

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.

The Time AND Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 4.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1885.

PRICE—FIVE CENTS.

TWO SILVER JUBILEES

The Twin Bishops 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.E.I., Herald.)

RIGHT REV. PETER MCINTYRE, D.D., BISHOP OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

On the 8th of May, 1880, 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 McIntyre, parish priest of Tignish.

The Bishop-elect 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 fine, and old St. Dunstan's was crowded to its utmost capacity. At half past nine o'clock the procession left the Episcopal residence (over the Charlottetown hospital) and passing up Dorchester street, entered the cathedral by the western door. Besides the consecrating prelate, His Grace the Most Reverend Thomas Lewis Connolly, Archbishop of Halifax, and the two bishops-elect, there were present the Right Reverend D. Mullock, Bishop of St. John's, Newfoundland; Right Reverend Dr. Dalton, Bishop of Harbor Grace; Right Reverend Dr. McKinnon, Bishop of Antigonish; Right Reverend Dr. Sweeney, the recently consecrated Bishop of St. John, New Brunswick; the Rev. Mr. Power, of Halifax; Rev. Mr. McDonald, of New Brunswick; Rev. Mr. Verker, of St. John's, Nfld.; Rev. Mr. O'Connor, of Portland Cove, Nfld.; Rev. Mr. McGillivray, Antigonish; Rev. Mr. Quinn, St. Stephen's, N.B.; Rev. Canon Woods, Halifax; Rev. James McDonald, V.G., of Charlottetown; Rev. Thomas Phelan, pastor of St. Dunstan's Cathedral; Rev. Pius McPhee, of St. Andrew's; Rev. Angus McDonald, of St. Dunstan's College; Rev. Dr. McDonald, of St. Columban; Rev. G. Belmont, of Ross, etc.

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 diocese of Charlottetown at that period was very different from its present flourishing condition. A rapid review of the origin and spread of Catholicity in Prince Edward Island may not here be out of place.

Christianity was first brought to our shores by the French. It is possible that the Holy Sacrifice was offered up in the solemn stillness of our forest glades, so early as the 17th century. Then 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 drift back to the old mission stations, and ministered by devoted 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 premeditated wreck of Captain Nicholls' transport off the Scilly Isles, and the poor Acadians fled to escape homes. The few who remained gathered together on the north-eastern shore of Isle 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 a kind Providence sent to this lonely Island.

In 1787 a Mons. Ledru was the resident priest at Bas 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 missionary labors in St. John's Island.

In 1790 the Reverend Abbot McEachern arrived from Scotland, and with him began the history of the diocese of Charlottetown. He worked 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 Roseau, p. e. i., being consecrated at Quebec by Monsignor Pleissis.

In 1830 Charlottetown was erected into a separate diocese, and the Bishop of Roseau became Bishop of Charlottetown. When in 1790 Bishop McEachern arrived in St. John's, now Prince Edward Island, there were scarcely roads, no carriages, no churches nor schools, and but little money. He had spiritual charge of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as well as of Prince Edward Island, and one-half of his lifetime was spent on the road, travelling through all sorts of hardships and perils, early and late, in all seasons, all weather, to visit the sick, and administer the Sacraments. It is said that not one of his numerous flock, scattered as they were over a

vast territory, died without preparation, during the long years of his ministry. In 1835, when God called the brave old Bishop away from his labors, he left behind him many substantial churches, and the College of St. Andrew's, in which twenty-three young men were educated for the priesthood.

Bishop McEachern was succeeded by the Reverend Bernard Donald McDonald, who was the first native of Prince Edward Island to receive Holy Orders, and who, for many years, had been Bishop McEachern's faithful co-laborer. Bishop McDonald continued to reside at Rustico, of which he had been parish priest for ten years. This prelate took a 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. Dunstan's College, and the founding of the Convent of the Congregation of Notre-Dame in Charlottetown. The first convent of that order was founded in 1853.

The priest upon whose shoulders Bishop McDonald's mantle had descended, at that time in the forty-third year of his age, 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 Tignish.

One of the first works of Bishop McIntyre's administration was the rebuilding, in brick, of St. Dunstan's College, of which the Reverend Angus McDonald was then rector. In 1801 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 hauled on the ice from St. Andrew's, a distance of eighteen miles, and set up on Pownall street, where it is to-day one of the most flourishing 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 1808 the parish 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 formerly.

Of the twenty-nine fine churches built since 1860, it 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 churches the Bishop has opened up many new parishes, and the number of clergy in his diocese has increased from twelve to thirty-nine. In 1879 the Bishop bestowed on the City of Charlottetown the munificent gift of a large house, furnished as an hospital, to which he invited the Grey Nuns of Quebec, four 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 allowing the sufferings of our sick and aged, and the Bishop is now engaged in building an addition to St. Joseph's Convent, which, when completed, will render that establishment one of the handsomest structures in our town.

