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#### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29. 1886.

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### THE IRISH SITUATION.

Freeman's Journal" Utters a Wars ing - Mrs. Paruell Speaks.

Dublin, Sept. 27.—The Freeman's Journal 1378 : Parnell's coblegram to President Fitzerald, of the Irish National League in America, is virtually an appeal to the Irish at home and abroad. From the British Govrement nothing can be expected by the Irish cople, who may, however, have everything y their own enturance, backed by the help of their excled construction on There must be so disorder, though; no wild insure, no acts estranging the world's sympetry. Where landfords have given proofs that they are fair minded le trem be met by fair desting

Leverpoor, Sept. 27 .-- Mrs. Paraell in an interview to-day, said she had fully recovered from the fatigue of the journey across the Atlantic, so much so in fact that she had rranged to attend a meeting to night in layer of Father l'ahey. She added: "I will to Dablin to-morrow. I am not certain hat I shall ever return to the United States. a view of my advanced years and state of health I prefer remaining in Ireland. I teel health I prefer remaining it to a movement assured of the success of my son's movement if the people of Ireland are prudent and patient. If they commit outrages they will aly play into their enemy's hands."

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Mr. Parnell, addressing a meeting in Liverpool this evening, said he American looked to the Irish to uphold lemnaratie principles in their demand for home rule. In past victories Iriahmen had chieved un greater victory than than of concolling their tempers. Their chance had England was in arms against Ireland, hich Americans were rejoiced to see.

His Eminence Cardinal Morar, at the openng of St. Bede's Convent High School, New-own, New South Wales, on Sunday, July I delivered a speech remarkable alike for rmony, its calm determination, has never ladatone. Twenty years ago kaland's petiion for self government would have been the elections may be held.
Lug aside as an insult. Nowadays her de- Birklin, Sept. 25.—The nd: It is only a few yesterdays since both ilent glen. They shared with each the crust that was watered with the tears of their common afflicion. Through centuries of gloom they were ach other's solace and strength and comfort, Why should they not be united now, when the returning sanshine of toleration smiles pon the land which they love? For my art I would advocate the proposed measure self-government for Ireland, in that I imire these fair Australian colonies which ave become our home—and in that I admire e vast and almost boundless empire of olawe are all devoted citizens. No one an fail to admire these fair colonles, radiant th youth, teeming with untold wealth, smilin prosperity, instinct with freedom. And sence comes all this! It is that their own rliaments, sanctioning free institutions and ual laws, give security to Australia's sons developing her vast resources, strengthen ir energy, cherish peace, foster industry, nd promots concord. And who will not ensavour to hasten the advent of the longished for day when through self-government like prosperity and peace and concord may scome the lasting heritage of the dear old ad of the West! We admire this eat empire which, encircling the obe in its wide embrace, is a home and ntre of civilization for countless peoples. In tentand strength and power and majesty and a British empire if you please, but it ap-ears to me to be a Celtic empire also. It been built up by Celtic hands, and mouldance, from the records of Australia, and ou will have to cancel the brightest pages of r history (applause.) It is to strengthen and intain an invincible unity in this vast emto that I would wish to see healed the longtering sores of Ireland. For more than years the Irish people have asserted r constitutional right to enact their own e, and have claimed self-government as eir birthright, and the Parliament of Engand may as well endeavor to stop the stars their diurnal course as to hush the voice of eland so long as this inalienable right of emen is not restored to her. When the gislative union of Great Britain and Ireland as enacted the Prime Minister of England colored it to be the purport of this measure to al the wounds of the sister island and to give the kiss of peace. But Ireland's wounds we not been healed, and she still awaits the ng promised kiss of peace. It is said, inted, that the Constitution cannot be anged. But many years ago the greatest tesman of England declared that the Conntion of this empire is peculiarly liable to inge, not only in the long run, as man

anges between youth and age, but also like

human body, with a quotidian life, a perio-

grown to be intolerable. It is also said that the Aut of Union is a fundamental law on which the integrity of the empire depends. Rut I would rather my it is a violation of the fundamental law by which the empire subsists. Upon the declaration of Ireland's rights by the immortal Grattan in 1782, an Act we passed sanctioned by the Ministry of the day and confirmed by King George III, "That the right of the people of Ireland to be bound only by laws enacted by His Majesty and the Parliament of Ireland wholl be, and is hereby declared to be, established and assertained for ever, and shall at no time hereafter be questioned or questionable." That appears to me to be the fundamental law of the nation's right and libertee, and as the Act of Union was passed in violation of that law, it is time that justice should triumph, an I that the Act of Union would be abrogated.

#### AN ANTI-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE SAID TO HAVE BEEN PROPOSED BY LORD IDDE-

SLEIGH-THE CZAR'S ULTIMATUM TO BUL-GARIA-A GERMAN INSPIRED OF IN-ION ON THE TONE OF THE RUSSIAN PERSS.

VIENNA, Sept. 26, -There is good authority for the statement that Lord Iddesleigh, the British foreign secretary, is trying to effect a rapprochement between Sorvia, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey, and hopes that Austria will favor such an advance, the formation of which is considered possible owing to the necessity of uniting against a common invader. It is thought the only serious difficulty will be in getting Greece to join the alliance. Sofia, Sept. 26 .- Gen. Kaulburs has arrived here. He was accompanied by a large number of supporters of M. Sankoff, occupying a dezen carriages, who had gone some distance to meet him. The Russian ultimatum, which he bears, will declare that the acceptance of the ultunatum will alone restore AGNIFICENT SPEECH OF CARDINAL good relations between Bulgaria and Russia.

It is expected that if the Bulgarian Government does not comply with Russia's demands Gen. Kaulbars will immediately return to St. Petersburg. The assertion is made in political circles that the Sobranje will elect King Charles of Roumania prince of Bulgaria in reward for Roumania's recent friendly attitude. The election of King Charles will, it deloquent force and its patriotic fervour. is thought, be agreeable to Servia because it will be calculated to realize the format on of Eminence said: A meeting of our citizens a Balkan federation. It is further asserted thich for its numbers, its weight, its that if the powers do not accept King Charles, Aleko Pasha or one of the Orleans princes, or, een surpassed in these colonies, has a final resort, the Russian General Igna-atified the statesmanlike proposals of Mr. tieff will be proposed. The state of siege will be raised on the 2nd of October, so that

Benelte, Sept. 25 .- The North German and has become irresistible. Some would Gazette, Prince Bismarck's organ, comment. ain be scandalized because in iteland reli- ing on the attitude of the Austrian press n be scandalized because in treland ren- ing on the statement of the Austrian press betray an extra- corded in the days of yore where the serried his demand for justice. But why should not think that the Austrian press betray an extra-he Irish priests be united with the Irish ordinary desire to destroy the peace between ecple in agenting the rights of their native | Germany and Austria, the only two European nations bound together by honorable alliance. ppressive laws. Together they sought will not turn the German policy aside from letter in the secret cavern of the its course any more than did similar articles published in Germany and which have now disappeared from the surface of politics, be cause existing treaties, German sympathy and interest dictate her present policy. It is fortunate for both nations, that the existence of international treaties does not depend upon newspaper editors or parliamentary disputants, who in their speeches use all kinds of pretexts for moral exasperation. Germany's foreign relations and the stipulations of her existing treaties rest on a firm basis which has procured the well considered sanction of the sovereigns of the countries concerned.

#### GLASGOW MAGISTRATES SUFFO-CATED.

GLASGOW, September 26. -Six persons, including three Glasgow magistrates, were suf-focated to death to-day while viewing a monster blast at Loch Fyneside quarries. Seven tons of gunpower were used in the

The latest accounts place the number of victims at seven. The crowd paid no attention to a warning to keep a distance but rushed past the person giving the advice. The people looked as if under the influence of intoxicants, undergoing convulsive contor tions, accompanied by laughing, crying, and screaming as they returned to consciousness ealth it surpasses the most powerful em. Medical men say that after the explosion, ires that the world has seen. You may call which loosened about 5,000 tons of granite, a cloud of nitrous oxide gas ascended, and, in the absence of wind, fell to the earth and enbeen built up by Celtic hands, and mould-by Celtic genius, and guided by Celtic dom, and guarded by Celtic bravery. Rub in all, detected a pungent taste and odor, acut the Irish and Scottish names, for in. companied by difficulty in breathing. This was followed by cenvulsions, those in delicate health suffering the most,

#### AN APPEAL TO THE WEALTHY.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 27 .- The Bishop of Liege, in opening the congress in that city yester-day, urged the leading classes of society to interest themselves in public and political affairs, and called upon the wealthy to renonnce their life of luxury to relieve poverty. Five thousand workmen afterward joined in peaceful demonstration.

#### MORE CHRISTIAN MASSACRES IN

CHINA. Rome, Sept. 27.—The Moniteur de Rome has received letters emanating from Christian missions in China, stating that a

#### burned by natives, and that a thousand native Catholic adherants had been placed in manacles. BISMARCK WANTS MORE SOLDIERS.

Catholic seminary in that country had been

Reichatag.

#### A COMPLIMENT TO BRAVE IRISHMEN.

To whom the thought was due we know not, whether to the Minister of War, the Commander in cheif, or the Colonel commanding; but it was a graceful and a manly thought that the colours presented to an Irish Catholic regiment should have been blessed by a Catholic priest of Irish name. On Tuesday a magnificent spectacle was given to ten thousand persons in the People's Park, at Devenport, when the Royal Irish regiment was paraded to receive a from set of battle-flag. The silken standards were consecrated by Father O'Flaherty before being handed over to the loving guardiauship of the brave men who are to carry them. This is the first time such a ceremony has been permitted since the so-called Refor mation; and need we say the gallant old Tipperary corps is exuberant with delight at the compliment. A happy pre-cedent is now established, a strong bid is made for the loyalty of the Irish soldier, and a blow in the face is given to the git biring phantom of smendancy. The marest approach to this we had previously was the permission for their own cands to march to Mass at the head of the Countught Rangers and the Familia Ballaghs. The new departure may seem a small event, but in reality it is big with promise and significance, and is elequently symptomatic of a better order of things in the army. No higher or more highly appreciated house was ever rendered to troops more deserving and distinguished. In our opinion this will do more to strengthen the bonds of discipline, to promote esprit de corps, and give a fillip to recruiting than filty H . . Guards circulars, miles of ribbons, and any amount of boanties, batts, and field officers blarneying rheteric. The only regret we have is that the Prince of Wales, who had promised to be present, was unable to attend the pageant, and that in his absence the duty had not devolved upon some benefactress to Ireland like the Countess of Aberdeen, or some popular Irish magnate. As it was, it was most graciously gone through by a charming lady, daughter of the great man of the locality, the Earl of Mount-Edgecumbe, and granddaughter of an Irish

among the warrior organizations which have been ever proved of distinction, and would hasten to pluck bright glory from the pale faced moon. The roll of victories on their colours is long and conspicuous, a glaming golden stalwart columns of the Eighteenth were to the fore, are Benheim, Ramil-Oudenarde and Malplaquet. lies, fought valorously afterwards in Germany, Flanders, America and France. It was in Egypt when Abercrombie fell, and in China when "Paddy Gough peppered the natives, and so many stout fellows sucumbed, not to the jingail balls or the spears of the enemy, but to the deadly climate. In later times, Burmah, the Crimea and New Zealand were witnesses to its prowess. Nor are the boys in its ranks of the existing generation, the survivors of Afghanistan, those who held the right of the line at Tel-el-Kebir, and those who accomplished the wondrone Nile boat ascent, gaining the silver prize offered by Lord Wolseley, and the more wondrous desert-march, un-mindful of the grand traditions they inherit. Since its tormation as the Earl of Granard's Regiment of Foot, in 1684, it carries the facings of royal blue. In 1695, for its intrepidity at the storming of the Castle of Namur, it was gratified with the proud title of the Royal Regiment of Ireland, and was dowered with the privilege of wearing the Lion of Nassau and the motto "Virtuis Namurcensis Pramium." Its badges, besides, are the Harp and Crown, the Dragon and the Sphinx.

Now that the Eighteenth has been youch safed the favor-a favor it thankfully estimates, and means to acknowledge in a worthy way-of serving under banners sanctified by the benediction of a minister of the national faith of Ireland, we have another boon to crave in its behalf. It bore the Cross of St. In the South and West for a week or two Patrick up to 1695. It never did anything to before Lent the banks are busy with a sort forfeit that dignity. Let the right of wearing of marriage settlement. The marriages of that Cross be restored to it.

Who should have a better qualification to carry the cross of St. Patrick than the sons of St. Patrick hailing from bold Tiperary, faithful Kilkenny, and the sweet county Wexford? And how can they show themselves fit for the tribute to their service in worthier way than ty breaking off from that absurd legend of element on the top of divilment," as they did at Chatham before our eyes a few years ago when they took the pledge from Cardinal Manning, and determined to be as orderly, sober, and God-fearing a body of men as they were heroic and hardy. The true soldierly quali-ties are testified in the smoke of battle, not in Aldershot street fights; on the march, not in the canteen. The Royal Irish were always foremost in the field. It is to their oredit now that they are exemplary in the garrison. We do not wish them to emulate Havelock's saints, but we hope that while they present all their lightness of heart and love of fun, they will continue to be, for the reputation of common country, what they are nowintelligent, decorous, and self-respecting.

Before proceeding with the ceremony Father O'Flaherty delivered the following address: I have been invited to ask a blessing from God on the new colors new presented to this regiment, and I have gladly accepted the invitation as an honor to my Lecture upon the rhinoceres. Professor, waste and to the Reichstag will be convened about am. For what is a banner, and why should 97.2 per cent., were legitimate, and 3,218, or place to new. What is hoped among us the middle of November. The most interest it be blessed? A banner is the rallying point, it is absolutely impossible that which has been usually found, that centres in the military budget. It is expective upon the rhinoceres. Professor, waste and to the Reichstag will be convened about am. For what is a banner, and why should 97.2 per cent., illegitimate, and 3,218, or the children three days after sight. "Now," said he, centres in the military budget. It is expective upon the rhinoceres. Professor, the time, he walked in, and advancing to the regiment it. It is absolutely impossible that the centres in the military budget. It is expective upon the rhinoceres. Professor, and why should 97.2 per cent., illegitimate, and 3,218, or the children three days after sight. "Now," said he, "you've seen me three times, I want the maintained in the rhinoceres. Professor, and why should 97.2 per cent., illegitimate, and 3,218, or the children three days after sight. "Now," said he, "you've seen me three times, I want the maintained in the guide, the emblem of a regiment. Its born in wedlock, there were 105.2 boys to 100 will become palpable before they have ed the Government will demand additional history becomes that of the regiment itself, girls; of the illegitimate births, there were ministry, and as in no way contrary to the BERLIN, Sept. 24.—The regular session service of the Prince of Peace, whose priest I old particles daily run to waste and of the Reichstag will be convened about am. For what is a banner, and why should place to new. What is hoped among us the middle of November.—The most interest it be blessed? A banner is the rallying point, that which has been usually found, that centres in the military budget. It is expect—the guide, the emblem of a regiment. Its

regiments and artillery, besides a balloon detachment. 'The question of the Sunday rest on it of the various victories in which it has will also be dealt with. The Government, however, is unwilling to make large concessions to the zealous Sabbatarians in the ances of a noble family. And cannot religion be invoked on warlike contests and rejoice on well won victories.). Certainly it can. For shough the Gaspel exherts private Christians to suffer violence without repelling it, yet a State as bound to defend its subjects. and every just war is really a war of defence is a war for justice, for rights, and ultimately for peace. St John the Baptist gave instructions to Jewish soldiers. He bade them be just, honorable and obedient, but he did not bid them quit their military service. Our Divine Lord praised the heroic faith of the Roman captain, or centurion. What mobile figure is there in the Acts of Apostles than Cornelius, another Roman captain: lieligion has therefore always honored the true warrior. The angels atriving in heaven against rebellion are compared to true soldiers, and the choirs of angels are the battalious of the Lord of Hosts and of armies; and if St. Michael is honored as a heavenly captain, are not the names of Abraham, of Joshua, of David, of Judas Maccah.cus-famous in old Testament historyand those of St. George, St. Martin, St. Maurice, and a thousand more soldiers and generals famous in Christian annals to be honored also? Surely, then, nothing could be more appropriate than that the blessing of God should be asked on the colors of a regiment -that they may ever be used in a just cause; that justice, liberty and honor may be respected wherever they wave; that wrong, oppression and falsehood may go down before them; and that those who gathered round those emblems may be worthy champions of a just cause, their hearts valiant, their arms powerful, their efforts successful, that neither in war not peace may their conduct cast a thain on their glorious colors. I am sure you will ever nonor and defend your colors with that fidelity, that courage and self-sacrifice, with which, if lawfully called upon, you would defend your faith and fatherland—that faith so dear to your heart that fatherland rich in true warriors, the hirthplace of Welling'on, Gough, Roberts, and last, but not east, the famous Wolselny. And should these colors ever be in danger-never, never can they be in danger, ex-cept you are attacked by overwhelming numbers you are sure to keep in remembrance the glorious traditions of your regiment as well as of the fact that the blessing of God rests on your colors. This will in the hour of danger nerve your arms for one Truly, the Royal Irish may be set down as grand and supreme effort to win victory, and thus add new laurel to the glorious record that already entwines round the

colors of the Royal Irish Regiment. The boys of the band having sung a hymn, the reverend father sprinkled the new colors water and blessed them. -Cork Exwith holv

## WOMANHOOD.

The following remarkable article is taken from the  $Pall \; Mall \; Gazette$  :—

"The twenty-second detailed annual report of the Register General (Ireland) has just been putlished, containing a general abstract statement of the number of marriages, births and deaths registered in Ireland during the year 1885.

"The marriages registered in Ireland in 1885, numbered 21,177, the births 115,951, and the deaths 90,712. The marriages and births are under the annual average for the preceding ten years; the death rate is slightly in excess of the average. Of the 21,177 marriages 14,591 were between Roman Catholics, 3,540 were celebrated according to the rites and ceremonies of the late Established Church; 2,233 were Presbyterian, and the rest of various denominations, only 457 being by civil contract at the Registrar's offices. Five were according to the Jewish rite. An interesting fact respecting Roman Catholic marriage in Munster and Connaught is that more than half are celebrated between Christmas and Shrovetide. As lioman Catholics do not marry in Lent, the custom has grown up from ancient times, in order to escape the long weeks of Lent, that marriages are arranged to take place before it commences; probably more than half actually take place on Shrove Tuesday. the young peasants are generally arranged by their parents, who, if they have any forthine to give, do so with wonderful generosity, considering their means. Of the men mar-ried during the year 2.59 per cent. were minors; of the women 10.55 per cent. were under age. The highest proportion of husbands married under age was in Ulster, where they formed 3.21 per cent. of the marriages in. In Connaught was the highest proportion of wives not of full age; they ormed 12,86 per cent. In books on Ireland up to the last twenty years it was said that one of the banes of the country was early marriage, and that the priests encouraged i for the sake of the marriage fees, which were often very considerable, each guest giving the priest money. That was the theory. The Irish Register General says :- " It may be added that the percentage of persons married in Ireland who were under age is very far below the corresponding rates in England and Scotland." So the facts at present do not agree with the past theory, which was as false then as it would be

"Of the births, which were 115,951, the number of boys was 59,482; of girls, 56,469, or 105.3 of the former to every 100 of the latter. The birth rate in proportion to the estimated population was 23.5 per 1,000, which is considerably under the low average rate—25 per 1,000—of the previous ten years. Of the above children 112,733, or

109 boys to 100 girls -- a strange fact which the report does not attempt to explain. Tak ing the illegitimate births in their order of magnitude, they are:—Ulster, 4.3 per cent.; Leinster, 2.3 per cent; Alunster, 2.2 per cent.; Connaught, 0.9 per cent. As these are in provinces, we will take the highest and the lowest of the counties in order to show the shame and the glory of Irish womanhood.

"The highest in their order of unchastity are Antrim, 5.8; Armagh, 5.0; London-derry, 48; Down, 4.5; Tyrone, 4.0; Fermanegh, 3.5; Monaghan, 2.8; Donegal, 2.0; Cavan, 1.6. These nine counties are in Uister. In Connaught, where the average of illegitimate births is 0.9, there are need to counties-Galway, 1 5 per cent.; Sligo, 1 per cent.; Mayo, 0.7 per cent.; Roscommon, 0.7; Leitrim, 0.6. In chastity these counties represent the flower of womankind. Let us consider the meaning of these tigures. In ,000 persons in Banff, Scotland, there are 171 hastards; in Shropshire, 85 bastards; in Antrim, 58 bastards; in Leitrim, 6 bastards. If female chastity be virtue, then the above figures show the relative proportions between the virtue of the women of the four counties

"What can give rise to the great differ in a between the chastity of the greater por tion of the women of Ulste, and those of the other parts of Ireland? Dividing Ulater into two portions, Protestant and Catholic, and judging these by the numbers of Protestant and Catholic marriages or tehested first your, we find the proportions to be per cent. :--

•	• •		
	Protest		Hiegitica
	ant:.		Lirth
Antrim	. 80	20	5,8*
Down	5.7	27	4.51
Londonderry	. 60	40	4.51
Armagh	. 60	10	5,*
Fermanagh	. 54	<b>:</b> 6	3.5
Tyrone	53	;7	4.
Monagnau		เมีย	2.8
Cavan		73	1.0
Diaegal	2.1	78	<u>.3</u> .

"The counties marked " returned Orange members to the present Parliament. It seems

In looking over the ceturns, which are very voluminous, it seems that half the illegitimate births occur in workhouses. 10 some poor law unions, such as Mullingar, there was not a single illegitimate birth in chemist, Chevreal, and Humany 1885, except in the library fiscion marked "W" for last week because, on legitember it to be a second for the library for last week because, on legitember it to be a second for the library of the library of the wall of the library of the library of the wall of the library of their sex who are to be found there. There are no women in the world more to be THE SHAME AND THE GLORY OF pitied than those who lose their virtue in the greater part of Ireland. The family they disgrace cast them out utterly. No matter what may be their repentance, there is for them no forgiveness. A return home, if once they have left it, is almost impossible."

## HE WORE EYEGLASSES

AND COULD NOT SHOOT STRAIGHT WHEN HE TRIED TO SHOOT HIS WIFE.

BLENHEIM, Ont., Sept. 25 .- J. C. Landon, of this town, and his wife, have been living unhappily for some time, heated disputes being of constant occurrence. This morning they again quarrelled, and Mrs. Landon said to her husband that he did not properly provide for her. He replied that she always had enough to eat, to which she replied: "Yes, when I go to my father's and get it." This increased Landon's wrath, and he said that if she repeated the words he would shoot her. He had hardly ceased speaking, when she once more gave utterance to the taunt, wherenpon her husband drew a revolver from his pocket, put it about a foot from her breast and pulled the trigger, but it did not go off. He tried again, this time the ball went through her clothes close to her side, but did not touch her, whereupon she ran to her father's house, Landon was arrested and committed to Chatham to await the assizes. He has only one eye and wears glasses, which his wife has to thank for her life. They have been married about one year, and are both young. Landon was Eric & Huron railway agent here till about a month ago, when he was dismissed.

#### DALY, THE DYNAMITER.

DUBLIN, Sept. 26.—It is reported that Daly, the dynamiter, has just died in prison from an attack of inflammation of the bowels. Cruelty is said to have hastened his end. On a recent occasion, while he was suffering acutely, he was compelled by the prison authorities to take a cold bath. He was also compelled to wash his own clothes.

An organization with a noble purpose has een founded in Europe. A society has been formed whose aim is not only to protect atrangers, but girls of all nationalities who are beset by any difficulties, material, moral or spiritual. The general headquarters are at Neufchatel, but the society has branch offices all over France, in Algiers, Germany and a mouldering in the grave, but his need good England.

A country fellow entered one of the banks. and, walking up to the counter, exclaimed. "Here I am, I want you to take a fair look at me." Without a word further, he strode out. The next day the same customer appeared, uttered the same words, and again disappeared. The third day, at about the

#### A HOME RULE RUCTION

Kaised at the Marrison Reception -- The Crange Belegates.

hindston, Sept. 27 a fively mosting was held to night in some ston with the appearance of Rev. Dr. Kane and Mr. C. H. Smith, delegates of the Irinh leyal minn. The half was crowded and case of the seriogates made a speech of one hour's limiting this hapenk-ers were emphatic or their immage, and strongly against the man e I all the date of Mr. Gladstone, as the Paraellies were attributed all the rever, outland and musder in Ireland. A tom is ion was prosented sympathising with the minority to Ireland in the strugglen against the mischievens violence of Paraetli'se and other didocal factions. Mr. A Sobiness, C. M.C.P., presented a research of common time that the British Parliament , stat to Ireland the same extent of self government as Canada deleyed. A scene followed, there, as as an and taiking followed, and tree lies agreeding the business of the delegates was given oness the platform. The Acts and Mr. and Livers called tirebran to, and to es for Permit heard in the half. It. Rolandon hald the Kane that he was no bearn if he a sought on could change to a say of the constant members of Parlia, out of his case to constant Dr. Kane said that the put both resolution, also provides the pathy was surried and Mr. Balance - re-metal. For had no to the mosting was particularly makey. That shed for Hordania to applicate, characting the delevate others hissed and obeyeld.

#### BRITER NIALS

The Chick a began This was a loss to cutennials and conferenceing, and the current year has come in the a man chan a reshare of delebrations of this kinds the that Orangeism and illegitimacy go together many has had its little so over orange and that bastards in Ireland are in proportion the foundation of leid-fluid Control of the foundation of leid-fluid control or control or the foundation of leid-fluid control or con to Orange lodges. No other county in Isoland sity, and its monocourt annex may of returns an Orangeman. negroes have then commany of the continu ment of the first actilement of free colored people at Sierro Lambe. Francis in corebrated the 100th birtuday of the well known Workhouse. Except in parts of Antrim, you dred years had elepsed size ther capital, can pick out the workhouses by glancing Enda, was taken from the Turke by a Gentard down the columns and taking the largest army, headed by the eight was a factor from the Turke by a Gentard figures. As teachers of immorality, work it was still the age of box was a In 1683 the houses are curses in Ireland. Poor women Turks had convergence hostilities are disable and the largest to be the trained for the large had a large of the largest three had convergence the largest three had a large three had a large to the largest three had convergence the large three had a large t last week been ese, on beptender it, two him and girls, with a practical morality at least tria by laying siege to the maintained as high as, say the wives end daught been signally defeated, but will maintained ters of birhops, when forced by direst poverty to enter within their walls, are obliged by law to associate with the lowest and forty-six years, was taken from them or and forty-sin years, you taken from them or September 2, 163t., tot the Austro Turkino war continued with ontying success until January 26, 1699, when who treaty or Carlowith put an end to it. Set it be remembered that even after this disastrous war the Turks vemained in possession of the entire peninsula of the Balkans, of about one-half of Hungary, and of the whole of Southern Russia : and now what little is left to them in Europe they only hold on enflerance, and may lose any day if Alexander 111, happens to take it into his head to resume the work which Lord Beaconsfield prevented his father from com-

pleting in 1878.

