not think any dignity in the world too high for their eminent teacher and rector The people of Duhlin have celebrated their triumph in a way that has left no dount in Leo XIII,'s mind that the appointment has met their most ardent wishes. The strong-est evidence given by them of their picasure is the fact that this year the Peter's pince in Dablin has exceeded by \$5,000 the amount o ant year's collection, although the financia condition of the people is vo better. The Pope himself was never dissatisfied

with the new Archbishop. In one of the last audiences the friendliness with which the Pope addressed Dr. Walsh was remarked He seemed to have known him for a century and the Doctor, speaking Italian wonderfully well, introduced his friends of the Dublin diocese and of Maynooth, and answed very early every question that the Pope addressed to him, just as if he had been one of those who see and speak to the Pope daily.

A DANGEROUS CONDITION.

One of the most dangerous conditions is a neglected Kidney complaint. When you suffer from weary aching back, weakness and other minary troubles, apply to the back a Burdock Porous Plaster, and take Burdock Blood Bitters, the best system regulator known for the Liver Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels.

Georgia has become as much of a temper ance state as Maine or Kansas. Whisky is a scarce article, and a drunken man is a rare sight,

The polygamists of Utah now introduce one woman as "the wife" and the others as her "companions," and the law is put out over the trick.

A SURE THING.

A SURE CURE FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS .-Procure from your druggist one 374-cent bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and use according to directions. It is infallible for Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Canker of the Stomach and Bowels, and Cholera Infantum.

The weather in England this year has, so far as the events of the London season are concerned, been simply unprecedented in men's memories. The Derby day, Ascot Cup day, the Fourth of June at Eton, the Eton and Harrow and Oxford and Cambridge match days were all superb. The remarkable amendment in the weather dates from August 1883. The improved quality in the fruit due to thorough ripening of the wood is marked this year.

POISONED.

Scarcely a family exists but that some mem-ber is suffering with bad blood and poisoned se-cretions from constipation giving rise to Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions, Oatarrh and other complaints indicating lutking blood poison which a few bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters would eradicate from the system.

MR. KEILEY ON AUSTRIA

HIS REJECTION CAUSED BY THAT COUN. TRY'S PEAR OF ITALY THE ASSIGNED REASON, THAT HIS WIFE IS A JEWESS, WAS A PRETEXT, BUT NOT THE LESS AN

NEW YORK August 28. Mr. Anthony M. New York: August 28.—Mr. Anthony M. Keiley, which was appointed infinister to Italy, and on his resignation was transferred to Vienna, but rieded by the Austrian Government, arrived here with his family on the camehip Rhynland from Antwerp He will go to Washington to report to Secretary Bayard. Further than that he is uncertain, what he will do. Mr. Keiley is a very pleasant gentleman of medium height, with gray hair and moustache, a face at present sunburned, and blue gray eyes shaded by spectacles. He said to a reporter:

"There is a great distinction between my appointment and resignation as Minister to Italy

pointment and resignation as Minister to Italy and my appointment and rejection as Minister to Austria. Any Government, according to international law, from the fact of its soveroignity, has a perfect right to receive or reject whoever may be appointed as Minister to it. International conference awar does not require a conference awar does not require a conference awar does not require a conference awar does not require. tional courtesy, even, does not require an explanation, since the reasons for rejection may properly be secret, and it may not be in accor-dance with the interest of either country to make them known. But when a Government goes further and assigns reasons for rejection, it must be judged by the strength of these

1. It is almost impossible for any American to It is almost impossible for any American to understand how in this year of our Lord a man can be rejected as a Mini-ter to a civilized Government because his wife is a Jewes, as my wife is That is the reason, so the newspapers say, which the Austrian Government assigned for my rejection. The information must have come through the State Department, and it is negeral accurate. That was the first objective property of the state of th in general accurate. That was the o ly objection made that I know of! It is an objection cannot remove, and I never wou'd if I could. For the Austrian Government to give such a reason to a Covernment founded on the principles of this Government is an anachronism,

and is scandalona,
"It affronts the United States and insults the "It affronts the United States and insults the nineteenth centry. I take it for granted that no Government in this time of enlightenment can reject a map solely because of his religion or because his wife is a Jewess. In my mind that reason is only a pretext. It is all the more an affront to the United States on that account.

Italy is a growing and strong nughbor of Austria. It gains with repid step on its neighbor, and Austria fears to offend it. After my appointment to Italy I was informed that the views I had expressed about the action of the Sardini on Prince in 1871 in violating the Papal

Sardini n Prince in 1871 in violating the Papal reritory, would make my rec ption at the Roman court cold and seriously impoir my relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same with the Arabian Government of the same with th beliefs on questions of right and wrong cannot be changed to get an office 'There is
no doubt that the present Government
is the choice of the people of Isaly,
and the fact that it is their choice
has convinced me that it is the proper government The Italian people have the same right
to choose their form of government the trees. to choose their form of government that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is It is also out of love for Ireland that the Pope devolved upon Cardinal Morau the duty of consecrating Dr. Walsh. He even thought of having him consecrated in the thought of having him consecrated in the dismembered by Austria, Russia and Prussia. One may believe the partition was wrong, and still acknowledge the lawfu ness of the present governments. I do not say I looked on Italy in the same way, but the memory of what I had said about the affair of 1871 was too recent, and to avoid embarrasament and to relieve the situation I resigned. Whether the Italian gov--rnment would have received me or not I am

not positive. "On April 7, coon after receiving the ap-pointment to Austria, I sailed for Europe, and on the 17th I was in Pa is. At Cherbourg I had received a caule ram from the State De partment telling me to delay going to Vienna. I found that while I had been on the ocean notes had been interchanged between Count Kamoky, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Home Government, through Minister John M Francis, whom I was to supe sede. After Mr. Francis had gone they had been transmitted through M. Key, the Charge d'affaires. On Aug. 6 I recived the news that I had been rejected, and the rext day I made arrangements to return on the earlies possible steamship. The correspondence be-tween the two Governments seems practically all to have been privited in the papers. I know of no reasons that are assigned except those all ready ublished. The correspondence on the part of the United States was dignified and proper. Their action was concervative and consisten. Now that the post of Minister is vacant, the Secretary of the Legation transacts what business here is.

Austria Las a weak Government. Its reason for rejecting me was twofold. It wanted to stand well with Itay, and it is not strong enough to asser: itself against court prejudice or the sentiments of the aristocracy. Its chief thought was not to off and, but to placate Italy. The two provinces of Austria that adjam Italy are known as the Italian provinces. They are peopled with Italians, their sentiments are Italian, and their feerings and desires impelatem to units with Italy. Austria knew this and tried to bind them to be real by doing what are tried to bind them to be real by doing what are tried to bind them to be real by doing what are tried to be real by the real by th would please the people of these provinces and what would not offend Italy. She wishes more for the friendship of Italy than for the alliance and friendship of the United States. Years ago, when Austria was more powerful, she could

to as she pleased. What I shall do now I do not know. I was City Attorney of Richmond before I was appointed. I resigned, sold my library and my house. Now I am broken up root and branch."

A CONVENT BURNED.

Dunlin, Aug. 25.—The Ursuli o Convent at Ballytruckle was burned to day, at the immates escaped.

COLONIAL POLICY DE ITALY'S NOUNCED.

MILAN, Aug. 25 .- A meeting of Republicans was haid here yesterday to protest against the colonial policy of the present Government. Deputy Maffi, one of the principal speakers, condemned the occupation of Massowah by Italy, and claimed that Italian soldiers had rather aspire to taking the Julian Alps. The police here interrupted the orator, and would not allow him to finish his speech The meeting then passed resolutions demand ing the recall of the Italian army from Egypt. Similar Republican meetings were held in many other places throughout the kingdom yesterday.

ANTI-ENGLISH DEMONSTRATION.

Paris, August 26.—A meeting was held to-night with the avowed object of taking action in regard to the death of Olivier Pais. It had been announced that M. Rochefort would preside, but he only appeared for a moment and then hurriedly withdrew. The result was that Socialists occupied the platform and speeches were made denouncing the present order of things generally. The object of the meeting was forgotten until near the close, when motions calling for vengeance upon England were hurriedly put and adopted. The meeting was orderly. The meeting was so crowded that Rochefort was unable to reach the platform. Several speakers denounced England and also the French Cabinet for their inertness in the Pain matter and their colonial policy. A motion was adopted censuring the French ministers as accomplices in Pain's murder. A resolution expressing sympathy with the Irish in their struggle for freedom was adopted. Another meeting will be held on Saturday. Saturday.

REMINISCENCES

onthe committee of the committee of the

Ranadian Rebellion of 1837 and 1838.

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL. 200 kg/ 21 may 1 1 mg/0. 8.0 cm/m/10.

The sun had gone down, and that ever to The sun had Sunday night—the 4th of be remembered Sunday night—the 4th of November, 1838—closed in darkness over the November, 1858 of old Montreal. The mighted streets of old Montreal. The Lachine escort, after delivering their sixty. four prisoners to the gaol guard, reformed for their rendezvous at Grant's hotel, on St. their renurzione Montreal headquarters of the Lachine brigade, to partake of refreshments preparatory to their return march Ammunition and other supplies were there waiting them to be conveyed to Lachine, which they took in charge.

The escort, after teaving the gaol, had over ten miles to reach home. Rain was then pouring down in torrents. That march is as fresh in the memory of the writer as if it were yesterday. The tramp up old St. Mary and Notre Dame streets was a tiresome one of two miles over muddy roads to Grant's Hotel. The streets were crowded with armed men. Guards and pickets were being posted at every exposed part of the city, and cannon placed at exposed parenue leading into the country and

facing the river. After leaving Grant's the march was up old St. Maurice street. The city gate at Dow's brewery closed behind us with a death like. sound, allowing us to find our way as best we could through the thick darkness ahead. There were no macadamized roads in those days; it was mud under foot, mud to the right, mud to the left of us, mud everywhere, and thick darkness all around? Worse still. at any moment a concealed enemy might be met. Every few minutes a cavalryman dashed past, hailing us, with desputches to or from Montreal. It was an exciting march. Tired. wet and hungry, the escort reached its headeneriers, Laflamme's hotel, Lachine, by 10 o'clock that night.

Menday, the 5th of November. -The morn is up again! But not "the dawy morn with breath all inceuse and with cheek all "bleum." It was a duil, cold November one. The old village presented a grand and cheering eight. The brigade of three hundred men was in full force not in the same rig as in the previous December. They were now in full military costume, having comfortable pilot cloth overcouts, grey trousers with red stripes—all able-bodied men-farmers, farmen sone and farm bands, well fitted for any hard or rough work. The words—"the "might that slumbers in a peasant's arm,"

might be ittingly applied to them.

Besides the brigade the village was filled with Indians from Caughnawaga, and there were several hundred of the Montreal men who had joined. It was expected the order would be issued at any moment to advance on Chaleauguay. It was with difficulty the men were restrained from making an attack would have spoiled the whole affair, and might have proved disastrous.

One dear to all was missing-their old pay a visit to his old Hereford home. The lothers." men missed him sadiy. Sir John Culhorne supplied the vacancy by sending out Captain Campbell, of the 7th Hussars. The boys soon took to their new leader.

Sir John Colporne's plan was to place his regulars between the rebel camps at Chareau. guay and Beauharnois, and the frontier, to intercept succour and prevent escape, leaving the Luchine force to watch their front and prevent their escape to the northern district His, Sir John's hesdquarters, were at St. Johns. Orders were sent for the Glengarry Highlanders to cross the river at Coteau du Lac and to march down the south side of the The Lachin brigade, with volunteers from Montreal, to Saturday, to join with the Indians and to

march on Chateauguay.

The duties of the Luchine brigade were severe and trying during the week. They had to watch, patrol and guard the whole lake shore from Lachine to Pointe Claire. The two rebel camps—Chateauguay and Beauharnois—were on the South side of the lake, and at any time a night attack might be expected.

There arrived at Lachine during the week a large quantity of arms, ammunition and blankets for the Glengairies. They were placed on board a small steamer to be conveyed to the Casnades, but for want of communication to ascertain where the Glengarries were, the steamer was detained at Lachine

until Saturday.
Saturday night came. The brigade knew nothing of the intended advance on Chateau guay until Captain Campbell issued his orders; batteaux were collected, of which a goodly number were then at Lachine, and the order given at dead of night to embark. This looked as if some leal work was to be done before morning. The horses of the Lachine troop stepped into the batteaux as steadily as if entering their stalls. The embarkation was soon completed. The river was crossed to Caughnawa, where the Indians joined. The force amounted to about 800 men of all arms. At midnight, or early on Sunday morning, march was made through the woods on

Chateauguay.

The whole of the brigade was not in this advance on Chatenoguay. Captain Carmichael, with part of his Cote St. Paul company, had been placed in charge of a steamer early in the week to go up the Ottawa, and Lieutenant Carmichael had left that Saturday at noon in charge of the steamer for the Cascades, having on board the arms and clothing for the Glengarries; the writer was one of the guards on this steamer.

Early on Sunday morning, the 11th November, the force from Lachine and Caughnawaga, under Captain Campbell, reached Chateauguay. The patriots having, doubt-less, learned of the arrival of the Glengarries at Boauharnois during Saturday night, as we shall relate in a future number, deserted their camp on the first approach of the Lachine force. It is well they did, and that history has not to record the loss of valuable lives. A few stray shots were exchanged, but they fell short of their mark. It would be well if we could say that this ended the day.

Then commenced the work of destruction ! Fires broke out here, there and everywhere around. It had the appearance at one time as if the whole village and the surrounding homesteads would fall a prey to the devouring element. No one seemed to know the origin of the fires or by whom started; all pretended ignorance on that point. The

Before order was restored fully a score of houses with barns and homesteads fell sickening—a heartrending sight to see poor, helpless women mandschildren, in atter grief and stricken dumb with terror, begging for protection! Their little treasures—their household gods—the homes of their

scattered wild through the woods, homeless, friendless seeking shelter where they may I.

Reader ! young 'reader,' this is it true picture(of a dark: day in Canadian history. I It would make your very heart's blood run cold were you to witness such a scene as this! Pardon us, if we exclaim :- Thy ruined homes, Chauteauguay I and thy burning homesteads, a sad remembrance bring !

Sick and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels and bowels. oureg by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"-or anti-bilions granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap hoxes to allow waste of virtues. By drug-

THE ADULTERATION OF FOODS ACT.

HOW IT WILL AFFECT TRADESMEN-A CHEMIST'S VIEWS ON ADULTERATION.

On the first of January, 1886, the new act respecting the adulteration of food passed during the last session of Parltament, will come into operation. As its provisions are very stringent it has attracted much attention and excited great interest among those to whom it is likely to apply. It was very clearly, so far as its provisions are concerned, explained in the columns of THE POST during the time it was passing through the House of Commons, and it is not necessary to enter further into its details. It provides a very ciearly defined plan as to what shall and shall not constitute adulteration; also a well arranged muchinery for the detection of adul teration in articles of food, &c., and in like manner duly specifies severe fines as the punishment for any infraction of the law.

A representative of THE POST has recently spoken to several retail traders on various branches as to the possible results of the act. but naturally they have uniformly denied that there was any possibility of its ever being in any degree applicable to them. course, none of them know anything of their neighbors or the effect of the act on them. "Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung," seemed to be the motte of most of

the traders in question.
"It is too bad," said one, "that such a reflection should be made on the trade as is seen in the act of a few dishonest persons. The analysts may come and take what they like out of this establishment."

"I do not believe that the necessity exists for such an agitation as was raised in Parliament about this act," said another. "In Toronto they have a strict local law, by which the goods sold in stores are quietly taken and submitted to analysis and the results published, but the adulteration is shown to be comparatively small when compared with the bulk sold. It will probably be found to be the same all over under the new Dominion act, or, rather, revision. It does rot pay any tradesman in the long run to sell bad goods."

"It is quite a newspaper error," said another, "to suppose that there is much on their own hook, without orders. This adulteration in this country. The story is got up for a sensation occasionally, but there is nothing in it to any extent. We generally make small profits on as good articles as can leader, Major Penner, was not there. He be got It does not pay, &c. The act will had gone over to England that summer to not affect me, and I do not think it will

> The above are fair samples of many other answers.

THE POST reporter then tripped lightly to well known chemist and told him what he had heard.

"It may be as they say," said the analyst, in reply to successive questions, "but for all that a sudden examination of many of the goods offered for sale would probably astonish the traders. The fact is that nothing but the most stringent legislation, and that rigidly enforced, will prevent a very widely spread system of adulteration. In nothing is this worse than with regard to spices, a subject St. Lawrence on Beautharnois, to arrive there of which not much is said when adulteration is talked of. Yet so far as pepper, gluger, mustard, cinnamon, cloves and other aromatics cross to Caughnawaga the same night, are concerned it is somewhat rare to find any ground spice free from an admixture of adulterants. The faculty with which this adul teration can be accomplished doubtless helps this. There is in connection with this a cant trade expression sometimes heard to the effect that an article is "commercially pure." At what line the absolute ends and the commercial begins is not very clear. Analysis proves that sometimes "commercially pure" pepper contains ten per cent. of rice and cracker sweepings. Dye woods are used to adulterate cayenne, turmeric wood for mustard and downward to ashes and earths. In cream of tartar there is very often found sulphate of lime, and also insoluble salts and earths. Ground cocoanut shells, clove stems, ginger from which the strength has been exhausted in making essence, cloves with the oil distilled, and other items, are too often largely found in spices, or rather alleged spices."

"To see the need of a stringent law on adulteration, we need go no further than the simple article of butter." Lard, suet, tallow and wretched fats too often enter into the concoction of a great deal of atust sold as the familiar household food. Good country butter can be wrought by an experienced hand for sale in small quantities and for general consumption in the back shop of a corner grocery. Lard is adulterated with tallow and cannot be detected by the microscope. The two ingredients, when dissolved under certain conditions, deposits crystals with characteristic features pertaining to each. Hence the adulteration is at once evident under the microscope without further analysis. Even our own familiar Canadian maple syrup has not escaped the hand of the imitator. Not long ago I discovered that in some pretended syrup I had been eating stuff made with glucose and brown sugar, flavored with maple syrap. Of course molasses is made up, as is well known, of glucose—a detestable thing which enters into so much adulteration and fraud that its extinction would be a blessing. Another article that is very frequently anything but what it pretends to be is fruit jellies. Old peelings and refuse, with volatile fluids to intensify the flavor, are sold under the guise of these things.
''As to wines and spirits, the amount of

adulteration connected with them and their sale is such that a very fair sized book might be written about them. In fact, many of the tricks of this trade have been exposed. I have here a little book written apparently by some conscience pricked or perhaps sore-headed tapeter, in which he tells of the manner of making lager in a cellar, of doctoring a barrel of beer so as to make it two, and other swindles, and of

treating drinks in general.
"But of the adulteration and manufacture of liquors people by this time," continued the chemist, "are or ought to be familiar. It is ringleaders, however, were found out and instantly ordered by Captain Campbell to before them. I remember being shown through the value of passages through where there are miles of passages through houses with barns and homesteads fell vats waiting clearance. The very atmos-before the devouring flames, pulti-was a phere from the sawdust on the ground is enough to produce intoxication if inhaled, and the gauger very thoughtfully intoxication gave me some cotton wool to plug my nose with. I had what is called a tasting order which enables a visitor to "sample" the wines. One of the "samples" offered by the youth—all vanishing before their very eyes I wines. One of the "samples" ouered by such Their fathers, their husbands, their brothers I officer with me was a most abominable com-The assembled patriots of yesterday | Now pound, which I learned was composed of log-

wood, some syrup; alcohol and cherry juice; The gauger told me it was entered for export for Spain, there to be made into old port, no doubt of the finest brand. It is perhaps not generally known that an ounce of oil of cogneo will make, when mixed with forty gallona of proof spirits, a whole barrel of "French" brand v.

"But it is true that in the adulteration of liquors," continued the gentleman, giving the valuable information THE Post now records, "the smaller fry have high examples. You no doubt remember the attempt to imitate Henesrey's brandy in this city, and the seizure made by the late Hon. Isasc Buchanan, the agent of the firm. Brands, capsules, labels, and all were there. But this after all was only really a fraud, more of the nature of a trade mark matter than one pertaining solely to adulteration, though the adulteration was all there. I helped to analyze the stuff, and it was one of the most remarkable decoctions I ever saw In that case the "brandy bottle. if persisted in, would certainly have justified, after a very few applications, the fiercest denunciation of the most elequent prohibitionist. But there is a story of a well known Euglish dinner-giver who used to pride himself on his port wine. That being the case, his guests were deeply smitten with this choice beverage. On the death of the gentleman one of his bequests was the receipt for making his cherished port. He first took, it appears, eight gallons of real port wine. To this he added forty gallons of cider and brandy to fill a hogshead. Some elder leaves and cockineal followed, the one for roughness and the other for color, and two years in wood and two years in bottle. port was produced which delighted the heart of the connectors, and provoked, it is said, the envy of many. But these wine frauds are netorious. Any one can make a nice "light dinner sherry," as the price lists

oil of cegnac, cream of tartur, rook candy, raisins, vinegar and coloring matter. The sacentials, bear in mind, are poisonous. Of course adulterations may be harmless at times, but they are more frequently the reverse, and often absolutely dangerous. The mly thing now is to enforce the act. It is well framed, though much is out that might well be in. If properly administered, is ought to be of immense advantage to the

say, of the current order, with sherry oil,

proof spirit, older and syrup. Brandy, so-called—and the 'Hennessy' of which I spoke was of this kind—can be made of proof spirits.

Our reporter then left.

Ayer's Ague Cure, when used according to directions, is warranted to eradicate from the system all forms of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Intermittent, Remittent and Bilious Fevers, and disorders of the liver. Thy it. The experiment is a sare one, and will cost you nothing if a cure is not effected.

THE CONVENTION OF 1885

THE MONTREAL COLLEGE.

The following open letter of invitation has been addressed to the old students of the Montreal College :-To the former pupils and professors of the Mont-

real College: The great day is now at hand Invitation cards have been forwarded to all those whose

addr sses were known, but in spite of our re-searches we feel that many must necessarily have been omitted.

We, therefore, think it our duty to renew now the general invitation conveyed through the

the general invitation conveyed through the imedium of the press some wroks since.

Forser pupils and professors are all invited with equal cordiacity and in the most pressing manner to the convention of the 9th September next. Whether they have received their card of invitation or not, whether their attendance a college has been of long or short duration, whether they occupy a high rank in the seclesiastical or laivible prescript or belong to the industrial or civil hierarchy, or belong to the industrial or agricultural classes, all are heartily convened as brothers, each one will have a place in the Col-lege hall. All are invived, all are expected at this grand convention, and the absence of any

will be a matter of regret.
Let us forget business and labor for one day, one ho loay, which will evoke the hallowed memories of our youth and leave a pleasant recollection behind it; let us all meet on the appointed day, Wednesday, 9th of September, 8 n.m., in the cabinet de Lecture, opposite the Seminary on Notre Dame atreet, where programmes, together with the commemorative medals, will be distributed.