When, in 1860, Bishop McIntyre was called to preside over the Church in this Province, he saw before him a Catholic population of 25,852 souls, scattered over a country where to be a Catholic was to be intellectually, socially and commercially at a disadvantage. There were no Catholic schools outside of Charlottetown, there was no Catholic filling a public office of any importance—indeed to be Catholic was to be regarded with suspicion and mistrust by one section of the population of the colony. Then was there an inadequate supply of priests; each clergyman was charged with a number of parishes, all to be ministered to in turn, the priest going in all sorts of weather, and at all hours, over roads the very remembrance 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 spire of Tignish church upholds the symbol of our Faith, to the wave-washed shore of the Est Point, there is a succession of Catholic parishes, each with its neat church and comfortable presbytery. There are libraries in many of these parishes, and Charlottetown, Summerside, Tignish, Miscouche, Nustico and Souris boast of handsome and commodious Convents where the devoted Sisters of the Congregation teach almost a thousand little girls. The Catholic population of the diocese has increased from 35,852 to 65,000. 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 fields of literature there are numerous young Catholics 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 Charlottetown began with the existence of St. Dunstan's as a parish, and continued throughout his lifetime, died in 1863. 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 the Cathedral in 1876. The Hon. Patrick Walker, another staunch and generous supporter of the Church, died in 1877. So early as 1857, the Catholics of Charlottetown were called upon to mourn the loss of the brilliant and patriotic Whelan, whose gifted mind and facile pen have left an enduring record in the land of his adoption. Among the clergy present on that occasion was the late Rev. Father Arnaud, the resident missionary of the Montserrat Indians at St. Beteimine, Labrador, writes to the *Courier et Canada* recommending *sergentia purpurea*, commonly known as "the pitcher plant," as an antidote against smallpox, and affecting the curative effects within his own experience during a terrible outbreak of the disease among the Montserrat Indians at Mr. Holiday's establishment, on the River Moisie, some years ago.

and gracious prelate who so royally ruled the Church in Nova Scotia was long ago called to his reward; the then Bishops of St. John's and of Harbor Grace are no more; the venerable Bishop of Antigonish sleeps beneath his stately Cathedral, having since 1879. Father Belcourt died in 1873, while the grass has not yet grown green over the grave of the Rev. James Quinn. The others who remain have changed with the changing years. Silver bells chiming in St. John have just rung out the jubilee of him who, in 1860, was the youngest prelate in the group, the Right Rev. Dr. Sweeney. The Rev. Mr. Power, then a young priest in Halifax, now Vicar General of that diocese, takes his place among the dignitaries in the purple robes of a Monignor. Others who stood round in the vigor and freshness of youth, will re-assemble to-day in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, bowing with them, it is true, the weight of added years, but also the consciousness of labor nobly done; they have toiled hard and borne the burden and heat of the day, working for the glory of God and the salvation of their neighbor.

Upon none has time laid a more gentle hand than the Bishop in whose honor the brilliant assemblage of to-day is convened. Twenty-five winters, "frothy, but kindly," have, it is true, silvered his once rick brown hair, but his magnificent physique and commanding presence have not been impaired by the weight of years or the load of care inseparable from the responsibilities of his high position.

The Right Reverend Peter McIntyre was born in the parish of St. Peter's, King's County, Prince Edward Island, on the 29th of June 1818. His parents, Angus McIntyre and Sarah McKinnon, were natives of Ulster, Tyrone-shire, Scotland, and emigrated to this country in 1790. The future Bishop was baptised in the old St. Andrew's Church, by Bishop McEachern, and received his First Communion in 1835 from the hands of Father Charles McDonald. After studying for some time at St. Andrew's College, he proceeded to the College of St. Hyacinthe where he remained for five years, entering the Grand Seminary of Quebec in 1840. After a three years' course at the Grand Seminary he was, on the 26th of February, 1844, 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 St. 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 step elastic. His activity is remarkable; few young persons could endure the amount of travelling and fatigue which is constantly undergone by Bishop McIntyre, upon whom it has no ill effect whatever. His voice, which is low and sweet, is so clear that he is easily heard even at a great distance. His prepossessing appearance and courtly manner, no less than his genuine kindness of heart, have made him hosts of friends. He is highly esteemed by Protestants throughout the Province, from the absence of the bias and fearless advocacy of what he deems to be right command respect. The Bishop is a strenuous advocate of temperance. He takes a great interest in education, and is invariably present when his duties allow him, at the examinations in his Catholic schools. It is to His Lordship's unflagging energy and zeal 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 delight to preach at the children's Mass on Sundays, when he largely commands the warm and undivided recognition and admiration of the Canadian people, for such virtues and scholarly attainments as adorn his name, must effectually tend to elevate the Canadian name, and bring it up to that level attained by older nations. (Cheers.)

As a writer for the press he has acquired a high position second to none in Canada, and capable of comparing with the best abroad. It was on the press that he, like other renowned and able statesmen in Canada and other countries, first made his mark, and through the press he has risen to distinction. The present Prime Minister of England started out in life as a journalist. The most brilliant members in the British Parliament have been and are active journalists, who write their correspondence or leaders on their knees during the debates in the House. French statesmen for the past century have risen in large numbers from the reporter's table and the editorial chair to the highest offices in the state. One of the presidents of the republic was a graduate of the press. The experience of Europe has been repeated on this side of the Atlantic. From Franklin to Treasurer Manning, of President Cleveland's administration, the destinies of the American Republic have been largely in the hands of newspaper men. Here in our own Canada the journalist has always been a conspicuous and a 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, Arthur, Howe, Gordon, Elder, Chabolen, Huntington, Penny, Langensin, Cauchon, Anglin, Mills, Royal, Prod'homme, McDougall, Fielding, Laird, Laberge, Chauveau, and our late lamented confere, Sir Francis Hincks, and many other notable lights, and see what a blank would be left in the roll-call of the men under whose guidance Canada has prospered and developed, and has become what it is to-day—a united, free and prosperous country. (Applause.)

What purer politician, what able statesman, what honest advocate of popular rights and privileges would any people need to boast of than the Hon. Mr. Thomas White, who went from the editorial sanctum to his grave on Mount Royal under the saddest of circumstances?

Canadian journalists have something to be proud of, something to imitate in the contemplation of the work and records which our predecessors have left behind them. We have every assurance, and I may say that it is the sincere hope and wish of all present here, that

HON. THOMAS WHITE.

The Banquet Tendered Him by the Press Association.

CANADA TO THE FRONT.