As a Catholic journal, it behaves us not to leave unnoticed another centenary which has beer made the subject of a special loader by overy Catholic paper of the German Empire. It was in 1786 that Germany, then under tho rule of the anti-Cathalic Emperor Joseph II., was threatened with a schism which, if it had succeeded, would almost have put an end to Catholicity in that country altogether. Joseph II, had been trying ever since his accession to the throne of Austria in 1780 to cut down the power of the Catholic Church to the utmost, and the people of his monarchy being dead against his innovation, rebellions arose both in Hungary and Flanders. Strange to say, he was supported in his endeavors by the three Archbishops of Cologue, Treves and Mayener, and by the primate of Germany, the Archbishop of Zadaburg. These prelates met at Ems in Nassau, and agreed upon signing a paper called the Em-Panktation, in which they repudiated the authority of the Holy See in regard to many things which had at all times been tooked upon as belonging to the province of the Su-preme Pontiff. This document aimed at the foundation of a National Church of Germany. in contradistinction to the Catholic Church of Rome. Joseph Il. promised to suppose the rebellious prelater, provided they could in the their suffragan Bishops to side with them But the suffragum were not to be induced to rebel against the Holy See, and the windmovement soon vanished into this air, subsided in the sand," as the German in it. Well may the Catholics of Germany colo brate the centenary of an event which he has end went a long way to strengthen the ta-tholic Church in Central Europe.

When the G. A. R. veterone, was later raided the state westward it were at Los Angelos, an old sbout. They saw John Bown was some Owen and Jason, sitting with been for the in a wagon. Thereupon the souther boys unbitched the horses and drew the wagon up the street to the tupe, "John Brown's body has marching on."

"What is more awful to contemplate, said a lecturer, glaring about him. "than the relentless power of the Maeletrom." And a hen-pecked looking man in the rear of the building softly replied, "Femalestrom."

Lecture upon the rhinoceres. Professor.

A NIGHT IN A NARROW CLEET WITH ANGRY

GRIZZLY BEARS ON GUARD. "I was prospecting in the Hot Creek Mountains, Nevada, well toward the southern end, said Gus Frisbee, an old miner and prospector when I had the closest shave of my life. One afternoon, when about half way up the side of the range, I came to a spot where some convulsion of nature had split an immense rock into many pieces. The original rock was a solid mass, about a hundred feet square. The cracks started at a common centre and branched off like the legs of a spider. At the centre these cracks or fissures were three feet wide; fifty feet away they narrowed to six o, eight inches. I stood there that afternoon, inspecting and wondering, when I suddenly smalt grizzly. There was a grizzly coming up the track which I had followed, and there was another on the path neither be happy a moment hor live without which I must take to get away. Above this aplit rock I have been telling you of was a cliff up which a equirrel could hardly have made his way. I don't say the bears not planned to get me between them. There was probably a domabove an on the path. The one had been off foregoing and was returning, and the other had accuted me and come out. Neither one was rifty feet away when I looked up.

"I was well armed, of course, and you may set it down that a man with note from civilization for six months at a time and takes his life in his hand, has and a little nerve. I had bagged fourer five grissiferin the previous year, and was posted as to their cunring. strength, and faroutty. I had a cuple of mirntes to think. The hears are up and peered and enified and growled. I have a repeating rifle and two revolvers, and you may wonder that I didn't open fire on ther. First, the first shot would have brought them both in on me; secondly, I was rattled. I could just as well tell you that I stood there and popped both graziles over, and thee went my way with cool indifference, but that wasn't the way of it. The shock came as auddenly that I was upset, and my nerves were in such a state that I couldn't have hit an elephant a hundred feet away. I felt just like running, and had there been any abow for it I would have taken to my heels. As I said, there was a couple of minute agrace, but they passed before I had any plan to extricate mysolf. I didn't wilt entirely. I loosened my revolvers with the intention of using them at the pinch, but the way the affair turned out was bughable. As the bears dropped down on all forus to charge me I took a jump forward into the largest fissure, and down! went for nine or tea feet, or until I stuck fast. It seemed as it some one took postession of me and flung me down there, for I had no thought of my own about it. The first I knew I was down there, and the bears were looking over the edge of the fisture and dropping their salical on my opturned face. My ride had come down with me, but had gove out of sight down the fissure. I was atanding straight up, stuck fast as high up us the hoses, and the first move I made was to pull a revolver and open fire on the beasts evising a row above me. As they were leaping back and forth across the fissure I and no trouble in putting lead into there. The six bullets in the first revolver were about evenly divided, but by that time old Bruin had rioting you ever heard, the tuas the pair kicked up was the worst. The bullets had stung them to fury, and the acratching of their claws on the rocks scunded like iron rakes being drawn over stones by human hands. The row continued for about ten

"It seemed to me that I had the better of the situation, though there were some drawbacks. My position soon because painful, and when I made an effort to change it I was compelled to leave my boots behind. In such a killed or driven away. Hir head was within three feet of the auriace when a State. couple of growls warned me to stop right there. They had retired out of range of the deputation, and is hand and glove with my pullets, but were on hand to receive Mr. Hutchinson. He and the Methodist and my nullets, but were on hazd to receive me if I came up. I had to brace with my shoulders and feet to maintain my position, and I soon got tired and had to go further down. Getting anything like an easy place was impossible, and in less than an hour 1 made up my mind that the hears had the call on me. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when I went down, and by 5 I was sore, thirsty and desperate. I went up again, and one of the bears came so near getting my scalp that his claws carried off my fur cap. I went down the crack feeling that I was in fer Williams that I should no longer put up with an afternoon's job. I thought the bears might | his neglecting the proper duties of his office possibly leave at dark, but they did not. Indeed, from what I could make out, they were joined by a third, and perhaps a fourth.

minutes, and then died away.

rica. It would have been a positive relief to ployment. As all were equally free who the limb of a tree for half an hour to vary the tenants, I said, so I could not allow monotony. I had to keep my arms up, and the brotherly and neighborly feelings that toward midnight they were so benumbed that had, until now, made us all feel like one they scarcely had feeling. My legs and back tamily to be tampered with by anybody. were racked with pains, and long enough before daylight came I had made up my mind down there and live. It was simply a choice between deaths, and as morning came I be-work upward. It was literally inch by However, the exertion soon set my blood There were two bears on watch, and see an anti-slavery administration in Washfired a stray shot, and yelled and screamed at them, and directly a head came into view | the Union. and I fired a bullet into it. The bear staggered around for a minute, and then tum-bled into the crevasse to the right of me, sticking fast at three or four feet from the surface. I then played for the other : but, as he could not give me a shot, worked to the surface and found that he had turned coward and gone off. There was the Free-Soilers. a dead grizzly lying on the rock, making two I had finished. This fellow had been shot in the stomach the afternoon before, three balls hitting him, and he had bled to death during the night. I got my rifle and boots after some hard work, and left the locality without having seen anything further of my living

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#### A GALICIAN HORROR.

VIENNA, Sept. 22.—Three hundred houses in the town of Kalusz, in Austrian Galicia, have been destroyed by fire. The sufferers are in misery and starving.

(CHAPTER IX .- Continued.)

No wonder, when we arrived at Valez in the twilight, that I found the girls all in enthusiasm over what they had seen and what they had heard. Rose's eyes fairly aparkled with pleasure, and her delight had evidently heightened that of her lover. Of our doings in Valez I must tell in my next. But I cannot defer any longer, dearest Louis, telling you that, although the mild tempera-ture and pure air of Ronda had done me much good, I do not comfort myself with the hope of a speedy recovery. Should the physicians pronounce my case hopeless, I shall insist on returning to you without a moment's delay. Indeed, indeed, your presence is to

CHAPTER X. THE STORM-CLOUD OVER FAIRY DELL Mr. Louis D' trey to Mr. Francis D'Arcy.

AUGUSTA, July 4, 1860.

My DEAR FATHER, -You will see by the last week's papers, which are sent to you by express, that our worst fears are about to la ealized. The seceding wing of the Demorrstic party met in Baltimore on the 23rd of is: morth, adopted the most extreme Southern platform, and all but put forth a procla-The selection of mation of open rebellion Abraham Lincoln by the Republican convention of Chicago is only a spretext for the active measures which they are now open'y taking in South Carolina, as well as here and throughout most of the Slave States, for the

for tible dissolution of the Union.

The election of Lincoln has become a meral certainty, now that the Democrate have split up into three distinct and hostile sections, each of which has published its own professize of political faith and nominated its own men for the executive office.

The country is covered with a vast network of electioneering canvassers, low demagogues. political knaves, and fanatics, who agitate every city, town and hamlet in favor of their own party. Political passion, when it runs high, is always bitter enough; but to the intense passions which excite every class of our people is now added the fury of theological hate. To the new Southern Declaration of Rights, in which the servitude of the African race is procisimed as a dogma of the law of nature, made by some to rest on Scriptural authority, the anti-slavery men answer by denouncing every form of servitude as essentially opposed to the freedom bestowed on mankind by Christ. Thus, while on the one hand the political and social edifice, reared by Washington and our fathers, and conse-crated by the blood of so many heroic men, is utterly demolished to make way for a new structure, in which slavery is to become the corner stone; on the other hand, the old Puritan spirit, now fairly roused, denounces any compromise with slavery as a compact with Hell, and calls on all true men to destroy the institution root and branch, at once

and forever.

Mr. Hutchinson has gone over openly to the Lincoln men on the explicit promise, it out for an opportunity to warn you or me is said, that in due time he shall he elected to Congress as Senator from North Carolina. got a fice in his ear. He ket t back out of Only last week I was approached for the sight; but of all the growling, touring and third time by a Republican deputation, holding out to me the most flattering prospects of high federal honors, if I would only consent to pledge myself and my father to the support of their party. I could only answer in your name and my own that no consideration could ever make us waver in our allegiance to the Union; but, inasmuch as religious considerations had always prevented both of us, as well as our aucestors, from being given in the commonwealth any of the positions of trust to which our birth, position and acknowledged services entitled us to aspire-so now, narrow fisaure it was quite can to work my leaged services that we should hold our-self upward, and by and by I began the selves free from the trammels of extreme parmovement, hoping that the hears had been ties, and ever ready to make any sacrifice for the Union.

> My. Quincy Williams was a member of the Presbyterian clergymen are, I am credibly informed, closeted every night with Hutchin-

I regret to inform you that our workingmen are sadly wrought upon by agitators and intriguers of both parties. The colored people are kept in a continual ferment, and what with their nightly prayer meetings, and what with the frequent appeals to their antislavery sympathies, they are besoming fractious and idle. Last night I had to tell Mr. to meddle so actively in politics. I gave him to understand that any further intermeddling, either with my colored workmen or their "I want you to understand that that night white associates, must be followed by was the longest one which ever blessed Ame his immediate discharge from my emme to have been hung head downward from labored for me, or lived under me as

He appeared very submissive while speaking to me, and promised to conform religiousthat some desperate chances must be taken. If the office, found him sullen that I could pass the day this morning at the office, found him sullen the man is seeking for and sullry. Evidently the man is seeking for some office under the next Republican administration. For, dear father, Republican it is inch, for I was thoroughly benumbed, evident it now will be beyond the possibility of doubt. The Democrats are hopein motion, and as I drew near the lessly split up into three opposing sections, top I got ready to do some shooting, while the southerners, of all parties, wish to they began a row. I braced myself and ington, and thus to make of its accession the pretext for a formal and final separation from

Young Hutchinson went to Charleston and professed himself a fervent pro slavery man; his father's antecedents, however, and his own previous character, did not make him find favor with the leaders there. So, he has gone to Ohio, where both his father and himself are much petted by Governor Chase and

Thus the clouds are gathering over our hitherto peacetul valleys, where you, dear air, have been laboring so long and so earnestly to establish the home of true freedom and prosperous industry. We—cur entire household and many of the nearest neighbors -meet dafly in the chapel to pray for the maintenance of peace. Gustave De Beaumont know that boy as well as I know myself, and is spoken of as one of the probable secession generals. Louiss spares no exertion to keep or say what he thought to be wrong," up the good works set on foot by my "And his mother is just such anoth angel wife and Rose. Gaston, too, takes an especial delight in seconding his aunt's zeal; indeed, he has entirely devoted himself to serve her in this. He is the noblest of boys. He felt his mother's and sister's absence terribly; and one morning I came upon him in your room, kneeling on your prie-dieu, bathed in tears, and so wrapt in his grief and devo-

tion that he did not notice my entrance.
"What is it, my boy?" I said as he turned upon me his tearful countenance. "What

grief has fallen upon you?"
"Oh, pray forgive me, papa," he replied,
"and do not notice this passing weakness."
"I understand you, dear Gaston, and ap-

which they all have left in our house." And

here my own emotion nearly overcame me. "Off, dear sir," he said, "who has ever had such a parent as God gave you in dear grandfather, and as I have in you? Indeed, indeed, were you not left to me I should not Rose, and particularly without grandfather, whose daily lessons and tenderness were to me as necessary as the very air I breathed," "Yes, my boy," I said, "we both, you and I, were like an elder and a younger

brother dependent for guidance and encouragement on that beautiful mind and great heart. So was your mother, who ever looked up to my father with a feeling in which were mingled the purest and deepest filial love and the highest veneration. And so, too, with Rose,'

"And you were never jealous of our cevotion to grandfather, dear paps," he said, us in the house of the common Father, "And do you know that I have always loved around the same table, and breaks to all the and reverenced you the more for the evident same Divine Bread, just as she declares that devotedly fond of their grandparent."

"But what was it that so moved you just | postession." now?" I inquired.
"Well, pape, if I must own to it," he replied, with a little idealiation, "on coming you know how precurious is manning state get married in Spain, how desolate this house stirring up discontent among them. would be for you, sir, as well as for your re-

maining children! "Gaston," I said, "I hope you do not often yield to these forebodings and sentiment. You and I have now some very serious work refere us. There is mischief brewing, and a but spirit is abroad in our valleys. It is a time when I shall need your zealous co-operation.

"And you shall have in me as devoted a son and trasty a tellaw-worker as over man had." he said. wit , his proudest look, and grasping my haud warmly.

"I know it, my son, 'I said ; " for I know and trust you thoroughly. We must look concerns myself, or my second and ourselves to the management of our estate dearer self-my beloved wife. I questere, and to the large business interests created tioned Dr. Antrobus a few days ago by your grandfather. William must be woked after carefully. I fear our utmost forbearance will not make a friend of one whom unlimited kindness has only disposed to be our enemy."
"I have had him well watched," Gaston

answered. "Or, sather, the many true friends you and grandfather have among our workmen, keep their eyes and cars open. They have already, and of their own accord, agreed to watch all his movements. For they have proof that he meaus to use us for his own ends, and to ruin us, if he cannot. "And the Hutchinsons:" I asked.

"It was only yesterday afternoon," Gaston answered, "that I met Mrs. Hutchinson and Miss Lucy at the door of our colored school house. They were evidently glad to see me, though Mrs. Hutchinson was, at first, a little embawassed. After the usual inquiries about the ramily, Mrs. Hutchinson asked me if I would not mind walking down with them to the river Ol course I assented, and she forthwith bade her coachman drive on slowby before them. Then, without any preliminary, she told me she had been looking against Quincy Williams. With her husband's course, and said she could not interfere, as he never asked or tolerated advice from any member of his ramily. But, with tears in her eyes, she begged me to tell you not to trust Williams or any of his political confederates. I thanked her in your name, and assured her that we were neither blind nor deaf to the intrigues of these men, and should hold ourselves prepared to battle them. Then, Miss Lucy overwhelmed me with with questions about mamma, and Rose, grandfather. "Whatever happens," and Mrs. Hutchipson said in parting with me, "you can always depend on having faith-tul allies in Lucy and me." I bowed my ac-knowledgment of what I knew to be a sincere declaration of friendship. Indeed, poor Miss Lucy is inconsolable for the loss of Rose. She tries to fill her place in the Sunday to any of the llutchinsons

As you see, Gaston is assuming all the duties and responsibilities of serious manhood. Without losing any part of his characteristic simplicity, or of the artless and innocent ways that show how pure hearted he is, the boy is very decided and firm in practical matters, uncompromising whenever his religious belief or his political principles are concerned, but most respectful towards the conscientious convictions of others.

He is just now pressing me very hard to know if the right of secession from the Union is one of the rights reserved by the original States on ratifying the Constitution of 1787, and becoming by their final act members of the Federal Union. His own knowledge of law and his careful study of our own history have created a serious doubt in his mind as to the justice of treating the accession of a State as rebellion, and as to the right of the Federal Government to punish seceders as rebels. It is not that he approves of the steps taken at present in South Carolina and elsewhere, or that he has any leaning toward the side of those who would break up the Union and found a separate policy, based on the permanent custavement of an entire race. He has too much of your blood in his veins not to be an American of the Americans, loving freedom for its own sake, and hating with his whole heart every form of oppression. But he also dislikes utterly the fanatics of the Quincy Williams school, who would set the entire South on fire to free the slaves, and then would refuse to admit them to social equality, and all the charities of public and private life.

"There are so many of our own poor colored people," Gaston was saying to me the other day, "whom I know to be far above me in the sight of God! There is Joe Porter, my old playmate, who learned to read and write with me, with dear mamma as our only teacher. She also taught us our catechism, prepared us for our first confession and communion. We received the Divine gift together, as you may remember, sir, and I heard mammy say when that blessed day was over, and we were coming home after renewing our baptismal promises, that she saw Joe Porter's face shine like the face of an augel as he approached the altar. and as he read the promises aloud in the name of the colored communicants. I I am sure that he would die rather than do

"And his mother is just such another beautiful soul," I said. "I believe she never lost her baptismal innocence."

"Just so, papa; and there are others among our colored people who are equally an ornament to the faith they profess. Of course, dear mamma is herself too good and holy not to be drawn to such beautiful souls as Sally l'orter, and not to draw them to herself as well. Indeed, old Sally is mamma's prime counselor in everything that relates to the spiritual advancement of our people; and all our white people-those, at least, of our own faith-are always running to Sally about matters of conscience.

answ of the blood of a God, and that whatever natural or social inequalities may exist between the white child and the negro child baptized at the same font at the same hour, God and His angels, true brothers thereafter, know what to do without my mother and for all time and all eternity. And hence these colored people are treated by our family, not only in the chapel, out in our house, and everywhere, as if they were most truly our brothers."

"Thank God that is so," I replied. "The question of alliance by marriage between the two races has never given us any trouble at Fairy Dell. Nature has established in the color itself a sufficient barrier. The Church teaches and exhorts us to raise the in-ferior and ill-favored race up to our own level, by all the ministrations of Christian charity and zeal. She makes them sit with pleasure you took in seeing your children so all are called to feed, in the eternal home, on devotedly fond of their grandparent." the unspeakable delights of the same beatific

"That is the reason, dear father," Gaston continued, "that I am sorry mother and in conversing with the chosen souls who Ko-e and dear grandfather should be absent served the Divine Majesty in this seclusion. into the group toolish fear arose in me less at the present juncture. They are so dehe should never come back to us. And then votedly loved by all our colored people, that if they were here, Quincy Williams and his of health And then, again, it Rose should ag titors could have little or no chance of already half entered beyond the veil?

"It must, then, be your duty and mine," I snawered, "to perform towards all who are dependent on us every office of brotherly kindness that is in our power Your mother and sister are the good angels of this naighborhoos. Your Aunt Louise is both desirous and anxious to fill their place, and he God's helpful hand to the needy. We must aid her and encourage her in her labors."

And so we are setting our house in order in expectation of evil times.

One subject I must mention to you, dear sir, and that in strict secresy, as it so nearly as to the likelihood of Mary's recovery in the beautiful climate of Andalusia, and amid all the soothing religious influences which operate so powerfully on a soul like hers, so full of childlike faith and enlightened piety.

His embarrassed answers only made me press him the more for a distinct expression of opinion. At length he said, very reluctantly, that he feared you would find a surgical operation imperatively necessary before

the winter was over. "And what result do you foresee from

this operation. Doctor?' I asked.
"A great deal will depend," he replied,
"on the skill of the operator, and on Mrs.
D'Arcy's confidence in him. I should very much wish that you could be present on the occasion.

"Have they not skillful medical men in Spain?" I inquired.
"Of that I cannot speak knowingly," he

answered. 'I am not acquainted with the state of medical science in that country I presume, however, that very many of their best practitioners have been trained in the great school of Paris."

"And are therefore excellent," I added. "I should certainly judge so," Dr. Antrobus said. "Indeed, I know of some very dangerous and difficult operations that have been most successfully performed in the hospitals of Seville. In fact, it is not so much the lack of eminent surgical skill that I am anxious about as the want of physical strength

in the patient."
Of course, 1 foresee that it will be impossible, either for myself or Gaston, to absent ourselves from home. The war-clouds that are gathering over our land must soon burst on our heads. Absence from home would mean ruin to ourselves and our people. I have placed my dearest treasure in my ship the Incarnate God. Mrs. D'Arcy and tather's keeping. Parent never had a more loving, dutiful, and trusting daughter than father-in-law with an emotion which they you have in my wife. If she loves her husband | had never felt before, Rose with a silent invo-She tries to fill her place in the Sunday school, and in visiting the old people and the most high in God's favor. I, therefore, leave Dell, and on one nearer, still more dear to sick. But Rose's clients do not take kindly it to you, with unquestioning trust, to adopt to any of the flutchinsons to he interest to the preservation any measure deemed necessary by her physicians.

To me it is unspeakably painful to be away from her at this moment; and the thought splendid abode the lady soon found herself of not being present at her side, when undergoing this dreadful ordeal, fills me with an noise, no ceremonious reception. Diego de agony I cannot describe. We-she, you, and I-had agreed, after most careful consultation, that I could not leave my post here even for a single week. Should the troubles, complications, and dangers which are daily assuming here so of an elegant repast, in which everything was formidable an aspect, allow me any chance of escaping from my heavy responsibilities, nothing shall keep me away from my dear Mary's side in her hour of mortal peril.

As both you and she know my heart, I shall now say nothing further on this subject. May He who gave me such a father and such a the Duchess. wife, long preserve them both to my children

and myself! One word about my dear Rose's prospects, and I shall close this long letter. If it would make her mother happier to see the child married to a man in every way deserving of your esteem and worthy of possessing such a wife, I wish it were all over. This, of course, must depend on you and Rose herself. I do not wish her to fall in love with a man whom she could neither trust nor respect after she had become his wife. You must, then, be the judge of his fitness to be one of your children. I never will consent to my daughter marrying an irreligious man. I see that Mary is quite captivated with Diego's fine person and courtly graces; and even Rose's letters to me betray a feeling of admiration. I therefore await your decision with the

greatest anxiety. Dearest father, if you and Mary miss me so continually in the midst of so much that is novel, exciting, and fascinating, think of the void your absence leaves in my home and my life. I console myself with the assurance that you both are making sacrifices to duty; and I assure you that on my part duty alone keeps me hare under the present circumstances, Meanwhile, doubt it not, my heart is ever with you all in your beautiful abode at Ronda, and follows my best of parents in his conscientious efforts at securing the happiness of my darling child, and preserving the life of her mother."

#### OHAPTER XI.

THE BIRTH OF TRUE LOVE.

When the preceding letter reached Ronda there seemed to be a decided change for the better in the state of Mrs. D'Arcy's health. The delight she took in visiting every one of the religious institutions within the city and its immediate neighborhood, and the keen interest which her well cultivated mind felt in listening to her father-in-law's account of the history or legend connected with every heroic name or famous spot, seemed to renovate her strength and her spirits. Besides, the evident enjoyment which all these visits, and the vivid historical narratives that old Mr. D'Arcy gave to his granddaughters, added immensely to their mother's pleasure. They contemplated with wonder and admiration the Cueva del Gato (" The Cavern of the

then lost in a vast cavern some twelve miles in length, and emerges thence near the City of Algaucin to pursue its course to the sea. In this yest cavern, it is said, is a lake with they are, in the supernatural order, before the ruins of some spoient pagan temple, a fit place for the colebration of the dark mysteries of idolatry, or for the theatre of romantic adventures connected with the Roman and the Moorish wars. There were also convents and monasteries built in the most picturesque and inaccessible situations, which the fervent and inaccessible situations, which the fervent and courageous pletylef the population had defended from the pillaging bands of French during the Napoleonic wars, as wall as from the capidity and implety of the Spaniards who ruled Spain or legislated for her subsequently.

In these blessed retreat:—blessed alike by their fervent inmates and the surrounding by their fervent inmates and the surrounding with the fair Parisiennes during his long stay in the enchanting center of French fashion and plassing tributed not a listle to excite the curiosity of all the aristocratic circles of the gay city, while it aroused in the hope of supplanting Diego de fishright the hope of supplanting Diego himself find been a universal favorite, not only with his young countrymen wherever her chanced to sojourn for a time, but also with the fair Parisiennes during his long stay in the enchanting center of French fashion

and St. John of the Cross. They were tenanted by the sous and daughters of Spain's noblest and most virtuous families. Mrs.
D'Arcy, who had only eyes for what was
most beautiful and fair in the visible works
of God's hands as well as in the crea tions of His grace, found ineffable sweetness Was it a divine institut that led her thus to desight in communing with those whose hearts and hopes were in heaven, as if she had

The Duke of Medina, as well as the Marquis de Lebrijada, had trequently nrged our Americans to visit Saville and Granada. The physicians also had advised Mrs. D'Arcy to trivel thither by short and easy stages in the streets, at the Cathedral, the Alcazar, the early autumn. But the invalid could and at the reception given in her mother's with difficulty be persuaded to undertake honor by the Duchess, even the women this journey, much as she wished that her praised her beauty, while the men were children should visit these far-famed cities, under the guidance of their grandfather. At length, however, she consented to go.

So, toward the beginning of September, while the climate of Andalusia was at its loveliest, Mr. D'Arcy being compelled to go to Seville on urgent business connected with the contemplated settlement in favor of Rose, resolved that her mother should be of the party. Don Ramon, the Duke, and the family physician were to accompany him, and Diego de Lebrija was to precede them in the felt a very natural anxiety to hasten Rose's beautiful city, and to have everything in acceptance of his suit. An occasion was proreadiness for their coming. A special train, with well-appointed carriages, was placed at the Duke's service; Mrs. D'Arcy and her daughters joined it at Alora, whither she had come leisurely from Ronda, visiting on the way, without fatigue to herself, every place that could offer anything to repose or refresh mind and heart. It must be said, too, that Diego de Lebrija had been at pains beforehand to secure, through the agency of a devoted friend, every comfort and luxury for Mrs. D'Arcy and her daughters, at the hatting places along the road. Rose, who discovered by mere accident this delicate and welcome attention from her betrothed to her mother, was deeply touched by it. In truth, this so won her gratitude and esteam, that any one who could have had a peep into Rose's innocent heart, might have discovered there something excedingly like love.

" And all night long his face before her lived, And all hight long his face before her lived, As when a painter, poring on a face, Divinely thro' all hindrance finds the man Behind it, and so paints him that his face, The shape and color of a mind and life, Lives for his children, ever at its best And fullest; so the face before her lived, Dark—splendid, speaking in the stience, Of noble things, and held her from her sleep."