THE COMMITTEE OF INVITATIONS.

BON VOYAGE.

MR HUGH BYAN'S DEPARTURE FOR MU-ROPH.

Thursday afternoon Mr. M. P. Ryan, collector of customs, entertained at a recterche unch in the St. Lawrence Hill a number of his friends, to bid God-speed and bon voyage to his cousin, Mr. Hugh Ryan, of the widely and well-known contracting firm of Ryan & Purcell, of Toronto, on the occasion of Mr. Kyan of Toronto, on the occasion of Mr. Kyan's departure for a pr longed sojourn in Irelaud and tour through Europe Mr. M. P. Ryan filled the position of chairman, and M. P. Shaughnessy, of the Canadian Pacific railway, that of vice-chairman. Among the gentlemen present were: Messrs. Walter Shauly, M.P., Audrew Robertson, Edward Murphy, Rev. Father O'Connor, Rev. Father Donohue, Charle Cossils, Ald. Farrell, John Ryan, P. Purcell, R. S. Wnite and H. J. Cloran Mrs. Hugh Ryan, Mrs. John Ryan, the Misses Mrs. Hugh Ryan, Mrs. John Ryan, the Misses Ryan, Mrs. M. P. Ryan and other ladies were a so present. Several of the gentlemen, after full justice was done to the well laden table, took advantage of the occasion to give expression to the respect and esteem in which Mr. Hugh Ryan is held by all who have had business or social relations with him. Fitting tributes were paid to the integrity and intelligence which have characterized him as a public contractor. His reputation is built on the success of the great works with which he has been connected. Mr. Ryan sails from Quehas been connected. Mr. Kyan sais from Quebeo to morrow to revisit his native land, which he left forty-four years ago, a poor emigrant boy. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Kyan and a son and daughter. They will probably spend a year or two abroad, and will pass the winter in the south of France. It is a well-carned holiday for the worthy contractor, and we wish him and his family a pleasant tour and we wish him and his family a pleasant tour and a safe return.

In Boston the chief of the Fire Department rides in a red buggy when he hurries headlong to fires. The notion is that persons will break for the sidewalk and clear the track when they see a horse snorting flame, so to say, and wildly dragging a red chariot toward them. But some of the newspaper people in Boston are women, who wear dainty gowns of robin's egg blue, and those charming critics object to the startling redness of the red wagon as smacking too much of the old red-shirted firemen. They have suggested that the color be toned down, and plump upon the suggestion comes a scornful reply from a champion of the red buggy. As it looks now there is going to be quite a controversy of sesthetic cut.

Louis Antoine De Bourienne, Napoleon's private socretary, says in his published book : Among the private instructions which Bonaparte gave me one was very curious. During the night, he said, enter my chamber as seldom as possible. Do not awake me when you have any good news to communi-cate; with that there is no hurry. But when you bring bad news rouse me instantly, for then there is not a moment to be lost."

SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION...

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach involving nearly one-third of the organ—and strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite made thus far went to prove that the exhibition poor. There is a peculiar indescribable d stress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described by, so far as Canada was concerned of the very state of the feeling that the state of the very poor. There is a peculiar indescribable d stress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation: a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the mornng, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the ow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky

—a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all
the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. forward the interests of this country After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil fore-lodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive the skin dry and hot at times: the blood become ing thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the beart, and the patient fears he may have heart direase Towards the last the patient is unable ness of the Canadian officials. The Antwert to retain any food whatever, as the opening in exhibition in the Canadian section was larger the intestines becomes closed, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, suffer rs with the above named symptoms should not feel nervous. for nine hundred and ninety-nine pases out of a thousand have no cancer, but sumply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a regetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, (Limited), 17, Farringdon-road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. St. Mary street, Peterborough,

November 29th, 1881
Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite

I am, Sir, yours truly, Mr. A. J. White. William Brent. September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir,-I find the sale of Seigel's Syru steadily increasing. All who have tried it spea-very highly of its medicinal virtues: one cus tomer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) Vincent A. Wills,
Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil. To Mr. A. J. White,
Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family
physic that has ever been discovered. They

cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances and leave them in a healthy condition. They Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying

they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" has saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it. The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost the people were beginning to breakfast, Jine, and sup ou Mother Seigel' Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satis

fact on so great. I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully. (Signed) W. Bowke

To A. J. White, Esq.
Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24 1882.

Dear Sir,—I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigel's Syrup."

For some years I have suffered from liver complaint, with its many and varied concomitant evils, so that my life was a perpetual misery. Twelve months ago I was induced to try Seigal's tion would require Syrup, and although rather sceptical, having courtry next year. determined to give it at least a fair trial. In tow or three days I felt considerably better, and now at the end of twelve months (having continued taking it) I am glad to say that I am a different

being altogether. It is said of certain pens that they "come as a boon and a blessing to men" and I have no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a blessing" to me. I have recommended it to blessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing complaint, and their testimony is quite in accor dance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited testimonial.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours very gratefully,
(Signed)
Carey B. Berry,
Baptist Missionary
Oct. 16, 1882

A. J. White, Esq. Baptist Missionary Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16, 1882 Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I Mother Seiger's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am how happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I remain, yours respect fully, (Signed) John H. Lightfoot.

A. J. WHITE, (Limited), 67 St. James street, Montreal For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White (L'd.), 67 St. James street. City.

Among the many peculiar customs in Cores is that of preserving yellow serpents immersed in wine jars for several years and using the preserve" as a cure for invalids, after all he bones and flesh of the serpents have been dissolved in the wine. Another custom is that when a case of smallpox occurs the people in the neighborhood are prohibited from butchering animals.

Pottery was discovered, Grant Allen suggests, by accident. A savage carried some water in a calabash—the hard shell of a tropi cal fruit-when it occurred to him to smea the outside with clay and put the calabash itself over the fire. This he did, the water boiled, and upon removing the calabash he found it incased and protected by a hard, red, stone-like substance.

Miss Miranda Davis, of Stafford, Conn. has been gradually starving to death for the last fifteen years. Occasionally she takes a sip of water and eats a few cracker crumbs, but that is all. Sometimes, it is stated, she goes forty-seven days without food or drink, Although emaciated, her general health is moderately good.

A recent decree of the German minister of war orders the garrisons in a number of provincial cities and towns to be drilled in the use of fire engines, hooks and ladders, and the life-saving apparatus, in order that they may, on occasion, assist, and, in case of need, replace the members of the fire department.

The principal wedding anniversaries are First year, paper; fifth year, wooden; tenth year; tin : fifteenth year, crystal ; twentieth year, china; twenty-fifth year, silver; fiftieth year, golden; seventy-fifth year, diamond.

In the northern part of Nebraska an Iriah Colony, called Jackson, has been settled for twenty-nine years, six of the colonists of which are worth from \$40,000 to \$90,000 esch.

Tally CANADA IN ENGLAND.

MB. S. C. STEVENSON ON THE COMING EXHIBITION.

A representative of THE POST ca'led on Mr S. C. St. venson, B A., the secretary of the Council of Arts, this morning to ascertain whether the e was any especial progress or new departures in connection with the approaching exhibition in London next year.

Mr. Stevenson stated that there was nothing

greatest benefit to her as no exponent of her resource and development. The exhibition would be of a nature never before attempts; in the history of the empire, and would cert inly have an instructive effect on the minds of thoin connection with the matter had been and were still doing their utmost, and it was not true, as had been stated in public print, either that there was a prevailing opinion in England smong those connected with the Dominion that Government had not done en ugh, or that any efforts had been lacking. The Government had done its best to co-operate in the attempt to make the exhibition a success, so fer as the Canadian portion will do so. The statement in question had been made in c nucction with another, that the Canadian exhibit at Antwerp was a failure owing to the blunders and dilatorithan that of England and very good. It was vaid there was no one to exhibit the relative merits of our manufacturers, but when the articles are put on view in the interest of private individuals it might reasonably be expected they would look to this.

The Canadian department was, continued

Mr. Stevenson, being well filled, and the ap-plication for space gave promise thus far of a very man ificent representation of the Cana-dian position in trade manufactures, agriculture and arts. This was a matter for especial thankfulness, as there was an American exhibition in London at the same time, and he had no doubt Canadians would find it to be to their interest to show how in these matters she was in no degree the inferior of the neighboring republic There were, said Mr. Stevenson, a great many points in respect to which this exhibition would be of benefit, perhaps one of the chief of which would be the showing what splendid field was afforded for the employ ment of surplus capital and labor in England At present the English capitalists have millions sunk, without hope of redemption, in South America, a tenth part of which, judiciously laid out in opening up the latent wealth of Canada, would have benefited the country, that the remarks and a right kept the money in British channels and e-rich ed the inventor. At present the British innent rehave left a great portion of the development of our m nes and forest wealth to Americans. There were so many points which could be coached on as to the pressing need of Canada showing well at the exhibition that Mr. Steven son add d he could not refor to them all, as hi ime was pres ing, but he was confident that this esirable end would be accomplished. Charles Tupper was sparing no pains or labor to cause his so far as it lay in his power, and it was largely due to his effe to that they had promised for this country one of the fin st sections of the exhibition building, namely, the north gallery n ar the gardens and about twothirds of the west gailery, where machinery would be exhibited in motion. A plan showed that Cana in and Australia were next each other in the exhibition, and full liberty was allowed in the matter, exc pt that care was taken that none but Canadians and Canadian manufacturers should have space, of which there was plenty. Mr. Stevenson added that the entries were open until Jan. 31-t, and between that time and the resent there won d no doubt be features of inerest arising, which he would be happy to give

O THE POST as they occurred
Our representative referring to Mr. Steven son's allusion to British capital in South America, asked if it was likely any effort would be made by the Quebeo Association to h we the province represented at the great exhibition at Buenos Ayres next year. Mr. Stevenson said he thought that probably the Canadian exhibition would require all the attention of this

CANADA IN SOUTH AMERICA.

THE APPROACHING EXHIBITION.

Last January reference was made in The Post to the International Rural Exhibition to be held at Buenos Ayres next April, and the need f prompt action of Canadian manufacturers

eing adequately represented. This morning a representative of The Post calle : upon Mr. Hen haw, the consul of the Argentine Republic in this city, to ascertain if any p ogr ss had been made in relation to the subject. Mr. Henshaw stated that he was wait ing for definite instructions from the government of the Republic as to the course he has to nursus with reference to making public the acte connected with the - xhibiti in and the official programme explaining its purposes and old cts. He was able to make known hat the exhibition was to be opened on the 25th of April in t that applications would have to be made six months earlier for for ige exhibits on forms which would be supplied from the consular offices. The power for the exhibit of machinery will be granted free. As a whole, the conditions are such as govern exhibitions of the kind in

general. Mr. Henshaw further stated that it would be very desirable if our manufacturers and others who think of exhibiting were to commence to ake some action among themselves before the official notifications arrive, as treight can beent by some of the River Platte vessels leaving this port at a comparatively low rate. It would, however, be better if the intending exhibitors were to combine and charter a steamer, which course would give a longer time. As to the class of goods from Canada, which are imported into the Argentine Republic from abroad and in which Canada could bear a part, Mr. Henshaw said there was no doubt hats and caps boots and shoes, hirdware and ironmongery furniture and cottons, and some general articles of manufacture, could be mentioned. All these artic es at present bore a very important part the imports to the republic, and Canadions should certainly make the attempt to make the resources and powers of this country known. There was a return trade to be done. It was noticeable that wool formed more than 50 per cent of the exports of the Argentine republic. This was of a quality that has to be imported to this country at present. The tariff of the country on imports is high in many respects. out the official statements showed that this did not prevent the importation of a very large percentage of some of the necessities of life. Mr. Henshaw added that just at present the importance of opening up trade with the South American countries was attracting the attention of the United States Govern ment, and they had recently sent a commission to seek information and make an examination. That commission had now returned and its report was looked for. But its individual members had recently made known their views publicly, and the general opin on of these gentlemen was that there was a splendid field for American manufactures of several classes, it Maritan manuatures of several classes. In the same position, and Mr. Henshaw expressed the hope that this opportunity would be taken advantage of. He added that up to the present date the trade with the River Platte had been about the same as last year, and would probably show at the end of the year an equality.

RUSSIA'S FRIENDSHIP FOR TURKEY REBLIN, August 28.—The Roorsen Courier has a despatch from Constantinople, stating that Russia is making overtures for an alliance with Turkey, holding out as an inducement a prospect of Turkeys recovering possession of the Balkan passes and fortresses: The Turkish ministers are divided as to the acceptance of the proposal:

TERRED.

TERRED.

TERRED.

Cork and Waterlord assembled at Knockamore to day and interred a coffin containing the decument representing the Orimes Act.

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

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

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

-Take all the Brain and Nerve force

Take all the Great health restorers. In chort, take all the best qualities of all these, and the best. -Qualities of all the best modicines in the world, and you will find that-lies

- Bitters have the best curative qualities and nowers of all-concentrated in them, - And that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or-combined. Fail !!! -A thorough trial will give poitive proof of this.

Hardened Liver

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism. Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood : my limbs were puffed up and fuled with

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

J. W. MOREY, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was ascence down in ones, peverly and suffering for years, saused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year age, by the solvice of my pastor, I commenced using Help littlers, and in one or onto the were all well, and ness of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to ray is all poor men, you can keep your familes well a per with Hop Bitters for less than one destor's wish well on the second side of the second s

13 None gennine without a bunch of green Hope an he white label. Shun all the vile, polseness stull we litop" or "Hope" in their name

A BAPTIST MINISTER'S CAREER.

PLEEING TO CANADA TO ERGAPH A GECOND

PROSECUTION FOR BIGAMY. Lowers, August 27 .- John W. Washburn, Beptist minister, has just fled to Canada to escape prosecution. He was sent from this city by the Home Missionary Society to be educated for the ministry at Waterville, Me. There he was detooted in the robbery of a Catholic church, and expelled. He married a Maine lady, and was subsequently married in a place in Ver-He was sent to prison for bigamy, mont. duped the prison officials by pretending viety and secured a pardon. He then went West, married a third wife, induced ther to transfer her bank account to him, brought her here and deserted her, taking all her money. Mrs. Washburn No. 3 was sent back to her Western home by her friends. With his crimes krown here, the bigamist had the presumption to apply for the pastorate of the Worthen Street Baptist Church, and actually duped another to accept his pastoral services. His career was exposed to the church, and Wash-

STILL MINISTER KEILEY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 - The Hon. A. M. Keiley arrived in this city last evening. When asked by a reporter to night if Mr. Keiley had made a report to the State Department, Secretary Bayard said : " No, Mr. Keiley has no report to make. He has not been recalled. He is still United States Minister to Austria. His return from Murope s entirely on his own motion. asked him to come back here. The Government since making the appointment has been entirely passive in the matter. Mr Keiley's position as United States Minister to Austria remains unaltered."

"And the United States Government re-

mains passive !" "Entirely passive."

"And you have not arranged to replace Mr Keiley by any other man to represent this Government at Vienna !"

"We have not thought of such a thing. The matter remains entirely unchanged since Mr Keiley received his appointment." Mr. Keiley is stopping with the Secretary.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LONDON, August 22 - The silly senson has set in with almost unequalled ferocity. Even the Times has been compelled to start a discussion and print daily letters upon the venerable question 'Is lving justifiable under certain circumstances ?' This state of things is due to the fact that the political leaders are still fencing and are undecided about their election cry. Gladstone's tour is but little chronicled. There are reports that his voice is restored, but this is doubtful. The general belief is that Gladstone is done for. In the mean time those who are competent to be his successors are compelled to hold their tongues. The Tories are waiting for the enemy to open fire. They are gratified at the undoubted success of Lord Carnarvon's tour, and are certain that reland will furnish the main question in the election struggle. Every word which a Parnellite speakes in favor of the Tories is eagerly reported and caught up. The Irish leaders await the Parnell banquet next Monday and the meeting which is to beheld on Tuesday for a formal announcement of the common policy. There is now strong reason to suppose that the elections will pass without an outbreak of the dispute between Davitt and the Parnellites, which once seemed inevitable, and that Parnell will elect all his nominees. The prospect of success in the movement for the payment of members is likely to raise a large number of inconvenient and unsuitable ambitions, but, through his lieutenants, Parnell will control the county conventions which will select the candidates.

TOURISTS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, August 25 .- One result of Earl Carnarvon's peaceful progress through Irc-land has been an enormous influx of British tourists. No less than 1,500 sightseors from England, Scotland and Wales landed here yesterday. This rush of visitors brings many thousands of pounds into the country, and will tend to add to the growing popularity of the viceroy.

CHAMBERLAIN DENOUNCED.

LONDON, August 25.—The attorney-general in a speech last evening denounced Chamber-lain as a socialist and warned the moderates to prepare for thievish attacks on the church and other vested interests.

THE CRIMES ACT DOCUMENT IN-

66 THE TRUE WITNESS IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The Post Printing & Publishing Co. AT THEIR OFFICES;

761 ORAIG ST., Montreal, Ganada

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WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 2, 1885

THE Judge, addressing the Grand Jury at the Middlesex sessions, expressed very strong disapprebation of the London Pall Mall Castile for publishing what His Honor termed a flood of obscens literature "whose corrupting influence must be felt in every lane and alley in the metropolis." His Honor forgut to say who and what gave rise to that flood of ebscene lite: ature. He was solicitous for the lanes and alleys of London, when he should have taken a peep into the parlors and gilded chambers of the rich and titled profligates and denounced the vice and crimes that are rampant therein.

Ir would be interesting to know how much truth there is in the following paragraph from a Chicago contemporary : - "Government officials in Canada, as well as a large number of well-informed private ladies, say that if superior women between the ages of eighteen and twenty five so there and augmit to the position of domestic service they are almost sure to marry, and marry well, within a short time of their arrival, especially if they go far West.

JAPAN's number of newspapers goes on increasing most heautifully. Soon every other inhabitant of the place will have a journal of his own. There are, at the present moment, 2,000 newspapers published in Japan. Considering that not a single journal of any kind existed or was thought of in the country: twenty-five years ago, this rapid rise and spread of the newspaper press there is one of the most remarkable facts in the history of journalism. Japan now boasts of a greater number of 1 cuspapers than either Italy or Austria, of more than Spain and Russia taken altogether, and of twice as many as the whole continent of Asia.

THERE is a noticeable disposition on the part of some people to attack the Montreal Correspondents of American and other foreign papers for the manner in which they described the progress of the smallpox in our midst, and to blame them for the injury done ADVICE FROM THE PULPIT ON THE to Montreal by their exaggerated and alarming accounts of the spread of the disease. We think those correspondents are in no wise to blame. Their accounts were, no doubt, grossly exaggerated and calculated to create needless attrm ; but they were nothing more or less than clippings or a "rehash" from the sensational smallpox literature of some of our English contemporaries. These correspondents took our home journals at their word and gave the foreign public the benefit of the six and eight column rubbish which the people of Montreal appeared to tolerate with the utmost resignation. Finding it necessary to counteract the evils of this exaggeration, THE POST was obliged to denounce the attempt to make a profitable newspaper sensation out of "a scourge." The denunciation had its effect, for there was an immediate and a very considerable abatement in the publication of smallpox trash, as well as in the spread of the "scourge" itself.

A special descatch to the N. Y. Sun gives a glowing and satisfactory description of the political situation in Ireland and of how the attitude of the English parties is affected by the declared aims of the Irish leaders. It says that Mr. Parnell's speeches have come just at the right moment to concentrate popular attention in England. The Hog part of his parish. This he attributed lish politicians are still buried in contemplation of the great problem of how the cat will jump, and they maintain an unbroken silence. Into this void the clear notes of the Irish leader penetrated with exulting tone. His throwing overboard of all subsidiary questions, and making an immediate call for legislative indepen dence, created surprise and anger at the first shock. Hitherto the English reply has been an unbroken chorus of emple and the considered vaccination to be a most ment and exercising his pastoral importation of tried and declaration of tried and d rerly has been an unbroken chorus of em-

country on an anti-Parnellite ory, arguing that an enormous Liberal majority will alone save the country from Parnell's dictatorship. Mr. Parnell in the meantime has retired to Wicklow, secure in the fickleness, pliancy and necessities of the English parties, the activity of his lieutenants, the discipline of his organization, and his more than ever supreme power in Ireland. The Irish constituencies have acclaimed the decision to give him an absolute veto of all candidacies which he disapproves, and his colleagues have resolved, by rigidly excluding all regues and cranks, to build up a party of indissolu ble unity. It is now considered certain that the Irish party will have eighty s ven seats in the new Parliament. Wonderful confi dence reigns in Ireland, and the meetings reach Land Lesque proportions. The members of the Parliamentary party are everywhere enthusiastic, and the conviction is general that the end of the struggle is near.

IME: grain crops n the United States for this year are reported to be away behind the average in quantity, and as to quality they are also considered inferior. In he Western States a large expected yield has been turned into a shortage. Last year the yield of spring wheat in those States was 132,000,000 bushels: this year it is not expected to exceed 113,000,000. Of winter wheat there were produced throughout the Union 397,000,000 bushels last year, while this year the total will not exceed 212,000, 000 bushels. The United States will produce altogether, on present estimates. 325,000,000, or 204,000,000 less than last year. The crop of last year, though, it must be remembered, was far above the average. It was 529,000,-000 bushels, whereas the average for the last five years has been only 482,000,000. This year's yield is thus 137,000,000 below the average. The Americans, on an estimate of five and a half bushels per head, will require 275,-000,000 bushels for home consumption. This will leave them, of their 325,000,000 hushels. 50,000,000 for exportation. In 1883 the United States exported 106,000,000 bushels. in 1884 the exports were 70,000,000. So that owing to the shorter crop the exports during the next twelve months will be comparatively small.

BY AN INCREASED MAJORITY.

THE opposition to the Hon. Thos. White's re-election in Cardwell was purely factious, and was not calculated to serve any public interest. It is accordingly a matter of gratifiestion to find that it was thoroughly abortive in its results. Dr. Allison lent himself to an ungracious and mean manceuvre and he has ruaped but the bitter fruits of disappointment and of a crushing defeat, which must blight all his prospects for a long time to come. The Liberals were wise and considerate enough to offer no resistance to a return of the new minister for the constituency, There was consequently no reason for the dissatisfied or envious few of the Conservative party to compel Mr. White to undergo the hardships, trouble and annovance of an electoral campaign for no useful public end. The contest, however, has not been without its bright side. It has afforded the electors of Cardwell an oppor tunity to emphasise their approval and endorantion of their honored representative in the House of Commons. At the general election Mr. White defeated his opponent by the han imajority of 341 in a total vote of 2473. Yester day he added close on 50 per cent to his majority. Up to the hour of writing all the polls but three have been heard from, and they give the Minister an increased majority of 436. It is confidently expected that the resuit of the three remaining polls will carry that figure up to five hundred. The victory is then as complete as could be desired, and will only serve to strengthen Mr. White's position in the Cabinet.