Tribute of Respect and Esteem from a Splendid Gathering of Mr. White's Old Confreres—Patriotic Speeches and Hopes for the Future of Canada and the Dependencies 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 eminently 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 banquet in Montreal. Precisely at 7 o'clock the guests entered the dining hall, so the enraptured strains of the orchestra and took their places at the prettily decorated tables. The chair was occupied by the president of the association, Mr. H. J. Cloutier, Editor of the Montreal Post and Trade Witness, and on his right sat the guest of the evening, the Hon. Thos. White, Hon. W. W. Lynch, Hon. Senator Ogilvie, Hon. Henry Starnes, Mr. James Stewart and Dr. Brigham, of Philadelphia, and on his left Mr. Patullo, president of the Canadian Press Association, Hon. J. L. Seaudry, Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, Mr. P. J. M. Carrau, Q.C., M.A., 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 excellence 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 capital miniature portrait of the guest of the evening. After dinner the chairman read telegrams of regret at being unable to attend the dinner from Messrs. Henry Baugrand, of La Patrie, Mr. Ernest Picard, L'Electeur, Mr. W. E. Blumharr, La Presse, Hon. J. S. O. Wray, and Mr. J. M. Talbot, Mr. James Carrall, president Quebec Association, Mr. J. Whelan, and Mr. E. B. Biggar. The usual loyal toasts were then proposed and duly honored.

"OUR GUEST." In rising to propose the toast of the evening the chairman said: We have now come to the special and attractive feature of the occasion for which we are gathered around the festive and well laden tables of this time honored Banquet Hall, in such large and enthusiastic numbers. I would only wish that the honors and duties which accompany the position I fill had fallen to the lot of a bluer and older head, but I do not intend to quarrel with the good fortune which has thrust me into the arena, but I am proud to be the guest of this distinguished gathering and as you are so well known, we have assembled this evening to do honor to a gentleman, who, as a journalist, has played an important and brilliant role in the intellectual life of this young and rising country. (Loud applause.)

As a writer for the press he has acquired a high position second to none in Canada, and capable of comparing with the best abroad. It was on the press that he, like other renowned and able statesmen in Canada and other countries, first made his mark, and through the press he has risen to distinction. The present Prime Minister of England started out in life as a journalist. The most brilliant members in the British Parliament have been and are active journalists, who write their correspondence or leaders on their knees during the debates in the House. French statesmen for the past century have risen in large numbers from the reporter's table and the editorial chair to the highest offices in the state. One of the presidents of the republic was a graduate of the press. The experience of Europe has been repeated on this side of the Atlantic. From Franklin to Treasurer Manning, of President Cleveland's administration, the destinies of the American Republic have been largely in the hands of newspaper men. Here in our own Canada the journalist has always been a conspicuous and a 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, Arthur, Howe, Gordon, Elder, Chabolen, Huntington, Penny, Langensin, Cauchon, Anglin, Mills, Royal, Prod'homme, McDougall, Fielding, Laird, Laberge, Chauveau, and our late lamented confere, Sir Francis Hincks, and many other notable lights, and see what a blank would be left in the roll-call of the men under whose guidance Canada has prospered and developed, and has become what it is to-day—a united, free and prosperous country. (Applause.)

What purer politician, what able statesman, what honest advocate of popular rights and privileges would any people need to boast of than the Hon. Mr. Thomas White, who went from the editorial sanctum to his grave on Mount Royal under the saddest of circumstances? Canadian journalists have something to be proud of, something to imitate in the contemplation of the work and records which our predecessors have left behind them. We have every assurance, and I may say that it is the sincere hope and wish of all present here, that

evening that the new minister who took his departure from the Fourth Estate, to-night, will, by the wisdom of his counsel, by his devotion to the public weal, and by his 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 Canada and which have added no mean measure of lustre to his country. (Cheers.)

Our guest has established more than a national reputation as a journalist. Besides the many qualifications which have made him prominent among his confreres of the Fourth Estate, he has developed others in a no less marked degree as a man of affairs and of practical business sense, which has won equal distinction for him in the commercial and financial world. Probably the best Finance Minister Canada ever had was the editor of 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 Peterboro Review, and of the Montreal Gazette 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 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 which served him well in his capacity as the editor of a leading commercial paper. He has in consequence come to be recognized as a high authority in and out of Parliament, on questions relating to trade and commerce which represent the 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. (Applause.)

Viewed from this material standpoint our guest deserves as warm a recognition at the hands of his fellow-citizens generally, as when considered in his more intellectual attainments he receives, with any amount of due regard, the most hearty congratulations and a cordial vote of appreciation from his fellow-journalists (Hear, hear.) I am sure I will anticipate the expression of his sentiments when I say that our honored guest feels proud and will bear away with him a more full and complete recollection of this demonstration than if it were tendered to him by any other body or by any particular class of his fellow-citizens. That pride and pleasure which he must naturally feel are all the keener because he knows that he goes forth to him from the men that have known him best, and, perhaps, feared him most, from his colleagues as well as his opponents in the active and lively field of political journalism. From men who have sided and battled with him, as well as from those who have crossed swords with him in that great and free arena of public discussion—the editorial column. (App. a-s.)

Coming from such a source, this demonstration, which is so much a public testimony to the value of his public services, and, finally, to the ability and success which has characterized his journalistic career, cannot but excite in him a deep sense of thankfulness to you for the magnificent and all well laden tables of this time honored Banquet Hall, in such large and enthusiastic numbers. I would only wish that the honors and duties which accompany the position I fill had fallen to the lot of a bluer and older head, but I do not intend to quarrel with the good fortune which has thrust me into the arena, but I am proud to be the guest of this distinguished gathering and as you are so well known, we have assembled this evening to do honor to a gentleman, who, as a journalist, has played an important and brilliant role in the intellectual life of this young and rising country. (Loud applause.)