Our travellers reached Seville a little after dark, the train pausing at sunset, in a favorable spot, to allow them to contemplate the distant city and the surrounding country, in the soft, golden glow of the evening hour. Just then, too. the Ave Maria, or Angelus bells, began to sound, and from every hamlet of the plain beneath them, from the hills and mountains above and around, as well as from the many steeples of the beautiful capital in the distance, went up the call to wor-ship the Incarnate God. Mrs. D'Arcy and

The Duke would not allow Mrs. D'Arcy to be any one's guest but his own. In his splendid abode the lady soon found herself lieve that one so true and noble-minded in made most heartily welcome. There was no every way could be otherwise than most noise, no ceremonious reception. Diego de patriotic, he answered. But you seem to Lebrija, with his father's carriage, had met plead for the slaveholders, and they it is who them at the railway station, and there, too, the Duke's coaches and servants were quie'ly waiting for their master and his guests. They all drove to the Duke's residence and partook calculated to repose and refresh Mrs. D'Arcy. The Duchess and her daughters met their American friends with a graceful cordiality that completely wen the hearts of Mrs. D'Arcy and Rose. Don Ramon and his son withdrew, after presenting their respects to

It seemed to the Marquis not only desirable, but most urgent, that this solemn betrothal of the young people should be celebrated during this visit of the D'Arcys to Seville. That done, he thought, an early date for the marriage ceremony could easily be fixed by himself and Mr. D'Arcy. His son was offered a first-class mission to one of the European courts, and, naturally, did not want to accept the position before he had become Rose's husband. Mr. D'Arcy, however, unxique though he was to accede in this, both to his daughter-in-law's inclination and the wishes of the Lebrijas, was too deeply interested in Rose's true and lasting happiness to allow himself to be hurried into a rash and hasty acquiescence. The splendid dowry destined to the oldest daughter of his house was lecated in Spain, and it meemed but natural that its possessor should wed a Spanish hus-band. The disposal of it, however, belonged to him, and he was resolved that it should be given only when his favorite grandchild had made a free choice, and chosen, too, one in every way worthy of her. She might marry a bad man; but Francis D'Arcy could never knowingly sanction such a choice, and to such a husband he was resolved that not one acre of his ances!ral estates should ever be given. This Mrs. D'Arcy knew; to this firm purpose of her grandfather Rose herself was not altogether a stranger. She was perfectly aware of the great love he had for her. She knew that no earthly consideration would induce him to give her hand to one whose soul was not worthy of her own. Moral principle, practical religious faith, unity of belief, were, in the eyes of the parent as well as in those of the child herself, essential and indispensable conditions towards a perfect union of hearts, toward that perfect love without which a splendid marriage is only splendid misery.

These, and such like lofty principles, were as much the component parts of the moral nature in every member of the D'Arcy family, as nitrogen and oxygen are the necessary elements of the air we breathe. But, as the purest air is rendered impure and unwholesome in the most brilliant assembly room filled with the noblest and the best society, even so are the highest principles of conscience and the loftiest of the most pureminded exposed to be sadly modified in the contact with the living world around us, and "I understand you, dear Gaston, and appropriate this sensibility. You do not feel surprised at that. We have been nurtured city. There the river Guadiaro talls in a by which sometimes would appear to be that Spain looks up for her own emancipation

GOOD STORIES OF THE PRESENT THE TWO BRIDES. more keenly than I do the dreadful void in the belief that by baptism we are all born magnificent cascade over a precipice, and is an overbearing fatality of events and circum then lost in a vast cavern some twelve wiles.

The Duchess, in inviting the interesting Americans to her house, had been careful, with the express consent of Mr. D'Arcy, or rather at his suggestion, to inform her own immediate direct of acquaintance that Miss D'Arcy had not yet ratified the betrothal contract long before entered into by the two families. The fact that the beautiful helress was yet free contributed not a little to excite the curiosity of all the aristocratic circles of the gay city, while it aroused in the breast of more than

in the enchanting center of French fashion and pleasure. Indeed, among his companions at the club he was frequently twitted about the brilliant conquests he had made in the high circles of French society. It had, in very truth, been a miracle if one so nobly born, so highly gifted as the voung Count de Lebrija, and so little troubled with relig. ious convictions, had been proof against the seductions of Paris, amid the undisquised licentiousness of the voltarian schools to which his father had unwittingly trusted his son-the destined husband of Rose D'Arcy.

Yet his son had remained uncontaminated. The most exaggerated reports of our little heroine's beauty, accomplishments and wealth had preceded her in Seville. When, on the day after her arrival, she appeared in unanimous in extolling her inborn grace, her artlessness, and that air of angelic innocence that resembles the spotless white of the lily just opening its virgin blossom to the sun.

The Marquis and his son, as well as the Duke and Duchess, were indefatigable in devising means of making every day spent in the beautiful capital of southern Spain most agree able to their friends. Diego, who, as a younger member of the diplomatic body, was under the command of the Spanish prime minister, cured by their very first visit to the Alcazar and its incomparable gardens.

He had been listening, as he walked with Rose in advance of their party, to her enthu-siastic praise of all that she had seen in An dalusia, and particularly in Saville. He questioned her about American scenery and manners, much delighted with her vivid and intelligent descriptions.

"I look forward with impatience to the day when I shall be free to visit your great and free country." he said, watching clusely the effect of his words on Rose, who, meanwhile, was quite unconscious of his scrutiny. "Grandpapa," she replie,d "thinks we are going to have serious trouble at home.

Free States and the South." That," he made haste to answer, " would be an inducement to me to go at once. I should be proud to draw a volunteer sword on

He seems to anticipate civil war between the

the side of liberty."
Both sides, unfortunately, claim that their autagonists are the oppressors," Rose

said timidly.
"Surely," he answered, "outsiders, at least, can have no difficulty in seeing that the right cannot be with the slaveholder."

"And yet slave helders may have rights," she replied, "and rights that it were wrong and unwise to tamper with. You Spaniards are not always willing to admit that it would be righteous to make war against the slave holders of Cuba, or praiseworthy in citizens of the United States to give active aid toward an insurrection in that beautiful island, that would arm both slaves and all the antagon ists of slavery against the masters and planters?"

"I am not prepared to let Cuba escape from the control of the mother country, Diego answered. " The Faithful Isle 18 all that remains to us of the world discovered alumbus.

" And do you think that I, an American, her now, who was then awaiting her coming should like to see one-half our national territory wrested from the Union, from which alone aprings our national life?'

" No,-I should be most unwilling to beare trying to break up the Union.

· I am not pleading for them," she said. looking up into the eyes that were bent on her countenance with intense admiration : " nor have I a word to say in defence of the slavery they would perpetuate. Only," she continued, with a little embarrassment, "the poor slaves may not, I fear, find in their Northern protectors allies, and emancipators, and kinder friends than they now have in most of their owners. Oh, went on to say, with kindling enthusiasm, "if we only had had for the last sixty years two or three such friends to the negro race as that saintly Peter Claver your Spain sent out to New Grenada nearly three hundred years

ago !"
"Say also," Diego replied, "and it yes could have had a believing Spanish popula tion to listen to his preaching, to be touched by his prodigies of devetion and self-sacritice, and to carry out lovingly the rules he gave thom to follow in dealing with their slaves. "True," said Rose; "and yot I believe

our American Protestants are just the very persons to appreciate and admire one who, like Peter Claver, would devote himself to the spiritual and bodily needs of the poor African; while appealing solely to that natural feeling of brotherhood which all call humanity, and to that supernatural charity of Christ, the imitation and practice of which can alone free the world and make man everywhere be treated by every fellowman as

'a most dear brother.' 44 You are a most eloquent preacher yourself," said her companion.

"On, Senor de Lebrija," she went on, as if she had heard him not, "ought not all those who prize both their nobility of birth and their divine rank of Christians and children of God, awaken in our day to the necessity of apreading by word and example the reign that heavenly charity? If among the sons of glorious Spain who first trod the shores of our New World, there were too many who were led by the spirit of greed, the love of conquest, or the thirst of worldly renown, how many were solely animated by the ardent desire to spread the reign of Christ-His sweet rule over willing minds and

"I acknowledge," he answered, "that it had been well for Spain and America, if those who followed Columbus had been inspired by that great man's lofty, disinterested and humane motives, or if all the missionaries who succeeded Pedro Claver and Las Casas had been inflamed with their apostolic spirit. Our own Europe of the nineteenth century is as much in need of such shining lights, of the persuasiveness of such eloquent examples, as ever was heathen America or barbarous

Africa."
"And is it not to the noble sons of Catholic, of heroic Spain,—is it not to such as you, the high-born, the accomplished, the rich in

tendencies ? Are not such as you to be sons of God, as you are by your Christian birth-God's truth in your own day and country ?" "I'grieve to say," Diego replied, in a sub-dued tone, while his eves were turned away

from those which appealed to him so earnest or I fear, at least, that we here in affete in Christendom have lost all that ferror of spirit which your family seems to have preserved and nurtured amid the soli have preserved and northred annuments soil todes and on the virgin soil of America."
"My father," she said quickly, "is all that I know my gran if ather to be. He, the

perfect gencleman and the perfect Christian that alt ir claim him to b , is what every one of his ancestors was before him. And my brothers, - you know Charles, the younger, and can speak for him."

and can speak for man.
"I can only asy," he replied, "that were
I like him, I should have a most certain hope of winning in your love the greatest of all

earthly treasures."
"As to Gaston," she continued,—" On. Gaston, my own, own darling brother, why are you so far away from me in my need of your sympathy?" And the excited girl could not control the tears that would come. Diego de Lebrija was deeply moved by this manifestation of feeling, much more than by the preceding appeal to the Christian chivalry and living faith, of which he knew nothing. A keen pang of jealousy also shot through his heart at this display of sisterly affection. They had in their walk arrived near one of the numerous beautiful fountains that are a feature of these splendid gardens. There were seats along the lefty myrtle hedge that separated grove from garden, and to one of there the young Count led his affianced.

"I should not have led you to speak of America and of your own dear home. I have distressed you. Pray rest yourself a few moments in this shady spot. Here is the favorite walk of the Emperer Charles V., and here our own Queen loves to saunter whenever she makes Sevills her home."

"I am not distressed," Rose answered, drying her tears and speaking with the freedom and assurance of an American girl, while her grandfather and her mother, with their friends, were following her and Diego at some distance. "I am not distressed; but the image of my noble brother, so pure, so true, so chivalrous, rose up before me as I thought on all that I could wish you to be."

She had never spoken to him before in a way that betokened snything approaching to personal affection. Now, it seemed to him, there was love, deep and pure love, in every tone and look. He would have sunk on his knee pef are her but that their friends were in full vie examining some of the gushing fountsi: and groups of statuary. Drawing himself o to his full height, with his arms crossed this chest, he spoke to her with infinite respect and undisguised emotion.

"Seno ," he said, "Rose I do not presume to call ye yet in spite of the close tie which has so lon bound us to each other, I can only promise to levote to your happiness a heart that will d ily learn to worship your goodness more and a life whose loftiest ambition shall be to see you the most honored of Spain's nobility, and to make myself wor thy of your esteem and affection."

There is a something besides that," Rose said slowly, in a voice singularly calm and impressiv, "devotion to the God of our fathers. I have been taught from infancy, in my own blessed home, that He and His interests were to be supreme. I have seen all my dear ones placing their chief honor and happiness in serving Him, and honoring their ancestral faith by a spotless life and noble deeds. I could not be happy were my husband to be in this unlike my saintly grandfather, my father, and my brothers."

She looked up at him, as he stood silent. with pale face and knitted brows, and eyes averted from her. He felt that a crisis had come in his fate, and that he must speak that she held most dear and most

to you a suspicion about my religious prin-

"No one," she replied; "not even my grandfather, who would, I know, rather see me dead, than become the wife of a man without religion." "What, then, is the meaning and the ob-

ject of this strange conversation?' he asked. with some bitterness in his tone. "Shall I tell you?" she answered.

"I request it," he said, "as due alike to my honor and to reverence for the woman whom I must hope to call my wife." "The suspicion, the doubt, if you will," she said, "comes from what I myself ob-

"I did not know, Senora," he replied, "that your religious training had taught you the duty of watching so carefully over the secret thoughts or private conduct of others."

With your private conduct or your secret thoughts, Senor de Lebrija," Rose said spirit-"I could have had nothing to do. I speak of what I saw with my own eyes, and in the most public place in Seville." "May I beg to know what it was that merited your displeasure?" he asked.

" You remember our visiting together your glorious Cathedral?" Rose said, looking straight into his eyes. "We-grandpapa, mamma, your father, my sisters, and myself -had knelt for a few moments in the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, before the magniicent altar. As you turned round suddenly, I thought I saw on your face a smile of mingled contempt and displeasure, I saw, too, that my grandfather had observed your action with something of the surprise and pain it caused me."

"You have seen but little of Europe, or even of what was once Catholic Spain.' said, interrupting her, "else you would think but little of seeing the noblest and truest men in the land entering our churches with

out bending the knee. "What was once Catholic Spain!" Rose re-peated, as if to herself. "And are not the oble and the true men of Spain Catholic still o the heart's core?" she continued.

He made no answer, and only smiled a lubious smile. It was too much for Rose. "Oh, dearest grandfather," she said, burst-ing into tears, "why did you bring me

"Senora, Diego said, with respectful but affectionate earnestness, "it may be the misfortune of my life that I have been brought up in a school and with companions in ry way hostile to the Christian faith, to he Catholic Church in particular. The apparent indifference that springs from unbelief Decomes, unconsciously, as deep-seated a nabit as the reverence and adoring love which arise from faith in souls like yours. I only know, if I question my own soul at nreent, that communion with one like you, and familiar intercourse with your family,

yould be the surest means of making religion "It is, then, but too true that you do not may be made with anything—even grapepelieve?" she said, as she strove to drive juice." ack her tears. "I am not the judge of conciences," she continued, "and must not ondemn. But let us go to our friends," she "They are coming towards us,

appiness," he said, retaining her a little, I must say it's got an all-fired open counte-for misfortune which is the result of neces."

om the yoke of anti-Christian passions and sity, not of choice, or of any fault of mine? Would it not be the triumph of true lovethe love of a true Christian woman-to'lift of the zealous and chivalrous soldiers of up the man of her choice to the level of her

own living faith?"
"Ob," she answered, "if I could only hope

Senora-Rose!" he exclaimed, touched to the heart, and seizing her hand and kissing it fervently, "if I am bleased enough to have won your regard, your love, let me hope that you, in your turn, shall win my

"there is grandpara," she said, startled by the mear approach of D'Arcy and her meter; "let us welk on a short way before them.

Before they had gone a few steps, however, Ganovieve and Maud were by their side. 'What have you two been conspiring about?' said the former, seizing Rose a arm "Do you know, Rosita, that we have just the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier. with their children, taking a walk, while you were losing yourselves in these interminable alleys? The Duke spoke to grandpape, and the Dachess, who is looking very lovely, smiled a gracious recognision at mamma and us. And there was the baby Princess, Maria de las Mercedes, who was being carried about in her nurse's arms, and followed by her two older sisters, the Princesses Isabella and

Christina." How you chatter, Viva!" said Rose, as she pressed the girl's arm against her heart. "Are not you and Miss Maud beautiful princesses yourselves ?" Mr. De Lebrija put

"I would not be a princess," said Maud, "and have to be followed everywhere by ladies in waiting and gentlemen in uniform On, Senor de Lebrija, you do not know how glorious our woods and rivers and mountains are around Fairy Dell. But you will see them some day, will you not?" she asked, looking up to him, and not heeding Rose'

warning glances.
"I suppose, Miss Maud," he said, "that you find but little to admire in these gardens and walks, as compared with the grand and fresh scenery of your American forests and

hills? "Oh, I like the beautiful gardens well enough," she replied. "But even that grand, favorite walk along the Gaudalquivir, which you call Las Delicias, because it is shady and cool in the evening and overhange muddy and sluggish river-what is it to our park at Fairy Dell, with its prospect of the clear bounding river beneath, and the great mountains around and behind, and all ctad with green to their very tops in the ouds ?"

"Maud," said Rose, "it is not nice to be making such comparisons."

"She must be right," replied De Lebrija "I have heard my father describe the sub-lime mountain scenery of North Carolina. Your plains, your wooded slopes and tertile mountain valleys have not been, like those of Spain, ravaged by the wars of two thousand years, desolated alternately by Roman, Goth, and vandal, by Moor and by Christian. Is there no fear of your having to suffer in the approaching conflict ?"

Grandpapa can best answer your question, Rose said, as Mr. D'Arcy now came up to them. "Senor de Lebrija was asking me a question about our country, dear grandpapa," she said; "will you be pleased to satisfy him?

#### (To be continued.

#### A BRUTAL FATHER.

A LONDON STREET PREACHER ARRESTED FOR ABOMINABLE CRUELTY TO HIS YOUNG SONS.

New York, Sept. 23.-A special to the Telegram from London says the case of Elward Steule, a well known local preacher, prosecuted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, for inhuman brutality plainly to the girl who challenged his belief in all that she held most dear and most attention in London. Steale is the minister of an Islington church and also preaches in the open air on Sunday in Hyde Park. He is British tyrangy as these men have crouched noted in religious circles for the extraordinary under the insults and threats of their Tory for thirty days on nothing but mineral water question, Senor," he said at length—"hinted noted in religious circles for the extraordinary fervor of the prayers which invariably cause a plentiful supply of tears to flow down his cheeks. On Sunday, after his Hyde park sermon and prayer, several of his heavers allege he went home and beat his sons, eight and eleven years old, until their faces and bodies were masses of bleeding bruises, using on them a knotted rope an inch in diameter, and all because the hoys, who were out all day and late in the evening, failed to sell the required number of religious tracts. He obtained gratuitous distribution, but it was proved that he made most of his living by forcing his boys to sell them on the plea that their father was ill and unable to work. The boys testified that they had been beaten five times in one week with a knotted rope They usually spent Sunday in a dark room, only bread and water being given to them. Steale's daughter testified that he threatened to "cut all their throats," "would hang for them," etc. The neighbors proved that he had been forced to leave his pravious lodg-ings because of cruelty to his children, also that although he is a carpenter and had been offered thirty shillings a week, he refused work. He got his whole living from religious collections and what money he could beat out of the boys, who frequently spent the night in the streets, being afraid to go home. In defence Steale wept and whined that he was only obeying the Scripture injunction about sparing the rod and spoiling the child. The magistrate showed the utmost indignation but was unable to give Steals more than six months and send the boys, who appeared bright and intelligent, to an industrial school.

#### A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT.

Paris, Sept. 24.—An incident transpired in the city to day which is being talked about as suggestive. As a detachment of French troops, mmanded by Gen. Reu, was being marched through the quarter where the Strasburg stat-uary stands, the whole force stopped in front of the sculpture and presented arms towards it, while the trumpets were sounded and drums were beaten.

#### GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

FORTY-FIVE KILLED IN A COAL PIT-EIGHT PERISH BY FIRE.

Berlin, September 24.-A despatch from Essen announces that an explosion of fire damp occurred in a coal pit near Schalke to-day, and that 45 persons were killed and 16 injured, eight

of the latter being in a precarious condition.

VIENNA, September 24.—Lightning to-day struck and set fire to the Italian bark Nicola while she was being laden with benzine at Fiume. Eight men perished in the flames.

An old French wine merchant, on his death-bed, giving his last advice to his son, made the following significant remark:—

A Yankee traveller going up the Nile for the first time saw a crocodile. He looked at it for some time when a neighbor asked what d may be wondering at our absence." he thought of it. "Wall," he replied, "I can't say it's a handsome critter, but by gosh

#### OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 20th.—Sir John Macdonald ought at London to repudiate the "No copery," "Down with the French" crusade of Popery," "Down with the French" crusade of the Mail. And now we are informed that the Mail repudiates Sir John. These are doubtless fresh incidents of those famous Tory tactics of which we have heard so much. The Haldimand defeat necessitated the abandonment of race and religious cries in the campaign, and this is how the change is to be n ade.

"But still the Bloody Hand shines strangely out With vehemence of color."

The severe rebuke a iministered by the sensible Protestants of Haldimand to the leaders of the Tory party for inaugu ating

A BLOODY SHIRT CAMPAIGN against Catholics and French Canadians, amounted to a command to "halt, and right about face." Perhaps among the decorations of the hall at London those occurred to the Premier while he was speaking.

"Some tale that might, perchance, have solved the doubt,
Wherefore amongst those flags so dull and livid
The banner of the Broody Hand shone out,
So ominously vivid."

The hand that nurtured rebellion with tyrsony, sent desolation into the homes of the Metis, tied the hangman's knot at Regina, hoisted the flag of civil discord at Toronto, lighted the torch of religious hatred in Haldimand, falls paralyzed and powerless amid—

'Tremendous, loud, and long-continued cheering, Mingled with laughter, curses, groans and sneering."

THE DEFEAT OF THE TORIKS in Haldmand was, perhaps, the most provi-dential event in all Canadian history. It de-stroyed at one blow the airy fabric of the Tory hope to continue in power by appealing to re-ligious bigotry and racial animosity. Tory eaders and Tory newspapers may repudiate eich other all round and stultify themselves at every turn, but we know they are working tozether for a common object, that they draw their inspiration from a common source, and that their readiness to assume or abandon any position at a moment's notice arise from utter lack of principles.

TERROR OF POPULAR JUDGMENT

against the unparalleled corruptions and marderous results of his administration compelled Sir John Macdonald's attempt to save himself by appealing to the worst of human passions, Like the pirate captain, he flung a torch into the powder magazine, preferring to blow every thing to pieces, sink the ship and perish with it, rather than suffer defeat. But the shot from Haldimand took him between wind and water, flooded the powder room, and his terch fizzled and went out. Now, the boarders are over the side, the pirates are being driven aft. and soon will come the final strug-le on the quarter deck. But to whom do we owe the

 SPLENDID () ICTORY signalised by the retreat of the Tory leader from his carefully constructed platform of te igious bigotry and race ha red? Do we owe it to the French members of the Tory Parliament? No. we do not. For after uttering one violent how! they, with a few honorable exceptions, crouched under the whip at the feet of their master, like spanicls, and have ever since slunk obediently at his heels. Do we give it to the Irish Catholic Tories? No, we give not. During all these months that the Mark has been howling lown the Catholic Church, threatening a war of religion and race, abusing the advocates of Home Rule and vihitying the Irish, not even one Irish Catholic Tory voice has been raised in protest. Men who boasted in parliament that they represented the Irish people in Canada, have been like dumb, driven cattle. Everything that Irish Catholics revere and cherish; principles for which they endured privation, per secution, exile, death itself, have been assailed by the Tory press and Tory leaders, and not one among the Irish Catholic supporters of Sir John Mactonald has had

THE COURAGE OR MANLINESS

o say one word in cordemnation or repudiation. Will these men, there are six of them in the House of Commons, have the audacity to present themselves for re-election on the pretence that they represent the Irish Catholics of the

If all Irishmen had tamely submitted to enders, where would the cause of Ireland be to-day? Would Parned have been able to defy Liberal and Tory governments turn about and finally win the respect of the world and the support of millions of Englishmen? Had the representatives of Catholic Irishmen in the British parliament become the voiceless voting machines of Salisbury or Gladstone, as the Irish Catholics in the Canadian parliament have proved themselves for Sir John Macdonald, would the glorious cause of Irish freedom now be, as it is, the most burning question in Imperial politics?

HAVE THESE MEN FORGOTIEN the holy traditions, the fearful struggles, the awful sacrifices of the past? Have they abandoned the hope that has guided Irishmen for centuries, like a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night? Have they forsaken the God of their fathers to worship the idol Boodle set up by the tribe of Macdonaldites? Are they silent because they are bribed, or afraid, or a shamed?

### "When cowards mockithe patriot's fate, Who hangs his head for shame?"

Never since Castlereagh carried the Union with the foulest means have Irishmen been called upon to witness a more hamiliating, a more ignoble exhibition of recreancy than is present ed to their gaze by the men who claim to re-present the Irish people of Canada in Parlia-

If Sir John Macdonald has been compelled to renounce his intended campaign, and, as Punch said of Lord John Russell, imitate the boy who wrote "No Popery" on a door and then ran away; if he has been forced to go on his knees to the people he lately reviled and was prepared to conquer and oppress, the victory thus obtained is owing wholly and solely to

EDWARD BLAKE AND THE LIBERAL PARTY.

They fought Sir John Macdonald, his bigoted henchmen, his intolerant press, at every step. Liberal Protestants gained the day, and to them the gratitude and friendship of Irish and French Catholics are due. The period of my ife which I will ever regard with pride and satisfaction is that during which I have been enabled day by day to attack and pursue in the columns of The Post the absorrent monstor of Orange Toryism; a period which, I hope, will not close till the power for mischief is taken away forever from Sir John Macdonald and his fanatical following of bigots and boodlemen.

#### THE ORANGE DELEGATES.

The Irish Protestant Benevolent society of this city has undertaken to make extensive arrangements for the reception of Dr. Kane (Oain?) and Mr. G. H. Smith. They have called upon all "Loyalists" to assemble at the Union station to morrow evening to give them a public welcome. A mass meeting is also advertised to take place in the Royal rink to morrow night. Their visit will have little effect save to consolidate opinion already formed on the subjects they come to discuss. They can-not increase the number of their friends, unless, indeed, they are able to substitute ignorance and bigotry for enlightment and liberality in the minds of the people. Their coming and going will therefore be matters of no consequence whatever.

OTTAWA, Sept. 21 .- An observer of the edi torial drift of journals supporting the Govern-ment cannot fail to be struck by the singular unanimity with which they all deal with similar subjects at the same time. Their regularity in this respect would seem to indicate the exist-ence of a central Inspiration Office, with active agencies in the chief cities of the Dominion. The withering fusilade against the French, the Catholic Church and the Irish, kept up so long all along the line of Tory journalism, has almost died away. In its place we have an attack

on the workingmen, but in an entirely different | ral ways. Production is pushed everywhere.

THE OBJECT IS PLAIN ENOUGH.

Sir John Macdonald desires to cajole the workingmen into voting for his candidates. Hence, in obedience to signate from the Inspiration office, the organs have burst into general chorus crusade of applauding the Government's policy, the good ned that the it has done for workingmen, and the greater it has done for workingmen, and the greater good it has in contemplatin for them. Two instances of the new Tory departure were given in this vicinity lately which may be dealt with and taken as an answer to all. In the Citien I find an elaborate editorial, copied bodily from a pamphlet issued with the sanction of no less an authority than Prince Biamarck, and entitled "Tre People's Food." In the same paper I also find a report of a political pow-wow held in Osgooderst the laying of the corner stone of an Episcopal church. Mr. Thos. White was the big gun of the occasion. big gun of the occasion.

TAKING THE "CITIZEN" FIRST,

I cannot sufficiently admire the paternal solicitude of the Inspiration office in directing the organ to prove by chemical analysis how much better it is for workingmen to live upon coarse mea s and hard grams han upon sirloins and whit; bread. Skim-milk cheese and smoked herrings are likewise better for workingmen than whole cheese and oysters. The economical reauties and advantages of this system of diet are elaborately dwelt upon by the organ, even to the decimal point. And we are told that this is the sort of information which the projected Bure u of Labor Statistics is to collect and published the project of the pro lish for the benefit of the working classes of Catada. The article finally winds up with the

following flourish:—
 "The sympathy of the Opposition is one of words only. The sympathy of the Liberal-Conservatives is expressed in deeds-a living operative, practical sympathy, which needs no puffing. The motto of the Opposition is—promise; that of the Government—performance.