SMALL-POX SCARE. DURING Divine service at St. Patrick's Church yesterday, the Rev. Father Dowd took occasion to address the congregation a few words of wholesome and well-timed advice concerning the smallpox outbreak in the city. He announced that the opening of the schools in charge of the Christian Brothers in the parish, following the example of Catholic, would be postponed until the 14th of September. He did not believe this step to be exactly necessary, but, as a precautionary measure in the present excited state of public opinion, it was no doubt a wise thing to do. He said it was greatly to be regretted that so much noise had been made about the thing by a certain class of newspapers that are ever and always on the lookout for a sensation—not thinking and apparently not caring how grave and disastrous may be the consequences of such exaggeration. The injustice without necessity and predisposed many people to catch the disease who would otherwise escape it. As an illustration of this hurtful exaggeration, he stated that up to the present time not one case of certified, genuine smallpox had occurred in any to a special Providence of God, and alive to the benefits of vaccination, and had a full confidence in it as the most efficacious no section of his people would give ear to

were speaking and working against vaccina-

The rev. gentleman exhorted his hearers to them thus far from the loathsome distemper, and urged them to lead pure and holy lives. duct in the matter. avoiding all excesses which might predispose to disease; at the same time to pray fervently that God in His mercy may be graciously pleased to remove this fatal contagion from our midst. JUSTIN McCARTHY "A REBEL."

MR. JUETIN MCCARTHY, the distinguished author and National member for Louth in the British Parliament, is by no means an extreme man, nor has he ever been considered a fierce or dangerous man; but, when properly aroused, he can say sharp and fiery things, worthy of the late John Mitchel. In the debate on Callan's motion to censure John Bright for disrespectful language addressed to the Irish party, Mr. McCarthy said: The right honorable gentleman (Mr. Bright) had done me the favor of alluding to me as a friendhe does not believe me a rebel always belonging to a rebel party. Well, his friendship I was once most proud of, but of late years he priest. has not awakened any such strong echo of feeling as in former years he might have done. Now, Mr. Speaker, about this rebel party. I am not myself a rebel, but let me see what the meaning of this term ' rebel party ' may be. I am not a rebel because I think that such an action is unnecessary and impossible of success. I believe we can have every great change we require by following out in this English House of Commons the course we have followed for the past five or six years. Therefore I am not a member of a 'rebel party.' If, however, concurrence in the charges made against the ex-vicercy, and discontent with the system of government in Ireland, was the charge which the right honorable gentleman were to ask me to face in this House, what would be my sentiments? If it were certain that the rights which we seek to gain from this house could never be recovered by peaceable agitation, I should tell him then, and I would blush for any Irishman who would not, that I would 'try the last and try the best remedy.' Rebellion has been justified over and over again where it has been needed, and it is better, even as a last resource, than to allow the continuation of a system fraught with nothing but evil It is far better to be a member of a 'rebel party' than to submit to a system that has been condemned by men of all parties (loud Irish cheers.)"

A MARKED HONOR AND NOTABLE

The banquet tendered to the Hon. Thomas White by the Press Association, on the occasion of his departure from the ranks of journalism to assume an important position in the Government of the Dominion, was unquestionably a brilliant and memorable affair. It was unique in its main features. The object of the demonstration was to render a tribute of honor, esteem and congratulation to a successul Canadian journalist. The gathering was thoroughly representative, being composed of all the different elements and interests in the community, vithout any regard to politics, race or creed It was probably the most Canadian and national gathering since the birth of the Confederation. The speeches, it was admitted on all sides, were far above the average, but what heightened their excellence and imparted additional charm to them was the outburst of patriotic and national sentiment which flowed in fervid strains from the lips of the different speakers. Canada was honored through the guest of the evening, and the Hon. Mr. White was in turn honored on account of his services to Canada. The hopes and aspirations of the rising generation of young Canadians were emphasized with a warmth and an enthusiasm that struck the spectator, and which will strike the entire country, as being of the highest significance. Canada our country" was brought promidently and proudly to the front, as it has never been before, and the signs of the times are that it is going to remain there The banquet was no mere empty compliment nor a meaningless event. Its chief characteristics made it an honor which it has been given to few public men to receive, and the honor was well deserved by the recipient. The occasion was more; it was an event of national interest and importance, having the School Commissioners, both Protestant and served to unfold and catablish the growth and claims of Canadian nationality. As such | not to be consulted in the matter; the banquet is destined to become historic.

A CONTEMPORARY REBUKED. Our evening contemporary, the Montreal Daily Star, should be more careful before it | thankful for the gift. Canada, according to ventures to attack the character and denounce | the peculiar notions of these peculiar Englishthe conduct of Catholic clergymen. It has a men, should be proud and eager to reprehensible habit of holding respectable serve as an immense reformatory for people up to public scorn and ridicule on the the social outcasts and ruined lives most trivial pretences and sometimes on the of the mother country. Canadians are most unjust grounds. This is to be deeply done to the city by this sensationalism was regretted in the interests of decent journalincalculable. It created a panicky feeling ism. A short time ago our contemporary opportunity given them to lead henceforth wantonly outraged the good name and fame of a respected priest of a neighboring promoters of this moral emigration scheme country parish by falsely charging him with the commission of a heinous virtue. Their ideas of the uses Canada can be erime which was subsequently disproved in | put to are altogether too exaggerated and imopen court. That ought to have been a lesson for it, but its craving after sensational items has led it to sin again. This time it has to the fact that the Irish people were fully been directing its attention towards the Rev. or of any other foreign nation. If unoffend-Cure of Laprairie. One would imagine from ing paupers are not wanted here, it is not was abundance and plenty for all; to hay these stories the Star publishes about this likely that we are going to open our arms preventative of the disease. He hoped that clergyman that he was a sacerdotal tyrant, wide to receive thieves, cut-throats and who only deserved contempt and abuse from his prostitutes. Our prisons and reformatories prejudices or to the statements of those who | parishioners. Week after week Rev. Father | already contain a fair proportion of the Bourgeault was represented as tramp- representatives of these classes, who have tion. Those who failed to avail themselves of ling on the rights and ... liberties of managed to come across on their own hook. vaccination suffered most from the disease his flock in the matter of amuse. Any attempt at the wholesale and systematic

and thorough ventilation; of their hopes and to such a pass that the very Bosting Club of Laprairie could no longer withhold an expression of their disgust at the lying and sensa return thanks to God for having preserved tional reports of the Star, or refrain from publicly denouncing our contemporary's con-

Accordingly, a full meeting of the club was held yesterday, when it was set forth that the remarks made from the alter by the Rev. Mr Bourgeault, parish priest of Laprairie, on the evil consequences of certain dances, were bighly colored and misleading"; and

"Whereas those reports are seemingly made with a view of throwing ridicule on the rev. gentleman, and bringing about a conflict be-tween him and the members of his congregation to which a number of this club belong, be it Resolved, that the members of the club disclaim any knowledge of or responsibility for the sforesaid newspaper reports, and rotest against the same; that the members of this club regret that the impression has gone abroad that the are in opposition to the Rev. Mr. Bourg-ault whose seal and piety they, in common with al who know him, hold in the highest esteem."

In view of this resolution, which was unanimously adopted, we hope our contemporary will be induced to discontinue its silly misrepresentation and sensational accounts of a zealous, pious and esteemed

WHAT IT WANTS AND DOES'NT

Some people will never be pleased, and no matter what you do, you can never gain their approval. The Witness is one of that set. One of its standing taunts to the Irish people used to be that union in their ranks was impossible, and that a people who were always in disaccord had no right to any form of selfgovernment. Well, the Irish have been working hard of late to please the Witness in this respect, and to establish a union among them which nothing could shake or destroy. They have succeeded beyond expectation, and today the nation stands up and to gether, as one man, and under the leadership of an elected generalissimo Now one would imagine that the Witness ought to be pleased with this grand spectacle of popular harmony and unity, and that its warmest approval would go forth to the peo, ple as its condemnation used to do when there was discord and disunion among them. But no! The Witness cannot and will not approve of it because it is Irish union. Our contemporary, in its unreasoning and unreasonable hatred of Ireland, has gone so far as to propose a plan to prevent the pecple from assembling under the one standard and from giving their unanimous support to any one leader whom they may deem fit and capable of guiding the National movement. it considers the covenant made between the Irish members, to follow no other leader but Mr. Parnell, as one "which introduces autocratic government into the very heart of free institutions." Did any one ever hear of or read more unmitigated rot than the follow-

"It would, perhaps, be desirable to accommodate the Celtic race with the chieftainship they seem to want, without the farce of parlismentary form, if it did not involve the whole population. The establishment of absolute monarchy is a crime against freedom. It is difficult at present to see how it is to be done, but, sooner or later, a law will have to be shaped to make criminal all conspiracies whose aim is to hold in vassalage any con. | a decrease of 6,718 acres, a most ominous

What does the Witness mean to convey anyhow when it says that the Celtic race might be accommodated with a chieftainship, if it did not involve the whole population? What would the whole population be involved that province for each year of the decade:in? The concluding proposal to pass a law [1,258, 1,184, 1,180, 1,152, 1,140, 1,135, 1.114. which would make it criminal for the Irish people to be united and to accept and follow the leadership of any one man, is indeed worthy of the "only religious daily."

FEMALE REFUSE FOR CANADA.

There is an idea, which is quite commonly entertained in Great Britain, that the colonies are just the places to which the incorrigible, destitute and friendless classes of the old country population should be exported. This idea is so common that members of Parliament and pscudo philanthropists, with national reputations, are guided by it. Their latest proposition in this direction is of such a character as to cause general uneasiness and to extract a vehement protest against its being carried into effect. It is proposed, and in fact the movement has been set on foot in England, to raise money for the purpose of enabling the abandoned and depraved women of English society to emigrate to Canada. The Canadian people are they are not to question whether this female refuse of London and other centres would be a desirable accession to our population. It would be our duty to receive them and to be such good and pious people that the reform of these fallen women would be ensured, and respectable and useful lives. We fear that the giev Canada credit for too much charity and practicable.

This Dominion does not intend to become a dumping ground for the garbage of England view of the foronto the that a barrier has been placed before the Chinese for goo and sufficient reasons, similar reasons will justily us in fate fering with the schemes of ore guers who are more anxious to get rid of their legitimate burdens, or to gain notoriety and profit, than they are to rescue the fallen. Our contemporary adds that "without wishing to place a stumbling block in the way of any fellow creature who seeks our shores in the ordinary way in the hope of finding more favorable moral or material environments, we must protest against the organized at tempts of a false philanthropy to convert our country into a dumping ground for social refuse. We are not responsible for the crimes of European society, and European society has no right to act as though we were."

THE RESULT OF MISGOVERNMENT.

Some of the English papers seemed quite stunned at Mr. Parnell's recent declaration, that what Ireland wanted, and was bound to have, was the power of control over her economic affairs. If they but consulted the agricultural and industrial statistics of the country, as compiled by the Government officials, they would be forced to recognize the urgent need of the Irish people possessing and using that power. Under the existing order of things, though receiving the full "benefits of English rule," Ireland is being steadily bled to death. Other countries suffer from the fluctuations of trade, from bad seasons and damaged crops, and from the operation of economic influences; but some or later a turning point is reached and depres sion gives way to a period of case and prosperity. It is not so with Ireland. Notwithstanding that it possesses in an eminent degree all the elements of material prosperity and development, such as rich hands, bounteous coal mines, a beautiful climate, a water power that would keep the entire machinery of the Empire in perpetual motion, the country is growing poorer every year both in population and natural wealth. The resources of the country are locked up, and the inhabitents are driven from its shores. The result is that the depression which is temporary and limited to some branch of human industry in other countries, is universal and constant in

An examination into the agricultural statis General, who can not be suspected of a design to create discontent with England's rule, will reveal the secret of this melancholy process of national extinction. Take the figures for the last ten years. There were in 1884 460,669 fewer acres under crops than in 1875, and 62,453 fewer acres under grass. In land lying fallow there has been an increase of 12,777 acres, and the area under woods and plantations has increased by 13,330 acres. But the next result of the ten years' work has been to add 398,404 acres to the denomination "bog and waste." In other words that enormous extent of land has reverted to a state of nature, becoming wild and unprofitable.

For the year 1884 the extent of land under cereals diminished by 79,972 acres and under green crops by 8,876 acres. In flux there is cumb. It is needless to say that all the other circumstance, especially when it is observed that the number of scutching mills has fullen steadily from 1,330 in 1875 to 1,115 in 1884. As this industry is almost entirely confined to Ulster, we give the figures referring to 1.099, and 1,086. The hare enumeration of these statistics is sufficient to indicate their significance.

But besides this there is the sad spectacle of desolate and abandoned homestrads throughout the land. The number of annuate agricultural holdings decreased by 2,471. In this connection it will be instructive to note how systematically this extermination of the people has been carried on for the past forty years. The following extract from the report will illustrate the work of landlordism and the operation of

English law upon the people :-"The number of holdings 'above 1, and not exceeding 5 acres,' diminished considerably between 1841 and 1884. Ic Leinster the decrease was 64 3 per cent; in Munster, 81.9; in Ulater, 800; in Connaught, 866; and 800 per cent in all Ireland. In the same period holdings 'above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres' also diminished in number: the decrease in all Ireland was 37.6 per cent; it was-in Leinster, 44.8 per cent; in Munster, 682; in Ulster, 33.1; while in Connaught these holdings increased 3.6 per cent. Holdings 'above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres' increased 8.2 per cent in Leinster; 116.4 per cent in Ulater, and 471.6 per cent in Connaught. They increased 1.3 per cent in Munster; while in all Ireland they increased 69.5 per cent. Holdings 'above 30 acres' increased 118 4 per cent in Leiuster: 238.3 in Munster; 345.9 in Ulster; 413.2 in Connaught; and in all Ireland, 231.1 per cent. The total number of holdings above lacre' decreased between 1841 and 1884, by 22.2 per cent in Leinster; 33.0 in Munster; 21.9 in Ulster, and 25.5 per cent in Connaught. The total number of holdings in Ireland 'above 1 acre' was 691,202 in 1841; 570,388 in 1851, and 515,446 in 1884, showing a decrease of 175,756, or 25.4 per cent in the period between 1841 and 1884." The benevolent rulers of Ireland persuaded

the people that if their numbers were decreased their material prosperity would be augmented. But this talk of over-population has been a cruel and bloody ruse to get rid of neighbors that were growing too numerous and powerful to be of any convenience or use to England. When there were nearly nine millions in the island forty years ago there the country is so much under an enforced and legalized depression, that it the Archbishop wof Quebec and all is with difficulty that half the old population can pull through. No other result could be expected, for a country misgoverned is a country in want and misery. With a little cinthe Montrent a Quebec meto. Several Home Hule this stagnation of trade and de-

"Adwis YOUR LIVER!"

In the comic operator The Mikado" his imperial highness says: To make, to some extent

Each evil Liver A running river Of harmless merriment,"

A nobler task than making evil livers, rivers of harmless merriment no person, king or layman, could take upon himself. liver among the ancients was considered the source of all a man's evil impulses, and the chances are ten to one to day that if one's liver is in an ugly condition of discontent, someone's head will be mashed before night; "How's your liver?" is equivalent to the moulry: Are you a bear or an angel to day? Nine tenths of the "pure-cussedness," otions for divorce, the curtain lectures, the family rows, not to speak of murders, crimes and other calamities are prompted by the irritating effect of the inactivity of the liver upon the brain. Fothergill, the great special. at, says this and he knows. He also knows that to prevent such catastrophies nething

> "Each evil Liver A running river Of harmless merriment,"

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND

equals Warner's sufe cure renowned through

out the world, as a maker of

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Kyle, Merrickville, Ont	\$5.00
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s Fitzpatrick. D. Fitzpatrick McGarry	1.00 1.00
Murphy	1.00

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES.

BLIGHT INSIGHT INTO THE FORTHCON. ING LECTURES BY MR. W. H. H. MUR-RAT.

In response to the cordial invitation of Mr. W. H. H. Murray, a few of his friends visited the Snowshoe Café, Thursday night, where they were entertained for apwards of an hour with some of the illustrations of the lectures on the progress of Canada which he proposes to give next month. One large sheet stretched across the rear end of the Café the pictures were thrown by a lime light, while Mr. Murray stood one side and contributed some interesting and instructive sketches of the different illustrations. The scope of the lectures takes in the whole range of Canadian history and geography, and the origin and characteristics of our people. The selection of pictures was excellent, the past and the present being blended to a nicety highly gratifying. wild and cultured in our diversified scenery, was exhibited in a succession tios for the year 1884, issued by the Registrar of pretty views, which were rendered the more beautiful by their coloring and truthfulness. From life like illustrations of the great explorers, Jacques Cartier, Champlain, Mgr. de Laval, Montcalm and Wolfe, we turn upon some beautiful scenes of the ancient city of Quebec and along the majestic St. Lawrence. In our own city he vividly displays to us some happy reminiscences of its past, and later on Montreal at the present day, as viewed from the top of the noble Mount Royal. From here we are taken to the wild life of the boundless prairies, where some excellent copies of Carlin's paintings taken among the Indians furnish food for enjoyment and instruction. Besides interesting scenes of the well known characteristics of the noble red man, some very life-like ones are given of the Buffalo hunt, some very fine animals being shown. Another very touching scene is that of an old bull brought to bay by angry wolves, who have already horribly mutilated him, and who now patiently wast to see him sucscenes of the North-West were extremely mutiful and well selected. works of art, but their peculiar virtue is that they will give the hearers of Mr. Murray's tectures un idea of the beauties and resources of Canada which they could receive in no other way. He also shows his great wiedom in appealing not only to the eyes of his audience, but to their cars as well, as the illustrations, the mere seeing of which makes a deep impression on the mind, are but the accommaniment of elequent and instructive lectures, which have caused Mr. Murray much time and study to prepare. His first lecture will be on the " Past of Canada," and his second on the "Present of Canada," and both, we have no doubt, from their instruc-tive, interesting and enterprining nature, will be largely attended and equally as highly appreciated as was his briof private entertalument which we had the happiness to witness. Mr. Murray expects to devote two months to the cities of the Dominion, and then go to the States, probably as fir south an new Orleans. The suggestion has been made to him also to lecture in London next year, in connection with the Colonial Exposition there, and it is to be hoped that he will consent.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP GRAVEL.

INSTALLATION SERVICE.

Mgr. Gravel, the new bishop of Nicolet. left by special train per the North Shore Railway yesterday for Three Rivers, where he errived about noon, and after paying his respects to Mgr. Lasleche, left by boat for Nicolet. His Grace was accompanied by Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, Mgr. Moreau, of St. Hyacinthe, L. V. Thibaudeau, secretary for the new bishop, and several of the clergy. Grand preparations were made at Nicolst for the celebration of this feast, and a few days ago Mgr. Moreau addressed a letter to the clergy of his diocese in which he stated his inability to attend the retreat of the clergy on account of his attending the installation service at Nicolet.

On the arrival of His Lordship Bishop Gravel he was warmly received by a large delegation, among them Messrs. Louis Coté, Mayor of St. Hyacinthe; Dr. Depras, N. I. Nault, Hon. H. Mercier, M.P.P.; Louis Tellier, advocate, and A. Denis, of the same place. The installation service was as follows :- Bishops Taschereau and Moreau escorted His Lordship from the sa-cristy to the Episcopal throne and placed the mitre, cross and the emblem of his new dignity. The vicar general of the diocess then read an address of welcome, which was responded to. The ceremony terminated by the chanting of the Te Deum and the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

After the grand ceremony a banquet was held in the hall of the Nicolet college, which was artistically decorated. b. The banquet was under the direction of His Lordship the bishops; members of the colerry and strangers of distinction who assisted, also a) large number of the citizens of Nicolet, and the subrounding parishes, of St. Hys-

HON, THOMAS WHITE.

(Continued from let Page.)

political chieftain of the claims the younger men, of the party. (Hear, hear and loud cheers.) at least, let me say, some satisfaction tooknow that if I have grown somewhat old in years I have at least preserved somewhat of the vivacity of youth, and that I have lost none of that love of the sodiety of younger men which I think is one of the cherished feelings which a man may deplore the loss of as years grow upon him (Hear, hear.) Sir, there have been great changes in the press since I first became ac quainted with it. Since I was on the old Onebeo Gazette, at that time the oldest jour nal in Canada, a newspaper whose first issue was in 1764, the press has gone through changes as great and as remarkable as the country itself. It has kept well on in the foreiront of the material progress of Canada, and I think I may say of the Canadian press to-day that in point of enterprise, in int of expenditure in order to meet the wants of its clientele, it stands as high-having regard to the country, to the sphere in which it circulates -- as any press in the world. (Hear, hear, and applause.) We sannot pretend for a moment to compete with the great metropolitan journals of London, where their urban field is equal in population, or nearly so, to the whole Dominion of Canada; we cannot pretend to compete with the great cities of New York or Chicago, but comparing the newspapers of Canada with the provincial papers of Eng. land, or with the papers of the United States outside of the two great cities of New York and Chicago, I think I may say that they will lose nothing by any comparison that may be instituted. (Applause) I have always loved the press, and I think I have always recognized the tremendous responsibility that rested upon those who had anything to do with the conduct of it. (Cheers.) I know that of late years there has sprung up a class of journals, and I have nothing to say against them-on the contrary, I think they have a wide field of usefulness and may do a great deal of good in the public discussion of public afiirs—I mean that portion of the press which arrogates to itself the field of

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM.