THE MINISTER'S SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. White, on rising to respond, was received with deafening cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, the entire company rising to their feet. After the ovation, which lasted several minutes, he subsided. Mr. White said: My Chairman and gentlemen, I can assure you that I cannot find words to adequately express my deep sense of thankfulness to you for the magnificent and unique demonstration. I have been in the past in this good city of Montreal, as well as in other parts of Canada, the recipient of 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), by 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 gentlemen, 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 of 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 having promoted this demonstration. I am an old pressman, now I think the oldest in 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 therefore I stand here to-night

of continuous presence. (Renewed applause.) When one remembers that that service extends over, as you have remarked, sir, a third 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 be described on the part of my political friends as a recognition on the part of my

(Continued on 6th page.)

AN EVICTION SCENE.

The Parish Priest bids Defiance to the Magistrate and Police.

DUBLIN, Aug. 29.—A serious riot occurred to-day at the village of Mullanavat, County Kilkenny, in connection with evictions on the estate of Ballyfaisy. 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 refused, and when the magistrate said he would employ force the priest stood at the chapel gate and said those who attempted force 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 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 midnight.

SEEKING THE SOUL.

AN OPTICAL INSTRUMENT WHICH IT IS CLAIMED LAYS BARE SPIRITUAL EXISTENCE.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 29.—A morning paper publishes the following special dispatch from Lincoln, Neb.:—A most remarkable discovery 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 of 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 life. "That the soul of man doth live," the disclosure and proof 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 small stature, a mild eye and the right countenance; a devout Christian, possessing a peculiar belief that the soul of a man is a counterpart of the body itself; and in this theory 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 should free, and that by a simple microscopic device the dull sight of the human eye 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 pain in his foot, 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 mind, until at last I resolved upon an experiment."

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT. "I procured the most powerful lenses I could find and completed an invention of my own, and when I had my light arranged perfectly, I could examine the microbes of the air. I held 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 imaginary finger. He did so, and to his wonder and astonishment I spelled out the sentences he wrote. That was conclusive evidence to me," continued Mr. Holland, "and you know the rest."

THE LATEST YARN.

AN INDIAN CHIEF WITH FIVE THOUSAND BIVOUACS TO Avenge Riel's Death.

(By Telegram 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 benefactor 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 again."

"Could your tribe revolt should they hang Riel?" was queried. 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 bush is as good as five white men. Our 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' imprisonment for manslaughter. He had previously done seven years' penal servitude for stealing a shirt.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAESAR AT KREMSIER. GERMANY NOT REPRESENTED. KREMSIER, August 25.—The Emperor and Empress, accompanied by the Imperial entourage, arrived at 11.30 a.m. to-day. The Emperor and Empress, in going from the station to the Schloss of Kremser, avoided the park and were driven through the park...

After receptions and luncheon the state banquet was held at which seventy-eight guests were present. The Emperor occupied the seat 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 company was invited. To-morrow will be devoted to hunting and a state banquet. The Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred a colonelcy on Dulansky at the Czarewitsch's.

It is officially announced that Germany will send no delegate to Kremser to attend any of the conferences between the courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna.

DISASTROUS FLOODS NEAR CANTON, CHINA.

OVER TEN THOUSAND PERSONS DROWNED.—IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—HARTRENDING 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 city. The flood was the most serious which has visited Canton in thirty years. More than ten thousand persons lost their lives and a far greater number are left in a starving condition. Entire villages were engulfed and the rice and silk crops in the vicinity a total ruin. The price of rice advanced 18 per cent. The price of rice advanced 18 per cent. The price of rice advanced 18 per cent.

THE FRENCH AND THE ENGLISH.

THE OLIVIER PAIN INCIDENT MADE AN OCCASION OF HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Underneath all French professions of friendship towards England if one but scratch deep enough, will be found recollections of Waterloo. This latent feeling of dislike accounts for the readiness of the Republican Government, backed by the popular voice, to pick petty quarrels with the English. This was shown in the *Boisjour* episode, and is now being repeated in the case of the death of Olivier Pain.

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.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Ely's Serravallo's Tonic. It is a powerful tonic and restorative, and is especially adapted to the treatment of nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kinds of debility. It is a powerful tonic and restorative, and is especially adapted to the treatment of nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kinds of debility.

WORMS CAUSE MUCH 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.

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

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

PARNELL DECLARES THE END NEAR, AND SAYS 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 landlords 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 judgment 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 beaten the worst the English can do."

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

MANITOBA'S NEW SCHEME—DIRECT OUTLET TO THE LAKES.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 25.—Railroad circles 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 Manitoba from its present terminus to the falls of the Upper Missouri River. This would give a new Manitoba system of between 600 and 700 miles—from Duluth to the Missouri River—through the very centre of that region lying between the system of the Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific lines, and having as Duluth a lake outlet for all the freight brought from that region. With a large part of the territory to be covered by the Brainerd & Northwestern would be absorbed, 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 west of those cities than the Manitoba's present route, via St. Cloud and Huckleby, which is now used for freight only. At present all passenger business to and from Duluth for the Manitoba Northern systems must be passed over the Northern Pacific road between Duluth and Fargo, Moorhead and Haddon, while with a direct line they could have the entire haul.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Parnell's Dublin speech of yesterday has thoroughly aroused the Conservative press. The *Times* says no prudent politician can underestimate the importance of the action taken by the Irish Nationalists at their conference in Dublin. Mr. Parnell's programme may, however, meet with a fatal blow at the hands of O'Connell. Mr. Parnell demands the repeal of the Union, so the Irish question is no longer a question of self-government. This might be accepted by England, which would never listen to a plan for the separation of Ireland. The *Standard* says:—Mr. Parnell has declared war. It will be a shame and a disaster if English statesmen in Parliament could afford to ignore him, but it will be difficult in holding the balance between the two parties. Mr. Parnell, however, behaves by the score. He knows very well how precarious his tenure of authority is. Both Whigs and Tories make it clear from their mouths that Mr. Parnell's demand for home rule will be met with firm opposition in the House of Commons. The *News* takes advantage of the excitement over Mr. Parnell's declaration of Irish independence to exhibit the real attitude of the Liberal majority in Parliament towards the country. The Liberal majority, the *News* says, are more likely to oppose the Parnellite demands than the Conservatives.