POSSIBLY THE INSPIRATION OFFICE

may fancy it has got hold of a very good thing to be used in educating workingmen as to how they may exist as machines of toil under a fiscal system which protects capitalists against outside competition and floods the labor market with immigrants brought from Europe at the public expense. When Sir John Macconaldentertains expense. When Sir John Macconaldentertains the Boodle Brigade by detachments at Earnscliffe during the session does he set before them necks of beef, beans, catmeal bannocks, skim milk cheese and smoked herrings? And, to wash down this dainty, vigorous, muscle and brain developing food, does he give them a full swig of exhibitating Ottawa river water from the nearest hydrant? If he does not he ought to, for what is best for the health of the workingmen of Montreal Centre, for instance, should be good chough for their representative. "Old King Cole" would come in splendially after a repast like that. But, joking apart, there is a big chunk of wisdom in what the Citizen says. For, if this Government remains in power much longer, workingmen will be compelled to study how

TO KEEP BODY AND SOUL TOGETHER between the upper and nether millstones of high taxation and starvation wages. The In spiration Office is therefore very wise in preenting - interesting a problem in so attractive a manner. Fortunately, it is not without an historical precedent. I have before me a p amphlet, published by an association of Southpunished by an association of Southern panters before the war, which furnishes exactly the same information concerning the nutritive quality of foods that is given in Bismarck's brochure quoted approxingly by the Government organ at Ottawa. The Planters' Pamphlet was designed to inform owners concerning the cheapest of the band. way to feed slaves in order to get the largest return in labor. One article appears in its dietary which is not mentioned by the Citizen—Oil Cake ! Now, how does Oil Cake strike the genius of the Inspiration office as a cheap, nutri-

FOOD FOR WORKINGMEN and their families? A clove of garlic or a raw onion as a sedative relish? A raw carrot and an occasional dose af epsom salts as regulatives? These were considered excellent things for wo king niggers in old times

tions

niggers

" Away down South in Dixie " Why should they not be equally good for white

" Away up North in Kanucky?" and an African root, and comes out strong as ever. Why does not the Inspiration office get hold of his secret and publish it for the benefit of the workingmen. Let us get to the bottom of this food question; and, if we must live like angels who have no digestive apparatus, in order to work like devils who have, give us the give us the

mineral water and the African root at once!

NOW FOR TOM WHITE'S POLITICAL ECONOMY. To begin with, he made a great fleurish over the increased deposits in the Government say ings banks, but he did not tell his hearers that this increase was only apparent, not actual. Why? Because the Government pays four per cent. interest while the regular banks only pay three per cent. The result of this bid for deposits has been the transfer of about \$18,000,000 from the banks to the Government. This, instead of being a benefit to the country, is a direct blow at business prosperity. Practically it amounts to the withdrawal from ordinary enterprise, under the astute business management of the banks, of those \$18,000,000 and their transfer to ministers who have sunk the money beyand recall in extravagant and useless public works where it makes no return. Instead of circulating through the banks among the people in thou-sands of constantly irrigating streams of wealth, it is absolutely lost, swallowed up, like the African river which disappears in

#### THE SANDS OF THE DESERT.

In every country in the world where government savings banks are established the interest given is less than the private bank rate; the greater security offered by government being onsidered equivalent to the difference. Mr. White's remarks on this head shows what utter rot politicians will talk when they think they are addressing those they presume to be ig-

norant.
The Minister of the Interior then devoted himself to the question of prices and the cost of iving. He took great credit to the Government or the fall in prices of cotton and sugar since 878. But he did not tell his hearers that the fall in prices is greater in free trade England than in Canada or any other protected country. He did not state, as he should have stated, were he honest, that the people of this country have not participated to the extent they should in the great reduction of staple prices, brought about by the vast industrial improvements and developments all over the world during recent

VAST AREAS OF NEW LAND

have opened up, railway and steamship build ing has reduced the cost of freights enormously, productive enterprise and machinery have given mankind more than they can purchase. As a consequence money has fallen in price like everything else. Mr. White must know, if he knows anything, that the purchasing power of a dollar can only be lessened, never increased, by Government interference in the way of tariffs, bounties and the like devices. Further, he must be aware, no matter what he may say, that the classes most injuriously affected by such interference are the agriculturists and wage

M. Paul Leroy Beauleau, discussing this question in the Revuedes Deux Mondes, shows that in no industry does the absurdity of the system extolled by Mr. White make a clearer exhibition of itself than in the sugar trade. France Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Russia, and, we may add, the United States, are each laboring to make their national sugar industry

THE GREATEST IN THE WORLD.

Each of them gives premiums, by ingenious devices, as we do in Canada, upon exportation. The consequence of their efforts is, that this sugar industry, the object of extraordinary favors, has gone entirely astray from its natu-

The cost price is not considered, but only the export price; and the point has been reached that so much sugar is made in every country that the price is going down every day. Governments are induced by this fact to increase their favors, and then the price takes another fall. All industries treated in the same way suffer in like manner. The market for most of our export products is greatly restricted. The chief cause is to be found in the fact that between 1878 and 1880 most of the nations, following the example of France, adopted the protective exstem. They all repel each other's products, and as a result we find

them attempting to

made more frequent and disastrous.

Were the farmers addressed by Mr. White in Organical attributes and more economically instructed they would have laughed at methad of applauding his rigmarole about prices. If they would reflect on facts and forget party shibboleths, they would perceive that stimulating manufacture and constitutions. ing manufactures and prosecuting uscless public works are the worst things almost that any government could do.

This policy adds at once to the curdens upon industry and to its instability. It withdraws masses of laborers from their natural occupation as cultivators of the soil, cause abrupt rises and falls of wages, and makes workmer more exacting and unsettled. It is responsible for the factitious development of uncertain industries, cast disorder into the budget, hollowed out the deficit, necessitated enormous imports, increased the public debt and, with extraragant expentiture and the orgies of boodledom, is driving the country into bank

ruptey and ruin. ruptcy and ruin.

OTTAWA, Sept. 22—A writer in the August number of the Ninetenth Century draws the picture of the sort of man required as leader of the United Liberal party. The sketch is worth reproducing here at the present time inasmuch as number in the second control of the second we have just such a leader in Cana ia as the one pictured. "Let our leader," says the writer.

'whencesoever he come, be-A PLAIN MAN! Let his look on life be simple and true; let his words be simple and clear! We are sick to death of ingenious ambiguities and the e-planation of explanations. Let the good of his countrymen be degree to his heart than even the triumph of hes party or the salary of his office. Let him give the rest process of his mind to study of the real ways of all classes of the people, and poserve for his lighter house the examination of the party margines.

"Let bim the more organic to be in the prople

than to flatter them, to show there the breats most worthy of pursuit than to make he canpetitors for office hideons and where is in their

"Of such a bader we shall know there he was yesterday, where he is toolay, an whire he will be to-morrow. We shall no share sit trembling with our eyes on

#### THE WEATHER OCK.

or crouching at the mouth of Holis' case wendering which wind will next be based upon us.
"He will not be a minister was wints to

wrote Mr. Morley, 'and of followers by the example wrote Mr. Morley, 'and of followers by the example into the abandonment in a month of the traditions of centuries, or the principles of a left time. may conduce to the rapid and easy working of the machine. It certainly marks a telemon of the political spirit which the autior of The Prince night have admired. It is assuredly mortal to habits of intellectual self-respect of mortal to habits of intellectual self-respect to the society which sllows itself to be amused by the calciery and ledgerth unin and self-subject. the cajoiery and ledgerdemain and self-sophist. cation of its rulers.

"GIVE US. WE PRAY, A PLAIN MAN

to lead us, with a plain policy and a plain speech. So shall we be saved from sitting with the shade of Machia elli, and admiring with a cynical sneer the ingenious dodges of party avocations.

Were the writer of the foregoing specially nspired in relation to Canadian party leaders he could not have drawn a more perfect picture of Mr. Blake than he has in his ideal leader. Nor would it be possible to give a more accurate description of the Tory party than "trembling with eyes on the weathercock, or crouching at the mouth of Eolus' cave, wonder which wind will

No leader has ever made so great demands on the suppleness and ag ity of his followers. We had a politician once in Ottawa who used to remark with gleeful confidence that he would like to see the government that could change quicker than he could. But even that double jointed gentleman would find it difficult to fol-low Sir John Macdonald in his

GROUND AND LOFTY TUMBLING and his double-back somersaults while rouning at full speed. It is a new experence for men of business habits, as the great majority of Canadians are, to be called upon to observe the peculiar antics of "The Little Joker" imitated, if not surpassed, by one who presumes to be a leader of men. "Now you see him, and now you don't." He is under that thimble you are sore, but look, he is not there. No, he must be made, the other. No! Then, most surely, under the third. Wrong again! He is nowhere! This sort of political thimble-rigging may be very amusing to those who take a cyni cal delight in observing how human nature can be imposed upon, but to men whose fortunes, happiness and lives, in many cases, depend on the wisdom and honest dealing of those entrust ed with the management of public affairs, the spectacle is humiliating and alarming. To lancy for a moment that conduct, so contrary to what we should expect in a great leader, will receive the approbation of the people, would be a libel

on their intelligence. THE "LOYALIST" MEETING

last night was attended by about 850 persons. among whom were a number of women and a great many boys. Four Orange lodges, regularly marshalled under their officers, and portion of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, met the delegates at the Union Station and escorted them up town with a band of music. There was no crowd, no enthusiasm. The somewhat vehement appeals made for some days past by placards and advertisements to the Protestant of the city to turn out and welcome the Beliast firebrands did not take. The people stayed at home. Dr. Kane, who pretends to be a minister of the Gospel, according to St. Cromwell, is the foulest-mouthed man I ever heard speak from a platform. His abuse of the Catholic priests of Ireland was a mixture of

FILTH AND PEROCITY.

He exhausted the vocabulary of Billingsgate and placed himself utterly beyond the pale of gentlemanly consideration. He is certainly mad on the Home Rule question, and is not a fit person to be allowed to run at large. The other person, Mr. Smith, is more cautious in his declamation, but not less fanatical. I took stock of the audience and was satisfied that my prediction in former letters was correct. With the exception of a few, who went out of curiosity, like myself, and stood near the door, the crowd was wholly composed of Orangemen, Orange Young Britons, their women and boys. The respectable element of Protestantism was wholly absent. The procession and meeting passed off without an incident to mar the tranquillity of the occasion. A strong pose of police were at the rink, but were not needed. In fact the people let the delegates and their Orange sympathizers severely alone. Among those provided with seats on the platform there was

NOT ONE LIBERAL OR REFORMER. as the following list furnished by the Citizens tered a human stomach."

will show :- Hon. Francis Clemow, Principal Woods, president of the I. P. B. Society: P. A. Monk, M.P.P., James Clarke, A. Code, A. Spencer Jones, S. Rothwell, Z. Wilson, J. McCarthy, John Holt, Robert Cooper, D. G. McClann and D. Donaldson. I give you a specimen below of Dr. Kane's oratory. It is a gen in its way and gives a fair idea of the sort of "Irishmen" and "Loyalists" they be who oppose the granting of justice and legislative freedom to Ireland. I clip from the Ottawe Citizen's report.

Cilizen's report:
"He wanted to say to his fellow-Protestant REVERSE NATURE AND NATIONAL CHARACTER in the farms of industry. Spain sends one loccomotive to England for sale, as a result of her tariff, Russia sends articles de Paris to Paris, and Canada sends cotton to Manchester! Thus we see these nations sending each ether what they don't want and can make much better for themselves, while the natural industries of each are starved, capital wasted, labor forced into unproductive channels and commercial depressions of the proposition of the proposition of the school of the pression of the proposition of the school of the pression of the proposition of the school of the pression of the proposition of the school of the pression of the pression of the proposition of the school of the pression of the proposition of the school of the pression of the pr necks placed in a hateful yelle they would at peal to the arena to which their furbers, had on pealed before, and not in viola. They washed appeal to the Gold or Battles on what this fathers had trusted and had not been quit such ed. (Loud cheers.) They would, it hat rever eave behind them the imperishable cradition of their fathers, and if they perished they were be

perish with their faces to the feet Dr. Kane's "loyalty, "patriotism," "Chris tianity, etc., are evidently here emainental ar-tachments to his Orange bigolay. An Irishness who declares he is ready to hald to the deuta to k- ep his country in unbrection to toroign typoun is such a perversion of humanity that we cause enty regard him with loat in Lake his mame ake and press de am see the first manderer, he so present the companies of his follow men to be the district Cain." Spell it with a K, no it is because

A RAWIONAL EXT There is no question but that except sin to the national disease of our country, and when complicated with disease of the files and Kidneys is the mass of units in tage the dock Blood Sitters will amount he amount care the wers has known

#### THE FISHELITS

London, Sept. 22 in the first tendent mans last night blatward at the relation of the control of the first tendent at the man state of the control of the co

BONESIA THE BLOCK OF An herest racidian control northway conman, a Two car and recovered by the terms. For the William Strait of the Strait of the strait of the second of the only actable, our sendment autorium Chelica Norles, Trysenters and a con-Stomach and Bowee, and the mr. Complainte, whose are sta-

den an i tatal,

A WORD OF EXEL NAMES The liver secretica bile to account the reacacid, which would posent to the much secretes gustrie juit to since the elist solve the food, etc. Burrow's Missis hint

CALIDUAL NOVEMAN Cardinal Newmon that it is so in his heal-sufficiently to enable him to assume heart in

WHY FOUR MEN ALR HAPPS BO. COSTO:

B. Frank Berpeo was to carboi to cheec hie a snug prize in The Louisian only e bottery, and we ascertained the met. Mr. 1., saloon keeper, No. 8 Grantil atreet, S. Los ton, John Duggan, with the Boston & Alban, Railroad, and John and Lienry Philbrick teamsters, previous to the August 10th draw ing of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, each subscribed \$1, and purchased four one fifth tickets, one of which, No. 35,631, drove one-fifth of the second capital pri o, 825,000 \$1,250 for each charo, less Adams Expressage. Mr. B. Frank Eurpee is a married mar, having a wife and one child. The other threare single men, 22 to 30 years of age, color, steady and industrious, and will make good use of the money. Boston (Mass.) Commercial and Shipping List, August 27.

#### ODIOUS ESPIGNAGE.

Di BLIN, Sept. 23.-Gen. Ballet is organizing a system under which the har a of respected moonlighters in Kerry will be can delly watched in order that night absenters may be discovered and the arrest of culprits there by Leellitate of

#### USE THE OLD AND RELEABLE.

Catarrh destroys the sens and small, tast. and hearing, rapidly becomes odensive, and often culminates in consumption and in many. No matter what stage the discour ha radicain e to, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will certain! This preparation is the only sucure for this malady in the market yet hemany imitators. Others may tall the never does. Your druggist sells it.

THE BEAR PEREMITTORY

The ultimatum borne by Gan. K. nord. and Bulgarian Government contains a statement of Russia's demands, referred to some with which will entail a produce of the acmored negotiations for a Res - Track in allegar, have been without result of the contract of

Horsford's Acid Phasakare

As an Appette Dr. Morris Gibbs, Howard City, Michigan says: "I am greatly pleased with a tonic; it is an agreeable are a great appearance tizer.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

Paris, Sept. 23.—The budges committee has granted a credit for the maintenance of the French Embassy at the Vationes. The vet stood 100 to 7.

Carter's Little Liver Pills must not be

confounded with common Cathactic er Pur gative Pills as they are entirely unlike then. in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

About 20 years ago, at Boston, U.S., there was an Anti-Butter Society. It was supported by no less a person than Dr. Alcott, who wrote-" Next to fat pork, butter seems to me one of the worst things that ever en6 PHIHE TRUE WITNESS"

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY he Post Printing & Publishing Co., AT THEIR OFFICES:

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TO ADVERTISERS.

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WEDNESDAY ..... SEPTUMBER 20, 1986

THE "loyalist" delegation have received rather a set back. They tare been studiously propagating the idea in the West that Mr. C. S. Parnell is a tyrannical landlord and has exacted his pound of flesh in as determined a in dealing with the Cathoric Church generally, manner as any other person. But everyone but particularly in Quebec. It seems the in Canada is not as dul! in the delegates seem to suppose, and now Mr Pmith has been forced into a corner and been compelled to confess that the land ord who has exhibited something of the usum. Isadlord spirit is Mr. John Howard Painell The misconception was, of course, designably fo tered, and the delegates stand convicted of a wilful attempt | the liquor traffic in alcoholic drinks is o spread abroad untrut-

THE delegates who have come to take country to demolish Parnell and kneek the theory of Home Rule into a cocked hat, must have met with rather a surprise last to appear at all as a Church within the field night at Kingston. They had dountless heard of civil polity or secular administration. She of that hot bed of rampant Crangeism, and is entitled, like every other religious body, expected the bumper meeting of their tour to the widest freedom of conscience and would be witnessed there. But what can worship, but beyond that her claims are have been their feelings when Mr. Robinson, mere usurpations which must be met and some time member of the Local Legislature overthrown, even though an alteration of the and now holding a public office, moved a resolution to the effect that freland should be yet it may be seen that it is evidently a granted the same extent of home government | matter of duty only which the Church as Canada now possesses. The telegrams briefly say that "a scene followed." We can casily imagine it. Mr. Robinson is or was a great luminary of the Orange Order himself, so the delegates will see that even in the ranks of that pestilential body differences of opinion on the subject exist.

THE condition of Ireland, as produced by landlordiem, is atttacting the attention of certain economists in the United States, who fear that the trend of policy there is in a direction which will lead ultimately to similar results. In that country we see year by year the spectacle of vast tracts being deeded irrevocably away. A prominent writer says :- "Contrasted with the land policy of Great Britain that of the United States appears almost profligate in its generosity. An Ireland almost given away in a single year is a record which has no pacallel outside of this land of equal rights and privileges. No more imperative duty devolves upon the citizen than that of accing to it that the heritage does not fall into the control of a corrupt and conscienceless gang like that which, in Great Britain, has brought wee to millions." That is the way matters are drifting. Perhaps the care of our own public domain is a subject | baseless fabric of a vision. It is a peculiar worthy of reflection.

It is to be regretted that the principle of repudiation" should have found its way into practice in the North-West. It is a matter almost of history how odious a stigma attached itself to certain of the United States in consequence of their having put the principle of repudiation into force and shuffled out of the fulfilment of their just obligations. Yet it seems that the youthful settlement of Minneausa is ambitious of following in this bad track. The debt is a comparatively small one, but the act is just as bad as if it was a large one. This case of Minnedosa makes the second time in which the word repudiation has been heard in the North-West in connection with corporation debts. It is certainly in the interest of the North-West that it should be the last, for if it once goes to the world that this tendency is in existence it will do more to retard the advance of the North-West than half a dozen insurrections or bad government. It will be the death knell of any hopes the new country may have of raising money abroad. It is a had beginning, and it will be well for the Propayment of the debt.

AN ASTOUNDING STATEMENT.

It is much to be regretted that Lord Salisbury has for so long concealed his theories on that the Herald "lies like truth."

Irish grievances and permitted himself and the Conservative party to rest under the shadow of misrepresentation. But it must be confessed that they are themselves alone to blame for this. According to the cable desnatches Lord Salisbury is reported without any consideration of justice or right. to have yesterday made the following The course of the Government is inexplicvery significant and very plain statement: "The proposal to multiply small freeholds in Ireland originated with Mr. John Bright, who parted from Mr. Gladstone this year, but the proposal was never a larty question. I, myseif, and many other Conservatives, have supported it for twenty years. It is the true lines as would enable them to do something policy of statesmen. In a sound system of pessant propriety lies the future so. cial salvation of Ireland. The change may he slow and gradual but our policy is to establish it." It must he confessed that this is news indeced. But we fear people will be apt to wonder why Lord Salisbury has never endeavored to put the "true policy of statesmen" in practice; and why, if the "secial salvation of Ireland" depends on it, he, as one of the forcmost and most influential of British statesmen, has not insisted on the prin ciple being pushed to the front of domestic legislation. This confession of policy will, we think, be like a flash c: lightning cut of a blue cky, so far as the landlords are concerned. But Lord his party to be criminally lethargic if they really have so long been convinced that the landlord system in Ireland should be suppressed as a matter of Irish "social salvation" and yet done nothing to provide that end In view also of the fact that the proesitions in the direction of land reform have ce: tainly not met with the cordial support of the Conservative party in l'arliament, the confession seems little short of astounling.

#### CHURCH AND STATE.

If the Mail were published in the United states, it would now be in order for it to dedenounce the Methodist body in the same terms of unmeasured abuse which it has used Methodist denomination in the United States has taken a decided stand on Prohibition and embodied in the discipline of the Church, to which all meanbers must subscribe, a law as fixed and immovable as any of the Medes and Persians, to the effect that the complete prohibition of the duty of civil government. We presume the Mail would in this case say of the Methodist body, as when alluding to the Church, "She has no right to interfere for the curtailment of the liberties of others in the public affairs. \* \* \* She has no right constitution should be found necessary." And is doing--a course imitated by the Methodist denomination. As custodians of morals, such a course is certainly a duty, and morality will be well served and real liberty promoted by the interference of the Church, which seems to act on the Mail like a red flag on a bull. In the interests of morality it may be seen that there is a unity of purpose animating all religious communities, and this is a gratifying proof that the real and thinly veiled purpose of the Mail will be utterly frustrated. The Church does not interfere in public matters save on grounds of gravest moral necessity, and, as other religious bodies do so also, the malignant attempt of the Mail to fan the spirit of bigotry into a flame on this account will certainly fail and recoil on its :wn head.

#### THAT TREATY.

The New York Herald is either very correct or very much deceived, for it gives what purports to be the full text of the proposed treaty between Great Britain and the United States, to which reference has already been made in these columns, and which the local party organs are declaring to be merely the coincidence because it was "whispered" that Sir Lionel Sackville-West when in Quebec a few weeks ago had the draft of a treaty in his pocket and that it was in connection with it that he was at the Citadel with the Governor General for some days. The Herald text of the treaty provides that as to the fisheries the Americans shall enjoy free sea fishing on all the Canadian coasts. and Canadians the same on the United States coast as far south as the thirty-sixth parallel of latitude. As to commercial reciprocity, a long schedule of articles to which it is designed to apply is given. Free navigation of the St. Lawrence river and of Lake Michigan is also mutually guaranteed.

The time of these arrangements is fixed absolutely for twenty years, and is subject to be determined thereafter on one year's notice by either party. There is no reason why some such basis of negotiations should not | Governments relative to Canada and that be in existence, though, if it be true, we are inclined to think it would need much modification. So far as denials at Washington are concerned, that proves nothing. It is the duty of diplomatists to "deny" in such cases, vincial administration of Manitoba to compel and it will be a sorry day for diplomacy when international treaties of moment become subjects for the tender mercies of strolling reporters of newspapers. In view of the statement of the British Secretary of State in the House of Commons on Wednesday, it seems

THE PARNELL BILL.

The defeat of the Parnell land bill seemed a foregone conclusion after the speech of the member for Liverpool. The majority against It has been evidently on a straight party vote, able. They had a splendid opportunity by accepting the principle of the bill of showing that they are at least sincere in their desire to do good to Ireland and ameliorate the condition of her people. They seemed, indeed, at first to be working on such in this direction. But they have sullenly let the friends of Ireland have their say, have curtly replied by the month of the Chief Secretary, and had the measure voted down. But we have hope that the tide of public opinion is too strongly in favor of the suffering Irish to permit uny of the horrors which may, by process of law, now be vented on the heads of the unhappy tenants, who may be unable to pay their rent, being witnessed during the coming winter. The English people are becoming fully sensible of the great and disastrous effect the fall in values has had on the tenents in Ireland, and a ruthless course of setion will, we hope, he prevented by the ferce of public sentiment. Another favor while sign is that, according to some of the sliebury has proved both himself and Irish journals of the National party, General Bulier is doing good work for the cause and reporting that the condition of the West of Ireland is such as demands speedy remedy. The "lawlessness" written of by interested persons he finds only "demoralization." neturally consequent on the suffering of the people The aweeping rejection of the bill in the House has a dark aspect, but we do not think it necessary to feel over depressed. Rather does it appear as a pledge of better things, which must arise from the reaction which is now so rapidly setting in.

#### DANGEROUS PROPHESY.

The New York Sun does not seem to stand in the slightest awe of our own Wiggins. With apparent rashness it says: "A fool in Ottawa, known as Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, has made a prediction that on the 29th of the month there will be an earthquake unequalted in violence by any that has been known on this continent." It goes on to note that since the art of weather prophesying has sunk in o disrepute owing to its almost constant failures, Wiggins, like several other cranks, has begun to prophecy earthquakes. The Sun's apparent levity and disregard of so serious and solemn a matter as an earthquake is evidently not levity, for it seriously says:---'Now, we will bet Wiggins \$5 that there will be no earthquake on the 29th of September. If that is not good enough, we will bet him \$5 to \$2.50. And it is to be hoped that if Wiggins refuses this he will let us know as soon as possible, for the yet he is quite as unsparing in his exnews that he really considers his prophecy but an unsubstantial product of rambling idiocy will be welcomed by a great many people in the South who have the memory of the Cnarleston earthquake fresh in their minds." There leet, by changing the course of the river, is a serious side to this matter. Some years lower Lough Earn would be completely ago there was a fanatical crank known as drained. \* \* Strangford Lough was so Cumming, nicknamed "Great Tribulation Cumming," whose brain had become affected by constant attempts to identify the Papacy with the beast and scarlet woman demands canals. At the latter place he of the Apocalypse. Having done this to incidentally mentions that he had many his own satisfaction he proceeded to adventures with pretty girls, and that it was interpret the mystic numbers in the same Scripture, and by a tortuous process managed | for he swears like the best of them." M. De to come to the conclusion that the figures meant that the world was to come to an end in 1859. Having written a book to prove this, he took a house for a considerable term and expired in the "sixties." But his who were responsible for placing them in the ravings were followed by disastrous consequences to many weak minds, and it was sternly said by an unsympathizing judge trying an action arising out of a case of lunacy caused by his prophetic habblings that he ought to have been imprisoned as an impostor and his book burnt by the hangman. The greatest scientists, and notably Sir William Dawson the other day, are agreed that earthquakes are wholly due to causes which prevent them being anticipated. There are those whose temperament may permit such a statement as that of Wiggins to cause them to undergo a strain of anxiety, fear and unhappiness—a mental torture, in fact-that can hardly be over-estimated. It is to be hoped Mr. Wiggins will papers, and the distressing scenes they show his disbelief in his own theory by acting describe differ only in degree and time from as suggested by the Sun.

### THE RUMORED TREATY.

The statements made in the Washington papers on the strength of telegrams from Ottawa, concerning the settlement of the fisheries and other trade matters between this country and the United States, may or may not be true. If not true, the telegrams at least lie very much like possible truth. That negociations are, and have been, afoot for some time is a matter of notoriety, and that they were recently in a fair way of settlement has also been officially declared in the Imperial House of Commons by one of the Cabinet. The telegrams in fact state very little more than this. All that is said is that "a commercial treaty has been drawn up between the English and the United States it is now being submitted to the Canadian Government for suggestions as to details. This treaty provides for an amicable settlement of the fishery dispute. and also reciprocal trade relations with the two countries. A Cabinet meeting was held here yesterday, when the new treaty was laid before the Ministers for consideration. The Hon. Mr. Thomson, Minister of Justice, said this evening that the treaty had not been definitely concluded. He tacitly ad-

information is not much more than has been known for some time, though the additional details are correct if all to be said is that they afford matter for cordial congratulation. It was no secret that Lord Lansdowne went to England in connection with the subject, after a visit of some days from Sir Sackville West; and as a treaty is in course of negociation there is no reason why the statement should not be true. But we note a tendency in certain party organs to try, if anything, to strengthes rather than weaken the hands of those in Washington who have already blocked the way to a reasonable settlement of the relations between settlement of the relations between settlement of the relations between the settlement of the relations between settlement of the relations settlement of the rel certain party organs to try, if anything, to Irish laborer works like a horse and is as perhaps not inexplicable, but we doubt whether the people of the Maritime Provinces, will she gain the love of four millions of subor the people of Canada generally, will thank these hide-bound partizans for acting in this manner. There are local matters enough for vigorous party warfare, but in such a matter as this proposed treaty the politicians and their press should become patriotic and dignified. A reverse course is not likely to elevate Canada in the eyes of the United States.