The tendency, sir, to-day undoubtedly in journalism seems to me to be towards a greater independence in regard to the discussion of public questions, (Hear, the greatest mistake in the world, as it seems to me, to assume that a newspaper may not have its party affinities, may not believe that the affairs of the country are better in the hards of one party than in those of the other, and at the same time be independent in relation to the discussion of great public questions, so that the leaders of that party to which it is allied may through its columns learn something of the public sentiment upon which they depend for their success. (Hear, near, and applause.) A public man who objects to that kind of independent discussion mailes a terrible mistake, and, as it seems to me, is unworthy of the high position which he holds. What public men theve a right to ask from the press, what as a public man and now as a minister of the Crown I simply ask from the press, is this, a fair consideration of the difficulties which surround public men, a fair consideration of the difficulties which surround administrations, and within those limits a free and frank discussion in relation to every question of public interest which may come before the public for discussion. (Cheers.) The Government which cannot stand that is not likely to have a very deep seat in the public confidence (hear, hear), and for that reason, while I have my doubts of the greater independence of the so-called independent press than that which attaches to North West for a time at any rate is to the independent expressions of public opinion devolve upon myself, and I can only say to on different questions of the so-called party you, gentlemen, that my earnest desire will press at the same time, I hail with satisfaction that greater independence of discussion through the columns of newspapers which recent years has developed in Canada (cheers). I am now leaving the press. It may not be for all time, because in the changes that take place in politics, in those ups and downs which are brought about by the whirligig of time, I may a ain take the quill in hand behind the editorial chair and endeavor, as in the past, to direct public opinion from that quarter. But I leave the press for a time, and I can assure you, gentlemen, in leaving it that I do so with great regret. During

TRIED OF A CENTURY. in which I have been connected with it, I have formed some of the warmest friendships of my lifetime, and I will remember with the greatest possible pleasure the friendships that have thus been formed and cemented. In the new excer upon which I am entering now responsibilities will devolve upon me. I feel that if ever a public man entered an adback, I may he said to be in that position topapers, that, at any rate, although you may diller from me in politics, although that, going from this banquetting hall, were there an election to morrow, you would do your best to deprive me of the position to which I have just attained, yet at the same time I feel that in entering upon the responsible duties that I have to perform I shall at least have a friendly consideration of the difficulties of that position, and a friendly consideration of the manner in which I may perform the duties of it. (Cheers.) We have in Canada a somewhat difficult country to deal with. This is not the occasion nor the company before which one can discuss the ordinary party issues or political questions that before an ordinary party demonstration one might be prepared to discuss. But I think I may say this, that the one object which I, at any rate, have in view, the one feeling which impels me in the performance of every public duty, and I trust will impel in the performance of the duties which I have just assumed, is that we may be able to build up in this Canada of ours a strong public sentiment tending to its material development, tending to the cementing of the different races and portions of this wide Dominion, tending to that greatness in the future to which we all look toward with so much hope. (Loud cheers.) I am a native Canadian, and looking at the past, at the present and at the possibilities of the future of Canada, looking at what has been achieved in this country within the past thirty-three years, I would not change the name for that any other nationality that I know of. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) . I love the old land well; I remember the land of my father and of my mother, the green land of Brin and the bonny land of Scotia, but I love this Canada, and my whole thoughts and ambitions and hopes are centred in what may be produced for the future of the Canadian people as Canadians. (Tremendous cheering, which lasted for a few infinites.) When Confederation was being discussed Direction with the many suggestions of the general good of this great Canada of ours. (Loud cheers.) I thank you most kindly for difficulties which were imbded by far seeing this demonstration, and I can only say to the confederation which were in the confederation with the confederation which were in the confederation with the confederation with the confederation with the confederation with the confederation was the confederation with the confederation with the confederation was the confederation with the confederation with the confederation with the confederation with the confederation was the confederation with the confederation with the confederation was the confederation with the confederation with the confederation was the confederation with the confederation w public men sin represents that great the reason to regret having given it to me, which were made use of, notably that illust that illust that illust the continued cheering during the same of the sam

tration of the fishing rod, tending to show the which the hon gentleman resumed his seat.) role, and to which sentiment I endeavored to give impossibility of governing the long line of provinces, or as it was said at that time, length without breadth, as to harmonize the different interests connected with them. If there was anything in that argument at that time how much greater is it to day? The Canada we thought of then was a Canada from the Atlantic to Lake Superior;

THE CANADA WHICH WE HAVE TO DAY,

the Canada upon whose prosperity our hopes depend, is a Canada extending from the At lantic to the Pacific (cheers), and the problem which public men have to solve, the problem which it is the duty of wise government to solve, is how we may harmonize the different interests connected with this vast territory so as to create a common bond of union, that people from one end of it to the other may rejoice in the com-mon name of Canadians. (Lond cheers.) We have vast resources connected with our country. We have in Nova Scotia its immense coal fields, we have in New Brunswick and Quebec the tremendous timber interests, we have in Ontario those great agricultural resources which every year are becoming greater, and which are making the people of that country, taking them man for man, probably the wealthiest community that is to be found on this wide continent. I leave out, of course, in saying that the great cities where the men who control stocks happen to live. I am speaking of the agricultural communi-ties, and I believe that nowhere on this continent is to be found an aggregation of people so wealthy or prosperous or contented as are to be found in that great province of Ontario. (Cheers.) Then beyond it we have our great wheat fields of the North-West, and beyond that again in what used to be called iahospitable sea of mountains," we have resources that are already developing, and which will probably tend to make British Columbia the richest and the most valuable in the future of all the provinces in this great Deminion. (Cheers.) How we can harmonize the resources of these different provinces, how we can build up their material prosperity in such a way as to produce contentment among the people, is the problem which devolves upon public men. We may differ in our methods of how that is to be brought about, but I can only say this for myself, and I think I can say it for the Government of which I am a member, that while there may be differences of opinion as to whether their methods are wise or unwise, they are at least influenced by a desire to produce that material presperity, to produce those results which will thus harmonize the interests of this vast Dominion. (Cheers.) For myself, I am entering upon a department than which I have the testimony of the newspapers of both political parties there is none more important at this moment. That great Northwest is, in fact, today the backbone of Canada's future wellbeing. We possess in it almost the only unoccupied wheat fields of this continent to-Looking at the American newspapers. day. looking at the discussions which have taken place upon the other side of the line, and knowing what is the opinion of many public men there, there is no doubt whatever that if that territory is wisely governed, if it is made attractive to those who desire to settle there, and so governed as to produce contentment among those who are there, I believe we are destined before long to have a large influx of population from the United States into that territory, in obedience to that general impulse of immigration which has built up in such a marvellous degree the Western states and territories of the American Union. (Cheers.) One cannot look at the story of western development, one cannot study what has been done by our triends on the other side of the line without realizing

HOW GREAT ARM THE POSSIBILITIES for this Canada of ours in the same direction.

The administration of the affirs of that great

be so to manage its affairs as to make the people there feel that they have in the Government of the day men carnestly desirous of studying the interests of the country in every respect, thoroughly sympathetic with the difficulties of the early settlement of a new country and resolved by every means in their power to minimize those difficulties so that general contentment may ensue. (Prolonged cheefs.) I enter upon that work nerved by consciousness that in the performance of it I will have the sympathy of my own political friends and of a very large number of my political opponents (hear, hear); I enter upon it nerved with the consciousness that at least on the part of a great many people it is believed that I possess in some degree the ability to perform the work. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I know, gentle ments, that these compliments have been far more than I deserve. (Cries of "No, no." No, one, gentlemen, is more conscious than I am of how difficult it is to accomplish what it is evident is expected from my administration ministration with a public sentiment at his of the Department of the Interior, but I can promise you this, as I promised it the day. I know from the presence here of other day to my own constituents, that the many of you who are my political opponents, kindness which I have received since I was I know from the expressions of the news- sworn in, the reception which my accession to office has met with in all parts of Canada, will nerve me to the determination that whatever ability God has given me will be devoted to doing the best that can be done in order to develop the resources of that great North-West, to settle it with a happy and contented people. (Cheers.) I hope to visit that country within the next fortnight, and I hope to meet the people and to have an opportunity at some of the agricultural fairs that are now about to be held of holding personal communication with those who have settled in the country and who know from personal contact with it and from personal experience of it where the difficulties exist and how far those difficulties can be removed by Government action or Government administration; and, having thus studied the problem on the spot where it can best be studied, having thus studied it in connection with those whose personal experience enables them to give substantial and solid advice, I trust I may be able, in some degree at any rate, to justify the kind expectations that have been formed of me, and to make those who have been good enough to come here to-night to wish me "God-speed" in the work, feel that they were not altogether mistaken in the expressions of good-will which they have extended to me. (Cheers,) I have said these few words just as they have come to me. Coming, as I have come, out of a political contest, and being for the last fortnight, as I have been, engaged in the struggle which comes to every man who ventures into the political arena, I have had little time to think of public speeches for public banquets, and I therefore have said what I have said from the promptings of my heart without any attempt at preparation, feeling the kindness of your reception of me, feeling that your presence is to me more than a mere empty compliment, and it is an evidence of your earnest personal regard for me, and desire that I may fulfil the duties which may

CANADA, OUR COUNTRY.

The Chairman, in proposing this tosst said: It is with unfeigned pleasure that I rise to propose the toast of Canada, our country. It is a toast I would like to see more frequently honored at our public banquets. Canada, our country, after the kingdom of heaven, should be the foremost object of our thoughts, our affection and our devotion. Few peoples on this surth nave a nobler or a happier conntry to live for, to work for and to die for than this Canada of ours. It is not my intention to go into its history or to dwell upon its merits. I will leave that to one of its most accomplished citizens to do, but I cannot refrain from urging the necessity of honoring, on every public occasion, the land that gives us plenty, protects our liberties, and affords us peaceful, happy and prosperous homes. Fentlemen, we will drink to the union and progress and prosperity of Canada, our country, coupling with it the name of a gentleman well capable of singing its glories, Mr. John Lesperance. (Cheers.

Mr. John Lesperance, responding to the toast, said : I feel that in a company like this may be pardoned for one brief moment to refer to our country and its hopes. Yive le Canada. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I tnink that our president deserves credit for having placed the toast, "Canada, our country," on the list of toasts, and I trust that it will be hereafter a standing toast in any gathering of Canadiana.

CANADIAN NATIONALITY

is no longer a word, it is a thing. It is no longer a feeling, it is a reality. It is no longer a matter to peculate about, but it is a thing upon which we are acting and upon which we hope to act for centuries to come. (Applause.) The birthday of our nationality was the first of July, 1867. Before that, as I have been informed by leading commercial gentlemen of this city, Canadian nationality did not exist. There was a narrow provincial feeling; not the grand broad feeling of nationhood. We Canadians are few, but we will become more numerous. We are small, but we have a whole half continent to ourselves. We are young, but we have two centuries of romantic history to back us. We are modest and we are humble now, but I hope that we shall be ranked among the nations of the earth and grow to be an important factor in Tennyson's Federation of the World. As I said, gentlemen, our political birth dates from the 1st of July, 1867. That is only eighteen years, but I would speak of what we will be before the end of the century, what my eloquent friend, our honored guest, has taken out of my lips and trayed to you. And, gentlemen, on him will depend in a great measure the building up of our nation. On his enlightened administration of that broad North West, of which he has spoken so eloquently, will depend to a great extent the future of our country before the century is over. (Lond applause.] Gentlemen, I ask you to look with me at our possibilities. Look at

THE GEOGRAPICAL FRATURE

of our country. Leave the broad ocean on the Atlantic seaboard. Come up through the Kennebec in New Brunswick and go by the breakwater of Anticosti. Speed on past the heights of Cape Diamond and pass the twin heautiful scenery of the Thousand Islands on the great St. Lawrence. Come within hearing distance of the roar of the cataraut of Nisgara. Advance over the broad lakes and ties of our intellectual, our social, our moral and our political life, and I see no reason why we, Frenchmen, Irishmen, Eng lishmen, Scotchmen, people of the Jersey Islands, different as we are, should not be Mr. White gently hinted, that this country govern on the face of the earth. We are taking on both sides, and that is why I have been chosen, however humbly, as being a representative of different races to respond to this toast. Canadians on one side, and English speaking on the other with a little leaven of literature, I have been selected to this distinguished presence to represent that feeling of sympathy between all nations and all creeds and all shades of opinion which should exist, and which I am happy to say does exist, in our country. (Applause.) I had intended to dilate a little upon the general aspects of the country, but the Hon. Minister of the Interior has anticipated me. He has explained to you in more eloquent language than I could use

THE CAPABILITIES OF THIS COUNTRY.

While speaking of the North West especially, which will require nearly all his ability and talent for administration, I would speak of the wants and opportunities of the older provinces. I know of no gentleman who more than Mr. White recognizes the difficulties devolving upon these who are called on to take part in administering the Government of our country. But whatever those difficulties may be, whatever those responsibilities may be, it is always a consolation to find that, while we have speeches and sentiments such as have been delivered by the Honorable the Minister of the Interior, there is sure to be a unanimity amongst the people and all will agree to merge their differences as much as pos-sible in the welfare of our common nation, With such men as Mr. White (and he will pardon me for saying it in his presence) at the head of a department and forming an integral part in the conduct of responsible government, we may be certain that this national feeling of which I am speaking will extend, propagate and blossom until it becomes to us like a tree full of verdute and covered with fruit. (Applause.) The capabilities of our country are such, gentlemen, that while now we number about five millions, with the material and political prospects that are before us, there is no reason why before the end of the century we should not almost double that population, and why we should not fill up that magnificent North-West with a people who will give strength and backbone to the country. (Applause.) As I wrote in a bantering mood the other day, we have every possibility before us. Our country is as free as the winds that play upon our mountain tops. We are strong as the rocks that rib our coast and buffet the storms of ocean, and I hope and believe that we shall be as enduring, may everlasting, as the blue sky that bends above us or the green earth on which we tread. (Loud applause.)

"THE SISTER ASSOCIATIONS."

The Chairman then proposed the above tosst. He said: We have with us to-night, to do honor to our guest, the representatives of our sister associations in Ontario and Quebec. Their presence here is indicative of two things—of the

expression in proposing his health. They will allow me to publicly extend to them a cordial welcome to our midst and to participate in our family toast. While on my feet you will permit me to thr w out a suggestion, which I trust will be of sufficient interest and importance to de serve future consideration at the hands of Cana ian newspaper men. As is well known, all the associations of the press now in existence bear but a provincial and even a m re local character. Now, why should not an effort be made to organize an association that would in clude the whole Dominion without interferin with the existence or usefulness of the local bodies? This is an age of confederations, and, now more than ever, union is strength. We should not be satisfied with local or provincial aims, nor should we allow those to overshadow the broad and comprehensive features of our national existence. We certainly have rights and privileges under our system of provincial autonomy which we cannot afford to let slip or to ignore; but we also have greater rights and responsibilities attached to our Canadian citizenship which we should watch over and carry out. We should fix our gaze on the wide limits of the Dominion, and not narrow our views, hopes and aspirations within local confines. Let us nation dize our existence; let us look over the border of this or that province, and give our fair share of service to the sommon country. Let us, as we grow older and wax stronger, prepare for that day when this great Canadian Confedera-tion, indestructible and indivisible, will assume all the rights, privileges and responsibilities which attach to national sovereignity. If any public body should show a good example in this respect, it should be, beyond all question or doubt, the Associations of the Press. (Applause.) At present their usefulness is rather limited but in this matter we have an opportunity to make our refluence felt more effectively for the general good of the country. Besides this, the

in Ontario, and Mr. Murray, a distinguished American journalist. (Cheers.) Mr. Patiullo, in responding, said : Permit me at the outset, Mr. Chairman, to thank you for the very kind words in which you have proposed this toast, and to thank this

personal and individual advantages to be derived

from a National Press Association would be numerous and weighty I hope, therefore, to see in the near future some decided effort made

to realize this idea. It cannot but have the

hearty approval and co-operation of all the associations, whose health I will now ask you to drink, coupling with the toast the name of Mr. Patullo, President of the Canadian Association

MAGNIFICENT ASSEMBLY in the great city of Montreal for the hearty reception which they have accorded the toast. When the members of the Quebec Press association addressed the invitation to me to represent their sister associations in the province of Ontario at this great banques to the Hon. Mr. White, they perhaps did not adequately realize that they placed me in what some might consider a very delicate position. The fact, I suppose, is known to the politicians here at least that Mr. Whiteand myself have not always rowed in the same political boat. I believe that although Mr. White claims that he is a good deal my senior that we started out in the same political boat, and although I will not say he got mutinous, yet he got dissatisfied with the captain and took what he considered a better boat, leaving me to struggle with the breakers behind. In addition to this fact many of you are not aware that a few years ago Mr. White went up to the Peovince of Outario to the good Conservative town of Cardwell, and opposed not only a gentleman who was towers of Notre Dame. Go up through the a kinsman of my own, and who bore beautiful scenery of the Thousand Islands on my name, which ought to satisfy you that Mr. White's opponent was a very decent fellow. (Laughter.) Having been so audacious as to go to the county of Cardwell and defeat my inhale the scent of the prairie flowers and kinsman, and having, as you will see by the thus on and on through the golden billows great majority in the recent elections, purof the plains to the portals of the setting sund his perverse political course to the entire sun. (Applause.) This is a geographical satisfaction of his constituents (appleuse and picture, but it is the image of the possibility of but it is satisfaction of his constituents (appleuse and an awkward position. Although White and I are opposed politically, I have no hesitation in coming to Montreal to do honor to him as a journalist. It is as journalists that you have met here to recogunited as one people—as Canadians. (Applause) It is a remarkable fact, as the Hoad him by his political chiertain. I hope that there will be always that esprit de corps in the is perhaps one of the most difficult to newspaper guild which will make every member rejoice at the success of his brother jour of different creeds, of different birth and of malist. For my part I rejoice most ungrudgedifferent tongue. We find that it is almost ingly at Mr. White's success. I congratulate impossible for us to stand together as one him most heartify upon his elevation to homogen-ous whole, without giving and the position which he now holds the more so because Mr. White was a journalist in his early years in the Province of Ostario, and because he was an active member in the formation, or at all events, in the carrying on of the Press Association, and, as I believe, filled on one occasion the position from which I am about to retire, of president of the Canadian Press Association. After filling that position, I need not will you that he is well qualified for the higher position which he now fills. (Applause.) I must, however, qualify in some degree my congratulations, and the congratulations of the other gentlemen who have spoken, for I am not one of those who believe that a journal ist is always pursning a wise course who turns satisfied from journalism to enter polities. I am inclined to hold, as a journalist, that the highest sphere of the duty of journalist is in the editorial chair. (Applause.) I am inclined to think that Mr. White and the other journalists who have become cabinet ministers have conferred quite as much honor on the position as the position has conferred on them. (Applause.) The names of the gentlemen referred to by our chairman ought to be accepted by the people of Canada as a proof that journalism is a good school for public men to acquire that ability and knowledge which is necessary for the proper discharge of administrative duties. I may here say one word in reference to the who have acted worthily their part in the henorable, the revered gentleman who has in your good city of Montreal just passed away to the other world. I refer to

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS. first secured a seat in Parliament. He repre-sented that county for twelve years, when in that county, be he Conserva: we or Rea right to, from the people of the county of Oxford, to the friends and fellow-citizens of the respected deceased in the city of Mont. real. I can endorse what the chairman has said, what the Hon. Mr. While has said, and what Mr. Lesperance has said, about the duty of all Canadians in building up our nation, and more especially the

DUTY OF CANADIAN JOURNALISTS.

I am afraid that the journalists of the preson this subject-that in all respects we have not come up to the full measure of our usc-fulness. We should remember that now wo what I may call the manufacture of newspapers and we should endeavor to avail of this advantage. I recognize in Mr. White future, to some degree, of Canada. (Appendix of the local journalists of our country, and if he follows out the line indicated by him to hight and endeavors in his administration to

make us forget the land of our origin-not forget in one sense, for we should never forget the land of our torefathers-but if he follows up the policy of obliterating or endeavoring as far as he can, to obliterate the lines of distinction of race between us and to make united Canadian people, I for one am

PREPARED TO STAND BY HIM,

no matter what Government there may be in office. (Loud applause.) We Canadians have, I believe, a grand destiny in store for us, and I have no patience with the men who claim that we cannot make a great country of this, and it is to this end that we as pressmen and we as Canadiana should ever devote our abili

ties and energies. (Loud applause.)

Mr. W. H. H. Murray also responded to
the teast. He said:—Gentlemen, I am glad to say that among all the associations of men on earth, there is not one which for goodness of feeling, for fertility of sentiment and for

COURTESY OF TREATMENT, one or the other, excels the press fraternity of the world. When I was in London, Eng., some two years ago studying the institution of my country for, like the institutions of this country, their roots spread back to English soil-I did not feel alone. I felt that I owned a part of London and had interests in it. I was in the country where Vane was born, and where he died, passing from the governorship of the State of Massachusetts, through the great struggle for liberty to the scaffold and to glory. I was in the country of Milton, "whose song is endless and endless weet." I was also in the country of Gladstone, a man, who, as it seems to me, feels more thoroughly the root and vital principle of modern constitutional life than any other man on the globe to day. And when I came to study your Canadian institutions-studying them as the botanist studies the flower in the bud which is soon to burst into full bloom-I felt that I was at home, for the faces that I saw on the street were familiar faces, the blood that ran in your veins was the same that ran in my own, and the hopes in your hearts were the hopes in my own. You on this northern por-tion of the continent, as we on the centre and south, hope to lay broad and deep and solid

FOUNDATIONS OF A COVERNMENT

which shall be as a refuge to those who are oppressed and under the protection of which the tremulous may seek rest in peace and safety. (Applause.) And if you speak upon the uncertainty of the Canadian future, basing it on difference of language, of religious faith, and of blood, I, speaking as an American citizen, who in time have seen blood spilled, have seen men pitted against each other, and who has seen out of this a nation composed of the most heterogeneous elements brought at last into national unity of race and feeling, can (Appleuse.) With speak with confidence. (Applause.) With the experience of the United States in my mind I can have no doubt of Canadian nationhood. I said to myselt as I listened to the addresses this evening, where can you look for that inspiration, for that wisdom in council, for that sagacity in contrivance, for that patience in waiting, for that close cour age, so well as to the newspaper press of Canada. Everywhere you find the journalist he is a patriot If you find him in Paris he is saturated with a love of France; if in London, he is an Englishman to the marrow of his bone; if you find him across the thin red boundary line he is a Yankee, and at home he is a true Canadian. The seat of power will move itself westward and beyond, and when one of your number, one of the most honored your number, has been chosen, I not say to a higher position will or to one commanding greater power, for I do not esteem it as such, but to one of a greater prominence in the eye of the public-has been chosen to rule over a department requiring more prudence, more patience, and I think I may say more broad, wise and level headed patriotism than any other in the Government of Canada, then we may say that the head of the Government successful examination and obtained a bache-has done well in taking a press man. (An-lor degree in theology. plause.) You journalists are members of a profession which has the most brains and

of any in the world. (Laughter.) I think that precisely describes you. Let me say Mr. White, before I take my seat, that some of the young men here are growing up to take your place. You young men, you young journalists of Montreal and Quebec province and the other provinces of the Dominion, remember this, that upon your patriotism, upon you young journalists of Canada, rest the great-est responsibility. Whether you labor in the cause of a party or not, strive towards the end of making Canada a nation. Parties are accidents. Parties are machines called up to do certain work for the time being. But to you I say, whether you are in one party or the other, never be partisan-for between that word partisan and the word party man lies a great gulf, and no honest man can cross from one to the other or from the other back again. The partisan journalist is an infinitesimal type in the fraternity you represent. The party journalist can be a patriotic man-a noble man serving his country in his generation norly. Tais I predict for you. When the foundations of your nation have been successfully laid, and the hands that counted up and laid the great blocks and the faces that murshalled around those blocks as they were laid, have passed in historic review, among the hands that had so labored and among the faces that are called most noble of the Canadian race one hundred years from to day will be the hands of the ournalists of Canada and the faces of those work. (Loud applause.)