THE DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE.

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 26.—The storm here yesterday was a cyclone in the strict meaning of the word, entirely differing from the August storm on the coast or equatorial gales. It was the morning of the wind was blowing at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour and gradually increased until finally blew between seventy-five and eighty 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 never been witnessed since it was bombarded during the rebellion. The water overflowed the granite wall of the battery; the steeples of churches came crashing down; the oofs of public buildings were torn off; the wharves on which hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended this season in improvements, were in some cases completely wrecked, and all were severely damaged. The water was along the water's edge were demolished; a number of vessels in the harbor foundered, others were blown ashore, and many were damaged. In one section of the city the water was over four feet high, and the lighter river craft were floating in the streets, while the wharves were piled high with a heterogeneous mass of lumber and debris. The number of persons who were killed and injured was not ascertained. 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 fallen 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 follows:—What property, \$550,000; private property, \$300,000; cotton presses, \$5,000; churches, \$50,000; streets and parks, \$55,000; railroads, \$50,000; Ashley river bridge, \$8,000; shipping, \$150,000; lumber mills, \$20,000; and miscellaneous, \$10,000; total, \$1,053,000.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the 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 suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, this paper, W. A. NOTES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

THE NIAGARA PARK.

PROSPECTS OF ITS SELECTION—MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS. NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., August 26.—A meeting 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 falls, and including Clark Island, Cedar Islands and museum. The park and buildings seraglio 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 a 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 Ontario Legislature next session. The Canadian reservation will likely be opened free to the public in July next.

A NEW MOHAMMED.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—Secretary of 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 12 and was sent by United States Consul Lewis. Mr. Lewis says:—"I have the honor to bring to the notice of the Department of State the fact of an extraordinary movement among the Mohammedans of the Nigerian regions, extending from Timbuctoo to the 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 called by God to wage a war for the suppression of paganism and the opening of the roads to the coast, which in certain districts have been for generations subjected to excessive blackmail and to the plundering of vagabond tribes. During the last five years he has collected an army consisting of foot and horse of about one hundred thousand men. Mohammedan youth, wherever he goes, flock to his standard, anxious not only to secure the reward in the hereafter, but to carry off the rich spoils which these expeditions that battle for the faith are sure to win. DRIVING THE FEARFUL AWAY. "It is said that Samudu'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 Bamak, 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 disturbing elements, unfettering trade and introducing a knowledge of religion and letters in one sense opening the way for negro immigrants of intelligence and energy from America to push out from the Africa-America Republic to the health and fertile regions of the interior. In another sense it is forestalling the whole region for Mohammedanism 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 the side of the Niger, the Soolima, of which Talaba, a large commercial city, was the capital. For the last sixty years the Fula 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 longer, as his resources were exhausted, but having for more than two hundred years been loyal to the ruling element, he was determined for himself and family to die rather than come under Mohammedan rule. He gave the chiefs their choice either to die with him or go out of the town and give themselves up to the enemy. They decided to die with him. He then set fire to the town and they were all blown up. Thus ended the Soolima power, which for more than seven generations had influenced the trade and politics of extensive districts and had commanded the principal highways to the coast. THE HOOBOO POWER DESTROYED. "Another very important achievement of this army is the destruction of the Hoofoo power—an irresponsible organization which for thirty years has been a source of annoyance 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 suffered from his predatory and murderous proceedings. The Hooobos are described as renegade Fulas in rebellion against the King of Timbuctoo. 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 coast northwest of Sierra Leone. It is said to be his purpose now to deal with the Timbuctoo and Sherbro countries, whose constant wars keep 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 fall victims to the latter. Samudu proposes to settle these districts, or, if not able to seize the professional warriors who are the chief causes of disorder, and transport them to the distant interior, where there will be no opportunity for the gratification of their warlike proclivities. JUDICIAL 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-operation 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."

1 FEARFUL BUTCHERY OF HUMAN BEINGS.

THE STORY OF THE AWFUL CRIME. AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 26.—The *Daily Minute* has the following remarkable series of killing, which parties confirm who arrived here yesterday:—Albert Lackie, of Blanco county, an old citizen of extensive connection, had a step-daughter living with him, whom he seduced several years ago. Lately his own daughter was apparently pregnant and intuitively by him; the fact has been disturbing his mind. On Monday between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon Lackie left home intending, as he said, to go to John Green's place to borrow a sum to pay his debts. John Green and family were away from home. Lackie entered the house and shot and killed Barry and wife. A neighbor, John Nicholson, on the point of the rifle to go with him to Stokes. Arriving at Stokes' house Lackie shot and killed Stokes. At that point Nicholson lost sight of his horse and was tied at Stokes' door when found from there Lackie went to his own residence, shot and cut the throat of Mrs. Lackie, the wife of his stepson, who was on a visit, and shot and killed Mrs. Stokes, wife of Stokes whom he had just come from murdering. After this bloody work Lackie hunted his own daughter and shot and killed her. He attempted 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 Suerswick, whom he attacked and wounded severely with a knife. Near Johnson City he was arrested when faint and nearly dead. About twenty children are orphaned by this series of crimes.

THE POPES LOVE FOR FRIEND.