#### IRELAND IN 1796.

The issue of a Royal Commission to enquire

into the condition of Iceland seems, as we have said before, to indicate that there is a great lack of knowledge on the part of the English concerning the condition of Ireland. While there is undoubted ignorance in the average English mind as to the economic and other conditions of Ireland, there is not enough to justify the existing order of things. Books old and modern have been issued by the score from all sorts of presses and places, and it the English do not know what is passing in Ireland it must be because they won't know. Have they not Dean Swift's works as a sort of classic? And the want of knowledge, if it exists, cannot be attributed to want of books or other literature on the subject. A very curious contribution to literature on the subject of Ireland appears in the current Macmillan, from the pen of Rev. H. S. Hagan, and is a sketch of a book written by a M. Latocnaye, a French Ireland. He gives a graphic and unprejudiced description of the condition of the island, and, while allowing that certain improvement has been made, the narrative might almost have been written as well to. day. Father Hagan, in his introduction, says that while M. Latocnaye is not quite as severe in his criticism as Mr. A. Young, the Berkshire gentleman who, in 1776, said :-

"Let the little country gentlemen, or rather vermin, of the kingdom change their conduct entirely and the poor will not long riot. The real cause of the disease lies in the gentry, not in the wretches whom they

send to the gallows"posure of wrong doing when it struck him. He sees at once the neglect that had wrought such avils for the island. He says: "At Tramore & little embanking would save a tract of rich flood land. \* \* \* At Bel. shallow that it was simply disgraceful not to turn one-half of these arms of the ses into meadow." At Sligo and Galway he there said "he must be a great gentleman, Latocnaye's observations are very varied. He visits lord and peasant. As to the latter, he shows that their condition was at the time of his visit simply an infamous repreach to those position they occupied. He tells a terrible tale of the Catholics driven out of their homes by the newly-formed Orange Order, and describes the acts of violence and outrage which resulted and the mutual deeds of violence. "Men," he says, "would burn down their own houses to secure the punishment of their private enemies. Magistrates would fire shots into their own sitting rooms to get their districts preclaimed. A man cut off his own ear (the surgeon showed how it was done) and accused a neighbor of biting it off." And so he goes on. Much of M. De Lanoctaye's descriptive writing reads like the despatches concerning Ireland which appear week by week in the New York those described by the French traveller. He appears to have been specially horrified with the condition of Cork, which seems at the time to have been a perfect paradise of Scotch jobbers and absentees. To this exacting and odiuous class M. De Lanoctaye addresses

himself in the following plain language :-Clean your filthy town, sirs, pull down those two hideous prisons, which, blocking up the bridge ends, keep out the fresh air and become fever nests; build a decent corn market in a suitable place; open schools and institutions where the people will be sure that their children are brought up in the religion which they desire for them, and not in that which they object to; put your lunatics in a hospital instead of leaving them to roam your streets as you do your pigs; set up public fountains; clear away the wretched hovels that disfigure the quays; encourage manufactures of all kinds, start public works, where every one who wants bread may find the means of getting it; above all, open a workhouse to rid the streets of the beggars who are a dis-grace to them. \* \* You say the noor are idle; you say they love dirt. They don't love it any more than you do. Grinding poverty-sixpence a day when the man is well and in work, nothing at all when he is ill or unemployed—has broken his spirit. They know nothing better; teach them, you who are making your fortunes out of them.'

Further observation, as we have said, some, times in the houses of the nobility, to whom mitted, however, that the provisions times in the cabin of the poorest peasant, lead promptly responds a friend.

on the whole satisfactory." This the traveller to the following conclusions:-But I must again remark how very easy it is to make these Irish submissive. In the hands of atle men, actuated by true public spirit, they would be more casily kept in the right path than any people in the world. Their constant seditions are a proof of sensitiveness; don't try then to make them something else, but work on what is good in them and you'll be able to mould them as you please. them as you please. You reproach the pessant with being lazy and thriftless. How do you expect anything else from a man who never can earn enough to live on? When he comes over to England the italics are Latoonaye'e) share in the beneficent luws that she has made for berself. Thus

> The ignorance and prejudice - just is placed on trial for sedition !- Lundon Adversion rong to-day-existing in the English breast concerning the Irish strikes the traveller, and he says: - "It is not so with us. A Provencal is proud of being the fellowsubject of a Norman, a native of Old France papers are just received, he mentions nothing has no antipathy to a Ercton. Why is there but these delegates, except that he gives two or three lines about the Manitoba harvest. Yet such a different feeling between Irish and English ?"

The revival of this old book is opportune. So far as the observations in it are concerned they are as applicable to-day as they were a century ago, and Macmillans' have done service at this juncture in publishing this very interesting article. The author was by no means a revolutionary -- quite the reversehe was a Loyalist exile from France. It is to be regretted that he did not, like some of his countrymen, take service under the British Crown, and that the service was not that of ruling Ireland. Had he done so the work of Mr. Parnell would have been anticipated.

#### THE MAIL'S OFFENCE.

No one has been deceived by the recent hysterical assertion of independence by the Teronto Mail. And after all its dependence, or independence, is, perhaps, so far as politics are concerned, not a great matter of mcgentleman, in 1796, describing his travels in ment, and judging from much of its past. and cortainly its present course, any party would be well rid of it. But at present that course has so peculiarly dark, repulsive and evil a side to it, and is so wicked and mishievous, its declaration of pretended independence cannot be permitted to pass by with indifference by the public. No one, be he of what party he may, can do his duty as a citizen and not protest against the outrageous propositions of the Mail, and conduct himself politically accordingly. As a fact, it is gratifying to see that its conduct has been received with expressions of disgust by all parties, excepting, of course, that band of fanatics who, under the banner of Orangeism, are too invincibly ignorant to look cut of the narrow groove in which they run their evil course. Conservative and Liberal alike have the common sense to see that if the conclusions of the Mail be pushed to their full conclusion, nothing but strife, fully equalling, if not excelling, that which disgraces Beliast, would physically on arm of the law can be relied on to repress them. sue, while politically the Dominion But this is a great mistake. would be hopelessly ruined. But apar: from this the Mail seems to overlook the fact, no doubt without knowing what it is doing, that it is cutting at its own Protestant friends, and not a line which it has published is not a two-edged sword. For example, in its manifesto it states with reference to the Church: "She has no right to appear at all powerful as law is, it may for a time be resisted and trainfield under foot, and of the has been as a Church within the field of civil polity or The fact that society cannot be perman nily secular administration. She is entitled, like dissolved and replaced by chaos, and that law dissolved and replaced by chaos. every other religious body, to the widest freedom of conscience and worship, but beyond that her claims are more usurpations which must be met and overthrown, even though in tne case of Quebec an alteration of the constitution should be found necessary." The Mail seems to think that constitutions can be safely twisted and tinkered with in the interest of no of diesenting from it. Not only did be condent higher a cause than bigotry. But it the articles, but he thinks that they did not be seemed to forget how very strongy the meet with the approval of the great insjerity of seems to forget how very strongly the bishops and clergy of the Anglican communion have asserted their rights to direct and influence public affairs when they have deemed it in the interest of the majority. Has it forgotten the potent name of he "Honorable and Right Reverend John Strachan, Lord Bishop of Toronto? Is it not aware that it was the prelates of the Anglican Church who obtained the rejection of the bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister when first before parliament? Is it not aware that so far as civi! polity and secular administration are concerned, the Methodists and Presbyterians have, in their respective assemblies again and again taken upon themselves he task of interfering in political matters, and have passed very stringent resolutions on public matters such as the Scott Act, prohibition, and other political points? If it is ignorant of the interierence religious denom. inations exercise in the affairs of state, we would advise it to read the various organs of those bodies. The Mail has taken a fatal step; fatal for itself, as it is one which will withdraw from it the support and friendship of a large portion of the party it is supposed to represent. Fatal for its party, because that party will not believe that its course is not inspired by the authorities at Ottawa, and is simply a political dodge. Therefore, it will lose the respectable portion of that vote which will hold the prime movers of the subterfuge responsible. On general grounds, the offensive course of the Mail calls for the condemnation of all honest and respectable citizens.

Nothing so helps a paper as the imparting of useful information. "How shall I keep the flies out of the sugar-bowl?" asks a cor he carries letters of introduction, and some. respondent. "Fill the sugar-bowl with salt,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Those of our worthy Protestant fellow-citizen who are fond of helding up Catholics as bigots by nature are invited to examine the following words of Mayor Grace, of New York:—"All this talk to the effect that I am scheming to run for governor of this State in 1888 is absurd. After the fate of Kiernan, I do not believe a Roman Catholic candidate would stand any chance in a race for the governorship in New . INTOLERANCE. Roman Catholic candidate would stand any chance in a race for the governorship in New York State. "What do they think of that? How can they pluck up heart to parade the Spanish Inquisition and the other choice flowers or a stern and bloody age? That was long ago, articular Protestants were as swift to paraceute. Catholics as Catholics to businessite Brutestants. But here and now

N. Y. Preman. Rev. Dr. Kaue said in so many words that if Parliament grants Home Rule to Ireland the Orangemen will rise in rebellion. We rather jects whom her arms have conquered, but think that is just about as treasonable as any thing said in the Chicago convention. Will the London Times demand that the rev. doctor be whom nothing but justice can make con-

ROARING KANE.

It is worthy of notice that Renter's Canadian agent is in his despatches giving more prominence to the doings of the anti-Gladstone delegates than to anything else that occurs in Canada. In fact during a whole week, for which we were under the impression that two or three important events have occurred lately, and as tor the anti-Gladstone delegates the general im-pression here is that they and their mission have fallen as flat as a flounder.—Globe. GOOD ADVICE.

We cannot understand what newspapers in Canada expect to gain by abuse of their con-temporaries and of public men. Surely, the average newspaper reader does not approved the low and vicious language which is to b found in most of the extreme party journals. If he does approve of it, then the journalists yould be only performing a great moral act, if he would quit pandering to a taste so deprayed But we have reason to believe that the oposite is the case and that the general public of Can-ada do not like to read the vituperative rubbish which is daily served up to them red-hot and hissing from the vulgar furnace of abuse. The depraved journalist who imagines that forcible writing consists of calling names, and that abusive epithets are stronger weapons than argument and reason, is to blame for the conse writing which we find in the press. Just before the elections, the powerless public have to sub-mit, usually, to many columns of disgraceful language. And there seems to be no help for it The coarse gang of rowdy journalists is in full feather to-day, and we may expect the torent of filth to flow until declaration day. This is to be deplored, and decent journalists do deplored, the world over. In England we do not find this state of things existing. In that laid men reasor, and the press reflects public op men in a manly and intelligent way. The newspapers do not stoop to low abuse. With us it is different and billingsgate, rather than the English of Goldsmith, prevails.—Quebec Chronicle, secret societies at work,

The British Good Templars are quarrelling with a recent decision of their Grand Lodge. Woman was the root of all the trouble. The younger brethren at the order's public gather ngs have manifested such a partiality for kisng games in which the good looking sisters participated, that the puritan disapproval wa-aroused of the clder brethren, who may possibly have lost favor in the eyes of the fair sex. But did not the Grand Lodge really carry its prohibitory ideas too far? What harm can there be in the exhibarating intoxication of a kiss? Ottarea Free Press,
THE TROUBLES THAT THERATEN CIVIL SOCIETY.

The growing autogonism of what are called the working classes to capitalists who emplo them is an unmistakable fact. But the dangers which grow out of this fact, and the strength which it gives to destructive Socialism are not so generally pe ceived. Of those, toe, who do perceive them, many are of the opinion that these dargers, after all, are not formidable, and not suppose that because in Chicago police succeeded in promptly quelling the Socialistic outbreak in that city, like success will always attend the action of our civil as thorities when like outbreaks occur elsewhere and trampled under foot, and liten has been and order will always eventually re-assert themselves, is no reason why we should regard without concern and apprehension the rapid spread of atheistic destructive socialism in our midst .- Catholic Standard.

BAD COMPANY. Mr. Curran, of Montreal, feels lamself in co trem-ly uncomfortable company along with the Toronto Mail and Mr. Dalton McCarthy. Mr. Curran says that he does not at all approve of the course taken by the Mail; that when it bethe Tory party. Mr. Curren is mistaken. Whether the Tory party in Quebel may or use n t approve of the views expressed in the Toronto Mail they are the views of the party in this Province, and they have been inspired by the Prime Minister himself. It is time that political exigencies forced Sir John A. Macdonald to repudiate the Tory press and to declare that he would not be field responsible for the opinions which it expressed But what say the readers of the Mail! They approve of the centiments it contains, and they accept them as those of the Prime Minister. Sir John Macdonald no doubt knows that the people of this Province are not likely to be led away by cries of religious rancer. They are ready to express their own views on religious questions, but they have elected a uniority to support Sir John Macdonald, not for the purof framing for them a system of theology, but to honestly administer the secular affairs the country within the limits appointed to the Federal Government and Parliament by the constitution. That duty Sir John has failed to discharge in an honest or satisfactory manner, and were he even more orthodox than he is it would not in the smallest degree condone his offences as Minister of the Crown and member of Parliament,—London Advertiser.

THE "LOYAL" DELEGATES.

One of the local gentlemen who spoke at the "Tory Loyalist" meeting in the Skating Rink on Tuesday evening, held in opposition to Irish Home Rule, ventured to say that the overwhelming sentiment of this city was hostile the course of Irish Home Rule. the cause of Irish Home Rule. The gentleman was probably sincere in his convictions, but his opportunities for observation and reflection must be limited. Let him take the press for example, and what is the result. The Free Press—a newspaper which has double the combined circulations of the other city papers—had the courage of its convictions and came out the courage of its convictions and came out boldly in opposition to the views of the anti-Home Rule delegates. A second local newspaper—The Journal—did vouchsafe a few editorial romarks, but they were desidedly on the fence so far as the merits of the issue were concerned. Our third local newspaper—the Morning Citizen—has not had the courage to say a word in favor of the auti-Home Rule cause with which it sympathizes. Why is this? Because the Citizen dares not! Why does it dare not say a word in favor of the auti-Home Rule cause? Because it has not the moral courage to brave the overwhelming sentiment of the city, which favors a measure of Home Rule for Ireland. The delegates have reason to be pleased with their reception-for the

HITTING THE HAIL ON THE HEAD.

Sir Michael Hicks-Besch, in the debate on Mr. Dillon's motion, let fall a pregnant sentence which unconsciously went to the root of the great question of agrarian discontent. He great question of agrarian discontent. He said:—"They had no defire that there should "be any harabuesa exercised by landlords where "be any harabuesa exercised by landlords where "the tenants were unable to pay their reuts, to but where the tenants were able to pay they to be put in force in support of letal obligations." The ex-Chancellor emitted to state these what court of arbitration the question before what court of arbitration the question of the tenant's ability to pay would come on for settlement. He has acknowledged there are cases where it would be unjust and oppressive to exact the invent rents, but has left it to ourselve to magnife the remedy. But, are sympathy, humanity and justice to be on y lip-deep? The Government are aware of the inability of tenants to pay a raisons and exceptions rent, and the entyrates they take to shelter these poor people from eviction, with its wful consequence, is to mouth some petry pretents of sympathetic consideration, while ill the time the work of demolition and extermination proceeds. The sum and substance of Mr. Beach's declaration is that under any circumstances the law must be carrier out. No notice before what court of arbitration the question stances the law must be carned out. No notice is taken if the fact that law degenerates sometimes into a terrible instrument of persecution, and that in the face of a great crisis or calamity is is often calculated, when rigorously enforced to frustrate the primary and most sacred object of all government.—Cork Herald.

GOOD SUGGESTION. General Bulker shows his good sense, and at the same time the absurdity of his mission, by ming about Kerry on a jaunting car, like a Cook's tourist, without escort. Upon which the Express makes a timely, albait somewhat comic, comment:—"It is a pity that other afficults do not follow this good example, and dispense with the attendance of a brace of constables to dog their steps wherever they go. It is a very uneightly but a very co-tly spectacle, every one of those exhibitions involving an exener to the country of at least £100 a year for ach of the grim 'bull dozs' who follow the Crown officials. It is, perhaps, necessary that these precautions should be continued, but the and calculated to suggest the very evil which they are intended to guard against."—United

A PUBLIC MENACE. It is said that one half of the adult male popu lation of Ontario are connected with s me one of other of the numerous fraternal organizations that exist in our midst. This may or may not less correct estimate, but the fact remains that actet societies are flourishing all over the Province, and their adherents are becoming Profince, and their adherents are becoming to mumerous that now-adays when a politician gets nominated for an office the arst question asked by party managers is "What societies is he connected with:" The oftener is has "ridden the goat" the more solid his chances appear. To be able to carry the solid vets of an influential secret society is likely to an influential secret society is likely to an influential secret society is government in the world. It is in exact accord with the goal and influential secret society is likely to and is too firmly established in the good-will. Frove an important factor in selecting candidates for parliamentary honors when the nom-inating time comes. It is true, the various erganizations expressly forbid interference in posities, but then you know it would never do to vote against a brother," and this combined with personal popularity will greatly help candidates. Church influence now a days counts ites, than secret society influence, because the members of the former will not turn and work at an election, while the latter will take off their coats and hustle up votes. It is at a party caucus that the secret society influence can be made to tell, and ovidence is not wanting right here in Toronto to illustrate the truth of this statement. When a constituency is to be "redeemed' the party managers like to ret hold of a candidate that is connected with the three most influential societies, viz.: Masonry, Orangeism and Oddfellowship, and the man who is "high up" in all three can redeem a most any constituency in Ontario. Politicians connected encieties ar at a discount these days, - World,

IS IT TRUE? Sie John Macdonald in his speech assumed that the general elections would be brought on in 1888. Of course they will if parliament is allowed to continue its full period; but that decharation of the Prime Minister prove a nothing. Mr. Norquay recently informed a friend and supporter that he was delaying the writs in the case of the Provincial elections in Manitoba because it was expected that the Federal Government would bring on the elections this fall, and it would be more convenient and better for the party to have the Provincial and Federal elections in Manitoba at the same time .-- London Advertiser.

#### OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 23 .- The demon of boodle apthe public service. The latest exposure was made by Dr. Stockton, of St. John, N.B., in a speech he delivered at a meeting in Gagetown a few days ago. The chief points established by him from returns presented to Parliament have been thus summarised :-

THAT THE INTERCOLONIAL MANAGEMENT

have purchased large quantities of passenger car oil from Mesers. Underhay & Co., of Bos-ten without tender or competition. That Underlisy & Co. are not manufacturers

That St. John oil dealers offered to supply oil of the same quality at a very much less price.

That the letters of these St. John dealers have not even been answered by the railway

That by a return laid before parliament at its last session, it was shown that there was paid to Underhay & Co. for oils, from 30th June to 31st December, 1885, the sum of

That the price paid per wine gallon for a large part of the oil averaged 25 cents.

That St. John dealers would have gladly supplied cil of like quality for 12 cents.

That in regard to invoices to the amount of \$12,736.74, the St. John dealers would have supplied the same invoices for \$5,750.10.

That the whole of the above invoices of \$15,016.39 could have been supplied by St. John

ealers for \$7,000. That the difference of over \$8,000 passes cor-

ruptly into the pockets of a ring.

That the Grand Trunk railway, the Canadian Pacific railway, the Northern railway of Can-ida and others get their passenger car oil from

Petroha, in Canada, for five cents per imperial

That allowing for the difference between the wine gallon and the imperial gallon, the Intercolonial has paid at the rate of 30 cents per imperial gallon for an oil very little better than

what the Grand Trunk pays 5 cents for.
Such are the charges. There is no answer.
Let the people answer at the polls and "turn
the rascals out."

THE SECRET OF THE "MAIL'S" CRUSADE.

It is evident that Sir John Macdonald and his party have made up their minds that they are going to lose Quebec and the Dominion elections, and, as some compensation for the loss, have determined to capture Ontario, it they can, on "No Popery" cry. They have sunk the Dominion head over heels in debt, wasted its resources, equandered its revenues, and are bent on doing all the mischief they can

Charles of the Age Acres and

people of Ottawa are courtrous and hospitable considered properties and government as difficult as portable to treat all vinitors well, no matter their encounts of religious creed—but as shrewd, able and surfaces, which the incoming Blake cabinet politicial or religious creed—but as shrewd, and will still further create, and will still further create, enormous permanent believing the cutticising. It is the account which we are will have to shoulder and provide for. Their polity is to provent the new ministry making reductions in tax stion, so that they can after wards course them to getticising. It is the court of the Cities and the case of Sproule, the man condeurned to death in British Columbia for alleged murder, of which a full account was given in they played the same game with Mr. Maching that our marping contemporary dare not openly that our marping contemporary dare not openly that our marping contemporary dare not openly support the anti-Homa Rule cause with which a played the seals of office. In this way they created a permanent charge of over the arms of over the support the anti-Homa Rule cause with which it exceeds of office. In this way they created a permanent charge of over the support the anti-Homa Rule cause with which it exceeds of office. In this way they created a permanent charge of over the support the anti-Homa Rule cause of the Cities are considered production to the played the discount was given in the case of Sproule, the newly bullt but not quiet finished to death in British Columbia for alleged murder, of which a full account was given in the series of which a full account was given in the source was a count of the Ladies of Charity by Mr. Corse, the murder, of which as full account was given in the source of which we have a support the anti-Homa Rule cause of Sproule, the newly bullt but not quiet finished to death in British Columbia for alleged murder, of which as full account was given in the source of which the latter of the Ladies of Charity by Mr. Corse, the murder, of which They played the same game with Mr. Mac-kenzie and appointed a host of officials just before resigning the scale of office. In this way they created a permanent charge of over two millions, and then abused Mr. Mackenzie for

paying it. Under these circumstances it will be

THE PLAIN DUTY OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT to bring in a sweeping Civil Service Act. A sort of General Jackson measure, in fact, to get rid of a burden concocted out of pure party ras-culity. Mr. Mackenzie made a mistake in rot doing so when he got into power and he suffered

The Tories set a prec deut which the Liberals, if they have any plack, ought to follow. When the present ministry came into power in 1878, one of their first acts was to pass a bill concernant. one or energy mass access was so pass a our concern-ing weights and measures, by which all the officials, appointed under the previous act, were legislated out of their places. They then went to work and appointed their own friends all over the Dominion. It was

A VIOLENT, UNICSTIFIALE PROCEEDING,

and should be met on the first opportunity with a measure for the entire reorganization of the Civil Service, which has been turned into a Tory machine of the most expensive, unwork-able hind, so far as its proper functions are concerned. Like the Senate, it has been made a refuge for played out politicians, and has grown into an evil of gigantic proportions. The fabled Augean stable was a boudoir fit for a princess compared to the Civil Service at Ottawa. Until it is cleaned out successful Liberal government will be an unwestibilities. ment will be an impossibility.

ONTARIO IS RICH !

Many years of Liberal rule have preserved her resources, filled her treasury and made her Government a feast that offers terribse tempta-Government a feast that offers terrible temptation to the Boodle Brigade. Being unable to bring any charge of wrong-doing or maladministration against Mr. Mowat, the Tories have started the cry of Catholic domination, and hope to win the province by appeals to Protestant prejudice, which they imagine is aufficiently strong to banish Mowat and install Meredith. This is the secret of the course pursued by the Mail and above to what desperate straits Torrism is reshows to what desperate strats Toryism is re-duced to. With the certain prospect of being driven from power everywhere, and having only a loose and feeble grasp on the local govern-ments of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, they imagine they may save them-selves from utter annihilation by attacking the Catholic Church and rousing Protestant fears and animosities.

BUT THE GAME IS TOO TRANSPARENT. The Protestants of Ontario are not the fools the Tories take them for. They have penetrated the motives of the Boodle party and, as Haldimand proved, are not going to deliver the province into the hands of men who have per-sistently endeavored to steal her territory, rob

and is too firmly established in the good-will and confidence of the electorate to be disturbed by senselcless appeals to sectarian bigotry. A party driven to the adoption of so villainous an expedient invites suppression at the hands of all sensible men. A religio-political campaign would be fraught with the worst evils to all the business and social relations of life. It would plunge the whole country into misery, depreciate property, paralyze industry, injure Canada irretrievably in the eyes of the world, and possibly result in civil war. This is what the Tories, led by Sir John Macdonald and the Mail, propose, and it calls for united action among all men who value public peace and welfare to stamp it out with

firm foot forever.

Orrawa, Sept. 24.—1 had occasion to write about Mr. T. White's political economy in a recent letter. My regret is that rampant individualism destroys the social impulse. Were Mr. White an economist, according to any school, or anywhere, I might feely myself prepared to meet him. Ho is one of those politicians, aptly compared to a flea; the moment you think you have your thumb upon him, lo ! he is not there. Were he read in the woull not risk any more empirical cries in the state of the woull not risk any more empirical cries in the state of the woull not risk any more empirical cries in the state of th in Karl Marx, or Prudhon, who went before,

he must have known what A GHASTLY JOKE be perpetrated in speaking of prices. Prudhon laid down in his "System of Economic Contradictions" the doctrine of certainty. So does Mr. White. In mercy to the Mi neter of the Interior I will only quote a sectence

from St. Ambrose :-" Superfluim quod tenes tu maris."

There can be no doubt a the world that our so learned, so capal: , so fit in every way to assume functions of government is able to translate. A man who sits in the Synod of the Anglican Church ought to know all about the Fathers. All I want to know is whether he believes with St. Ambrose, and whether he is prepared to carry out the doctrines he imnlied at Osgoode to the same legitimate conclusion that the author of the Te Deum Lan-

How are we to reconcile the principle of State Socialism, inculcated inferentially by Mr. White, with the British idea of personal freedom? The moment the Government to which he belongs taxes me it takes from me a portion of my honest earnings. If I am willing to give a portion of my earnings into the common fund for the protection of the community extended to me, what right has he, or any other man, to apply that fund to other purposes? And when he does, in deof my right, tax me to benefit my neighbor, does he not establish the super fluum which necessitates the furaris? "Come," as St. Paul said, "let us reason

together." THE ISLAND I INHABIT

is but a vanishing speck on the ocean of time. I have ventured in my little boat to take soundings along the shores of the vast contirents of my ignorance. Mr. A hite does not need to take soundings. The reefs and shoals of political economy have no terrors for him. Like the Flying Dutchman, he can sail with both tacks aboard-in the eye of the wind. He knows the skies and all their winds, the ocean and all its currents, the continents and all their coasts. Nevertheless, like Watt Whitman,-"I see that the elementary laws never apologise." Not even to the Minister of the Interior.

THE VISIT OF THE ORANGE DELEGATES suggests some reflections. Men who advocate the enslavement of their native land to a foreign power are only fit for slavery. But would it not be better for them to be ruled by their own countrymen? In private conversation Dr. Kane was asked how he would settle the Irish question without conceding Home Rule? Mark his answer: "Put swords into the hands of the Protostants of the North, and let them settle it !"