THE PRESS.

Hon. Mr. White, in proposing the toast of the press, said : - For the first time in my life I speak of him with special reference, for it I am permitted to propose the toast which I was in the county of Oxford, where I publish a paper, and where I have lived the best the Press. So much has been said to night years of my life, that Sir Francis, in 1841, that it is not at all necessary for me to detain you for a moment to introduce it to your notice. You have differences of opinion arose between him and the electors, but there is not a man at this banquet I am deeply thankful,) and you have heard from my friend Mr. Murray, in those eloquent periods which he has addressed former, who does not hold in reverence the those eloquent periods which he has addressed name of Sir Francis Hinoks, and it gives me to you, words of wisdom in relation to the great pleasure to bear this message, as I have repeat them, but I will ask you gentlemen who, like myself, are not of the press, to join me in drinking a bumper to the prosperity of the Canadian press.

The toast was coupled with the names of Mr. J. R. Dougall, Witness, and Mr. J. N. A. Provencher, La Presse.

Mr. Dougall, who was cordially received,

suitably acknowledged the enthusiasm with which the toast had been received, and referred at length to the progress made by ent day, in spite of the great progress that the newspapers in Montreal and throughout and Instruction; 1X. Works of Art. The has been made in Canadian journalism—and Canada. Speaking of the guest of the lam proud to endorse what Mr. White said evening, Mr. Dougall said that the territory management has made very perfect arrangement and throughout and Instruction; 1X. Works of Art. The newspapers in Montreal and throughout and Instruction; 1X. Works of Art. The newspapers in Montreal and throughout and Instruction; 1X. Works of Art. The newspapers in Montreal and throughout and Instruction; 1X. Works of Art. The newspapers in Montreal and throughout and Instruction; 1X. Works of Art. The newspapers in Montreal and throughout and Instruction; 1X. Works of Art. The newspapers in Montreal and throughout and Instruction; 1X. Works of Art. The newspapers in Montreal and throughout and Instruction; 1X. Works of Art. over which he was to rule was more extensive than some of the historic herees of antiquity ever dreamed of. But the new minister did have a much greater facility than formerly in not come as a conqueror to destroy, but, to a other foreign countries will be admitted free great extent, to build it up, to make it new, of duty, unless for sale. Any Canadian firm and on his administration depended the or other intending to exhibit can obtain full future, to some degree, of Canada. (Ap-

wishes. No one more than the journalists of Canada will be more rejoiced to hear of the brilliant career of Mr. White. (Applause.) Mr. J. N. Provencher also responded. He spoke of the arduous labors of journalism and the difficulties and sacrifices entailed by the profession. He paid a high compliment to Mr. White's qualities as a jurnalist. They had before them a proof of the popularity enjoyed by Mr. White among men of all shades of political opinion, for around the table sat many of his strongest adversaries in he field of politics. He had himself been wenty-two years in journalism, and he felt with his confreres that the honor bestowed on Mr. White was an honor to the profession.

(Applause) The Chairman proposed the toast of "The Ladies."

Mr. E. J. Duggan responded in an eloquent

and most appropriate little speech. At intervals in the proposing of the toasts songs were rendered by amateurs amongst the company, which tended in great measure to the general enjoyment. Among the vocalists were Mr. J. J. Curran, Q O., M.P., Mr. M. F. J. Quinn and Mr. J. Bowden. Mr. Curran's rendering of "Kitty Tyr ell" was in excellent form and secured an encore.

After the Hon. Mr. White proposed the health of Mr. H. J. Cloran, the chairman, and a response from the latter, the banquet was brought to a close.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A new educational establishment for young girls will be erected at Beauport. It will be under the direction of the Congregation Nums. Miss Wilhelmins Laflamme took the veil ex Tuesday at the Sister of Charity Convent, of Quebec.

The Rev. Abbé J. Martineau, who for many years has been in the parish of St. Basile, lest that place for St. Francois de Madawaska, N.B. The late Rev. Abob Tremblay, ox our ato of Beauport, has willed his library half to the Sulpicious of Montreal, and half to His Lordship Bishop Bossé, Apostolic Protect.

The ecclesistic retreat for the diocese el Rimonski has been commenced since Wednesday last, and is breached by the Rev. Father Pielen, Redemptorist.

The Rev. Abbé N. Bruchesi, who has been is Europe for several months will leave Liverpool for home on Thursday, the 26th. His brothes Mr. Chas. Bruchesi accompanies him.

The Rev. Father Louis Le Duc, parish priest of West Troy, N.Y., is at present in the city, and is a guest of his father, our esseemed citizen, Mr. Clé-phas Le Duc.

The late Rev. Father Sexton has willed his library to the college of Levis, and has given a legacy to several other religious institutions sad

Among the passengers who left Liverpool yesterday on the SS. Circassian was the Rev. Father Bruchesi. He will arrive to Montreat on Sunday evening, September 6.h. Another miracle is claimed for La Bonne

St. Anne by a Mrs. John Wilson, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who declares that she was cured of a sore leg of ten months standing. Prayers of the Forty Hours' Devotion wilk commence to morrow (Sunday) at St. Jean de

on Thusday at Itle Perrot, and Saturday at Notre Dame de Pitie. The Rev Father Hamon, S. J., has left the ty for a sojourn of five months in the United States, where he will preach reteats to the Catholic population of the Northern States.

Dicu Convent : on Tuesday at Hemmingfords

He is at present in Holyoake, Mass. The 200th anniversary of the foundation of the parish of Notre Dame de Liesse, of River Duelle, was held on the 18th Inst. The Rove Card of the parish organized a pilgrimage, which was held to Ste. Anne de Beaupré.

The Rev. Father Antoine, provincial of the Oblats, arrived from Europe on Monday, 24th after having spont an erjoyable voyage. The pilgrimage which left Montreal o Monday morning went to meet him at Berthier.

The Rev. Abl. 6 J. C. Wilfrid Deguire, of St. Justino de Newton, who was sent **to** Rome by His Lordship Bishop Duhamel to tinish his theological studies, han passed a

A new mission has just been established by the erder of the Archbishop of Quebue—that of the Quebus and take St. John railroad. The Boy. Eather Mayeur, O.M.I., of St. Sauveur, has neen appointed to spend a few days each week among the laborers and devote ha time to religious works

Mgr. Fa re has made the following ordination at the R man Cathone Cathedra; -Sub-deaconship, Rev. E. Rolte, and F. X. Caisse, S.J.; deac uship, Rev. A. Duffur. His Lord-S.J.; dade samp, Rev. A. Jul alv. The helpship made the following ordinations yesterday; Minor orders, Geo. Chandte; deaconship. Rev. Fathers B. Rotto, and F. X. Caisse, S. J., B. Gara d, S. G.; priesthood, Rev. G. L. Lynob. His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe effected the following changes of ecclesistics among the curates of his diocese:—Meser: A. D. Limoges to the curé of Pelosil; J. P. Dupay to the curé of Parnham; J. B. Durscher to the curé of St. Gregory; J. Noiseau to the curé of St. Chesterne M. Chesterneau to the curé of St. Victory; M. Churbonneau to the curé of Milton; J. C. Bernard to tue curé of Adam-

The silver wedding of the Rev. Fath r Piche, curé of Lachine, will be celebrated on the 29th September. Great arrangements for the celebration of this grand event have already commenced. On the evening of the day a solemn menced. On the evening of the day a solema service of thanksgiving will be held and the church grounds heautifully illuminated. On the folwoing day (September 30) the Rev. Father will e presented with an address accompanied with a g iden Mass service consisting of a charce, cruets, ciborium and censor. In the evening the inauguration of the St. Joseph's Hall will take place, and afterwards a grand military comedy will be presented, entitled the "Lachine Volunteers," which will be a good illustration of the comical events in the resent campaign.

READ THIS

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

THE NEW ORLEANS EXHIBITION. The North, Central and South American Exhibition, that will open at New Orleans in

November next, promises to be a very striking and elaborate affair. It is promoted by a company and has for its object the development of more intimate trade relations between the 55,000,000 producers and consumers of the United States, and the 48,000,000 producers and consumers of Mexico, South America, Central America and the West India Islands; and generally to stimulate an exchange of surplus manufactures for the surplus raw materials of other countries. The classification of exhibits is as follows:— I. Agriculture; II. Horticulture; III. Raw and Manufactured Products, Ores, Minerals, and Woods; IV. Furniture and Accessories; V. Textile Fabrics, Clothing and Accessories; VI. The Industrial Arts; VII. Alimentary Products; VIII. Education and Instruction; 1X. Works of Art. The management has made very perfect arrangements for the exhibitors. Entries are to close on the first November, and the exhibition opens on the 10th. Goods from Canada and

LEPROSY IN AMERICA

A GRAPHIO DESCRIPTION OF THE LEPERS OF TRACADIB-VISITED BY ARCHBISHOP LYNCH-NOBLE SACRIFICES BY THE SISTERS OF THE HOTEL DIEU OF MONT-REAL-FROM GENERATION TO GENERA-FION. .

hast Sunday evening, August 23rd, Archhop Lynch lectured in St. Michael's Cathe tion the subject of the lepers in Tracadie. : said :-

We read in the Gospel of this day, the enirteenth Sunday after Pentecost, of the care of ten lepers. They were cured on their way to show themselves to the priests that they were clean. Only one, and he was a Samaritan, returned to give thanks to God. Unfortunately many people follow the example of the nine ungrateful lepers. God loves gratitude, and when we thank Him for His favours He is prepared to grant us more. Now, let us speak of this leprosy. Leprosy is the most loathsome of all diseases When anyone was struck with it,

THE LAW OF MOSES

condemned him to be separated from the rest of the people. He was not admitted into any house, or to have any intercourse whatever with his fellew-beings lest the contagion might spread. The points attacked become insensible, though the internal pain is intense. As, for example, a leper was warming his hands at a stove; he cried out, "There ie something that smells very bad in the meom;" he did not know that the stumps of his own hands were burning. On last Sunday morning I gave the white veil to a heau-Mal young lady in the Hotel Dieu, of Tracadie, adjoining the hospital for lepers. Never is my whole life was I so impressed at the sublimity of divino Christian charity as when consecrating this young lady to the service of God, in the person of these lepers. For Christ has said, "Inasmuch as you do it for the least of My little ones, you do it unto Few have heard of

THIS MOST APPLICTED COUNTRY OF TRACADIE which lies between Baie de Chaleurs and the Salf of St. Lawrence and the River Trucadie, on the south shore of the Gelf of St Lawrence. About 130 years ago, as tradition has it, a ship from the Levant, near Syria, was shipwrecked on the coast. Some of their sailors were rescued and received hospitality from the settlers, the Acadians from France. Women washed their clothes and contracted the loathsome malady. They had no idea of what it was and no precautions were taken against its spread until 1817, when a respectable woman named Urrula Landry died of the disease, and then all took alarm. His Excellency the Honorable Arthur Hamilton Gordon, Lieutenant Governor of New Branswick, drew attention to this disease in his pamphlet, ontitled "Wilderness journeys in New Brunswick in 1862." It was not till 1844 that the Government of New Branswick took action in the matter, and appointed a medical commission to report on the means of stopping the plague. They

ESTABLISHED A LAZALETTO

on a small island called Sheldrake, in the middle of the river Miramichi, about 18 miles below Chatham. To compel those attacked with this dreadful malady to go to this island it was necessary, in many instances, to employ force and lash them like wild animals, to drag them by cords and beat them with long poles to drive them into the lazeretto, for none would touch them for fear of the disease. Fathers were separated from their families, mothers from their children and children from their parents. No wonder that with all the preeaution of the government many of those unfertunate people escaped to return to the bosom of their families. There was little comfort in the lazaretto, for one less afflicted the Government transported the lazaretto the Gevernment transported the lazaretto so as to give others an opportunity of gaining is a fine blood depurent as well as corrective. Is a fine blood depurent as well as corrective. Is a fine blood depurent as well as corrective. Is a fine blood depurent as well as corrective. a collection of log cabins, a storey and a half high. It is enclosed as our prisons with high fences and iron grated windows. When the Sisters of Charity in 1868 arrived to take care of it, the rest of these bars were removed. The Most Rev. Dr. Rogers, Bishop of Chatzeal and care to ameliorate the condition of the poor lepers.

THE MOST APPLICABL OF THE CHELDREN OF MEN.

About this time Hon. Mr. Anglin, now of our city, was elected member of Parliament and saw all its horrors. He determined to get the Parliament to fix its attention upon it. No servants were allowed to go there, but, as we have said, those who were less afflicted with the disease had to take care of the more afflicted, but none were in any humor to do any work. Their food was sent to them through a window in a wall and they could either take it or leave it. It came ma poor condition, which did not entice the sick lepers to taste it—still hunger must be vanaged. Cleanliness was completely out of he way. Filth of the most revolting kind abounded everywhere. The beds and clothes swarmed with filth and maggots, the clothes were never washed except be the lepers themselves. It was a real Gehenna. No wonder that the immorality and mortality of the victims were very great. They looked upon themselves as

CURSED BY GOD AND ABANDONED

anointed for death some relapse into their grumbling against Providence. The miserable cabins in which they were housed were unfit chaplain and their afflicted patients; and (3) even for animals—the coilings were only 8 should occasion present itself, that you should feet high. In the summer time they could open the windows and allow some air to enter, but in the winter the windows were closed and stoves were lit. The stench was insupportable except to the lepers them selves. How often did they ask God to upon all. relieve them by death? They were sent into this place to rot to death. The Sisters of the Hotel Dieu, of Montreal, were applied to by Bishop Rogers, of Chatham, with the permission of the New Brunswick Government, begging them to come and take care of these poor miserables. The miseries of the place, the filth and fear of contagion were represented to them : but the more they heard of the misery of the poor creatures the warmer grew the fire of charity within them, and they agreed to assume the responsibility of this most charitable work. The Government employed them as lady physicians or hospital nuns and promised to pay them \$800, the same as was paid to the ordinary physi-

THE SISTERS TOOK LESSONS

from Dr. Hingston, of Montreal, on this dreadful malady, and were provided with books on the subject. The Mother Superior-ess of the Hotel Dieu intimated to the nuns that seven were required. She did not like to directly appoint seven, but asked for volunteers. All the Sisters volunteered to go;

and sobs, throughout the convent. The remaining Sisters loaded the missionaries with presents, linens and provisions, so as to make them comfortable, at least for some time. Arrived at the lazaretto, their (roubles and mortifications commenced. The seven Sisters were hudled together in a small room. The first thing they did was to provide beddings, linens, cloths, etc., and then they burnt up all the old clothes and bedding. They white washed the ceiling. The poor lepers felt sorry for their past blasphemics and now turned their hearts to God in

GRATITUDE

for the wonderful change. They now felt more happy and relieved, and made promises to live better in future under the heavy hand of God. The Government of New Brunswick paid for a little house for the good Sisters at a cost of \$1,200. The ceiling of this was like those of the lazaretto, only eight feet high. When the Hon. Mr. Anglin went to Ottawa in the Federal Government he continued his efforts in favor of the lazaretto. The New Brunswick Government petitioned the Federal Government to take this institu tion under its own care, as it was a kind of quarantine. This was another merciful stroke of Providence. The Liberal Govern ment was then in power, and donated \$1,500 to the good nuns to be employed as they pleased. The Sisters built an addition to the lazaretto-wash rooms, kitchen, etc., for the building was in a most filtly condition. The first Sisters were seven in number, now there are sixteen. They have to keep up their religious exercises and all the devotions of a regular convent to enable them to support poor human nature in its efforts to succor the most distressed people on earth. I've chapel of the nuns is a small room 20 x 15 ft., with a ceiling eight feet high. The Sisters' choir is situated on one side of the chapel, and on the other is the dormitory for the lepers with a glass window, the breadth of the room, se that the lepers can follow the priest at Mass, for they are all Catholics. A pane of glass can be opened, through which the priest gives them communion. The priest goes through the dormitories and attends to the sick. Vicar-General Langevin preached the sermon at the consecration of the Virgin to Christ; the Gospel of the day happened to be on the Good Samaritan. He bathed the wounds of the eick man whom he found and seated him upon a horse and took and cared for him, but the Sister took the leper to her own house, and with her own hands attended to his wants during his whole lifetime This is the sublimity of the charity of Christ for the new law of love. WE VISITED THE LAZARETTO.

Bishop Rogers, of the Diocese, Bishop Sweeney, of St. John, former chaptain of the lazaretto; Bishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, and the Prefect Apostolic of Newfoundland, Vicar-General Langevin, the chaptain of the lazaretto, another priest, and myself, were present. The lepers sat right before us Each of the Bishops gave a short address, exorting the sufferers to have patience, and to join their sufferings with those of Christ, and telling them they are expiating the sins of the world, and awaiting the merits of heaven if they only accept the terrible affliction. Then one respectable looking gen tleman stepped forward and made an address to Bishop R gers. He thanked him for the vigor in which he worked for the most afflict ed of his children by providing the good Sisters to take care of them. He concluded by saying that all he could do was to raise his diseased and mutilated hands to heaven in prayer for him. One poor woman threw herself upon her knees before Bishop Sweeney, who was the chaplain forty years before. This poor women was a leper since then. She asked the Bishop's blessing, and the tears rolled from her cheeks as she tried to wipe them with the stumps of her fingers under her apron. All the poor afflicted were now in tears. The incidents of that day I shall never forget I praise the wonderful workings of Divice Providence afflicting some, meritorious work of charity than living among these and serving them. Sixty two persons died since the Sisters took charge of the place, a much less average than formerly.

WHEN THE DISEASE BREAKS OUT IN A FAMILY, ham, in whose diocese this lazaretto is, as the family are seized with gricf and shame, soon as he became Bishop, employed all his because they know not if some other member will likely catch it or not. What must have been the sorrow of the virgin's parents when she pronounces her determination of spending the rest of her days in the lazaretto. When leprosy ever appears in a family, none of its members marry, for fear it might spread from generation to generation. It is sure to appear for the county of Gloncester, in which this in either the first or second generation. I am lamaretto is situated. He visited it frequently sure that the Federal Government, now their attention is turned to

THE NEED OF A PROPERLY CONSTRUCTED HOSPITAL,

will act as it behooves Christian men and honorable statesmen to do. This is the only

institution of its kind in America. Leprosy has befiled all the skill of physicians. A father may be afflicted and his wife and children are in sound health; one child of a family may be a leper while his brothers and sisters are not attacked. It commences with a most violent fever and pains all over the body; then chocolate spots appear, and the diseased parts of the victim are rendered perfectly insensible; then the joints are attacked and rot and fall off in washing their hands. The Sisters often find the joints of these poor people in the wash basin. We find at the lazaretto twenty five persons, young and old, boy and girls, old men and old women, young men among themselves; the exhortations of the chaplain were of little use. Even after being anointed for death some release into the chaptain were of little use. (2) to ask your prayers for these good nuns and their most charitable and kind encourage the members of the Federal Government to build a hospital for lepers worthy of the charity and benevolence of the country and adequate to the wants of the poor lepers.

> Pain trom indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

A prominent dentist says that tooth brushes and tooth powders do the teeth more harm than good.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills combine both sanitive and sanative powers in a high degree; by the former term is understood their ability to preserve health, by the latter their capability to restore health. With these remedies at hand, no invalid need be at fault to guide himself or herself safely through the many trials to which everyone is subjected during our long and ofttimes inclement win-ters. Coughs, colds, ulcerated throats, quinsey, whooping cough, can be successfully treated by well rubbing this Ointment upon the chest, and by taking the Pills. During damp, foggy weather asthmatical sufferers will experience the utmost possible relief but she chose the number named of the most from the inunction of the Ointment, and all talented and holy. The farewell day when tender-chested persons will save endless motives have been built within the last six those seven were leaving was a day of tears misery by adopting this treatment.

A NEW EPOCH CHOICE

DECLARED TO BE OPENED BY THE IRISH PARTY - A WARNING TO PARNELL.

DUBLIA, August 27.—Those who favor the Nationalists think that the proceedings at the conference of the Irish parliamentary party and subsequently at the meeting of the National league will inaugurate a new epoch in the history of the country. They say that the book was closed upon the past only to be re-opened at another place; that the first entry on the new page is the one word 'unity," summing up the whole parliament ary systen by which the party hope to succeed in achieving the objects of its existencenamely, by rigid union and solidarity of action. Says the Freeman's Journal :-

If we are to have a parliamentary party a all, it must be the ablest, truest, staunchest body of men whom any efforts can bring to

gether. It commends the resolutions passed, where by it is recommended to the constituencies that candidates be required to pledge them selves, if elected, to sit, act and vote with the party, and to resign their seats if at any time they are required to do so by a majority of their collesgues. An anti Nationalist, though

home rule, journal argues that—
Mr. Parnell will make a fatal error if he assumes, as he appears inclined to do, that, as with a following of forty he was able to for e the Irish Land Act upon Parliament, so with a following of eighty he will be able to repeal the union. He may do much by per-suasion, but if he attempts to play dictator his power will be shattered.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophusphites. Is prescribed by physicians all over the world. It is a remarkable remedy for Consumption, Scrofula and wasting diseases, and very palatable.

MORTH-WEST NEWS.

DAMAGE DONE BY THE REPORTED E0 FROSTS--- HARVESTING PROCEEDING SAFELY-ST. BONIFACE CELEBRATES MOR. TACHE'S ARRIVAL.

WINNIPEG, Man., August 25 -The fortieth muiversary of the arrival of His Grace Archbishop Tache at St. Boniface was celebrated to-day with great eclat Congratulatory ad dresses were presented by the St. Jean Bantiste society, the mayor and corporation of St. Boniface and other institutions in the diocese The day was observed as a public noliday in St Boniface, and the town was iluminated this evening.

Despatches have been received from all stations on the main line and branches of the Canadian Pacific announcing that farmers are busy harvesting. All wheat promises an abundant yield as well as other products. the slight frost reported yesterday morning iii no damage. The weather is favorable to

the safe garnering of the crops. Seasational reports are being sent abroad from St. Paul to the effect that there was a killing frost throughout Manitoba and the Territories last night. The thermometer fell a'most to freezing point, but in no case was there any appreciable damage done. It south enn Manitoba harvesting became general on Thursday, Friday and Siturday last. In the district north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Kailway some damage may have been done, but at most it could only have heen trifling. The crops are past the reriod in which they can be injured by any light frost such as that of last night.

DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF if troubled with Chronic Dyspepsia or Constipation. These ailments, as well as Biliousness, Kidney in firmities and feminine troubles, are cradicated by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, an alterative of long tried and clearly proven efficacy. It early proven efficacy. It and contains no ingredients which are not of the highest standard of purity.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

WASHINGTON, August 27 - United States Consul Pacey, in a despatch to Secretary Bayard, says there is much complaint on the part of American vessel owners and captains at the recent appointment of a harbor master at Port Sarnia by the Canadian authorities The master charges American vessels fees ranging from one dollar to five dollars, for the privilege of touching a dock or anchoring in the stream, which, at Port Sarnis, is the dividing line between Canada and the United States, and which by law and precedent is free to the ships of both nationalities. The Canadian Government has never expended a dollar to build a barbor at this point. The docks are the property of private individuals, and while the harbor master may collect fees from ships which may land at these docks, the individual owner of the dock may order their in tant removal for refusing to pay tribute to him. Canadian shipping is guided to the river by a light furnished at the expense of the United States Government, and no harbor dues are charged to Canadian vessels at Port Huron or elsewhere on the River St. Clair. Consul Pace also mentions an attempt by the Capadian authorities to seize the American steam tug Mocking Bird because she had assisted the American steamer Wissahickon, bound from Buffalo to Chicago, and which had stranded on a sand bar. Some days after this assistance was rendered the Canadian authorities boarded the Mocking Bird, and proceeded to seize her for violating the "wrecking regulations." The captain of the tug declined to be seized, saying his vessel was in midstream and not under the jurisdiction of the Canadian authorities. The tug went to Port Huron with the officials on board. The case is still in dispute.

Alex. Cyr, of Grant Isle, Aroostook Co., Maine, writes: "Having used Northrop & Lyman's valuable Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and derive great benefit from it, I take the liberty of asking you for quotations, and also whether you would be willing to give me the agency for this place, as I am confident there would be a large sale for it in this vicinity when its merits were made known.'

BRADLAUGH'S MANIFESTO. LONDON, August 27 .- Mr. Bradlaugh has issued a campaign manifesto to his constituency in Northampton. In this he arges them to continue sending him to Parliament despite the refusal of the House of Commons to per-

mit him to take his seat until the Commons be shamed or compelled by popular feeling to accord him his right. Mr. Bradlaugh holds up to his constituents the example of the voters of Middlesex in continuing to return John Wilkes, notwithstanding his repeated expulsion by the house, until the issue became a public question and the Com-mons were forced to submit to the will of the people.

At the machine shop of Henschel & Son, Cassel, Germany, no less than 1,000 loco-

ANSWERING THE ROLL CALL

Tramp, tramp o'er the treacherous ground The valuant columns stumble, The valuant columns stumble s Passing many a quiet vale, New beauty ever finding,

Scanning many a b-at-n trail,
Though practic grasses winding.
Cheertul, bronzed and soldierly all at
That answered well to the last roll call.

Lo! from the shades of yonder hill The warning scon a are riding;
Firm now is very will,
In right and might confiding; Out from the coulees sheltering deep

The sav ge foe is pouring!
Out of their mi sat t. e Gatlings reap The harvest death is storing. Courage now, lest thoughts appal Who will answer the next roll-call ?"

Hark to the Indian's war cry hoarse ! The charge the foe unheeding Shot or shell, with cea eless force Their deadly arrows speeding;
Hand to hand, in conflict near,
They sway at battle's will-tide,
Til, with a gallant British cheer,
The column gains the hill side.

Honor now to the braves who fall, lomrades answer their next roll call.

Out from the East the gray dawn meek Waiched the battle gory, Out from the mists of Cut Knife Creek Gimmered victory's glory;
Down by the littlede many a heart

For country's cause was bleeding; Memory gives their deeds a part. Where endires fame is leading.
Patience now, we shall greet them all
In the Valley of Death, at the last roll-call. GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottawn.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE POWE and TRUE WIEVESS

DRAB SIR,-The Rev. Father Campbell having announced at High Mess on Sunday, the 16th inst, that Mr. W. J. Macdonell, President of the Toronto Society of St. Vin-cent de Paul, had whited Ordina with the intention of organizing a branch of the association here, a large number of Catholics assembled at the church on Sauday afternoon. After the reading of prayers by the Rev Chairman (Father Campbell) and an ex planation of the objects of the society by Mr. Macdonald, it was unanimously resolved that a branch of the association he established in Orillia to be known as "The Conference of the Angel Guardian," and that the following gentlemen be elected officers, viz :- Rev. K. A. Campbell, spiritual director, Dr. A. R. McDonell, president, R. A. Lynch, vice president, M. J. Clifford, sec. treas. Thirty-nine persons immediately became member of the associati n, and many more will, no doubt, soon follow their example so that the success of our conference seems already success of our conference seems already assumed. Much credit is due to Father Campbell whose exertions for some time past to establish a branch of this excellent society in our midst, have at length neen successful. We have also reason to feel grateful to Mr. Macdonell, President of the Toronto Conference, who has labored so zealously for many years in promoting the interests of all works of charity, but who has in an especial manner identified himself with the Society of St Vincent de Paul. M J CLIFFORD, Secretary.

Orillia, Aug. 20 1885.

A NEW CHURCH.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: SIR,-Work on St. Margaret's Church,

Gien Nevis, Ontario, is rapidly progressing under the skilful supervision of Mr. John R. Chisholm, contractor and builder, of Alex andria, who recently built and completed St Finnan's church of that town, a full account of which appeared to the columns of the TRUE Witness. The total length of the building is 205 teet, width of nave 47 teet, entrance width 73 feet, height of main ceiting 44 feet. The main tower, which will be 160 feet high, will be built principally of fine cut stone, embellished with ornamental and carved panels. The helfry will be tormed of eight ornamental columns and carved capitals. The balance of spire above beliry, which will be octagon form, will be finished with eight pediments and four pinnacles, shooting out from curved roof. The extremity will be finished with an ornamental iron cross. The two front corners of the church will be decorated with pinnacles 19 feet above caves. The interior will be in ke-ping with the exterior. The inhabitants of this new parish may congratulate themselves in having so spacious an edifice nearly completed and dedicated to their spiritual welfare, instead of being under the necessity of travelling a distance of 8 or 10 miles to St. Raphael's as heretofore. Mass was first celebrated in St. Margaret's on Christmas night, 1883, and through the zeal, energy, and indetaugable exertions of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Cleary and the Rev. C. H. Gauthier, the pastor, together with the liberal subscriptions and donations of the parishioners and others, the church will be, with God's help, completed about Xmas, and according to the plans and specifications, will be an ornament to Glen Neves and a credit to the

Glengarry, Out., Aug. 22, 1885.

EXCITEMENT IN MADRID.

THE SPANIARDS RESENT THE ACTION OF GERMANY-THE GOVERNMENT ADOPTS A MILD TONE.

MADRID, August 27 .- The Government has dismissed several anti-German officials and has instructed the provincial authorities to suppress anti-German meetings. The Govcurrent has closed the doors of the Army and Navy club, because officers belonging to the club have returned their German decorations and because the club has struck from its list of honorary members the names of German officers and that of the Crown Prince of Germany. The press and army are disgusted by the amicable attitude that has been suddenly displayed by the Cabinet toward Germany. The Ministerial papers have adopted a modified tone while the Opposition journals attack Germany with increased vigor. The result is that seven of the latter papers have been seized, and will be prosecuted. Public feeling is more decided than ever against a concession to Germany.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

If you have pain in the back, pale and sallow complexion, bilious or sick headache, erruptions on the skin, coated tongue, slug-gish circulation, or a hacking cough, you are going into your grave if you do not take stens to cure yourself. If you are wise you will do this by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," compounded of the most efficacions ingredients known to medical science for giving health and strength to the system through the medium of the liver and the blood,

A Salisbury, Md., couple are credited with naming their first boy Neptune, because they became engaged on a sailing party,

THE CARDWELL BUECTION: n original add profess to riffessoqui HON. MB. WHITE'S MAJORITY INCREASED

enthansel of Tol672; andien dagest ORANGATILLE, August 28.—Returns received to day show an increase in Hon. Mr. White's majority, the following being the result in the different municipal divisions:

MAJORITIES FOR MB. WHITE. Caledon 17 Albion 84 Bolton village 14

It is believed that Dr. Allison has failed to poll one-third of the votes cast and has con-sequently forfeited his deposit. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the county when the result became known. There was a bonfire at Mono Mills, and Mr. White addressed a large meeting there and afterwards at this place, thanking the electors for the magnificent triumph accorded to him. He left this morning for Ottawa.

THE LAST HONORS.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL OF ADMIRAL COUR-BET YESTERDAY.

PARIS, August 28 .- The remains of Admirai Courbet were interred to day in the Hotel des Invalides. A large assemblage attended the burial ceremonies. The edifice was beavily dre ed with mourning and presented a most impressive appearance. A large model of the Bayard, the flagship of the French fleet commanded in China by the deceased, had been constructed in front of the building. The coffin was placed in a colossal sarcophagus, which was ornamented at the corpers by statues of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Religion, which bore escutcheous emblashed with scenes of battles in which Admiral Courbet had taken a leading part. This was lighted by increase burners and tapers which emitted green fismes and cast a weird glimmering through the darkened light of the chapel where the body lay. During the funeral ceremonies French troops paraded slowly up and down the esplanade and afterwards filed past the ooffin.

A DUBLIN SENSATION.

DUBLIN, August 28,—A great sensation has been caused in fashionable circles by the thrashing of an officer and the horsewhipping of a deputy lieutenant by Mr. John Pollock, of Tismary, County Galway, well known as high sheriff and owner of estate in Scotland. Some painful domestic differences had led to Mrs. Pollock leaving her husband and going to Scotland. Many stories were current here, several of which coupled the names of Captain Barry, of the Royal Horse Artillery, son of Lord Justice Burry, and Mr. John Albert Blakeney, of Ballyglunion, county Galway, deputy lieutenant, with that of the erring wife. Mr. Pollock threatened to horsewhip both geutlemen, and this week, coming to the Dublin horse show, he met Captain Barry leaving the Kildare street club, pulled him off an outside car as he was getting on, and struck him on the fuce and then on the head with a stick. Friends interposed and separated the combatants. Mr. Pollock cried out: "Barry, you know where to find me if you want any satisfac-tion," and drove to a house in Burlington road, where Siakeney was to dine, and waited until Biakeney drove up. Pollock then seized hold of him in tront of the house and thrashed him soundly with a horsewhip. The deputy lieutenant bellowed for help, but made not the slightest resistance.

Life seems hardly worth the living to-day to many a tired, unhappy, discouraged woman who is suffering from chronic female weakness for which she has been able to find of a tenth class minatrol troupe. In the no relief. But there is a certain cure for all house next day Connel denounced the editor no relief. But there is a certain cure for all the painful complaints to which the weaker sex is liable. We refer to Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" to the virtues of which thousands of women can testify. As a tonic and nervine it is unsurpassed. All druggists.

A WELL DESERVED LYNCHING.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, August 28 -A despatch from San Marie says a mob of seventytive persons on Wednesday night went to the jail and demanded the keys of the sheriff, entered the jail and took out Luckie, the man who committed the wholesale muders in Johnson City a few days ago. They hanged him after obtaining from him a statement is regard to his crime. Lackie declared that he intended to kill the members of three or four families besides those he murdered and was prevented from doing so only by his car tridges giving out.

The gloomy fears, desponding views, and weariness, that many complain of, would disappear were the blood made pure and healthy before reaching the delicato vessels of the brain. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purities and vi talizes the blood; thus promoting health of body and sanity of mind.

COAL PRICES ADVANCE.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28 -The Phila delphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has advanced its selling rates, to take effect September 1. The company will not issue any circular, but posts the following figures with the additional announcement that they must be maintained : \$2.50 for broken, egg and chestnut, and \$2.75 for stove and small stove. This is an advance at Schuylkill Haven of ten cents on stove and twenty cents on chestnut over the ruling market price of August. September prices are, however, ten cents lower for broken and egg and twentyfive cents lower for chestnut than upon June l. when the last circular was issued.

Mr. Peter Vermett, Hochelaga, P. Q., writes :- "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured me of Rheumatism after I tried many medicines to no purpose. It is a good medicine.' Just think of it-you can relieve the twinges of rheumutism, or the most painful attack of neuralgia-you can check a cough, and heal a bruised or broken skin, with a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eulectric Oil, costing only 25 cents.

CANADIAN MAILS TO BE FUMIGATED. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—The Post Office department has requested the Secretary of the Treasury to cause all Canadian mails coming into the United States to be thorn oughly furnigated to obviate the danger of introducing smallpox into this country through the mails.

Thomas Myers, Bracebridge, writes:-"Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil is the best medicine 1 sell. It always gives satisfaction, and in cases of conghs, colds, sore throat, &c., immediate relief has been received by those who use it."

Those who fear lest the humor has gone out of the Western frontier may be reassured. A newspaper just started in Kansas is named The Thomas County Cat.

Hot and dry skin?
Scalding sensations?
Swelling of the ankles?
Vague feelings of unrest?
Frothy or brick-dust fluids?
Acid stomach? Aching loins?
Iramps, growing nervousness?
Itrange screness of the bowels?
Inaccountable languid feelings?
Inort breath and pleuritic pains?
Ine-side headache? Backache?
Iraquent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the eart?
Albumen and tube costs.

Albumen and tube casts in the Fittul rheumatic pains and neuraigia?

Loss of appetite, fiesh and strength?...
Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels?
Droweiness by day, wakefulness of tight? Abundant pale, or scanty flow of

dark water?
Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE RIDNEYS. BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease igradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution the kidney-polaoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrkers, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplery, paralysis or convulsions ensue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease not a rare one—it is an every-duy disorder, and chaims more victims than any other complaint.

claims maper vactime than any other com-plaint.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery.

Den's neglect it. Warmer's SAFE ture has cured thousands of cases of the worst to;

you if you will use it promptly

the only specific for the universa

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITES POLICY. MR. MICHARL DAVITI'S POLICY.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Mr. Michael Davitt has written a latter in which he says that there has been so much misrepresentation about his belief and his protosed plan of action, that he wants to make a definite statement of what he believes and intends, and wants to have his statement orrecty reported. The statement is somewhat pro x, but in substance it amounts to a declaration that while supporting the Parnellites Mr. Davit: will maintain his agitation of the question of proprietorship of land. Mr. Davit: admits that the Irish 'parliamentary party have done and are doing parliamentary party have done and are doing good work, but he looks upon their efforts as sub-idiary to the main question, which is the redemption of Ireland's soil. He believes that the question of the ownership of land is the most vital question now before the people, not only of I land, but of England and the world. The people are beginning more and more cognizant of their rights and power, and it is necessary that their impulses small be intelligently directed so as to be ma le potential. He says that while he admires Mr. Parnell's patient plodding in his slower method, he feels that fo himself life is speedily slipping away, and if he is ever to raise his voice in advocacy of this greatest and most needed in force it reach he had not been speeded in force it reaches the property of the property of the greatest and most needed in force it reaches. needed reform, it must be now

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without pain.

AN OFFENSIVE BACHELORS' BILL. ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 26 -- Great excitement prevails over the report that a duel is being arranged between C lonel Gautt, editor of the Atheus Banner Watchman, and Alexander Connel, representative from Decatur County. Connel recently introduced a bill requiring that all bachelors after their thirtieth year should pay an annual tax to the state of \$2 50, which fund was to be applied for educational purposes. In criticising Connel, Gautt said he had proven himself unit to be "endman" of the Banner Watchman as a thief, liar and

vear ago. KING ALFONSO'S LEFTER.

scoundred who ought to have been hanged ten

BERLIN, Aug. 27 .- It is rumored that King Alfonso has sen: an autograph letter to the Crown Prince Frederick William asking him to mediate in order that the friendship beween Spain and Germany may be mainta ned. It is also rumored that King Leopold, of Belgium, and Emperor Francis Joseph have been asked to act as arbitrator. Prince Bismarck, it is stated, favors the latter, and tesires a decision in favor of Spain, in order to escape from the difficulty.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves Worm Exterminator.

AN OFFICIAL RECALLD.

London, August 27.—The government has recalled Sir Charles Warren, the leader of the Bechuanland expedition, and appointed as his successor Judge Shippard, of the Cape Colony bench. The Daily News deprecates the recall of Warren at the present crisis, saying he has been the only able administrator in many years whose exertions have inspired confidence and brought about quiet in South Africa, and declares that this is the last of a series of blunders, showing bad organization in the colonial office.

A lady from Syracuse writes :- "For about seven years before taking Northrop & Ly-man's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I suffered from a complaint very prevalent with our sex. I was unable to walk any distance or stand on my feet for more than a few minutes at a time without feeling exhausted, but now I am thankful to say can walk two miles without feeling the least inconvenience." For Female Complaints it has no equal.

THE WHY AND THE WHEREFORE!

A sergeant of cavalry on active service in Arizona against the Indians tries to answer the inquiry, "Why don't the United States troops catch the raiding Apaches?" He says the Indians have from five to seven good saddle horses each. The soldiers are compelled to follow with one horse each, loaded down with blanket, overcoat, two canteens, lariat, picket pin, side lines, nose-bay, currycomb and brush, sometimes four to six days rations, a pannikan, tin cup and numerous other little traps that are of no use, but always in the way. Then comes the gun and field belt, with fifty rounds of cartridges, with 100 more in the saddle pockets, then the pistol and belt, with twenty four pistol car-tridges. "Weigh a man with all this," says the sergeant, "and then turn him loose after an Indian pony, with a shell of a saddle, s gun and ammunition, and an almost nude buck, and see which wins in the race of 300 miles, to say nothing of the buck's remounts and perfect knowlege of the country."

NO LADY WHO DELIGHTS IN FLOWERS, and likes to see them do well and bloom abundantly, should be without Hanington's Food for Flowers. Ordinary packages 30c. - sufficient for 20 plants for ene year. Intowidinate the time to the

dole and MORS ET STITA Bland hosel \$2 25 to \$2.40; --COUNOD'S NEW ORATORIO DECLARED HIS MASTERPIECE SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION

AT BIRMINGHAM. BIBMINGHAM.

BIBMINGHAM, Aug. 25.—Gounod's new oratorio, "Mors et Vita," was rendered this aftertorio, "Mors et Vita," was rendered this aftertorio, "Mors et Vita," was rendered the first time.
acon at the musical feetival for the first time.
The audience was enormous and the enthusiasm
The sudience to an ovation. The composievoked amounted to be the author's mastertion is pronounced to be the author's mastertion is many points,
piece. "Mors et Vita," in many points,
piece. "Mors et Vita," in many points,
piece. "The Redemption," of which it
resembles "The Redemption," Of Death,"
is a continuation. The first portion, "Death,"
is a continuation of "The Judgment," and the
second treats of "The Judgment," and the
second treats of "Ide," based on the vision
of "Life," based on the vision
of St. John. The audience was enraptured with
of St. John. The audience was enraptured with
the beautiful concerted pieces and choruses of
the beautiful concerted pieces and choruses of
the Requiem and rich instrumentation. The inthe Requiem and rich instrumentation. The inthe Requiem and rich instrumentation. The inthe requirem was faultless. In the second portion terpretation was rautiless. In the second portion loud fanfares illustrate the judgment, which created a marvellous effect. Three trumpeters were placed at each of the topmost corners of the orchestra. After this tremendous discriptive much the soft melovious orchestral passages are accessed a doubly grateful charm, and the ave music the sole more than a transactar passages possessed a doubly grateful charm, and, therefore to the end there was a more or less uninafter to the end there was a more or less unin-terrupted flow of reposeful melody, ending in a brief but effective chorus. Mme. Albani, Mme. Patey, Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Santley received evations.

OBITUARY!

DEATH OF REV. FATHER SEXTON. By the lamented death of the Rev. James

Patrick Sexton, on the 22ud inst., the Roman Catholic clergy of Quebec lose one of their brightest ornaments and the poor and lowly one of their best friends. In the fullest sense one of most sense of the words, Father Sexton was a minister of God. Charmable to a fault, zealous and of God. Charlage to a taut, zealous and indefatigable in an extraordinary degree, he went about during his short span of life humbly doing his Maker's work and the numbry doing he did in his quiet, unobstruamount of good he did in the quiet, unbest to sive way is said by those who know best to have been simply incalculable. It would be impossible within newspaper limits to do justice to the life work of this worthy Irish priest, whose career has been so mercilessly cut short by the inexorable hand of death. But we may briefly say that he was the beau ideal of the Irish Soggarth Aroon. Though it was not his lot to be brought more directly in ontact with his own people, he loved them with an all abiding love and never lost an opportunity of advancing their interests, spiritual and temporal, in so interests, spiritual and temporal, in so far as in him laid. He sought them ett, where affliction or death weighed heavely upon them, soothed them with loving words of comfort and cheer, and even ministered to the relief of their wants out of his own scanty packet. Not a few young men of Irish birth in this community, too, owe him the benefits of education, and some have even attained to the honor of the priesthood through his support and encouragement. By the French Canadian people of St. Rochs, however, among whom his sacred ministry was of necessity more largely exer sized in consequence of his connection as Ficaire with So. Roch's church, he was vir in that church yesterday when his death was alluded to by the cure, and the immense crowds flocking to the General Hospital to pay their last tribute of affection to his resins amply testify to this fact. By the poor of that congregation his loss will be especially felt. His life work was among them, and his last wishes, which were that he should be buried among them without ostentation, showed the depth and the genuineness of his showed the depth and the genthelies of his love. Father Sexton was born on the 8th January, 1845, at St. Nicholas, Levis, and was the son of Mr. John Sexton, of that place, who survives him at the patriarchal age of 86 years, and of the late Britisher Peebles. He was educated at the Quebes Minor Seminary, studied theology at the Grand Seminury, and was priested on the 26th May, 1872, being, we believe, the first to receive holy orders at the hands of the present Archbishop of Quebec. He was immediately named Vicaire at St. Roch's in succession to the late lamented Father further bore fruit in the foundation of L'Union St. Joseph and the Month of November for the souls in Purgatory. Although broken down in health, he performed his many self imposed duties up to the 1st July last, when by the advice of his physicians and almost the command of his ecclesiastical superiors he retired to the General hospital, where he pined away until relieved by death on Friday night would the surroundings and with all the consolations of the Church, for which he had worked so faithfully and well. His last months of life were soothed by the loving care and attention of the good nuns of the General Hospital. The widespreud esteem in which the deceased priest was hold is fully proven by the crowds which have flocked since Saturday to the hospital to drop a tear upon his bier and offer up a prayer for his soul, as well as by the wealth of floral decorations and other tributes of the same kind sent into his memory by the General Hospital, L'Union St. Joseph, Cercle Catholique, Curé and colleagues of St. Roch's, Sacred Heart Convent, &2., &c.-R.I.P. -Quebec Telegraph.