CARDINAL MORAN A GREAT FAVORITE.—THE FIGHT AGAINST DR. WALSH. ROME, Aug. 16.—The last Cardinal had a serious effect on the health of almost all the members of the Sacred College, on account of his inextinguishable heat. Many of the Cardinals and prelates who had to pay the penalty to their physical and infirmities by lying in bed sick for some time after the Conistory, have told the Pope that another such Conistory would prove very fatal to the Sacred College. Among those who were attacked by fever (some minor prelates died) were Mgr. Jacobini, the Secretary of the Congregation of the Propaganda and Cardinal 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 physicians as soon as possible. He left Rome on Monday, Aug. 10, in the night and stopped a few hours in Florence, travelling incognito, accompanied only by a priest of his diocese of Sydney. On Tuesday evening he started for Venice, where, after a little stay, he will 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 Bishop of Ossory, speaking very good Italian, conquered very easily the sympathies of Leo XIII., who soon discovered the excellent qualities of this learned and pious 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. He left before the Australian bishops had been selected either from the moon or from the English. This was not satisfactory and Rome has not failed to acknowledge the mistake and remedy it. English bishops have very little sympathy for the Irish, who form the bulk of the Catholic population of Australia. It was a good stroke, therefore, to send as a successor to Bishop Vaughan an Irishman, and such an Irishman as Cardinal Moran. Only one year has elapsed, 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. It is also out of love for Ireland that the Pope devoted upon Cardinal Moran the duty of consecrating Dr. Walsh. He even thought of having him consecrated in the Vatican Palace in his presence, and had 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. The fact that the Pope has been the struggle which has brought Dr. Walsh to the See of Dublin. The Errington party, setting on orders received from Spencer and Granville, wanted Dr. Dunnally as the cadjector of MacCabe. 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 Walsh's election. He was accused of many things, and but for the presence of the Bishops in Rome, who were able to meet every objection and to give satisfaction to the Pope 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 declaring 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 Maynooth, would not think any dignity in the world too high for their eminent teacher and rector. The people of Dublin have celebrated their triumph in a way that has left no doubt in Leo XIII.'s mind that the appointment has met their most ardent wishes. The strongest evidence given by them of their pleasure is the fact that this year the Peter's Pence in Dublin has exceeded by \$5,000 the amount of last year's collection, although the financial condition of the people is no 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 answered very easily 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. When you suffer from weary aching back, weakness and other urinary 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.

A SURE THING.

A SURE CURE FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS.—Procure from your druggist one 3/4 cent bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and use according to directions. It is infallible for Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Canker of the Diaphragm and Bowels, and Cholera Infantum.

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.

POISONED.

Scarcely a family exists but that some member is suffering with bad blood and poisoned sections from constipation giving rise to Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions, Catarrh and other complaints indicating laking blood poison which a few bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters would eradicate from the system.

MR. KELLEY ON AUSTRIA.

HIS REJECTION CAUSED BY THAT COUNTRY'S FEAR OF ITALY.—THE ASSIGNED REASON, THAT HIS WIFE IS A JEWESS, WAS A PRETEXT, BUT NOT THE LESS AN INSULT TO THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Mr. Anthony M. Kelley, who was appointed Minister to Italy, and in whose resignation was transferred to Vienna, Austria, by the Austrian Government, arrived here with his family on the steamship Rhyndland from Antwerp. He will go to Washington to report to Secretary Bayard. Farther than that he is uncertain what he will do. Mr. Kelley is a very pleasant gentleman of medium height, with gray hair and mustache, eyes light blue, unburned, 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 and my appointment and rejection as Minister to Austria. Any Government, according to international law, has a perfect right to select whoever it pleases for its Minister to any country, and its plan, since the reasons for rejection may properly be secret, and it may not be in accordance 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 those reasons. It is almost impossible for any American to understand how in this year of our Lord a man can be rejected as a Minister to a civilized Government because his wife is a Jewess, as my wife is. That is the reason, so the newspapers say, which the Austrian Government has given for my rejection. The information has come through the State Department, and it is in general accurate. That was the only objection made that I know of. It is an objection I cannot remove, and I never would if I could. For the Austrian Government to give such a reason to a Government, founded on the principles of the Government is an anachronism, and is scandalous. "It affronts the United States and insults the nineteenth century. I take it for granted that no Government in this time of enlightenment can reject a man solely because of his religion or because his wife is a Jewess. In my mind that is not only a disgrace to the Government, but an affront to the United States of America. Italy is a growing and strong power of Austria. It gains with rapid steps in 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 Austrian Government in 1871 in violating the Papal territory, were a topic at the Roman court and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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 that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of the Pope, was dismembered by Austria in 1871, and the Roman court cold and seriously impeded relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my 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 Italy, 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

THE TRUE WITNESS... The Post Printing & Publishing Co. 761 ORAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in 'THE TRUE WITNESS' at 15c per line (single), first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office.

The Post Printing & Publishing Co. NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY... SEPTEMBER 2, 1885

The Judge, addressing the Grand Jury at the Middlesex sessions, expressed very strong disapprobation of the London Pall Mall Gazette for publishing what His Honor termed a flood of obscene literature.

It 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 go there and submit 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 beautifully. Soon every other inhabitant of the place will have a journal of his own.

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 to Montreal by their exaggerated and alarming accounts of the spread of the disease.

A special despatch 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.

country on an anti-Parnell cry, 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 grain crops in 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 the Western States a large expected yield has been turned into a shortage.

BY AN INCREASED MAJORITY.

The opposition to the Hon. Thom. White's re-election in Cardwell was purely factional, and was not calculated to serve any public interest. It is accordingly a matter of gratification to find that it was thoroughly abortive in its results.

ADVICE FROM THE PULPIT ON THE 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.

and thorough ventilation of their hopes and hopes. The rev. gentleman tributed his heart to return thanks to God for having preserved them thus far from the loathsome distemper, and urged them to lead pure and holy lives, avoiding all excess 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. JUSTIN 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 Mitchell.

A MARKED HONOR AND NOTABLE EVENT.

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.

A CONTEMPORARY REBUKED.