The Rev. and Christian gentleman must have forgotten that his remedy has been tried in the past several times and failed. It is extraordinary to see men, keenly intelligent on all other questions, stark, staring mad on this one subject. A clergyman claiming to be an envoy of the Prince of Peace, preaching a gospel of hatred and a policy of massacre, beggars the descriptive powers of language. But that there should be found at the capital This they will do in order to make the business of a Home Rule country eight hundred per-

Supreme Court about the beginning of the present month, and sustained by a majority of the judges. The circumstances of the trial and condemnation, the fact that the witnesses on whose evidence he was convicted have since made affidavits in support of his innocence, the attitude of the minority of Supreme Court judges in his favor, and the several respites that have been granted, led everybody to think that his sentence would be commuted. But it seems tence would be commuted. But it seems and the several respites that have been granted, led everybody to think that his sentence would be commuted. But it seems tence would be commuted to hang the several respites that have been granted, led everybody to think that his sentence would be commuted. But it seems tence would be commuted to hang the several respites the seems tence would be commuted to hang the several respites that have been granted, led everybody to think that his sentence would be commuted. But it seems tence would be commuted to hang the several respites that have been granted, led everybody to think that his sentence would be commuted. But it seems tence would be commuted to hang the several respites that have been granted, led everybody to think that his sentence would be commuted. But it seems the service of the universal sympathy felt for the poor orphans, and which was shored in fully as numerous. Opposite the main building a numerous of the craticles having the service of the several respites that have been some service of the service of the several respites that have been some service of the several respites in his favor, at the several respites that have been some service of the several respites in the several respites the every large, and their several respites the several respites the every large, and which was shored in fully as numerous. Opposite the main building a numerous of the main building a numerous of the several respites the several respites the every large, and which was shored in fully as numerous. Opposite the main building a the Government is determined to hang him. Having hanged Riel under circumstances somewhat similar, Ministers appear to think that they must vindicate their reputation as a banging Government. The Citize unnounces this morning that "no further respite will be granted to Sproule." This case shows the fearful consequences that result from the viciation of justice for political reasons. The illegal execution of one man necessitates the hanging of others, without regard to circumstances, not in the interests of humanity, but to viudicate the Ministry. And so we are called upon again to wit-

"The banner of the Bloody Hand shines out With rehemence of color."

OTTAWA, Sept. 25.-It is awfully jolly to observe the bewilderment of the Tones here just now. "What do you think of Sir John's last move?" "What does he mean?" "Is this the break up at last?" are among the questions anxiously asked at almost every corner.
The jumpers, that is, the fellows who want to
be on the winning side, are getting on the fence.
Some have crawled through the rails, some over,
some under. Some still lang back, but all are
ready for a bolt the moment they feel sure. All are awaiting the result in Quetro. As Quebec goes, so goes the Dominion, is the uppermost idea. Because, without Quebec, fory rule is impossible. One has only to mix among the crowd here and there to find a feeling of impending change in the air. The collapse and disintegration of the Tory party, which was a prophecy a few days sgo, is now an admitted

THE RECENT EXTRAORDINARY SHUFFLE

between Sir John and the Mail deceives no-body. I once heard Sir John in parliament ask Mr. Mackenzie (that was previous to thegeneral election of 1878,) if it could be thought that he was going to the country with a bad cry? He had a good cry then. Everything was in his favor. But where is he to-day? Exactly where Mackenzie was in 1878. But the Reform Premier could point to a stainless, if somewhat stupid, record. Sir John can point to a supernaturally keen, but atrociously foul, record, But the point is in the change which has taken place in regions where Sir John has not pene-trated of late years. He had the popular touch in 78; he kept it in 82, he lost it in 26. Circumstances have been too much for him. He may exclaim with Manfred:—

"The spirits I have raised abandon me-The spells which I have studied battle me The remedy I reck'd of fortures me. a • • • • For I have ceased To justify my deeds unto myself— The last informity of evil."

WHEN THE EXECUTION OF RIEL

was decided on, Sir John knew that Quebec was lost. By party tactics he knew he could keep his followers about him for the remainder of the parliamentary term. How to make up for the anticipated loss of Quebec was the next consideration. He was well aware that the action of the Maison Blue had deeply offended many of his supporters, and he heard the mutterings not loud but deep among them against French domination. He mistook a parliamentary growl for a popular howl and forthwith instructed his organ to raise the "No Popery" anti-French cries. The loss of Chambly stimulated him to renewed and stronger appeals to national and secturian feel-

ing. THEN CAME THE HALDIMAND DISASTER.

And he discovered his mistake. As French

We hanged Riel

"No Popery!"
"No Popery!"
"No Irish need apply!"
"Anti-Home Rule!"
"Pacific Railway completion!"
"National Policy!"

Things were getting critical. S mething had And so the great organ of the party repudiated the party, hoisted the flag of Prohibition alongside the bloody shirt, and started on a career of its own. But does anybody believe that the Mail is sincere, or that it has really cut all connection with Sir John and the Tory party?

ACCEPTANCE OF THIS FAITH

would compel us to regard the Tory party a utterly br ken down, split into irreconcilable facthe liquor interest has been almost wholly on the Tory side. In Parliament Tory members only sought to main the Scott Act. The Tory Senate passed an amendment in favor of the beer and wine trade in Scott Act councies. Two Tory Cabinet Ministers are wealthy beer and whiskeymen. The Mail has hitherto defended and upseld the same interests. How then can the chief organ be consistently Prohibitionist and true to the party at the same time? There must be a split in the party, or else Sir John Macdonald is about to retire with most of his Cabinet, and the party is to be re-organized on new line. Perhaps the Premier immagines that as he rode the Protestant horse and the French Canadian cany for so many years successfully, he can repeat the same feat with the

PROHIBITION AND WHISKEY.

This is the most daring attempt ever made by any politician. It will be amusing to watch the performance. But after all, I fancy, we will find the Mail advocating the claims we will find the Mail advocating the claims of the straight Tory candidates. We may therefore prepare to see the Tory factions in the coming campaign imitating the mercenary troops that brought Italy into slavery and contempt under Alberigo da Coma and Sporza. They will endeavor with all possible industry to prevent trouble or fear to each other. The Whiskey-Tory and the Prohibition-Tory will not hurt each other in fight. They may take prisoners, and when the battle is over dismiss them without prejudice or ransom. Whiskey Smith and Water Foster will then lie down in the one tent under one blanket, after playing at war against each other all day, like the Swiss captains of old. The absurdity of the situation is too funny for anything. In like manner will too funny for anything. In like manner will Orange Bowell and Costigan fire over each other's heads and miss each other in the charge, because they are fighting for pay and not for

principle.
And this is what Toryism has come to at last. Surely it is time the farce were ended, and the curtain rung down on an exhibition so disgrace-

RIDEAU.

A REMARKABLE RECORD. HISTORY OF ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN BAZAARS,

FROM THEIR INCEPTION TILL 1885. The idea of a Bazaar, to be held each year for the support of the orphans of St. Patrick's I have

alized £275 (\$1060), from which it grew up to a maximum of \$5000 and over, at which sum i

The society of Irieli ladies that conducted the hazar from year to year changed its lady president only fire times during the whole period of thirry-seven (37) years. The names of these worthy presidents deserve to be recorded. The first was Mrs. Charles Wilson, Madame Valliere de St. Real, Mrs. M. P. Ryan, Mrs. William Proposes and the section of the Mrs. William Brennan, and the actual president, Mrs. Edward Murphy. In the case of all these ladies a gentle force had to be used to decide them to accept the honor of president. The fear lest the dear cause of charity should suffer in their refusal was common to all. House God blast of their laborations. common to all. Hence God blessed their labors, in which every member of the society took willing part, and the work of charity continued to prosper in their united hands, because the true spirit of charity lived in their hearts, and kept them all together as one and the same family.

remained for many years, making the magnifi-cent sum of over \$135,000 in thirty-six years as

een above.

It must in justice be observed that for very many of these years the wonderful success of the St. Patrick's bazaars has been due, in no small measure, to the fostering care and heart-worm encouragement of the venerable and beloved paster of St. Patrick's, Rev. Father

We are pleased to learn that the ladies of ber, the month it was always held in, till No yember next, to allow the ladies of that paris! full opportunity of working for St. Peter's Cathedral bazaar. We are happy to see that a large number of those ladies are working for that grand object, and we hope that in considerations. eration of their having postponed the Orphans Bazaar that they will be rewarded by the very general support of the benevolent to that most deserving charity.

EDW. MURTHY. Montreal, 20th September, 1886.

AN ALI EGED DYNAMITER ARRESTED AT SARNIA IN CONNECTION WITH SCOTT ACT OUTRAGES.

SARNIA, Ont., Sept. 26.—When the train arrived from the East on Friday night, Charles A. Hand, hotel keeper here, was arrested by Detectives Rogers and Burrows as he stepped off the cars, for being engaged in a plot to blow up inspector Palmer, who has made complaints against hotel men for violating the Scott act. Another complaint against Hand is that of hiring parties to commit dynamite outrages on Mr. J. G. McCrae and Thos. Hanston in June. When Hand was arrested he had a cigar box under his arm containing two half pounds of dynamite cart-ridges. Hand was arrested with William G. Armstrong for not paying a tine of \$50 inflicted on him a couple of weeks ago for not answering a subpuena as a witness in a Scott act case. He was examined to-day before l'olice Magistrate Campbell and committed for trial on both charges. Bail was refused. Armstrong turned out to be an officer from Simcoe county named Greer, sent here by Rodgers. He had boarded with Hand two himself. The Mail could do that as an " independent" organ, while he held back ready to adopt whatever might give a hope of catching the popular ear. He had tried each of the following cries and all hed fallen flat:—

"When we will be the more of the stumps. The evidence of Green against than was strong, but uncorroborated stumps. The evidence of Greer against Hand was strong, but uncorroborated by any further testimony. Hand is well known throughout this country and the States by the sporting fraternity. His trial will come on at the assizes, which open here on October 11th. The matter caused great excitement here, and it is claimed that other hotel keepers are implicated. No direct testimony, however, was offered on that point to-day. Greer came here and worked as a carpenter for some time and got into the confidence of Hand. The latter takes the matter coolly, and is evidently bent on making a desperate tight. The case against him for violation of the Scott act is down for Tuesday, along with the others. Liquor is freely sold here, and dynamite outrages meet with strong condemnation from all classes. A reward of about \$500 was offered for the discovery of the persons was committed the outrages in June. Rogers has been working on the case since that time.

> PARLIAMENT PROROGUED THE QUEEN'S SPEECH CLOSIN. THE SESSION

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Parliament was more regued to day until November 11. The following is the Queen's speech closing the session in-My Lords and Gentlemen :

I am glad to be able to release you from your arduous duties. My relations with the foreign powers continue to be friendly. A meeting of a portion of the Bulgarian army has led to the abdication of Prince Alexander. A regency has been established, which is now administering the affairs of the principality. and preparations are being made for the elec-tion of a successor to Prince Alexander, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of Berlin. In answer to the communication addressed by the Porte to the signing powers, parties to that treaty, I have stated that so far as this country is conserned there will be no infraction of the conditions guaraninto slavery and contempt under Alberigo dis teed by the treation to have been given by the other to the same effect have been given by the other powers. The demarcation of the Afghan frontier has advanced to within a few miles of the to each other. The Whiskey-Tory and the teed by the treaties to Bulcaria. Assurances River Oxus. In view of the approach of winter my commission have been withdrawn, but the information they have obtained will be sufficient for the determination by direct nego-ciations between the two courts of that portion of the frontier which still remains unmarked. Gentleman of the House of Commons:

I thank you for the supplies you have voted for the requirements of the public service. My Lords and Gentlemen :

I have directed the issue of a commission to enquire into the circumstances which appear to have prevented anticipated operation of recent acts dealing with tenure, deed and purchase of land in Ireland. I have observed with much satisfaction the interest which in an increasing degree is evinced by the people of this country in the welfare of their Colonial and Indian fellow subjects, and I am led to the con-viction that there is on all sides a growing desire to unite closer, in every practicable way, the bonds which unite the various portions of my

I have authorized communications to be ea-

ments with a view to a fuller consideration of matters of common interest. I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may be with you

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

l successful Display at sheebrooke—The

been collected at Toronto. Adjoining the main tent is a small apartment called the "tea tent," in which cups of the favorite beverage are made from the first cargo of tea shipped from the East across the centinent via the Canadian Pacific Railway. Bread made from Manitoba wheat is also sold. Next to the tea tent is the building contain ing agricultural products of all kinds. This includes corn, potatoes, wheat, enormous squashes, melous, etc., together with a splendid exhibit of roots and other field crops. For the benefit of the visiting public a general information bureau has been opened by the Grand Truck Railway at their station on the direct road to the grounds, where full information can be received regarding hotels, lodgings, or accommodations of any kind. At present there are some splendid cattle exhibited, most of which comes from the Lower l'rovinces. The Canadian Pacific have on the grounds two horses of mixed Indian and thoroughbred stock from the Calgary ranches. There are also some fine horses, particularly those for general purposes, on exhibition. There is also a native Indian pony from the Columbia lakes, a fine cow and two sheep, crossed Merino and Cotswold, from Calgary district. In the main building the O. S. Riford Manufacturing Company have a charity of St. Patrick's congregation, early in May last, unanimously resolved to postpone and other edged tools. There are also their annual bazaar for the orphans from Octo- pyramids of bottles of St. Leon water. Mr. Larmouth of Montreal, has specimens of very se viceable locking threshing machines. The premises are lighted by the electric light and present a splendid appearance. The city buildings are also beautifully decorated, every house and store being profuse with banting or decorations of some kind, and illuminated during the evenings with electric lights,

> and bicycle, and games of all kinds. FULLOWING IS THE PRIZE LIST: fled winter wheat, E Simard, L'Assomption, 1st : B and R Simard, L'Assomption, 2nd. White Spring wheat, J S Williams, lat prize, J R Atkinson, Ulverton, Ont., 2nd C G Cleveland, 3rd. Red Spring wheat, Those, Page, Sherbrooke, Ist; C A Leater, Kirkdale, 2nd ; John Edwards, Cook shire, 3rd. Barley (two rowed), David Best two factory cheese, not less than 40 Martin, Grand Esprit, 1st; Clet Martin, 1bs each -J M La Tache, 1st; W H Thomp-Grand Esprit, 2nd; John Edwards, Cook son, 2nd; St Hugue's factory, 3rd; Thos shire, 3rd. Barley (six rowed), David Martin, Grand Esprit, let: J. S. Williams, Knowlton, 2nd; J. D. Smith, Coteau Landing, 3rd.
>
> Barley, black - L. P. Whitman, 1st.

lamps, Chinese lanterns, etc. The pro-

grammes are arranged in a manner to satisfy

all visitors or residents of Sherbrooke, and

an enjoyable time can be spent at the grounds

during the day, witnessing races, boat, foot

Rye—Edouard Ferland, Lanoraie, 1st David Martin, Grand Esprit, 2nd. Oats, white—David Martin, Grand Esprit, 1st: J S Williams, Knowlton, 2nd; J R Atkinson, Ulverton, 3rd.

Oats, black -- Antoine Lamarche, St Esprit lst : Clet Martin, Grand Esprit, 2nd ; David Martin, Grand Esprit, 3rd. Field Peas-David Martin, Grand Esprit,

1st : William McCuddy, Lennoxville, 2nd : Fred H Page, Sherbrooke, 3rd.

Buckwheat -David Martin, Grand Espeit, lat : Olivier Beaudry, St. Alexis, 2nd

Edouard Ferland, Laucraie, 3rd. Tates-Antoine Lamarche, St Esprit, lat Clet Martin, Grand Esprit, 2nd. White Field Beans-Clet Martin, Grand Esprit, 1st: William McCurdy, Lennox-ville, 2nd: James Jamieson, East Sherbrooke,

Horse Beans-David Martin, Grand Esprit,

Indian Corn, white-Edouard Ferland, La noraie, lat.

Indian (orn, yellow—H W Hunting, Huntingville, lat; Frederick Trenholme, Trenholmeville, 2nd; Benjamin E Reed, Ulverton, 3rd.
Timothy Seed—Antoine Lamarche, Esprit, 1st: J R. Atkinson. Ulverton, 2nd; M. J.

Batchelder, Hatley, 3rd. Clover Seed-Olivier Beaudry, St Alexis, let: Arthur Beaudry, St Alexis, 2nd. Clover Seed, white-Olivier Beaudry, St

Alexis, 1st. Flax Seed-David Martin, Grand St Esprit Turnip Seed, Swedish-Arthur Beaudry,

St Alexis, 1st; Antoine Lamarche, St Esprit, 2:14; Clet Martin, Grand St Esprit, 3rd. Turnip Seed (Graystone)—Arthur Beaudry, St Alexis, 1st: Olivier Beaudry, St Alexis,

Carrot Seed (white Belgium) Olivier Beaudry, St Alexis, 1st; Arthur Beaudry, St Alexis, 2nd; Daniel Martin, Grand St Esprit, 3rd.
Mangels, long fred-Olivier Beaudry, St

Alexis, 1st; Arthur Beaudry, St Alexis, 2nd : Clet Martin, Grand St Esprit, 3rd. Mangels, yellow globe Arthur Beaudry, St Alexis, 1st; Olivier Beaudry, St Alexis, 2nd : Clet Martin, Grand St Esprit, 3rd. Millet-Antoine Lamarche, St Esprit, 1st David Martin, Grand St Esprit, 2nd; Clet Martin, Grand St Esprit, 3rd.

Hungarian grass seed—Antoine Lamarche, St. Esprit, 2nd; Clet Martin, Grand St Esprit, 3rd. Sugar cane seed-Olivier Beaudry, St

Alexie. lst. Tohacco leaf, cured-Olivier Beaudry, St Alexis, 1st : Edcuard Ferland, Lanorsie, 2nd; Arthur Beaudry, St Alexis, 3rd.
Broom corn brush—Emile Simard, L'As-

somption, 4st; B and R Simard, L'Assomp-Flax scutched—J V Gadbois and son, Terrebonne, lat; Arthur Beaudry, St Alexis, 2nd; Olivier Beaudry, St Alexis, 3rd.

Hemp, dressed—B and R Simard, L'Assemption, 1st; Emile Simard, L'Assemption,

Hops-William Weyland, Marbleton, 1st H W Hunting, Huntingville. 2nd. White potatoes—Frederick Rymill, Sher-brooke, 1st; Seneca P Cameron, Dunham, brooke, 2nd; McKay Bros, East Hatley, 3rd.
Potatoes (red)—Fred Rymill, Sherbrooke,

1st; JS Williams, Knowlton, 2nd; Seneca P Cameron, Dunham, 3rd.
Potatoes (best collection)—Seneca P Cam-

eron. Dunham. Turnips (Swede) -McKay Bros., East Hunt ley, 1st; E W Judah, Hillhurst, 2nd; John Wilson, Lennoxville, 3rd.

Aberdeen yellow turnips-Wm Allan Lennoxville, 3rd. Red carrots—E W Brewster, Hillhurst, 1st; other society of a similar type.

tered into with the principal Colonial Governments with a view to a fuller consideration of Rymill, Sherbrooke, 3rd.

White corrotace, and.
White corrotace, W Brewster, Hillhurst,
let; E W Judah, Hillhurst, 2nd.
Mangel (long red)—Caleb Cotton, Sweetsburg, let; E W Brewster, Hillhurst, 2nd;
John Main, Melbourne, 3rd. Mangel (long yellow)—E W Brewster, Hill-burst, 1st; E W Judah, Hilliourst, 2nd.

Sugar Beet—Caleb Cotton, Sweetburg, 1st; James McIntosb, Waterville, 2nd; Wm Allen, Lennoxville, 3rd.

Parsnips — William Allen, Lennoxville, 1st; Alfred Hobson, Sherbrooke, 2nd; WW

Rugg, Compton, 3rd. Large Pumpkins—J. Kezar, Massawippi, st; James Lester, Sherbrooke, 2nd; J.A. Duport, Compton, 3rd.

Large Squash-William Hepburn, Milby lst. Sugar Cane-Clet Martin, Grand St. Kaprit, 1st; David Martin, Grand St Esprit,

Maple sugar, not less than 25 lbs in tube-Seneca P Cameron, lat; H W Hunting, 2nd; Geo Mitchell, 3rd. Maple augar, not less than 10 lbs-Seneca

Maple syrup, one gallen in clear jars—Geo Cutter, lat; A W Grindley, 2nd; SP Cameron, 3rd.

P Cameron, lat; Geo Cutter, 2nd; SR Whit-

THE PRIZES AWARDED FOR HONEY ARE: Honey in combs, not less than 10 lbs-Bernard Lemay, 1st; Frank Jones, 2nd; R P

Small, 3rd, Honey extract, one gallon in clear jars—Bernard Lemay, lat; Frank W Jones, 2nd; R P Smith, 3rd.

Becswax, not less than 10 lbs.—Bernard Lemay, 1st; Frank W Jones, 2nd. Bacon, farm-cured—I: H Tyles, 1st. Ham, farm-cured-R H Tylee, 1st.

In this tent are a number of utenails used in the dairy and in the manufacture of maple sugar and honey. They were awarded prizes as tollows :-

Butter tubs - Crawford Bros, 1st ; John Edwards, 2nd. Cheese boxes-W H Thompson, 1st; Geo

F Payne, 2nd. Maple sugar evaporator diplomas awarded to Cutter, Drake & Co, and John R Noyes. Best assortment of maple sugar utensils,

Cutter, Draper & Co, lat. Wax extractor—Frank W Jones, lat. Beehive-Frank W Jones, let; Bernard Lemny, 2nd. Following is the

PRIZE LIST OF DAIRY PRODUCTS: Three firkins of creamery butter for trans-

portation, 50 lbs each, product of not less than 100 cows -G T l'ayre, lst; A Charron, Best firkin creamery butter in shipping

order, 50 lbs each, product of not over 50 cows—Jos Rathborne, 1st. Best firkin dairy butter in shipping order-Jas McLaughlin, 1st : A Hillhouse, 2nd ; W A Williams, 3rd.

Best firkin butter not less than 28 lbs-Jas McLaughlin, 1st; W A Williams, 2nd; A Hillhouse, 3rd; Mason Williams, 4th. Butter not less than 10 lbs in shape of fruits or rolls-Claud Harrey, lat ; Jos Mc-Laughlin, 2nd; John Converse, 3rd; Mason

Williams, 4th. Best two factory cheese, not less than 40 Wilkinson, 4th.

Best three dairy cheese -- Jos McLaughlin, 1st; S G Sunbury, 2nd; A H Kezar, 3rd; Mrs La Osgood, 4th. Best three Stilton cheese-W H Thompson.

( Continued on 8th pag . )

lst.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' IDEA F ESTABLISHING A COLONIAL MUSEUM TO COM-MEMORATE THE QUIEN'S JUBILEE

OTTAWA, September 27 .- The following the letter addressed by His Royal Highiness the Prince of Wales to the Lord Mayor of Marrow Fat Peas-Clet Martin, Grand London in connection with the permanent Esprit, 1st: David Martin, Grand Esprit, Colonial and Indian exhibition, which it proposed to found as a memorial of the Queen's jubilee. It is understood that can tributions in aid of the institution will be solicited from the Imperial and Colonial Gov ernments, and also from the public in all parts of the Empire, the funds to be vested in a board of trustees appointed by the sove reign, and the institution to be under the permonent presidency of the heir apparent to

the Throne: Modified draft-copy: MY DEAR LORD MAYOR,—It has been brought to my notice that a widespread feeling exists that the sentiments which animate us all in connection with the approaching fiftieth anniversay of Her Majesty's reign should take some permanent shape, sud it has occurred to me that the most fitting manner of giving expression to those sentiments would be by the toundation of an institution illustrative of the arts, manufactures and comme ce of Her Majesty's colonial and Indisn empire. It appears to me that not only would such an institution he singularly appropriate as illustrating the progress fier Majesty's Empire has made dur-ing her reign, and continuing to re-cord such progress in future years, but that it would also prove of great int rest and value to the Queen's subjects in the British islands and in every other portion of the Empire, by the promotion of emigration to the colonies, thus expanding trade and building up powerful British communities, objects calculated to enlist hearty support in all parts of Her Majesty's dominions, both at home and abroad. I would further suggest that this institution should be established on the site of the present Colonial and Indian exhibition, a site rendered sacred to the Queen as being so intimately associated with the labors of

the Prince Consort. I venture to address this letter to Your Lordship as chief magistrate of the capital of the Empire, and to invite your co-operation in the formation of an Imperial institution of the colonies and India as the memorial of Her Majesty's jubilee by her subjects. Should Your Lordship concur in this proposal and consent to receive contributions, I would propose that such contributions should be vested in a body of trustees whom the Sovereign would be asked to nominate, and that the institution should be under the permanent presidency of the heir apparent to the

> I am, &c., ALBERT EDWARD.

DUBLIN, Sept. 25 .- The police have captured four more of the moonlighters with whom they had a conflict on Foale Bridge on Thursday night, making eleven arrests so far. The four just captured are badly wounded with buckshot. The eleven have been identified as sons of respectable Kerry county far-

throne.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—A special from London says: Gen. Buller has advised the Government that the disturbed state of the districts visited by him is entirely due to the influence of the league. He advises the sup pression of that organization as the only way of restoring tranquility. Should the Government follow the advice of Gen. Buller and " proclaim " the league, it will at the same time prohibit the formation hereafter of any.

### LANDLORDISM TRIUMPHS.

PARNELL'S BILL REJECTED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A Short But Sharp Debate - Ninety-five Majority Against the Measure-The Goverament's Land Commission-Coercion Predicted, &c.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. John Morley resumed the debate on the second reading of Mr. Parnell's land bill. He thought, he said, that Mr. Parnell in his speech last night had proved his case in regard to the fall in prices of Irish farm products. Mr. Morley contended that the bill provided better machinery and a better method of answering the Government's own question as to the necessity of relieving the Irish tenantry in some form than would the appointment of any royal commission. He also believed that the laudlords of Ireland, and not for the laudlords of Ireland, and not for the first time in their history, were making a grisvous mistake in allowing the bill to be rejected. (Irish cheers.) Mr. Morley, continuing, said if it was true that the inability of the tenants to pay rent was due to the excessive use of whiskey or subscriptions to the League, it would be easy to insert an amendment requiring the tenant to show a satisfactory cause of his inability to pay rent, rendering dishonesty impossible. The vicious land system in Ireland prevented tenants from reaping the fruits of their industry. He would vote for Mr. Parnell's bill because he believed it would create a smooth and calm interval between the sessions of the provider the consideration. reland prevented tenants from reaping the ruits of their industry. He would vote for Mr. Labouchere complained that Parliament had no voice in regard to the liabilities and obligations incurred by the country.

The Appropriation bill was finally adopted and the house adjourned until Saturday, when it is nearly to consider the provogued.

Irish question generally.

THE BILL PPOSED.

Mr. Chaplin, Conservative, opposed the bill.

He taunted Messrs. Gladstone and Morley with again using the argument of fear. The Parnell bill was the most impudent proposal ever sub-

mitted to Parliament.

Lord Hartington regretted that he was unable to support Mr. Gladstone's conclusions.