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

Paper pottles now made in France are built from sheets of paper rolled together and cemented with albumen, lime and alum.

The French have more suspension bridges than any other nation on the globe.

A FRUITFTL SEASON.

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

President Lincoln appointed five Supreme Court Judges, Grant four, Hayes two, Garfield one, and Arthur two.

THERE IS NO EXCUSE.

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

The English, stimulated by Russian en-terprise in the same direction, are beginning to talk seriously of a railway from Europe to

TO THE RESCUE.

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 diguified 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 care. Mrs. S. D. few bottles of Aver's Sursaparilla. A.W. Bodwell, Wilmington, Mass., writes con- Parker, lumber dealer, 209 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 lows: "I gave Ayer's Sarsaparilla to

My Little Girl,

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 Dyspephalf 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 Ayer's Sarsaparilla, of years I have been troubled with and it has done me so much good that I a humor in my eyes, and was unable shall always regard it as the best of blood to obtain any relief, until I commenced purifiers." Eminent physicians prescribe

Ayer's Sar saparilla

saparilla. I believe it to be the best of in all cases requiring a powerful alterative treatment.

For a Number of Years,

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

Ayer's Sar-



and a realities, least of Appendic, Linkingestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affictions of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula. Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

with Salt Blieum

THE HOME.

PICKLED CUCUMBERS. - Choose large cucumbers, but before the seeds are ripe; cut them into slices about one-quarier of an inch thick and lay them upon a hair sieve. Between every layer of slices put two shalots and sprinkle over them a little salt; let them stand for about five hours to drain thus, and put them into a stone jar. Boil as much strong vinegar as will cover them, with a blade or two of mace, a tew white pepper corns, a little sliced ginger and some scraped horseradish; pour these boiling hot upon the slices of cusumber. Let them stand till cold and then repeat the process three times more, taking care that the cucumous are cold be toally idolised, and the intense feeling evoked | tween each. The them down with a bladder

> PRESERVED PEACHES WITHOUT SPIRITS. Choose the fruit before it is too ripe, peel it, take out the stones, and if liked cut them in halves or quarters. Add equal quantities of sugar and fruit, and half a glass of water to each pound of sugar. Bring it to the hoil and skim well; then add the peaches to this syrup, and boil gently for about half an hour They should still be in good shape; take them cut, put them in pots, and when you have boiled down the syrup quite take pour it over the peaches. Some persons, when they have peeled and cut the fruit, plunge them into a basin of hoiling water and let them soak in it for two or three hours. This will soften them so that they need only be boiled in the syrup for a few minutes afterward, and will keep their shape better.

CREAM CHEESE -Lay a piece of book muslin in a small sieve, and gently fill the sieve with the sour cream taken off the cream crocks when ready for churning; place a bit bhorry, and this position he filled to the hour of his death. He was later on appointed Chaplain of the Marine Hospital, and, in this position also made himself respected and heloved by all classes and creeds. His religious zeal further hore fruit in the foundation of Ullinian ful of lukewarm water and set it on the kit chen channey piece all night. Next morning mix a quart of cream, two quarts of milk warn from the cow, two saltspoons of salt and the rennet; mix it thoroughly; set it on the hearth, but not too near a hot fire. In two hours the cream will be solid, when it is ready. Ladle this cream in the same manner as if it were off crocks set ready for churning, into a large sieve with muslin inside it, fold the muslin over, put a weight on; draw out the rennet which should have thread attached for the purpose, and laid over the edge of the mug place a raft made of straw or of rushes on sticks haid across a deep dish, and upon this raft the mould, whether a square tin without top or bottom, or a bottomless round sieve. Ladle the solid cream into the mould. having muslin lining in it, fold the muslin over, put the state on with a small weight. As soon as it has run all the whey and is sufficiently solid to turn out of the mould without falling in pieces (which will be in a day or two), turn it out on to a dry piece of muslin and place it on a raft. The raft may now stand across a shallow dish, as it will not run very much more whey. Next day place a dry muslin on another raft, turn the cheese on to it, and thus turn it on to dry muslin placed on one of the two rafts every day till it begins to look downy on the outside, when it is ready to cat. The simplest, easiest and least expensive way is that first mentioned, of filling a small sieve; but a superior cheese is the Pontesbury, and it looks best as an oblong square, having been thank in the mold with rates only for ten PROF. LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP is a cheap and handy form of obtaining the healing virtues of a sulphur bath. and bottom. It looks very well when dished upon a rush raft and surrounded by green leaves on the edge of the dish.

LOW PRICES FOR BUTTER.

The New York Tribune in its market report, explained why some butter is sold for port, explained why some butter is sold for such low prices. In speaking of butter it said: "Light colored goods are very hard to dispose of and several lots were thought well sold at 8 to 10 cents." If butter makers would get the top prize, they should use the Improved Butter Color, made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. It gives a pure dandelion color and never turns red, or rancid, but tends to improve and preserve the butter. the butter.

No more wires can be stretched over the housetops in New York City.

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

"When all other ramedies fail" for Bowel Complaint, Colic, Cramps, Dysentery, etc., "then Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry comes to the rescue." Thus writes W. H. Crocker, druggist, Waterdown, and adds that their finger to distinguish them from the "its sales are large and increasing."

CARTER'S IVER PILLS,



CURE

SICK

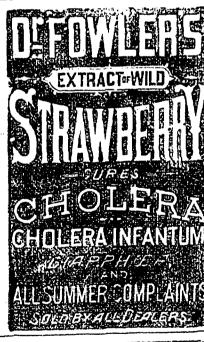
relations via the two status have Purs are equally rainable in Constitution, curing and preventing his amonging comprisms while they also correct in disorders of the stomach, attunuate the liver and regulate the toward. Even if they only cared

HEAD

Ache they would be almost proceeds to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who pace try them will find these little pills valuable in so trainy ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all are head

the bane of so many lives that here is where we save our great boass. Our pills cure it while there do not.
Carter's wittle liver Pills are very small and very very to take. One or two pills make a dose. There are strictly regetable and no not gripe or orige, but by their genits action picase all who are them for value at 15 cents, five for \$1. Sold or druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO. Many York City.





FREEMANS WORM POWDERS.

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

Man Wanted 5 ALARY 875 to 8100 to 10 his locality. Responsible house. References 92 changed. GAY & BROS. 12 Barclay 51. N. Y.

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Made entirely from Vegetable Oils, and contains seven per cent of Thym-Cress! Highly recommended by physicians and chemists, and is used in the Hospitals. It is a sure pre-midate against contagion; cause all Skin Discases; removes Sanosra; makes the skin soft and seab-oth, and wonderfully improve the complexion. By its medicinal and distinctant properties, it is impaliable for the Children's Buth. Soid in large tablets, pilce 15c such, by druggists and distinctures grocers verywhere, bample box, containing three tablets, or sample tablet sent upon receipt of 15c.

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STATUTES OF CANADA.

THE Statutes of Canada are for sale at the Queen's Printer's office, here; also separate acts since 1874 irice lists will be sent to any person applying for them. B. CHAMBERLIN, Q. P. Ottawa, March, 1885.

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Made simply with bolling water or mi k. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

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These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums three times yearly. Every bond is entitled to FOUR DRAWINGS ANNUALLY.

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And every Bond bought of us on or tenfore the 15th of August is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that

Out-of-town orders sent in RECISTERED LETTERS, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments.

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MT CAPITAL PRIME, \$75 000, ET Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion.



Louisiana State Lottery Company. "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, lairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

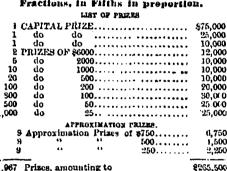
Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwholming popular vote its iranchise was nade a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D. 1879.

The only Lettery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State. It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take PIRCE MONTHLY TO WIN A FORTUNE. MINTH GRAND DRAWING, CIASS I, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, SEPAEMBER S. 1885—184th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 109,000 lickets at Five Dollars Each, Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.



1,967 Prizes, amounting to

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

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This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS & BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently 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 ailment-incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a Gen aral Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

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

Sores and Ulcors!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubord on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail.

Buth rmand Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at Is. 1½d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above address daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter

WANTED — A FEMALE SCHOOL Tracher for the Roman Catholic Separate School, of Low, duties to commence as soon as possible, and for further particulars apply at once, stating salary, to Martin Glesson, Sec.-Treasurer, Address, Low Post Office, Ottawa Co., P. Q. 49-11

NEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MOD-ERN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkbill, Ont., comprising Evi-dences of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving fav-orable reception and patronage and warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London, Ont., 424 pages; paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.25. Sent on receipt of price. Active canvassers wanted.

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tion), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Grist Mills. 300 acres (90 of which are under cultiva-AT TERMS EASY. TEX

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It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain it virtues for a ong period.

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A Beautiful Present for a Lady. We will send a SPLENDID CARRET containing 119 Noedles and our Mammotin (atulogue, FOR 25 CENTS.

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This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Clyde-built IRON STRAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made fastest time on record Command
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Polymesian. 5,400
Polymesian. 4,100
Sarmatian. 3,600
Circassian. 4,409
Peruvian. 8,400
Nova Scolian. 8,300
Carthaginian 4,600
Noveepian. 3,631
Ulbernian. 3,440 Alamos Wylic.

J. Eltchie

J. Graham.
W. Bichardsos

R. H. Hughes.

Hugh Wylio.

A. Hachicol.

R. P. Moore.

J. G. Strphes

John Brown.

J. Anbury.

D. J. James.

Alex. McDong. Sinernian
Norwejian.
Hibernian
Austrian
Nestorian
Prussian
Scandinavian

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FROM QUEBEC Parislan. Saturday, July's
Poruvian Saturday, Aug t
Circasian. Saturday, Aug t
Circasian. Saturday, Aug t
Sardinian. Saturday, F
Sarmatian. Saturday,
F
Saturday, Saturday,
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Steerage at lowest rates.

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FROM HALIFAX:

FROM BOSTON: Waldensian. About Asg. Austrian. About 6 16 Phonician. About 4 20 The Steamers of the Ginsgow, Londonderry and Patta-delphia Line are intended to sail from Philadelphia for Ginsgow, as follows:

About July 99
Austrian About 40
Hibernian About 92

Austrian. About Aug. 12
Hilbermian. About Aug. 12
Hilbermian. About a 25
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Glasgow; Allan Hrotters, James Streig, Liverpool;
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June 4, 1885. S.E.C.WES

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TWO SILVER JUBILEES

(Continued from 1st Page.)

RIGHT REV. JAMES ROGERS, D.D., BISHOP OF CHATHAM. The Right Rev. James Rogers, first Bishop

of Chatham, on the 15th August, 1860, shared the honors of the day with the Bishop of Charlottetown, and to day is His Lordship's Monored guest. Bishop Rogers was born on the 11th July,

1826, at Mount Charles, County Donegal, Ireland. He came to Nova Scotia with his parents in 1831, and settled at Halifax, where he was educated at St Mary's College, completing his theological studies at the Grand Seminary of Montreal. He was ordained priest by the first Arch bishop of Halifax, the Most Reverend Wil-fiam Welsh, on the 2nd July, 1851, in St. Mary's Cathedral, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Father Rogers served in various missions of Rova Scotia, Digby, Annapolis, Cumberland. etc., and in the Island of Bermuda from 1857 to 1858. In 1859 he was appointed Secretary to His Grace Archbishop Connelly, and to a professorship at St. Mary's College, Kalifax.

On the 8th of May, 1860, the northern portion of New Brunswick was separated from St. John, and erected into the independent diocese of Chatham, of which Father Rogers was appointed the first Bishop. He was consecrated in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown, in August, 1860, as we have previously stated. On the 22nd of the same month the new Bishop was solemnly installed at Chatham. At that time there were but churches and no convents; now there are thirty-seven priests, the number of Churches has increased in proportion, and there are eight prosperous convents. Five of these are exclusively educational establishments, under the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, while three are Hospitals in charge of the Slaters of the Hotel Dieu from Montreal. In connection with each of these Rospitals there is a flourishing school, to meet the requirements of the localities in which they are situated. One of these Hospitals, that at Tracadie, is a Lazaretto, where from twenty to thirty lepers are tenderly cared for by the good Sisters. This establishment has more than local celebrity.

In 1878 the pro-Cathedral, Episcopal resi dence, and St. Michael's college were de stroyed by fire. They were since rebuilt, but the college has been temporarily suspended. Bishop of St. Germain de Rimouski; Life of owing to the loss which the diocese sustained Jerus Christ, by Louis Veiullot, from the owing to the loss which the diocese sustained by the fire.

country district presided over by Dr. Rogers, of St. Denis; ice pitcher, from the Mother it is impossible to realize the hard work, General of the Congregation of Notre Dame; mental and physical, which has been undergone by the bishop during the twenty-five years in which the diocese of Chatham, under his fostering care, has developed from a state of almost aboriginal wildness to its in a hundred pieces of silver, from the Conpresent prosperous and promising condition. For many years His Lordship's only means of travelling was his covered carriage; and even now, although the railway intersects the country in many directions, he thinks but little of apringing into his coach for a fifty or even a seventy mile drive.

To the religious whom he has established in his diocese, Bishop Rogers is paternal in his thoughtful kindness. Among his own people as well as among non Catholics he is universally and deservedly popular, while he is always a particularly welcome guest at the spiscopal residences in the neighboring pro-

vinces That he may long be spared to labor suc cessfully in that portion of the Masters vine yard allotted to him by the Vicar of Christ is our sincere wish, and one that we feel sure will be echoed throughout the ecclesiastical Province, where all classes and creeds unite in esteeming highly the genial and popular the worn soul with their cooling verdure

Bishop of Chatham. The following Archbishops, Bishops and Priests arrived to assist at the celebra their Lordships' Silver Jubilee :- Most Rev. 4. A. Tachereau, Archbishop of Quebec; Most of Halifax; Right Rev. Edouard C. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal; Right Rev. J. Sweeney, Bishop of St. John; Right Rev. John Cameron, Bishop of Artichat; Right Rev. Patrick Power, Bishop of St. John's, N.F; Right Rev. J. Langevin, Bishop of Ri mouski; Right Rev. T. E. Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa; Right Rev. Ronald McDonald, B'shop of Harbor Grace; Eight Rev D' Carberry, O P, Bishop of Hamilton; Mgr. Sears, l'refect Apostolic of Western Newfoundland; Mgr Power, V G, of Halifax; Very Rev T E Hamel, Rector of Laval University; Very Rev Canon Carmody, of Halifax ; Very Rev William Walsh, V G. of Harbor Grace; Rev Mr Roussel, S S, Professor of Moral Theology, College of Montreal; Rev J B Aubrey, Montreal; Rev Patrick O'Donnell, St Hyacinthe; Rev Ed ward Bonneau, Quebec; Rev Z Bolduc, Que bee; Rev J Sloan, Ottawa; Rev J Chisholm, Antigouish: Rev S Biggs, Halifax; Rev Edward Murphy, Halifax; The Very Rev James McDonald, Vicar General; The Very Reverend Dr. McDonald, Vicar General; Revs Francis J McDonald, Charles N Boud. reault, Pius McPhee, D F McDonald, Gregory McDonald, Edward Walker D D, M J Mc-Millan, James Phelan, William Phelan, Thomas Phelan, John Corbett, A J McDonald, Patrick Doyle, D. McDonald, S Phelan, F VouBlork, I Dumont, O Hehert, G A Picotte S Boudreault, N C A Bondreault, L J Mc-Donald, J Chaisson, D D, James Alneas McDonald, Peter McPhee, Angus McDonald, Charles McDonald, G Do Finance, William Grant, D D, A J McIntyre, F X Callant, John A McDonald B W J D Constant D D, A J McIntyre, F X Callant, John A McDonald B W J D Constant D

John A McDonald, E V P O'Neill Boyd, A E Burke, John McMillan, Loclesiastic. THE CELEBRATION.

WEDNESDAY, August 12, 1885 .- The 25th anniversary of the consecration of their Lord-ships the Bishops of Charlottetown and Chatham will long be remembered in Prince him, and from which he returned with recu-Edward Island. Never did our little island perated energy to the field of him labors. see such an assemblage of prelates and priests, and never was there a more royal and hearty demonstration of a people's good will. All classes, and we may say all creeds, united in doing honor to one who has devotvoted his life unreservedly to the temporal and eternal welfare of his fellow men,

The exterior of the Cathedral was profusely

ernamented with bunting.
In the corners of the Sanctuary were immense banners, one bearing a golden Mitre with Cross and Crozier, and the name "+Petrus Carolinopolitanus;" the other with the same emblems and the name " Jacobus Chatamensis."

The celebration began with the offering of the Most Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. The procession of the bishops and the clergy moved along the aisle on the Epistle side to the Altar of the Sacred Heart, where all knelt down in prayer before the Blessed Sacrament, and then entered the Sanctuary, where the Rev. Dr. McDouald, and the Rev. John McDonald, of Campbellton, Deacon and Sub-Deacon of office, Rov. Dr. Walker and Rev. John Corbett, Acolytes, and Rev. D. J. G. McDouald, Thurifer, were in waiting. The Bishop then ascended his Throne and, af er vesting in full Pontificals, began the celebration of solema Pontifical Mass. The ceremonies were carefully carried would come when the ancient province would

and precision, under the direction of Rev. Patrick Doyle, who was assisted by Rev. A. J. McIntyre. The regular Choir, assisted by several of the Revyrend Clergy, and by members of the Sanctary Choir, under the direction of Rey. F. X. Gallant; render the Gregorian music of the Missa Solemnis (Pustet) in so admirable a manner as to elicit the encomiums of competent musical critics, and convince the most prejudiced votaries of

tional grandeur of the old Gregorian chant. Mr. S. Blanchard presided at the organ. Immediately after the first Gospel, His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, ascended the pulpit and delivered an eloquent

figured music of the superiority and devo-

At the conclusion of Mess, His Lordship in cope and mitre intoned the Church's Hymn of Thanksgiving-Te Deum Laudamus. The members of the Executive Committee then entered the sanctuary to present the address on behalf of the Catholics of the diocese, which His Honor the Lieut. Governor read and presented. At the close of His Lordship's acknowledgment the procession reformed and returned to the Palace in the same order as it had entered the Cathedral. Immediately after luncheon, the delegates from the parish of Tignish waited upon His Lordship in the State Drawing Room and presented him with an address.

THE RECEPTION.

His Lordship having signified his intention of holding a reception in the Palace, between the hours of one and two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, was waited upon by a large number of ladies and gentlemen of all denominations, who availed themselves of the opporsaven priests in the diocese of Chatham, few tunity thus afforded of offering him their congratulations, and of being introduced to the visiting prelates.

The State Drawing-Room presented a very brilliant appearance. The rich purple silk of the prelates' robes, the varied toilets of the ladies, and the warm tints of the upholstery, relieved by the sombre cassocks of the priests, combined to render the scene effective in the extreme.

Upon one of the tables we noticed some of the handeome gifts that were presented to His Lordship on this auspicious arniversary,

Very rich Crozier, Mitre, Bougeoir, and set of Pontificals, from the Clergy of the diocese of Charlottetown; mahogany case containing silver fruit knives and forks from Archbishop O'Brien of Halifax; Memorial of the Third Council of Baltimore, from the Seminary of St. Hyacinthe; Life of St. Eliza Without having travelled through the vast beth of Hungary, from Canon O'Donnell, curé golden candealbra, from the Missions of the Congregation of Notre Dame in Prince Edward Island; Silver Missal Stand, from the Children of Mary; purse containing \$25 gregation of the Holy Family; Solid Silver Rosary and Casket, from the Solishty of St. Joseph ; purse containing \$500, from Catha lies of the Diocese; purse from the parish of Tignish, containing \$163; combination Gold Pen and Pencil, from Senator Hasthorne : rich M saal from Rev. Angus McDonald, and numerous other articles of plate from personal friends of His Lordship.

THE BANQUET.

After the reception at the Palace their Lordships Bishops McIntyre and Rogers, together with the visiting Prelates and Clergy, s well as the other invited guests, repaired. by special train, at 2.30, to St. Dunstan's College. The beautiful grounds of this honored Institution were looking their hest Well trimmed lawns, bordered with flowers, and hedged with graceful fir trees, delighted the eye with their quiet heauty, and refreshed The guests enjoyed for a short time the pleasure of rambling through the rooms of llege, admiring seat of learning, or the more philosophic enjoyment of sitting beneath Rev. John Joseph Lynch, Archbishop of shade of branching chestnut, or waving Toronto; Most Rev. C. O'Brien, Archbishop mountain ash, after the manner of the dis ciples of Aristotle in the groves around Athens. But classic reflections, and philosophic speculations were soon put to flight by the summons to dinner. When the cloth had been removed, the intellectual part of the proceeding began

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor arose and in a neat speech congratulated their Lordships the Bishops of Charlottetown and Chatham on attaining the Twenty fifth anni versary of their elevation to the Enisconate After culogizing Bishop McInture's anselfish devotedness to the heat interests of his flock, he concluded by proposing the health of their Lordships, which was honored with due en thusiasm.

Prokinged applause greeted Bishop Mo-Intyre on arising. He expressed his gratitude for the enthusiastic manner in which the tosst had been received, and said his pleasure in the celebration of his Silver Jubilee was enhanced by the presence of so many of his former professors and classmates and esteemed friends. There are times, he said, when one is so deeply moved that words fail to express the sentiments of the heart, and for him the present was such an occasion. The works of his episcopate would not, he said. have been successfully carried out were it not for the hearty and generous co operation of his devoted people, who were ever zealous for the welfare of the Church; to them was due the praise. In conclusion he again gave ex pression to his deep sense of thankfulness for the honor done him, and reciprocated the good wishes of his guests.

His Lordship Bishop Rogers also acknowledged the toast, and expressed his gratitude to his illustrious host, His Lordship Bishop McIntyre, for kindly inviting him to take part in this joyous celebration. Since his appointment to the Bishopric of Chatham he had, he said, made frequent visits to this Island-visits which were most beneficial to perated energy to the field of his labors. Any improvements made in his diocese were, he said, due in great part to the kindly counsel of his esteemed friend, the Bishop of Charlottetown, whose example he always sought to follow. He referred to the success which crowned the administration of Bishop McIntyre, and expressed his pleasure at seeing around him so many leading men of Church and State. In closing he proposed the health

of "Our Guests." The toast was responded to by the Hon, W. W. Sullivan, who pointed out the substantial monument of His Lordship's labors during the twenty-five years in which he had ruled the Church in this province. Reviewing the different educational institutions which His Lordship's zeal had fostered in our midst, he dwelt at length upon old St. Dunstan's College, where they were then assembled, and paid a high compliment to its first Rector, the Rev. Angus McDonald, to whose care and training many of those present owed, in a great measure, their success in life. Looking around and observing, he said that the various provinces of our Dominion were represented by their ecclesiastical chiefs; he regretted that Newfoundland, represented by their Lordships Doctors Power and McDonald, did not form a part of Canada, but he hoped that the day

out, each performing his part with dignity link its fortunes with us. Referring to the and precision, under the direction of Rev. presence of so many ecclesiastical dignitaries.