OUR evening contemporary, the Montreal Daily Star, should be more careful before it ventures to attack the character and denounce the conduct of Catholic clergymen. It has a reprehensible habit of holding respectable people up to public scorn and ridicule on the most trivial pretences and sometimes on the most unjust grounds.

to such a pass that the very Betting Club of Laprarrie could no longer withhold an expression of their disgust at the lying and sensational reports of the Star, or refrain from publicly denouncing our contemporary's conduct in the matter.

WHAT IT WANTS AND DOESN'T WANT.

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 discord had no right to any form of self-government.

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.

view of the Toronto Convention, the Star has been placed before the English for good and sufficient reasons, similar reasons will justify us in interfering with the schemes of our guests, who are more anxious to get rid of their legitimate burdens, or to gain notoriety and profit, than they are to rescue the fallen.

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.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES.

A SLIGHT INBIGHT INTO THE FORTHOOMING LECTURES BY MR. W. H. MURRAY. In response to the cordial invitation of Mr. W. H. Murray, a few of his friends visited the Snowhaze Cafe, Thursday night, where they were entertained for upwards of an hour with some of the illustrations of the lectures on the progress of Canada which he proposes to give next month.

3706 YOUR LIVER? In the comic opus of 'The Mikado' his imperial highness says: 'To make, in some extent, Each evil Liver A running river Of harmless merit.'

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. P. Kyle, Merrickville, Ont. \$5.00; J. J. Flynn 1.00; D. Phelan 1.00; Jas. Fitzpatrick 5.00; J. D. Fitzpatrick McGarry 1.00; P. Murphy 1.00.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES.

A SLIGHT INBIGHT INTO THE FORTHOOMING LECTURES BY MR. W. H. MURRAY. In response to the cordial invitation of Mr. W. H. Murray, a few of his friends visited the Snowhaze Cafe, Thursday night, where they were entertained for upwards of an hour with some of the illustrations of the lectures on the progress of Canada which he proposes to give next month.

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 arrived about noon, and after paying his respects to Mgr. Lafleche, left by boat for Nicolet.

LEPROSY IN AMERICA

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE LEPROSES OF TRACADIE—VISITED BY ARCHBISHOP LYNCH—NOBLE SACRIFICES BY THE SISTERS OF THE HOTEL DIEU OF MONTREAL—FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION.

Last Sunday evening, August 23rd, Archbishop Lynch lectured in St. Michael's Cathedral on the subject of the leprosy in Tracadie.

We read in the Gospel of this day, 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 MOST AFFLICTED COUNTRY OF TRACADIE which lies between Baie de Chaleurs and the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the River Tracadie, on the south shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

ESTABLISHED A LAZARETTO on a small island called Sheldrake, in the middle of the river Miramichi, about 18 miles below Chatham.

THE MOST AFFLICTED OF THE CHILDREN OF MEX. About this time Hon. Mr. Anglin, now of our city, was elected member of Parliament for the county of Gloucester, in which this lazaretto is situated.

CURSED BY GOD AND ABANDONED by Him. They blasphemed, and quarrelled among themselves; the exhortations of the chaplain were of little use.

THE SISTERS TOOK LABORS from Dr. Hingston, of Montreal, on this dreadful malady, and were provided with books on the subject.

THE SISTERS TOOK LABORS from Dr. Hingston, of Montreal, on this dreadful malady, and were provided with books on the subject.

and gobs 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.

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 MOST AFFLICTED COUNTRY OF TRACADIE which lies between Baie de Chaleurs and the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the River Tracadie, on the south shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

ESTABLISHED A LAZARETTO on a small island called Sheldrake, in the middle of the river Miramichi, about 18 miles below Chatham.

THE MOST AFFLICTED OF THE CHILDREN OF MEX. About this time Hon. Mr. Anglin, now of our city, was elected member of Parliament for the county of Gloucester, in which this lazaretto is situated.

CURSED BY GOD AND ABANDONED by Him. They blasphemed, and quarrelled among themselves; the exhortations of the chaplain were of little use.

THE SISTERS TOOK LABORS from Dr. Hingston, of Montreal, on this dreadful malady, and were provided with books on the subject.

THE SISTERS TOOK LABORS from Dr. Hingston, of Montreal, on this dreadful malady, and were provided with books on the subject.

THE SISTERS TOOK LABORS from Dr. Hingston, of Montreal, on this dreadful malady, and were provided with books on the subject.

THE SISTERS TOOK LABORS from Dr. Hingston, of Montreal, on this dreadful malady, and were provided with books on the subject.

A NEW EPOCH

DECLARED TO BE OPENED BY THE IRISH PARTY—A WARNING TO PARRELL.

DUBLIN, 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.

It commends the resolutions passed, whereby it is recommended to the constituencies that candidates be required to pledge themselves, 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 colleagues.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites.

Is prescribed by physicians all over the world. It is a remarkable remedy for Consumption, Scrophulous and wasting diseases, and very palatable.

WORTH-WEST NEWS.

NO DAMAGE DONE BY THE REPORTED FROST.—HARVESTING PROCEEDING SAFELY.—ST. BONIFACE CELEBRATES MOR. TAQUR'S ARRIVAL.

WINNIPEG, Man., August 25.—The fortieth anniversary of the arrival of His Grace Archbishop Tache at St. Boniface was celebrated to-day with great éclat.

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 eradicated by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—United States Consul Pecey, 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.

will act as it behooves Christian men and honorable statesmen to do. This is the only institution of its kind in America.

Alex. Cyr, of Grant Isle, Arrostook 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 urges them to continue sending him to Parliament despite the refusal of the House of Commons to permit him to take his seat until the Commons be ashamed or compelled by popular feeling to accord him his right.

At the machine shop of Henschel & Son, Cassel, Germany, no more than 1,000 locomotives have been built within the last six years.