He said there was little doubt that the time had arrived for a full enquiry into the agrarian question in Ireland, and the Government was about to institute such an enquiry. Yet pending this investigation Mr. Gladstone was prepared to take action on Mr. Parnell's util prepared to take action on Mr. Parnell's bill in a way which only last August he (Mr. Glad-stone) argued would be unfair. (Cheers.) The existing judicial rents were fixed during a period of great depression, and it had not yet period of great depression, and it had not yet been proved that the land courts had failed to make due allowance for the state of things that had arisen since that time. Parliament would incur a great responsibility if it rejected the Government's proposals for the preservation of order, as such action would encourage socialistic and communistic ideas in the interest of a certain class of persons. (Cheers.) The late Government he continued had not ventured to suggest temtinued, had not ventured to suggest tem-porary relief measures for Ireland. Its whole action had been entirely opposed to the idea that judicial rents were not properly fixed. Lord Hartington failed to see that any case had been made out which would justify interference with judicial reafs. The bill did not deserve the assent of the house. It offered a tempta-tion to tenants to withhold half their rents and debarred landlords from recovering their rightful dues. It was without precedent and totally dissimilar to previous bilts which embodied that principle. Since 1880, the position of the tenant had enormously improved and he now possessed every protection against eviction or harsh action on the part of the landlord.

THE CHIEF-SECRETARY'S ARGUMENT.
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said he thought ther; was a certain want of reality about the discussion. He was puzzled to account for the silence of the Parnellites, and contended that they could not believe that the case for the bill had been made out. He declared that the bill, if passed, would not be received in the south and west of Ireland as a temporary measure. It would permanently upset the settlement effected by the Land act of 1881. Nothing had been said about the fait of prices until the rejection of the Home Rule bill. Prices were rising at the present moment. The statistics regarding evictions were misleading. The increase in the number of evictions was no proof of the in ability of the tenants to pay their rents. He believed that the total number of evictions in 1885 did not exceed three in two thousand 1885 did not exceed three in two thousand tenants. There was scope for an enquiry into the whole matter. Upon the announcement of the Royal commission's enquiry the Government would submit proposals to the House during the next session. The position of affairs in Ireland was such that the Government might be obliged to ask Parliament to deal with the question earlier than usual (cheers), but the Government would not buy peace by doing injustice by blackmail. In conclusion, he said the discussion of Mr. Parnell's proposals was an act of gross injustice to the Irish landlords.

great dangers which the policy of the Government threatened.

THE BILL REJECTED. Mr. Parnell's land bill was rejected by a vote of 297 to 202,

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chief secretary for Ireland, stated that the Government commission to enquire into the working of the land act of 1881 would consist of Earl Cowper, chairman, Earl Milltown, Sir James Caird, Judge O'Hagan and George Fottrell.

COERCION FORESHADOWED. LONDON. September 22.—The Daily News fears that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's speech in the House of Commons last night portends an early summoning of Parliament to pass a coercion bill. Parliament will be prorogued on Friday.

The Daily Telegraph thinks that to compel the ministers to come to Parliament for a new crimes act would at present suit the Parnellites' book less than that of any other party

in the Kingdom. LONDON, Sept. 22.—In the House of Commons to night, before the third reading of the Appropriation bill, Mr. Charles E. Lewis (Conservative) moved for an official enquiry into the conduct of the magistracy and police of London-derry on the 6th of July, when he said the police wantonly attacked respectable citizens on the occasion of the declaration of the poll, causing a seturnal in of violence.

ing a saturnalia of violence.

Mr. Morley said the whole case rested upon the evidence of a letter from the Bishop of Londonderry and the personal testimony of Mr. Lewis. But Mr. Lewis, the speaker added, was too much excited to render testimony of great or decisive value. A more trumpery affair had never been brought before the house.

(Cheers.)
Mr. Sexton said he thought if an enquiry were granted Mr. Lewis ought to be put in the dock, as he had shaken his fist in the magistrate's face and called him a rascal and a scoup Mr. Lewis' motion was about to be nega

FATHER FAHEY'S CASE. | maintain the Mr Dillon (l'arnellite) urged the release of present basis.

Father Fahay, the impresented Woodford priest, who, said Mr. Dillou, had refused to give bail because he thought that would amount to an admission of misconduct on his part.

Mr. Holmes, attorney-general of Ireland, justified the action taken in the case. He said he had no power to interfere after the magistrate had given his decision.

Mr. Sexton said he opined that Father Fahoy

would prove the most inconvenient prisoner the Government ever had. Mr. Tanner (Parnellite) followed. After being twice called to order because of irrelevant re-

marks, he was ordered to cease speaking, where-upon he left the chamber, shouting: "This house is no place for an Irishman; I am dis-gusted with it."

PEACE AT ANY PRICE BADICALS.

Mr. Cremer (Radical) drew attention to the fact that the foreign policy of the Government would be left for some months unchecked by would be left for some months unchecked by Parliament. He was, therefore, anxious in regard to what might be done by the Government. He deprecated intervention in Bulgaria.

Lord Randolph Churchul ea'd he did not think a majority of the house or the people would endorse Mr. Cremer. A discussion of that sort now must be of a very academic charteness.

acter. He deprecated a premature discussion of the Bulgarian question. The situation in Bulgaria, he said, might at any moment become critical. A crisis might be precipitated if the subject were prematurely discussed.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson (Radical) said he was not

quite satisfied with Lord Randolph's answer. He asked the Government to declare that it would not care if the Russians got Constanti-Mr. Labouchere complained that Parliament

TIGHTENING THE REINS. Lord Randalph Churchill gave notice of the intention of the Government to introduce early next session measures for considerable modifica tions in the present method of conducting pub-lic business in the House of Commons. Tae announcement is accepted as portending further repressive measures against the Parnellites. THE IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

LONDON, Sept. 28 .- The Pall Mall Gazette says the appointment by the Government of Mr. George Fottrell as a member of the royal commission to enquire into the working of the Irish Land Act of 1881 has caused a sensation. Irish Land Act of 1881 has caused a sensation. He resigned the post of solicitor for the land commission, the Gazette declares, on the ground of the commission's alleged partiality towards the interest of the tenants, "and," adds the paper, "his suppressed pamphlet, entitled. How to Become the Owner of Your Farm, a tracted attention after the Land act was pasted." "The appointment of Mr. Fotterell and Sir James Caird on this commission," the Gazette says, "was a bold step for the Government to take."

Dublin, September 22.—The Freeman's Journal declares the new royal land commission is packed with foes of Irish farmers.

The Irish Times says it believes it would

The Irish Times says it believes it would have been better to have excluded from the commission everyone connected with the fixing of rents, as their opinions would, perhaps, be based by their personal interests in the questions at issue.

#### THE PREMIER ON OBSTRUCTION.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The County Conserva-tive club was opened at St. Albans to day with a large and distinguished gathering. Lord Salisbury was loudly cheered. In the course of a speech he said it was necessary for the Conservatives to organize and labor untiringly to maintain the advantage they had already won. The division yesterday showed a remarkable record. Every Conservative had either voted or paired, and there was not a single absentee.
"Let me tell you," continued Lord Sali-bury,
"the conditions of discouragement are very
serious. Prisoners condemned to labor know by mere physical suffering to concede this or that. Whatever the obstructionists set their hearts on the majority must stand and listen, not to argument or exhortations, but to elaborate efforts to waste time, which are made merely for the purpose of keeping the majority up night after night, in the hope that from sheer fatigue they will concede something which they know publicduty compels them to refuse. (Criesof shame). If a representative government is to continue, he said, this instrument of torture cannot be permitted to survive. (Loud cheers.) It will paralize all legislation and bring discredit gross injustice to the Irish landlords.

"HISTORICUS" AGAIN.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt said he thought the house and the country would notice the alarming tone of defiance and menace with which the Chief Secretary for Ireland embarked on his mission of peace. Lord Hartington, continued the speaker, was alone to-night, like the last rose of summer. (Laughter.) Where were his companions? Where was Mr. Chamberlain? The house had heard one Birmingham member (Mr. Matthews). Where were the other six members? (Laughter and cheers). Upon this great and critical question what was the voice of Birmingham? Why had she spoken with only one voice—and that through a Tory minister—(cheers and counter cheers). The Liberal union did not seem to be much of a Liberal union after all. The Liberal party would follow its old policy and do what it could to avert the great dangers which the policy of the Covernment therefore the trish landlords.

will paralize all legislation and bring discredit upon the oldest instrument of freedom in the world. I desire, he continued, to repudiate the worlds which Mr. Gladstone kindly put into my mouth on Monday. Mr. Gladstone is a master of misquotation (cheers and laughter), but I do not believe he was ever so brilliant or successful before. Mr. Gladstone eharged me with stating that there were cases where judicial rents could not be paid. Mr. Gladstone based his arguments and justified his course thereon, but the charge is absolutely unfounded. I said nothing of the kind (cheers). I never said that the exchequer could pay the difference between judicial an I first rents. Courtesy alone prevents me from contradicting those statements in sufficiently strong language. The proposal to multiply small freeholds in proposal was never a party question. I, myself, and many other Conservatives, have supported parted from Mr. Gladstone this year, but the proposal was never a party question. I, myself, and many other Conservatives, have supported it for twenty years. It is the true policy of statesmen. In a sound system of peasant proprietary lies the future social salvation of Ireland. (Cheers.) The change may be slow and gradual, but our policy is to establish it." In conclusion, Lord Salisbury said: "Remember, gentlemen, we are engaged in a great structle gentlemen, we are engaged in a great struggle to preserve the unity of the Empire, which is our paramount object. Do not relax your efforts to hand the Empire down to posterity unimpaired." (Prolonged cheers.)

## IRISH HONORS FOR GLADSTONE.

LIMERICK, Sept. 23.—At a meeting of the municipal authorities to-day a letter from Mr. Gladstone was read with reference to the council's decision to confer upon him the freedom of the city. The authorities of Jork and Waterford recently resolved to bestow a similar honor upon Mr. Gladstone, and he asks the Limerick council to arrange with the councils of Cork and Waterford for a joint presentation for the freedom of their respective cities.

OF VITAL IMPORTANCE.

It is just as essential that the human body should have pure blood, as that a tree or plant should have sap to nourish and invigorate its growth. Nearly all our bodily ills arise from unhealthy blood. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies this fountain of life, and regulates all the vital organs to a healthy

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

A COMPROMISE REACHED IN THE DIFFICULTY-THE CONCORDAT TO BE RESPECTED.

Rome, Sept. 24.—A communication from tived when the Parnellites demanded a division, and the motion was rejected by a vote of 237 to 1. The announcement of the figures was received with loud laughter. Mr. Patrick O'Sea (Parnellite) formed the minority. the French Government was received at the maintain the public worship budget on the tion the fact that the Toronto Man exists by procured from any druggist.

#### SENATOR JOHN O'DONOHOE

Interviewed on the Leading Political Questions of the Day.

Senator, the Hon. John O'Donohoe, of Toronto, who has been spending a few days in Montreal, was called upon at his rooms, at the St. Lawrence Hall, by a Herald reporter. The Senator was found surrounded by his Irish friends of Montreal, with whom he is a prime favorite, and who have the highest admiration of his zeal and devotion for the interests of his co-religionists and co-nationalists in this Canada of ours. ment will carry the Provincial elections,
The Senstor is not a particularly handsome and Mr. Blake the Dominion elections." The Senstor is not a particularly handsome man, but he is clever and frank and hospitable. Leading questions were put to the Senator by the *Herald* scribe, all of which Mr. O'Donohoe answered in his own way. without evasion or attempt at concealment.

"Senator," queried the Herald represen-tative, "is is a fact that you were appointed to the Cabinet, and did not get in ! How did

it happen?"
"Well, I have no objection to tell you or tell the world that I believe and know I was was appointed to the Cabinet. The Premier assured me that I was. The Governor General, points, and the people of Ontario are not going to be carried away by sectional and patent as one of his councillors, and Sir John treated me as such. Now, O'Donohoe, said he, poking me in the ribs, you are one of us, and being one of us on you are entitled to know what is said of you. Here are letters attacking you, which you have a right to, and with that he handed me private communications assailing my appointment and criticizing me personally, thus treating me, as he said himself, as "one of us," by refusing to withhold from me the attacks of my enemies, because that as a member of the Cabinet my imposed upon by anch exhibitions because that as a member of the Cabinet my colleagues could have no secrets from a brother councillor in regard to matters affect-

ing his personal standing.

"Had you any strong personal desire to be member of the Cabinet?"

"I can assure you I had not. Whatever seling I had arose out of the wishes of my o-religionists and my desire to serve them. Where I am known I am not regarded as having selfish aims. It I could have benetted my Irish friends and the Irish of

Ostario I would have SUBMITTED TO THE RESTRAINTS

which the position imposes, for although it is a high and an honorable position it is it ksome and fettered for active and independent minded men. The fact that Sir John Macdonald was bound to send a private and confidential letter to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ontario, explaining in his own way why I was not ful-filling the duties of a Cubinet Minister, as had been agreed upon, shows you that I was to go into the Capinet, not for personal reasons, but as the representative of the Irish Catholics of Ontario. Whatever my faults may be it is generally recognized that I have will leave nothing undone to accomplish so never failed to uphold the legitimate claims of my co-religionists or to resent any indiffer"How do you find matters in Quebec?" ence to their interests.

"Well, Mr. O'Donohoe, if you have not been a Cabinet Minister you have as great a reputation as if you were one—Will you now kindly state your impressions of the political situation in Untario?"

"I am confident an important change has come over the people of Ontario since the last Dominion general election. I believe there has been a change of sentiment very unfavorable to the Government.

" How do you account for this ?" "Well, in my judgment, the Irish Catholic support which Sir John Macdonald

could always count upon heretofore IS PASSING AWAY FROM HIM. largely because of the deception practised in connection with the Cabinet appointment to which you have referred. Sir John did not deceive me particularly; his act was a gross deception practised upon a whole people. It may be regarded in some quarters merely as a trick—an underhand and a disreputable trick, involving a personal insult and a personal deception. But it was something more than that, as his letter to the Catholic bishops shows. It was a blow at a race and a religious body, which has naturally excited disgust, and might be expected to be resented. But there is more than that in the falling off of the former support. Mr. Blake, who leads the Opposition, represents two leading principles which must always attract Irish Catholics to his side. He has been in days of Home Rule adversity and in days when Home Rule is on the eve of triumph, the true friend of the Home Rule principle. He has expressed on all occasions the most liberal and the most advanced views on this question so dear to all true Irish hearts. He did so when it was an unpopular question and when to advocate Home Rule was a severe test of men's principles. Then, again, on the Orange question, Mr. Blake has been consistently opposed to Orange senti-ments and claims. He has

NEVER FALTERED OR WAVERED in this position, and for that reason he has drawn Irish Catholics to his side. When you find a man representing Irish sentiment on these two great questions—in regard to which Irish Catholics all the world over are united and wich are the greatest questions of Irish nationality—you may depend upon Irishmen following his standard. If they would not support the hands of such a statesmsu, with such a noble record for honor and integrity and great ability, they would deserve to lose the right to vote! The heart and soul of Irishmen are bound up with these cardinal principles, and Edward Blake's course throughout his public life has gone to educate public sentiment--English and Protestant sentiment—to take the correct views of these questions. Is it surprising that the Irish Catholics of Ontario should be almost unanimous in his support, and especially when they find Sir John's personal organ, the Toronto Mail, assailing Home Rule and encouraging Orangeism in nearly every issue for many months, yes, years, past? Why should they not? Why should they join with their enemies and reject their consistent friends, whose eloquent words in Parliament and out of it have raised their cause and position throughout Canada ?"

"But you see Sir John has repudiated the Mail?" "Repudiated the Mail! It is all humbug. Sir John without the Mail is nowhere in Ontario. He might as well repudiate; his brain or his right hand! He might as well repudiate his party bodily. As the Mail writes the party think and vote. As the Mail advises, all the party canvassers and electioneering. agents and other small politicians and the little newspapers all over Ontario think and say and do. The farce of repudiation is altogether too farcical. The Government party in Ontario is permeated with the Mail's sentiments—don't forget that. These are the passwords to office—the battle cry for the elections. The Mail means Sir John and the Government; and this everybody in Ontaric, — Home Rule or anti-Home Rule, Irish, English or French, Catholic or Protestant, knows to be the fact. It needs no special demonstration.

is devoted to the Government, body and bones, and receives its inspiration and instruc tions direct from the Premier himself. Of all the hollow, shallow, flimsy bits of humbug the dexterous Premier has ever attempted to impose upon the public, and with which to hoodwink his old and confiding supporters in Quebec, this pretended repudiation is the sickest.

"Then, Senator, you don't think anybody is deceived by it?"

"Not a living soul—not a human being above the age of infancy." "And you are of the opinion that the Government cannot carry Ontario ?"

"I am of opinion that the Mowat Govern-"What part is the agitation of the Riel

question playing in Ontario ??

"As you know, it was played for all it was worth in Haldimand, and you have seen the result. It will probably be tried all over, but wherever it is attempted it brings on a discussion of North-West affairs and of the pregnant question, what caused the North-West rebellion; and how does it happen that rebellions and popular votes in favor of secession occur only under Sir John Macdenald's rule? There is food for thought in such Riel was punished for whatever he did, and now they want the Government to show that the rebellion, with its loss of life and its enormous cost, and all the excitement and public disturbance and bad blood that it produced, was unavoidable. They want to know whether it might not have been nipped in the bud and all the trouble absolutely prevented. They are anxious to settle the ques-

Macdonald, for his own purposes, did not deliberately ALLOW THE NORTH-WEST DIFFICULTIES

tion, in their own minds, whether Sir John

to gather to a head; and what those purposes were. Depend upon it, the people of Ontario are not all fools; they have no desire to fly at the threats of the people of Quetec, although the course of the Mail might lead unreason-ing and ignorant persons to think they have. The Mail will probably drive the last Irish Cathelic out of the Government ranks, but it cannot force the people of Untario to undertake the 'reconquest of Quebec' or the suppression of the Roman Catholic undertake the reconquest of Quebec or they did not want any Russian song. The lady the suppression of the Roman Catholic sang in German and was applauded. This in-Church in your province. All the same, it cident illustrates the anti-Russian feeling among

"I find a great change has come over the people of this province, and I am assured the Provincial Government will be de-feated. If they be, I should say from all I hear that the Federal Government will saffer even more severely than the Previncial. But the best reply to the question is found in the Canadian Premier's forced, though hollow refutation of the Mail. This, no doubt, was done at the demand of Sir John's Quebec supporters. It was a sign of great weakness. It was squealing. It means that Sir John's party in Quebec are in extremis.

Having drawn heavily on Senator O'Donohoe's time, as well as patience, and kept him from the company of a large body of admir-ing friends, The Herald representative with-

Carter's Little Liver Pills have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for Sick Head ache, Bilioueness, Constipation, l'ain in the Side, and all Liver Troubles. Try them. tts

BELLIGERENT BELFAST. ANOTHER SERIES OF THE PARTY RIOTS INAU-

GURATED. Belfast, Sept. 22, 3 p.m.—Rioting was resumed at dinner time at the junction of Northumberland street and the False road by Catholic mill hands stoning the police on duty to keep the Orangemen of Queen's Island shippard\_from coming in contact with the mill hands. The stoning was so heavy and skilful that the police had to retreat as far as Shankhill. Here they were reinforced, and they drove the mob back, capturing a number on the way. While thus battle was going on, another mob in a different locality attacked with stones the Black Watch regiment, notwithstanding the soldiers were fully armed and in fighting array. The troops, with fixed bayonets, charged in double quick time on the meb, and drove them from the scene, wounding a g eat number of the rioters and arresting two. Still another mob rioters and arresting two. Still another mob got into fight in a tramcar stable, and, surging into the street, threw a passing car from the taack and overturned it. The car was at the time full of passengers. The mob that overturned this car evidently had not intended to do it. They were fighting a purely religious fight, but the locality was infested with rowdier, drawn thither by the riot, and when these loafers saw the car upside down and filled with people they fusiladed it with stones. The terrorstricken passenger crowded close under the seats and shielded themselves as best they could with the floor mats and seat cushions. Several were hurt. Their situation was dreadful until the military reached them and escorted them to a place of safety.

A FUNERAL ATTACKED.

Belfast, Sept. 21.—The funeral co tege of a man named Boyle, while returning from the cemetery to-day, was attacked by a mob, who assailed the mourners with stones. The military charged on the mob and arrested a score of the rioters. In the meles the colonel in command of the troops was badly hurt. At mid night the city is quiet.

BISHUP WOODLOCK SPEAKS.

DUBLIN, Sept. 23.—The Most Ray. Bartholomew Woodlock, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonnacnois, has issued an address to the people and clergy of his diocese. The Bishop laments the present spiritual and temporal wants of his people and sufferings and oppression of the poor. He also speaks with pain of the prevalence and growth of secret societies so frequently condemned by the church, and expresses his fears for the peace and future of Ireland. "God alone," the address declares, "can scatter these clouds and quell this tempest. Meanwhile, we exhort our oppressed people to be still and putiont, while using every lawful means to pro-tect themselves and their own, and we warn test themselves and their own, and we warn their oppressors of the account they must render to God." The Bishop then conjures all to observe the golden law of charity, but warns the people against the "revolutionary principles of secret societies." "If," he adds, "the day of, natural freedom seems to approach, the people's sins may cause its advent to be deferred. Every crime will be not only used as an argument by Ireland's enemies for refusing to accord her her rights, but will also render her people her her rights, but will also render her people unworthy of God's help."

French, Catholic or Protestant, knows to be the fact. It needs no special demonstration. You do not undertake to prove that water runs down hill, do you? You are not asked in a withering not day to demonstrate that the sun shines. Not more silly is it to question the fact that the Toronto Mail exists by the Government and for the Government. It

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

The following ecclesiastical changes have been made by His Lordship Mgr. Moreau in the diocess of St. Hyacinthe. The Rev. Mr. O. Leduc appointed curate of St. Michel of Rougemont; O. N. Angers, curate of St. Croix of Ducham; C. Sicard, curate of St. François d'Assise of Freligaburg; J.: O. Bessete, transferred to the listle Seminary of Ste. Marie; J. A. Foisy, appointed vicar at Roxton, and the Rev. J. C. Desirosiers transferred to Manchester. N.H. During the absence of His Lordship bigr. Morean in Rome, Grand Vicar Gravel will act as administrator of the diocese of St. Hyacinthe, while Canon Bernard will act as secretary and Mr. P. Z. Decelles at assistant secretary of the diocere.

#### IN SEASON.

It is now in season to warn our readers sgainst the sudden attacks of Cholers, Cramp, Colic and the various Bowel Complaints incldent to the season of ripe fruit, vegetables, etc. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the grand specific for those troubles.

#### FIRED ON BY THE POLICE.

Dublin, Sept. 24.—The police last night ran imposed upon by such exhibitions ing and manacling six, who, with the wounded and such screaming. They say that man, were taken to jait. The police are scour-Riel was punished for whatever he did, and caused much excitement throughout Kerry. The police were awaiting the coming of the m onlighters in expectation of an attack upon a farmer's house. Subsequently a man was shot dead while crossing Feale Bridge. The murderers escaped.

#### CORK AND THE VICEROY.

DUBLIN, Sept. 24.—At a meeting of the Cork corporation to day the address of welcome to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland was negatived. The seventeen Nationalist members complained that the Viceroy's first act was to cause the arrest of Father Fahey.

ANTI-RUSSIAN FEELING IN GER-MANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 22:-At a concert hall in Leipzig to day a Russian lady sang a Russian couplet. The audience hissed and shouted that the people.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment .- The combined ill effects of overcrowding, sedentary occupations and monotony of life are only too well known to those who have to pass the best part of their lives labouring in factories and crowded workrooms. The compulsory confinement weakens the general health and induces chronic constipation, indigestion, and various forms of skin d seases. Holloway's remedies are of priceless value to persons of this class, for they can be used without en-tailing loss of work, being purely vegetable in their composition, and consequently act without harshness on the most delicate system. The experience of more than forty years proves that no means surpass Holloway's remedies for curing bad legs, bad breasts, piles, and wounds of all kinds.

#### BIRTH.

BUSSIERE.—At St. Henri, on the 18th inst, the wife of F.A. Bussiere, of a son. 70-1 CAHILL.—At 64 Papineau Road, on Sunday morning, 19th instant, the wife of T. A. Cahill, H. M. Customs, of a daughter. FRENCH.-In this city, on the 23rd inst.

Robert French, aged 48 years, a native of County Wexford, Ireland.

McNAMARA.—In this city, on Sept. 23rd, John McNamara, a native of Glin, County Limerick, Ireland, aged 42 years. MURPHY .- On the 17th instant, the wife of Mr. Peter Murphy, newsdealer, St. Autoine street, of a daughter. 68-2

FLANAGAN.—On Sunday, Sept. 12th, at 1112 St. James street west, the wife of Mr. W. G. Flanagan of a son.

#### MARRIED.

BRAHAM-MITCHEL -On the 22nd inst. at St. Anthony's Church, by the Rev. Father Laroque, Alfred Thomas Braham, son of Joseph Braham, Esq., to Roseanna Mitchel, daughter of John Mitchel, Esq., builder. All of this

McGUIRE—CROKER.—At St. Gabriel Church, by the Rev. J. Salmon, P.P., on the 20th inst., Michael McGuire, to Miss Hannah Mary, eldest daughter of the late Thomas

New York papers please copy. STEVENS-COLEMAN.-At St. Church, on the 20th September, by the Rev. Father Troie, Mr. John Stevens to Miss Julia, minor daughter of the late Patrick Coleman. McEVOY-CARMODY.-At St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, P.P., on Monday, the 20th instant, Mr. Patrick F. McEvoy to Miss Mary A. Carmody, all of this city.

#### DIED.

DOWNEY.—At his home at South Chippewa, Wisconsin, Aug. 26, Thomas Downey, aged 35 years and 6 months, son of Thomas and Bridget Downey, late of Canada, and natives of County Limerick, Ireland. May he rest in peace. MEEHAN.—In this city, on the 20th inst.,

Mary Theresa, aged 1 year and 10 days, young-est daughter of Thomas Mechan. TOOHEY.—In this city, on the 21st instant, Mary Lowry, aged 38 years, beloved wife of John Toohey.

KELLY.-In this city, on the 21st instant, Wilhe, aged 2 years and 3 months, youngest son of Richard Kelly.

GLEESON.—In this city, on the 20th inst., at 708 Dorchester street, Edward James, aged 14 months, infant son of James Gleeson. 69-1 WEIR.—Suddenly, at Boston, Mass., on the 18th inst., Peter Weir, aged 37 years, formerly of Montreal.

QUINN.—In this city, on the 20th instant Thomas Gladstone, aged 3 months and 8 days infant son of John Quinn. NICHOLSON.-At Cote St. Paul crossing,

on the 15th inst., Ellen Ryan, aged 58 years, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, beloved wife of John Nicholson. SINNETT.—In this city, 21st September, William John, eldest son of the late William Sinnett, and brother of D. Sinnett, Victoria

Square, aged 40 years. CAMPION.—At Russeltown, P.Q., on Friday, 17th inst., Daniel Campion, aged 62 years.
Portland, Me., and New York papers please copy.