Patrick Doyle, who was assisted by Rev. A. he remarked that it would give him great pleasure to have them visit our beautiful island, not every quarter of a century, but every year, so that they might enjoy the de-

lights of our charming summer season.

His Grace, the Most, Reverend E. A.,
Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, speaking in French, said that, it gave him great pleasure to assist at this celebration. Alluding to bygone days when the Episcopal See of Quebec expended not only over the fair land of Canada, but also had jurisdiction in those districts of the neghboring republic through which sweeps the mighty Mississippi. His Grace said that he came from old Quebec, the mother Church, to hail the success which had crowned a worthy branch of the parent stem. He concluded by wishing health and happiness to their Lordships Bishops Mc-Intyre and Rogers, to whom he offered his hearty congratulations.

His Grace Archbishop Lynch, after some witty remarks, in which he took exception to Archbishop O'Brien's exaltation of islands over continents -spoke of the beauty and fertility of Prince Edward Island. It might be true that the inhabitants of islands were large minded, but he could say that in his Province of Ontarlo, in which the Catholics were only a very small minority, they had their separate schools,—but a striking proof of largo mindedness that islands might copy with profit. He was, he said, return ing home with a very high opinion of the "Garden of the Gulf." He had often heard His Grace further culogized the hospitality of the people and related an anecdote of a Kentucky man who undertook to describe Heaven. Finding himself at a loss for a metaphor, he wound up by saying it was a "hentucky of a Heaven." Ireland, being His Grace's native land, and Prince Edward bearing as close a resemblance to Ireland as any place he had everseen, he said he would, therefore, conclude his remarks by calling it an "Tretand of an Island."

Archbishop O'Brien said he was better at making a speech the day after a dinner, than an after dinner speech. On the following day a thousand bright things would occur to his mind that would be most suitable. He thought His Grace of Toronto somewhat inconsistent in his humorous remarks. Whilst extolling continents at the expense of islands, he could find no brighter praise for this country than to call it an Ireland of a place Now, Ireland is an island. Moreover, the genius of His Grace of Toronto comes from the fact of his being a native of an island. He congratulated their Lordships on the calebration of the day, and wished them many more years of successful administra-

"Bishop Power, of St. John's, Nfld., ex pressed his gratification at the celebration of the day, and although delighted to be present, did not think that Newfoundland favored Confederation with Canada at present. Possibly in the future the Maritime portion of it might unite with Newfoundland as the old est British colony. He praised the beauty and fertility of the Island, which reminded him of Ireland, and he wished their Lordships health to live to celebrate their Golden Jubileo.

The celebration was brought to a close by grand torchlight procession, fireworks, and a general illumination, in which the whole town participated with joy and enthusiasm. Ad multos armos.

THE STRUGGLE IN IRELAND.

PROGRESS TOWARDS HOME RULE AND A BETTER LAND SYSTEM.

DUBLIN, Aug. 14.—The threatened collisions between Michael Davitt and the leader of the Irish Parliamentary party has been averted. In a great meeting held in Tyrone, while denouncing Irish landlordism with unthe great changes daily effected and laily increasing in the value of agricultural produce of every description, the certain and not distant downfall of the present rent system, Mr. Davitt goes on to the whole N stional party have at once to do to secure the future of Ireland. Evidently, during his stay in Dublin, both before and after the meeting in the Rotunda in aid of the Stephen's fund, Mr. Davitt has listened to wise counsels and resolved not to expose the cause of his country, at the present crisis, to the fatal dauger of division. "What we have to do in Ireland." he says, " is to continue on the lines of the Land League; to declare war to the knife, but whitin the Constitution, to a system horn in robbery and iniquity, administered atrocious inhumanity, and which has reduced our levely island home to its present sad position among the nations. Let us keep our heads cool, our hands steady, our determination as fixed as it was in 1881, by continuing to place all our hopes in fostering national unity and national organization, with full confidence in the lead ership and patriotism of that constitutional party which is the reflex in the House of Commons of the honest determination of the Irish people here at home. By this policy, and this alone, can we bring Irish landlordism down to the dust, and compel the power behind it to descend to the level of human justice." This promises well for the union of hands

and hearts in the work to be done. Now, what is it that Mr. Davitt proposes to do in order to initiate the people of Ireland into the practical working of self-government by some sort of representative assemblies?

" Now that, as the result of the work and the continued unity of the Irish people, Mr. Parnell is absolutely certain to eighty or eighty-five followers after the general election, the time is come when the full programme of the National League should be carried ont. Every county in Ireland should elect one repesentative for a General Council and these thirty-two, together with sixteen from the Parliamentary party, should meet in Dublin occasionally and concentrate the attention of the Irish race on this nucleus of an Irish Parliament. In addition to the present affective department of electoral registration, the National League should organize a department of Irish manufactures and industry, a department to look after the interests of national and technical education, and other departments for kindred needs. It is to be boned that Mr. Parnell's return to Ireland will be marked by the assembling of county con: ventions of the National League, and the election of county representatives, so that the national movement at home and abroad may possess an Executive Council sitting in Dublin and transacting the business of the national organization.

You see that these men mean business. They do indeed. Nothing speaks more eloquently of the united determination of the Irish people and their leaders to work together, in a strictly constitutional way, till they have won the prize they are contending for, than the utterances of the Archbishops and Bishops at the public meetings held to welcome them on their return from them a tone of triumphant satisfaction at having Rome on the side of the wronged and the suffering. And, let may shift there is in the minds of all enlightened patriots in Ireland a firm assurance, born of this hearty;co operation of elergy and people, that the conatitutional atruggle now going on must have a successful and a speedy issue. Yesterday's special Parliamentary corre-

spondent of the Freeman's Journal has a very gloomy forecast for Irish home rule. He predicts that Mr. Gladstone will have in the next Parliament a working majority of twenty or thirty Liberals over the united Conservatives and Parnellites, and, with the present apparent hostility shown by the Liberals to all projects of home rule, Mr. Parnell's hopes would seem further now from realization than

they were five years ago. This disheartening view of things, while it is in accordance with certain dissentiments is in accordance with certain dissentiments then paid, sales being reported as high as that every now and then cror out in the Freeman's Journal, can only deceive the to 72; Fine to fancy may be quoted at 7c to 72c, and choice French at 6s to 7c. A superficial observer of men and parties in the three kingdoms.

Nothing can prevent Ireland from getting nome rule and a radical change in the proprietary laws but dissension in the Parliamentary party, division among the leaders of the Butter—There is a demand for fine creamery national movement, or some unhappy event and choice Townships, but buyers are very which would separate the prelates and priests particular as to quality. When suited they from the people in the present struggle. Such will pay as high as 191c to 20c for creamery a separation I deem now a contingency so improbable that I do not give it a serious thought.

On the contrary, the fusion of all classes and parties into one mighty national force is, of it, but had thought rumor exaggerated. I thank God, becoming every day more periect. So much so, indeed, that an English Bishop, Dr. Bagshawe, plainly tells English Catholies that their only chance of obtaining, as a body, distinct recognition, or a full measure of justice and religious liberty, is to cast their lot in with their Irish brethren, so powerfully repre-sented by Mr. Parnell and his followers. Add to this growing respect among English Catholic Conservatives for the Parliamentary party, this significant fact, that Cardinal Manning exerted in Rome all his powerful persons influence to defeat the Errington Granville-Spencer intrigues against Dr. Walsh's elec-

There is, however, one feature in the life of our poor people here which would abso lutely discourage any lover of Ireland, were her people and clergy less determined to stand and work together. That teature is the steady outflow of the young and the intelligent from the country, and the no less steady work of extermination carried on by the Irish landlords.

Let Americans glance at the following figures and judge for themselves. It the Irish Constabulary report for the quarter ended on June 30, it is stated that the number of families "evicted" in Ireland during these three months was 1,326, counting 6,057 persons. Of these only thirty-three families were readmitted as tenants, of course on the condition of binding themselves to pay rack rents, which every year become more and more impossible to pay. Six hundred and forty-eight families were allowed to remain as caretakers-that is, without any legal right to their holdings. The other 2,000 and more poor creatures were put out pitnessly on the roadside, to starve or go to the workhouse. A pitiful story comes this very week to

illustrate the working of the social relations between landlord and tenant in this Caristian land. Some months ago a Mr. Walter Blake, of the county Galway, evicted one of his tenants, a hard-working poor man, with a wife and two children, who could not pay the rack rent demanded of him. Leaving his wife and children behind him, dependent for their substatence on the little he had saved from the wreck of his slender havings, the husband and father set out for England, hoping to make enough during the harvest there to keep the dear ones at home from the workhouse. He had made his way on foot to Dublin, subsisting on next to nothing. While working in England he gave himself only nourishment enough to keep off starvation, laying up every penny earned by pig iron have been moving and business has his toil. The harvest over, he was so weak that a few of his Irish fellow laborers clubbed together and paid his fare back to I cland. He had arrived at a station near Tuam, where change of trains was necessary. It was remarked by the officials that the poor man was very weak and emaciated, and he sat while waiting with his back to the wall. When his train was starting the conductor thought him too ill to continue his route, and had him taken to the waiting room, where a physician attended him, and declared he was dying of hunger. Nourishment was brought, but his stomach rej-cted all solid food; he could only swallow a little water. Stimulants he would not touch. The nearest clergyman was hastily summoned, and had barely time to administer the last rites and consolations of religion. Twenty-two shillings were found in his pocket. It was all he had earned, al he fondly hoped to bring to the mother of his children. Do not blame him that he heroically retused himself everything for their dear

During my vi-it to Enniskillen I had a long conversation with Mr. Burke, one of the Land Commissioners, then on his way to hold his court at Manor Hamilton. He described to my friend, Mr. Benison and myself, the misery endured by the wretched tenants around Killibege, in Donegal, where Mon signor Steven's ever active charity is the only resource of the population. On the ari mountain slopes, he says, these poor people will scrape with a shell or a piece of tin, the vegetable earth and loose soil which they can find in the crevices of the rock. Thi soil they dispose in upward ridges along the slope, and there plant what they can. God only knows how anything can grow there. And yet their landlords "screw out of them mercilessly every penny of rent due. Why should I say due? They make the very soil, and yet have to pay for the making.

These things happen in Ireland daily; they happen all over it. Between twenty and thirty thousand of these toilers are yearly dispossessed from the land which they have watered with their sweat and their tears. Can we wonder that Michael Davitt's heart is fired with inextinguishable hatred for such a system?

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

AID FOR RIEL.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., August 29.—A largely attended and enthusiastic meeting of French Canadians of this city was held this afternoon in behalf of Riel. Addresses were made by prominent Frenchmen of this city and a petition addressed to Secretary Bayard asking for the interposition of the United States Government, was unanimously adopted. The petition states that Riel is a citizen of "the United States and that his trial was not a mains inactive. fair one. The petition is signed by all the French residents of this city.

Students are graded at Princeton in six groups. The athletics stand well down in the ranks, according to President McCosh. Fifteen of the twenty-seven are in the lowest two grades, all but seven are below Rome. All warmly express the deep the middle, and only two get up into reported, and prices are steady all; round, sympathy of Leo XIII, with batholic Ire the second grade. The doctor is in favor of land in her struggle for nationhood and justice. There is in every address presented to exercise takes to much time and attention.

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets.

ing series that he district condity to the "Phere has been a fair movement of business for the season. Prices of leading staples have been steady and so far as imported goods are concerned there is an upward tendency. Reports of damage to crops by frost have been debied, and the yield of spring wheat, although undoubtedly poor in some sections, will, it is hoped; be a fair average.

Boors And Shors.—As previously intimated large number of fall orders have been taken and the factories are, all busy. DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. -There

s a little better enquiry for cheese, and for late make fancy stock nigher prices have sale is reported of 600 boxes at 7c. At Utica, there was more activity and an improved tone. Sales within the range of 61c to 71c. The Little Falls market has been dull and dragging with sales at 6c to 61c. and 17c to 18c for selected Townships. There is no movement in the poor and medium grades and prices are nominal at 12c to 15c. Eggs.—Stock now arriving is of bette quality and higher prices are realized. Good and fresh, 134c to 14c; candled 124c to 13c. Provisions clos a steady at quotations; demand moderate.

DRY Goods.—The market is devoid of in terest. Orders from the country are small but well selected. The city retail trade has been quiet and is not likely to improve until after the holiday season.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.-The flour market has seen quiet all week, the principal demand being for fresh ground, which is firm; old ground has been shaded in price. Fresh fancy and spring extra are in limited offer A lot of 125 bris, of good superior changed hands at \$4.275, and a like quantity of old at \$4.10. Grain has been dull and inactive. A sample of new winter wheat shown on change was of poor quality. So far buyers here have not operated to any extent in new wheat. There seems to be little disposition on the part of shippers to do business at the moment.

GREEN FRUITS.—Business has been quiet.
Poor to choice apples changed hands at \$1 to \$2 per brl.—Oranges steady at \$5 50 per box; temons, \$5 50 American peaches were easier at \$2 to \$2 50 per crate; Canadian ditto. \$1.25 per basket. Bartlett pears, \$5.50 to \$6 per brl. Bananas, held stock, were almost unsaleable at 50c per bunch. No water meloos in first bands. Grapes—Champion, 10c; Concord, 121; Delaware, 15c; Almeria in kegs, first arrivals, \$7. Canned fruit quiet; tomaioes a little stiffer, there being fears of a short crop this year. Peaches, 3 lb tins, per dozen, \$3; tomatoes, \$1.10; apples, 90c. GROCERIE: - The movement of sugar and

tea in this market has been slightly brisker, and price o both are steady and unchanged A healthy fall trade in staple groceries is ex-pected. Java coffee has ruled steady. There continues to be a very fair demand for Maraosibos and roasting grales are becoming scarce. Prices are firm. West India coffees are in moderate request and we note some call for Mexicans at 10c to 131c; Mochas are moving fairly at 18½c. Fruit in this market is dull, and there will be no arrivals of the new crop for some time yet. No changes of importance noted in prices of other goods.

HIDES AND TALLOW .- Tanners continue to use up a great many hides, and the market is steady at late prices. Tallow is dull at 61c to 6c.

HONEY .- Quite a lot is offering and som sales are reported at 11c in 100 lb. kegs and up to 12e in tine of 5 to 50 los.

IRON AND HARDWARE - Only small lots of risen in price, it was only to be expected that goods made of the same article should follow suit. At a meeting of manufacturers here, shot, also lead pipe, were advanced, and al lead products are firm. There has been a fair demand for nails at list prices. The hard ware trade is quiet and there is little margin for profit on most goods.

LEATHER -The enquiry has been purely of a jubbing character, but some improvement in demand, if not in prices, is looked for. The market is well stocked, although selec tions of both rough and finished leather have been somewhat narrowed down.

LEATHER -A fair trade is reported with prices as a rule steady. Uppers and caliskins re rather unsatisfactory to tanners.

PROVISIONS - Business has been fair, with little change in quotations. Bacon easier; a car of long clear sold at 61c and ton and case lots at 62c. Cumberland out sold at 61; it is somewhat scarce. Hams continue in lair demand and firm; smoked sell at 111c to 12c, and canvassed at 120 to 121). Lard continues quiet and weak; tiunets are quoted at 810 to 9: and pails 940 for small lots Pork, slow and unsteady; it is quoted at \$13. Hops—Country lots of choice have sold at 10:; browers have bought single bales at 10: to 12c. White beans continue quiet and unchanged with finest quoted at \$1.10 to \$1.20 and poor at

Wool -Trade is fair and prices steady. Selected fleece brings 18c per lb. and ordinary good at 16c to 17c. Southdown 21c to 22c Suppers are quoted at 21c to 22c, and extras at 25c to 26c,

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. The wholesale business of this city is what

may be called fair, and a general feeling of hopefulness pervades commercial circles. In general merchandise prices rule steady, and in many cases are firm. There are, however, no important changes. Remittances are fair. BUTTER.—There is a quiet trade doing. The demand is chiefly for choice qualities, which are firm at 150; ordinary to good sell at 120 to 14: in a jobbing way. Old store packed tub is quoted at 31c to 7c, the former for grease. Cheese is dull and weaker at 740 to So for fine qualities, and 67c to 7c for inferior. Eggs are unchanged; case lots sell at 12: per dozen and dealers pay 11c for country lots. FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Flour continues quiet and prices rule about the same as those of a

week ago. Superior Extras are quoted at \$3.90 and Extras and Spring Extras at \$3.70 to \$3.75. Wheat quiet and irregular; No 2 fall is nominal at 84c, No. 3 fall at 82c, No. 1 spring at 87c and No. 2 spring at 85c to 86c. Barley dull, there being no sales. Oats are steady, with sales at 22½ and 33c on track. Peas dull and prices nominal. Ryc also dull. Bran quiet and prices steady. Oatmeal re-

HIDES AND SKINS-Dealers continue to pay Sc to 81c for green hides, and sales of sured ere reported at 8%c. The best are hold at sc. Calfakins dull, with not many in the market. Lambakins are firm at 50c, all coming taken freely at that price. Tallow is quiet; rough brings 3c; summer rendered 51c to 51c and winter rendered 6c to 610.

GROCERIES.—A fair volume of business is

changed. London layers \$2.50 to \$2.75; badly burned, warmen but any

black basketh, \$3 25 to \$3 50; labae muscatels, \$2.25 to \$2.40; new-sultanas, 6: to 6½c. Primes, Bosnia, (5a) to 6½c; do, French, 4c to 4jer Tobaccos in good demand; myrtle navy, 58c; solacte, 42c to 53c. There is also a good demand for I quor.

CHEESE MARKETS.

UTICA, N.Y., August 31.—At Utica checse sold as follows:—400 loxes at 71c, 70 boxes at 78c, 6,500 at 74c, 225 at 78c, 1,600 at 73c, 225 at 73c, 1,775 at 8c, 250 Sec, 775 at 8c, 1,000 consigned; market active but excited

and feverish.

At Little Falls, N Y, 175 boxes sold at 730, 3,475 at 73, 2,850 at 80 and 572 at 84c; 900 on commission; 95 farm dairy at 7c to 810; 400 packages creamery hutter at 201c, and 14 packages farm dairy at 20: to 21c.

ON MONDAY.

On Monday we offer a large purchase of handseme French Style, Heavy Wide Cretonnes, at 13c per yard, which purchasers will find equal to what is sold in many stores at 20s to 25c or more.

BEATS ALL!

We have at different times sold Cretonnes at prices that have caused great consternation amongst both wholesale and retail dry goods dealers. But this is by far the greatest bargains in these goods we have

SEASONABLE BINTS! SALE OF BLANKETS!

SALE OF BLANKETS

SALE OF BLANKETS:

AT THE COMING WEEK,

... At S. CARSLEY'S We shall effer the cheapest Lot of Blankets evers shown in Montreal. Call and buy. Money can be saved by an early purchase of these goods

At S. CARSLEY'S

BED COMFORTERS : BED COMFORTERS (

BED COMFORTERS

LE TER COMESS WREE, At S. CARSLEY'S.

A heavy purchase of DOWN QUILTS to be sold during the week at a little over half their usual value. These goods are manufactured of the purest Down and in fine quality Sateen Covers. With the above will be shown several Baies of

Cotton Bed Comforters!

New Goods, at surprisingly low prices. All pure and clean materials used in the manufacture of these goods, to be bought cheap,

At S. CARSLEY'S.

S. CARSLEY,

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

BIRTH.

BRACKEN.—In this city, on the 26th inst, at 1"4 Centre street, the wife of Joseph Bracken, grocer, of a son.

SHEEHAN .- On the 23rd inst., at No. 56 wife of Michael Sheehan, of a daughter. McNALLY.—On the 23rd inst., at No. 157 Lusignan street, the wife of Jno. McNally of a

MARRIED.

DUNLOP-GOWLEY .- At the Church of the Imm-culate Conception, Camden, NJ., on the 24th inst., by the Rev. Father Joseph F. Flansgan, James Dunlon to Mary Gowley.

48-1 DIED.

CARREL.-Accidentally drowned in a well a. Map'e Avenue, on Friday evene g, August 28th, at the age of 9 years and 5 m nths, Arthur James, youngest and beloved son of Mr. James arrel, proprietor of the Quebec Daily Telegraph. HAMALL-In this city on the 29th inst., Art ur Hamall, aged 73 years,

CROMPTON-In this city, on the 24th inst., Pridget Lyone, aged 56 years, relict of the late James Crompton. FLLI -At St. Johns, Newfoundland, on

16th August, Edward Ellis, son of Patrick Ellis, of this city. CURRAN.—In this city, on August 28th, Mary Spring, beloved wife of John Curran, aged 48 years.

HARKINS-Accidentally killed, on Tuesday, the 25th in t, Michael, aged 23 years, son of Peter Harkins.

LYONS—In this city, on the 24th instant, Bridget Lyons, relict of the late James Cromp ton, aged 56 years.

WILKIE.—In the city, on the 25th instant, Helen, aged 11 months and 12 days, daughter of Charles Wilkie.

46-1

DUGAS—In this city, on the 24th inst., Louis Maurice Eugene, infant child of Judge Dugas. MOORE.—In this city, on the 23rd instant, Bridget Donnelly, wife of Robert Moore, aged 58 years, a native of County Kildare, Ireland.

KELLY .- On the 27th instant, Edward Thomas, aged 21 years, youngost son of William

HARVEY.—In this city, on Thursday, August 27th, Thomas Francis, aged five years, son of Daniel Harvey, contractor. COYLE.—In this city, n the 29th inst, Mary McGoldrick, widow of the late Patrick Coyle, aged 97 years. Mother of Mrs. C. R. Greaves, and Mr. James Coyle, of this city.

MURRAY.—At 171 McGill street, on Tuesday, August 25th, of consumption, Thomas Murray, third son of the late James Murray, aged years and 11 months. MACDONELL.—On the 27th inst., Anne Cameron, aged 86 years, widow of the late Allaz L. Macdonell, Chief Factor Hudson's Bay Co., and mother of Dr. Angus C. Macdonell, of this

A. DIABOLICAL DEED.

city.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., August 31.—An unsuc cessful attempt was made by a gang of masked men on Sunday morning to burn a bridge on the Indianapolis & Western railroad near Danvers station. A farmer discovered the bridge on fire and started to quench the flames, but was commanded to "move on and let that a lone." He drove hastily to Danvers, six miles distant, and gave the alarm in time to stop the express. The train approached cautiously, stopped, and a half dozen men fled to the brush. bridge had been taturated with korosene and