ANSWERING THE ROLL-CALL

Tramp, tramp o'er the tracheotis ground The vaulted columns stumbe, Tramp, tramp to the omnibus sound.

Lo! from the shades of yonder hill The warning soun are nidi; Firm now is very still, In right and might outdiding; Out from the cooles sheltering deep The save fog is pouring!

Out from the East the gray dawn meek Watched the battle gory, Out from the mists of Cut Knife Creek Glimmered vict'ry's glory;

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRUE WITNESS: DEAR SIR.—The Rev. Father Campbell having announced at High Mass on Sunday, the 16th inst., that Mr. W. J. Macdonell, President of the Toronto Society of St. Vincent de Paul, had visited Orillia with the cent de Paul, had visited Orillia with the cent de Paul, had visited Orillia with the cent de Paul.

A DUBLIN SENSATION. DUBLIN, August 28.—A great sensation has been caused in fashionable circles by the thrashing of an officer and the horsinghipping of a deputy lieutenant by Mr. John Pollock, of Esmoy, County Galway, well known as a high sheriff and owner of estates in Scotland.

A NEW CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRUE WITNESS: SIR.—Work on St. Margaret's Church, Glen Neve, Ontario, is rapidly progressing under the skilful supervision of Mr. John R. Chisholm, contractor and builder, of Alex. Angus, who recently built and completed St. Fintin's church of that town, a full account of which appeared in the columns of the TRUE WITNESS.

GLONGARY, ONT., AUG. 22, 1885.

THE SIAKARDS 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 Government 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.

EXCITEMENT IN MADRID.

MADRID, August 27.—The Government has dismissed several anti-German officials and has instructed the provincial authorities to suppress anti-German meetings. The Government 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.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

If you have pain in the back, pale and sallow complexion, bilious or sick headache, eruptions on the skin, coated tongue, sluggish circulation, or a hacking cough, you are going into your grave if you do not take steps to cure yourself.

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

THE CARDWELL ELECTION

HON. MR. WHITE'S MAJORITY INCREASED TO 672.

It is believed that Dr. Allison has failed to poll one-third of the votes cast and has consequently forfeited his deposit. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the county when the result became known.

THE LAST HONORS.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL OF ADMIRAL COURBET YESTERDAY. PARIS, August 28.—The remains of Admiral Courbet were interred to-day in the Hotel des Invalides. A large assemblage attended the funeral ceremonies.

A DUBLIN SENSATION. DUBLIN, August 28.—A great sensation has been caused in fashionable circles by the thrashing of an officer and the horsinghipping of a deputy lieutenant by Mr. John Pollock, of Esmoy, County Galway, well known as a high sheriff and owner of estates in Scotland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRUE WITNESS: SIR.—Work on St. Margaret's Church, Glen Neve, Ontario, is rapidly progressing under the skilful supervision of Mr. John R. Chisholm, contractor and builder, of Alex. Angus, who recently built and completed St. Fintin's church of that town, a full account of which appeared in the columns of the TRUE WITNESS.

GLONGARY, ONT., AUG. 22, 1885.

THE SIAKARDS RESENT THE ACTION OF GERMANY.—THE GOVERNMENT ADOPTS A MILD TONE.

EXCITEMENT IN MADRID.

MADRID, August 27.—The Government has dismissed several anti-German officials and has instructed the provincial authorities to suppress anti-German meetings. The Government 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.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

If you have pain in the back, pale and sallow complexion, bilious or sick headache, eruptions on the skin, coated tongue, sluggish circulation, or a hacking cough, you are going into your grave if you do not take steps to cure yourself.

A SALISBURY, MD., COUPLE

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

HAVE YOU

Hot and dry skin? Scalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Vague feelings of uneasiness? Tired or brick-dust fluids? Cold stomach? Aching loins? Irritable, growing nervousness? Strange frowns of the brows? Inaccountable languid feelings? Short breath and pleuritic pains? One-sided headache? Backache? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Fluttering and distress of the heart? Abumen and tube casts in the water? Fritful rheumatic pains and neuralgia? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels? Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night? Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

YOU HAVE

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually sets a firm grasp on the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhoea, bloodless skin, dropsy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and the death is inevitable. This terrible disease is not a rare one—it is as every-day disease, and claims more victims than any other complaint.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT'S POLICY. LONDON, Aug. 28.—Mr. Michael Davitt has written a letter in which he says that there has been so much misapprehension about his belief and his proposed plan of action, that he wants to make a definite statement of what he believes and intends, and wants to have his statement correctly reported.

AN OFFENSIVE BACHELORS' BILL.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 26.—Great excitement prevails over the report that a duel is being arranged between Colonel Gault, editor of the Athens Banner Watchman, and Alexander Connel, representative from Deacon County. Connel recently introduced a bill requiring that all bachelors after their thirtieth year should pay an annual tax to the state of \$20, which fund was to be applied for educational purposes.

KING ALFONSO'S LETTER.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—It is rumored that King Alfonso has sent an autograph letter to the Crown Prince Frederick William asking him to mediate in order that the friendship between Spain and Germany may be maintained. 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 desires a decision in favor of Spain, in order to escape from the difficulty.

AN OFFICIAL RECALL.

LONDON, August 27.—The government has recalled Sir Charles Warren, the leader of the Beauchamp expedition, and appointed as his successor Judge Shippen, 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 & Lyman'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 I 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 blankets, overcoat, two canteens, canteen, picket pins, side lines, nose-bar, curry-comb and brush, sometimes four to six days' rations, a pannikin, 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 cartridges. "Weigh a man with all this," says the sergeant, "and then turn him loose after an Indian pony, with a shell of a saddle, a 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 remarkable and perfect knowledge 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, 50c.—sufficient for 20 plants for one year.