# CURE FITS!

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

#### JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF!

The only preparation of the kind contraining entire nutritious constituents of the Beef --- ASK YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST FOR-

Johnston's Fluid Beef

And don't let extracts of meat, which have no nutrition, be pained off on you. fo Ss a Bony. Samples and duty FREE lines not under the horses' feet. Wri: Brewster's Sayery Rein Holder Co. Rolly, Mich., 42-G

Illustrative Sample Free

**HEAL THYSELF!** Do not expend hundreds of dollars for advertised patent medicines at a dollar a bottle, and drench your system with nauseous slops that poison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled

#### SELF-PRESERVATION.

Three hundred pages, substantial binding-Contains more than one hundred invaluable prescriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies in the Pharmacoposis, for all forms of chronic and acute diseases, beside being a Standard Scientific and Popular Medical Treatise, a Household Physician in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid. sealed in plain wrapper.

ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL, young and middle aged men, for the next ninety days. Send now or cut this out, for you may never see it again. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, 4 Bulfinch st., Boston, Mass.

## BABY'S BIRTHDAY.

A Beautiful Imported Birthday Card sent to any baby whose mother will send us the navies of two or more other babies, and their parents' addresses. Also a handsome Dia-mond Dye Sample Card to the measure and much valuable information. Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

## **REV. FATHER LABELLE'8** NATIONAL LOTTERY

Established under the Provincial Act, Quebec, 32 Vict. CAP. 36. **VALUE OF PRIZES:** First Series - - - \$50,000.00

OF COLONIZATION.

HIGHEST PRIZE - - - \$10,000.00 Second Series - - \$10.000.00 HIGHEST PRIZE - - \$2,500.00 GRAND FINAL DRAWING

---OF---PRIZES IN THIS LOTTERY WILL TAKE PLACE ON

WEDNESDAY, 10th Nov. ----

TICKETS. 

Send 5 cent stamps for mailing and regis-tering the tickets asked for. (8 cents United States. To obtain tickets, apply personally, or by letter (registered) addressed to the Secretary,

S. E. LEFERVRE, No. 19 St. James Street, Montreal 7 . 441 att

#### A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE -IS THE-

#### COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

at is a preparation of PURE and HEALTH ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISIN and SHORTENING, calculated to d the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other leterious, substance, is no prepared on to min

leterious substance, is so prepared as to m'r readily with flour and retain its virtues

RETAILED EVERYWHERE None genuine without the trade mark?

## FARM" AND GARDEN.

A HINT.

A correspondent writes:—"At the time of planting our potatoes we were hurried; the ground had previously been well manured and they were planted without any fertilizer. They came up well and were vigorous, and interpretations to hoosing were treated to They came up well and were vigorous, and just previous to hoeing were treated to a spoonful of superphosphate to each hill, all except one row. They did nicely all through the season and gave an excellent yield, but the row that received no dressing did not that were than half as many notations as then yield more than half as many potatoes as the others, and they were considerably smaller."

### THE FARMING THAT PAYS.

Farmers who have money at command cannot easily put it in a more profitable investment than judicious outlay on their vestment summ juntorous outday on their farms. Praining wet land is estimated to return from forty to eighty per cent on the turn from forty to eighty per cent on the yearly cost. In the same way good stock pays far better than poor, good fencing, well selected fruit trees, carefully looked after homesteads, all repay the money laid out, and homesteads. homesteaus, all repsy sale money sale out, and besides all that add immensely to the comfort of the occupier.

#### SELECTION OF SEED CORN.

When corn is ready for harvest and before it is harvested the seed ears should be selected and marked so that they can bu saved when and marked so that they can be haved when the husking is done. By selecting the ears which ripen earliest the ensuing crop will ripen a few days earlier. If the ears next the ground are chosen the habit of growing ears near the bottom of the stalk may be perpetuated, and if selected from stalks which bear two ears it will be found that in future years there will be a tendency to increase the number of double. tendency to increase the number of doubletendency to increase the number of double-bearing stalks. Just so with other penuliarities, such as covering the tip of the ear with grain, growing long ears, or growing the kernels in even rows. Who can imagine anything more desirable than a field of anything more desirable than a field of com where there are two long ears to the stalk, well tipped over, and with the kernels eranky set, well grown and ripening before the frosts come? And such a field can be obtained by a selection of seed for a number of years, if the same system is followed out. Probably many of our other grains might be much improved by such a system of selecting seed, and although it would be possible, personnel. seed, and, although it would be possible, per-haps, to select the seed for a large field of wheat in that way, yet if for a few years a cuart of seed or so were taken from the largest and best-filled ears and sown separately, and the best saved from that until the improvement had become fixed, it would result in a vast gain to the wheat crop.'

#### FATTENING LIVE STOCK.

Now is the time to give extra feed to all the animals that are to be fattened this fall. A bushel of grain will make more beef or pork this month and next than five pecks would produce in November and December. The cows and sheep should be looked over, and such as are not profitable to be kept another winter, elther by reason of old age or any other cause, should have extra grain rations and be fitted for the butcher. There should be som: soft corn from the field that will be worth more to feed out to such animals now than it will be later in the season. Crowd the feed to the hogs as much as they can be made to eat. If the pork is to be sold before salting it will usually bring the best prices if killed early before the pork comes in from the West to compete with it in the market. The chickens and turkeys should also have all they can eat now, that they may be well fattened before Thanksgiving. A little extra feed now may do much to induce the early pullets to begin to lay before cold weather.

#### SOME BEE NOTES.

The fruit growers of California secured damages against the bes-keepers because the nees punctured grapes and appropriated the pulp. This season several crops of peaches pulp. This season several crops of peaches that were singular in New Jersey were comdamages against the bee-keepers because the that were ripening in New Jersey were completely destroyed in a single day. The bees will not destroy fruit unless other sources for obtaining honey is limited.

adjusted, so that in removing surplus the good color. Boil a small quantity of maga bees need to be exposed as little and for as short a time as possible. short a time as possible.

Before the days of artificial comb founda-tion a single brood-frame filled with workercomb had a value to the bee-keepers of at least \$1, when needed in the spring. Comb foundation, which answers the purpose quite as well as fully constructed comb, sells for about 50 cents a pound, and two pounds are sufficient to furnish an ordinary hive.

#### THE POULTRY YARD.

Sand is not a substitute for gravel in the poultry yard. The hens usually pick up the sharpest and most irregular pieces. When oyster shells are provided they should be broken into pieces the size of grains of corn, and not ground to a fine powder.

To compel Brahmas and Cochins to roost high will be cruelty. They have difficulty not only in getting upon a high roost but in getting off. All roosts should be made low and on the same level. There is no necessity fer having them high, and as nearly all discases of the feet arise from high roosts they should be abolished.

Milk can be fed to poultry in any condi-tion, either as skimmed milk, buttermilk, curds, or when mixed with meal or ground grain of any kind. It is a valuable food for egg production, being rich in albumen, and supplies many substances that may be lacking in other foods. It is cheap on those farms where only the cream is desired, and it will give better results with poultry than when fed to pigs.

The albumen or white of an egg is some, what similar to blood in composition, and the poultryman will find it very profitable to procure fresh blood from the slaughter houses whenever it can be obtained. It can be put in a bag and cooked, or it may be mixed with two parts cornmeal and one part shorts, baked into cakes and crumbled for the chicks whenever it is needed. Fed to hens it increases egg production, being cheaper than meat and much more beneficial.

#### A Most Liberal Offer.

THE VOLTAGE BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., offer to send heir Celebrated Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances o thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous debillity Loss of Vitality, Manhood, &c. Illustrated pamphlet in scaled envelope with full particulars

#### THE HOUSEHOLD.

(Specially prepared for The Post and True teritis and rhoumatism.
Witness.)

[The Editress is prepared to reply to any questions on natters connected with this department ]

CHILL SAUCE.

Eighteen large ripe tomatos, eight red peppers, one onion; chop fine; add four cups vinegar; four tablespoonfuls sugar, two table-apoonfuls salt, one tablespoonful ginger, one tablespoonful each of cloves, cinnamon, allspice and nutmeg; boil one hour. This makes about three quarts.

HOT SAUCE FOR MEATS

Four onions, two cups of sugar, thirty-two tomatoes, one quart of vinegar, four peppers, two tablespoonfuls of salt, two tablespoonfuls of cinamon, two tablespoonfuls of cloves, three tablespoonfuls of red pepper; cook,

MINCE MEAT. "Joseph na," Grantham, Ont., writes to ask for a good method of making mince meat. Either of the following ought to satisfy the most fastidious: (1) Two pounds of lean beef, boiled; when cold chop fine; one pound of suet, minced to a powder; five pounds of juicy apples, pared and choped, two pounds of raisins, seeded; two pounds of sultanas or seeded raisins; two pounds of currents; one half pound of citron, chopped; three tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls of mace, one tablespoonful of all spice, one tablespoonful of fine salt, one grated natmeg, three pounds of brown sugar, one-half gallon of sweet cider. Mince meat made by this reciept will keep untill spring. (2) Three pounds ut beef chopped fine, six pounds of apples, one pound of suet chopped fine and mixed with the mest, four pounds of raisins, six pounds of currants, one pound of citron, one pound of candied lemon and two pounds of sugar, a tablespoonful of salt, two

cover with boiling water, and stew twenty minutes; turn off the water, put in a cupful or so of cold milk, with salt and pepper; when this boils, stir in a spoonful of butter, rolled in flour, a little chopped paraley; cook two minutes, and serve.

#### A CHEAP CAKE.

For a cheap cake, the following is an excel-lent recipe:—One tablespoonful of butter and one large cupful of sugar; beat to a cream, add one beaten egg, one cupful of sweet milk and one pint of flour, through which has been sifted two teaspoonfuls of sea-toam and a little salt. Flavor with cinnamon, lemon or any desired flavoring; a cupful of raisins or currants, or a little sliced citron, floured and stirred through the batter makes an agreeable change. This cake should be eaten while fresh.

DOUGHNUTS. Three eggs, one cup of sugar, one pint cf new milk, salt, nutmeg and flour, enough to permit the apoon to at and upright in the mix-ture; add two teaspoonful of baking powder and beat until very light; drop by the dessert spoonful into the boiling lard.

#### TAPIOCA PUDDING.

One small teacupfull of tapioca, one quart of milk, four eggs, a piece of butter the size of a cheatnut, one teaspoonfull of sugar, one small teaspoonfull of salt; flavor with essence of lemon; soak over night in part of the milk, or in the morning two or three hours, in barely enough water to cover it; bake threequarters of an hour Tapioca is very nice soaked as above in water and boiled in

VEAL CUTLETS (Italian style).

Take some veal cutlets and trim them to s uniform shape. Make a mixture of equal All necessary handling of bees should be done with the utmost rapidity, and with just as little disturbance of the arrangements of the bees as possible. To this end all arrangements of racks and boxes should be easily ments of racks and boxes should be easily and solutions. When set dip them in egg, and pass them in the mixture again; then fry them a district of the state of the Place the macaroni on a dish, and the cutlets in a circle around it.

#### PLUM PUDDING.

The quantity given here will serve for a mess of five or six. One cup of molasses, one cup of beef suet, freed from fibre and chopped fine; one cup sweet milk, one cup raisins, picked, seeded, chopped and dredged with flour; three cups sifted flour, one teaspoon ful salt, one teaspoonful ground cinnamon, one teaspoonful ground cloves, one half teaspoonful soda, one egg. Put soda into the molasses and stir very hard; beat the egg well and stir it into the molasses, then add the flour, salt, spices, suet and fruits. Put into prepared bag and boil three hours.

#### BOILED CHICKEN.

Stuff the chicken as for roasting. A good dressing is made by chopping half a pint of yeters and mixing them with bread crumbs, hutter, pepper, solt, thyme, and wet with milk or water. Baste about the chicken a thin cloth, the inside of which has been dredged with flour, and put it to boil in cold water with a teaspoonful of salt in it. Skim while boiling. For a moderate-sized chicken an hour and a half or two hours will be sufficient. Serve with oyster sauce or egg sauce, as you prefer.

#### FRIED TOMATOES.

Mix on a platter four tablespoonfuls of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, and a small saltspoonful of white pepper; wash some large; firm tomatoes, wipe them dry on a clean towel, and slice them half an inch thick, laying the slices in the flour as they are cut, and turning them over to cover them with flour; put a large frying pan over the fire, with two heaping tablespoonfuls each of butter and lard, and as soon as the fat buboles put in slices of tomstoes to cover the bottom of the pan; when one side is brown, turn the slices carefully with a cake-turner or a broad knife, in order to avoid breaking them, and brown the other side; use enough fat to prevent them burning, and, when the tomatoes are done, serve them on toast.

TOOTHACHE FROM DENTAL CARIES. Dr. V. Gsell-Feltz, of St. Gallen, warmly

recommends, in toothache from dental caries, the application of cotton-wool soaked in an oily fluid obtained by melting together five grammes of camphor, five grammes of chloral, and one gramme of cocaine. Relief is com-

externally as a liniment, either pure or diluted with oil; internally, in doses of ten to twenty drops. It is recommended for dysentery, en-

#### UNHAPPY BELFAST.

The presence of Dr. Kane, an Orange orator, in Canada recalls an incident which occurred twenty years ago, when a certain Dr. Hanna preached "loyalty" in Belfast with such force that a week's rioting took place. At the time Princh had a masterly parody of Tennyson's "Oriana," which seems as applicable to the present state of Belfast as on the former memory. able occasion. The dates and names of certain fanatics of the period alone seem to need chang-

THE BALLAD OF ROARING HANNA. RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO THE AUTHOR OF THE BALLAD OF "URIANA.")

Reverend Drew, and Cook and Roe, Roaring Hanna!

Preaching in the streets forego,
Roaring Hanna Where Orange hates and Papist glow, Roaring Hanna!

In church 'twere wiser, if more slow, To preach "The Word" without "The Blow,"

Roaring Hanna Think you seek of Christian sowing, Roaring Hanna Like to thrive by blood set flowing, Roa ing Hanna

Staves were going, stones were throwing, The Gospel stump to battle blowing, Roaring Hanna And the row to you was owing,
Roaring Hanna

In your sables black as night, Rouring Hanna! Cheek and choker both so white, Roaring Hansa!

Your congregation armed to fight, With staves in carnal fist held tight, Roaring Hanna "Peace and good will," how well you cite, Rosring Hanna

Behold the Harbour Office wall, Roaring Hanna Girt by your Lisburn lads so tall, Roaring Hanna What's faction's flame or hatred's call!

What's riet, bleedshed, row, or brawl, Roaring Hanna To one who boasts an inward call, Roaring Hanna

In vain the magistrates applied, Roaring Hanna Your rights from you to set aside,

Roaring Hanna!
Your rights from you to set aside,
For Papists though wi'guns supplied,
Roaring Hanna!

Deemed they you lacked all Christian pride, Roaring Hanna

"Sermons in Stones" doth Shakespeare trace, Roaring Hanna But "stones in sermons" suit your case, Soon on your true-blue pabes of grace,
The Papist ruffians rushed apace,
Roaring Hanna! Roaring Hanna

And argument to staves gave place.
Roaring Hanna

A fair sight for the Sabbath Day, Rearing Hanna And one you well to heart may lay, Roaring Hanna How blessed must be the prayers you say,

How blessed must be the players.
'Mid curse and cry of party fray,
Roaring Hanna Nothing like oil can fire allay, Roaring Hanna

Vain all remonstrance from the beak, Roaring Hanna Off Clarke and Coates were forced to sneak, Roaring Hanna How I respect thy saintly cheek, That law's protection dar'st to seek,

Roaring Hanna Law which thou wert first to break,
Roaring Hanna

Thou criest aloud, none heed thy cries, The worst used man 'neath Irish skies, Roaring Hanna The bloody Papists may arise,
Break Orange heads, black Orange eyes,
Roaring Hanna

'Cause Protestants have don: likewise, Roaring Hanna

Oh, Papist triumph, True Blue woe, Roaring Hanna Oh, Orange splendors waxing low, Roaring Hanna Shall Papists vile give blow for blow, And justice not as long ago,

Roaring Hanna ! Twixt them and us a difference know, Roaring Hanna

When the Hussars charge down the quay Roaring Hanna When fire the green constablary, Roaring Hanna! Let grateful Belfast think of thee,

That sleeping party hates set free, Roaring Hanna And bid him calm who raised that sea, Roaring Hanna

#### MORTALITY IN AUGUST. 1985 A DECREASE IN THE TOTAL COMPARED WITH

LAST YEAR-NO DEATHS FROM SMALLPON.

SMALLPON.

OTTAWA, Sept. 22.—The statement of the number of deaths in the cities of the Dominion in August has been issued. The number of deaths reported are as follows:—Montreal 555, Toronto 228, Quebec 252, Hamilton 106, Ottawa 89, Hull 57. Halifax 91, Winnipeg 55, London 44, Kingston 38, Belleville 16. Again, this month the Dominion has a clear bill as far as smallpox is concerned, not a single death being reported. Darrhou is still prevalent, a decrease being reported in several of the larger cities, and oute an increase in others as comdecrease being reported in several of the larger cities, and quite an increase in others as compared with July. The comparison is as follows: Montreal, August 163, July 204; Toronto, August 48, July 67; Quebec, August 87. July 88; Hamilton, August 36, July 17; Ottawa, August 31, July 73. Diphtherin still prevails to some extent, there being 15 deaths in Montreal, 8 in Toronto, 7 in Quebec, 6 in Hamilton, 2 in St. John, N.B., and 8 in Sorel. There was not a case in Ottawa, but Hull reports 5 deaths from this cause. In Montreal 14 deaths occurred from typhoid fever and in Toronto 2, Ottawa 2, Loudon 3 and Hull 3. The total result in ten principal cities, including in the list Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, Halifax, Winnipeg, St. John, Ottawa, London and Kingston, shows that 1,515 persons died in them in August, compared with 1,583 in July, or a diminution in all of 68, the decreases being as follows:—Montreal 79, Toronto 33, Ottawa 55 and Quebec 7. The increases are as follows:—Hamilton 30, Halifax 33, Winnipeg 20, St. John 5, London 5 and Kingston 17. and Kingston 17.

#### A SENTENCE.

BELFAST, Sept. 23 .- John Murney was sentenced yesterday to one year imprisonment at hard labor for rioting and assaulting the police.

and one gramme of cocaine. Relief is complete and lasting.

THE POPE AND DIVORCE.

The Pope has appointed a special commission of cardinals to examine and report upon the divorce laws of different countries, with a view to enable the Pontiff to suitries, with a view to of Content of the Pontiff to Suntries, with a view to of Content of the Pontiff to Suntries, with a view to of Content of Content of Content of the Pontiff to Suntries, with a view to of Content of Content of Content of Conte

## GUUEN EDICAL **SISCOVERY**

## CURES ALL HUMORS

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by had blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcors rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Totter, Hoso Hash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution, will be established.

#### CONSUMPTION.

which is Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE ihought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cicuasing, anti-billious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all

CHRONIC DISEASES

# Liver, Blood, and Lungs. If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, and translating with hot display long spirit and

ness, had taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy borebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspopsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Billousnoss." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal.

For Weak Lungs, Splitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Brenchitis, Severe Coughs, Consumption, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Sold by Bruggists.

PRICE \$1.00, PR 6 BOTTLES World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, 663 Main St., BUYFALO, N. Y.





is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain or pressure in head, you have Catarrh. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh REMEDY cures the worstcase of Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," and Catarrhal Headache. 50 cents.

#### ST. LAURENT COLLEGE

Near Montreal.

AFFILIATED TO LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUESEC. FATHERS OF THE HOLV CROSS. Course—Classical and Commercial, Terms: Board and Tuiton, per year, \$130; Bed, Bedding and Washing, \$30; Dector's Fee, \$3. The only complete classical course in Lower Canada hught through the medium of the English language. The Commercial course is also thorward. REV. L. GEOFFRION, C S C , President.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying oil gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretion; at the same time Correcting Acdity or the Stomach, curing Bill susness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dinness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart Nervaness, and Gen. the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints will to the nappy influence c BLOOD BITTERS. BUEDOCK

E. MILDIE " S. CO., Or

FEALTH FO ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS & BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi-dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OIN'IMEN'I

Its Searching and Hesling Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers! lt is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as sait into meat, it Cures Scre Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease it has never been kn 'n to fail

Both rn and Ointment are sold at Professor, Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London in boyes and pots, at 1s. 14d. 2s. 6d.

London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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

## CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. Tickets only \$5.60. .bhares in proportion

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



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters. J. II. OGLESBY, Pres. Louistana Nat'l Bank. J. W. KILBRETH, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.

A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orienns Nat'l Bank.

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

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A. D. 1879.

The only Lottery veer voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Rumber Drawings take place Monthly, and the Extraordinary Drawings regularly every three months instead of Semi-Annually as herectofore.

A SPLENDIO OPPORTUNITY TO WAN A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, uctober 12, 1886—197th Monthly Drawing.

## Capital Prize. \$75,000.

100,1	POO TICKE	th at	Live 1	Pollai	s Each	. Frac-			
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1	CAPITAL	PRIZE	<i>.</i>			. 875,000			
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_	9 Approximation Prizes of \$750 \$6,75								
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Application for rates to cubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAFPHIN, Washington, D.C.

Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address regisered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

CANADA, PROVINCE; OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Agnes Terrault, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Jean Baptiste Gibert Perreault, trader, of the same place, has instituted against her husband an action for separation of property. Montreal, 13th September, 1886.

AUGE & LAPORTUNE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

# Beef, Iron and Wine

As prepared by M. H. BRISSETTE, of New York and Montreal, is very highly recommended for all persons of both sexes and of all ages. Debilitated persons should ask for its a daske no other.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. Dame Frances Maria Tracy, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Robert Arthur Alloway, of the same place, dentiat, and duly authorized to extern Include for the purposes of this suit, Plaintiff, and the said Robert Arthur Alloway, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property, has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, September 1st, 1880.

W. S. WALKER.

W. S. WALKER, Attorney for Plaint:

Dame Mathilda Eliza Osbert, wife common as to property of Aubin Duperrouzel, of the City and District of Montreal, restaurant keeper, has instituted, duly authorized a esteren justice, action or separation as to property against her said husband.

Montreal, "th September, 1886.

MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL & MARTINEAU, Attorneys for the Plaintin.

#### CRUMB'S

Hard Rubber Pocket Inhaler Has stood the test for 14 years. Now the acknowledged "Acme" of Packet Inhalers. The only scientific and effective inhaling apparatus in uco. A positive Cure for Catarris, Bronchitis, Colds and Lung Affections. Price reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.00. Sold by drangists, or sent by mail, each Inhaler accompanied with bottle of Ozonized Inhaler, to tast three months. Send for Pamphlet. W. R. Crumb, M. 15...

St. Catharines, Ont., Canada



# CURE

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constitution, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and resulted the lowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those was suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find 'bese little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very casy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five in a little by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

## ALLAN LINE.



1886—Summer Arrangements—1886

This Company's Lines are composed of the followin boulde-Englised, Clyde-built IRON STRAMSHIPS. The

suggest, and have made the faresuggest, and have made the faresugges.

Numidian. 5,100
Parielan. 5,400
Polynesian. 4,100
Sarmatian 3,600
Circassian 4,000
Peruvian 3,440
Roya Sootian 3,300
Carthagenian 4,600
Norwegnan 4,600
Norwegnan 3,531
Hibernian 4,600
Norwegnan 3,531
Hibernian 3,440
Austrian 2,700
Nestorian 2,700
Prussian 3,000
Scandinavian 3,600
Reams Ayrean 3,600 Commanders.
. rullding.
1 ames Wylle.
J. Ritchie.
Hugh Wylle.
W. Richaruson R. H. Hughes.

THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN

LAND AND LAND The steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Montreal Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Quebec on THURSDAYS, ealing at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched, from Quebec: 

Rates of passage from Quebec:—Cabin, 860, 870, and \$30 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$30 Steerage \$20.

The steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreal extra service, faiting from Liverpool and Quebec on FRIDAYS, and calling at Derry to receive passengers from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Quebec: 

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

Persons desirous of briving their friends from Britain can obtain Passago Co. Chicates at lowest rater An experienced surgeon carried on each vessel. Horths not secured until paid for. Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and the Western States, vis Hulifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal, and from all Railway Stations in Canada and the United States, to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

For Freight, Passage or other information apply John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Ang. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterfam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Beimer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Mont gomerie & Workman, 36 Grace-church street, London James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 La Salle street, Chicago; H Bourlier, Toronto; Thos. Cook & Son, 201 Broadway New York, or to G. W. Boblison, 1364, St. James street opposite St. Lawrence Hall Montreal.

May 28th, 1886.

May 28th, 1886.

## GOOD CHANCE.

REV. FATHER LACOMBE, North-West, now very near ready to go back to his Missions, is wanting a married man to hold a little school, among the Indians, near Fort MacLeod. A knowledge of English is required. The lady would be the housekeeper of the Missionary, helping at the same time her husband to procure the success of the establishment.

Address to
FATHER LACOMBE, St. Peter's Church.

FITS EPILEPSY permanently cured, by a new system of treatment. Two Treatise giving full particulars. EPILEPTIC REMEDY Cv., 47 Broad St., V. Sole Agent for Canada. T. PEARSON, Box 1380, MONTRRAU 43-13

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LOST MANHOOD. DEPLIATOR NERVOUSNESS, WEAKNESS. NO QUBERCY, INDISPUTABLE PROOFS. Book by mail, NEALED FREE. ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, II.Y.

## FARM FOR SALE

300 acres (90 of which are under cultivation), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Gris:

LATTERMS EASY. TO articulars at 249 COMMISSIONER STREET.

#### THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

Continued from fifth page.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT. Aarrasene work-Mrs D M Applebury, 1; Mrs J M Pollock, 2.

Bead work on plush—P Biron, 2.

Carriage Afghan-Mrs F Boynton, 1; J A Archambault, 2. Cut or raised work in worsted-P Biron, 1.

Crochet werk in cotton—Mrs T Drummond, 1; A M Farnsworth, 2.
Crochet twine work—Mrs J M Pollock, 2. Drawing-room screen-Miss Belle Paton, 1;

Corrienne Bourgeois, 2. Embroidery on silk or plush—J W Clipsham, 1; Mrs Geo Nutter, 2. Flannel embroidery-Miss M Hale, 1; Mrs Davidson, 2.

Satin embroidery-Miss M' Hale, 1; R Samuel 2 Lace of any kind-Mrs Lucy Holland, 1; Mrs Mashin, 2.
Painting on plush—Mrs F T Chase, 1st.

Paintings on sitk or satin, water color-Mina Lafontaine, 2nd. Painting on silk or satm, oil—Minnie L. Osgood, 1; Lucy Holland, 2ad. Paintings on china-Miss M Hale, lat; Miss Woodward, 2ad.

Paintings on wood or ivory-Mrs F E Os good, 2nd. Paintings on tapestry—Miss M Hale, 1st.
Table or piano tourf—Mrs F T Chase, 1st;
Mrs J M Pollock, 2ad.

Novelties that are entirely new and original, not specified in the above-Mrs F T Chase, let; Minnie L. Osgood, 2nd. Japanese or crazy patchwork—Mrs Machin, lst; Mrs L D Osgood, 2nd.

Knitting, fancy wool shawls—Mrs T Drum-mond, 1st; Mrs Massie Armstrong, 2nd. Knitting, plain work-Mrs T Drummond, 1st; Mrs Mark Placard, 2nd.

Knitting woollen mitts-Mrs E A Fordice, lat ; Mrs Mark Rhicart, 2nd. ()ailts, knitted-Miss Nellie McCardy, 1st; Miss Massie Armstrong, 2nd. Quilts, cotton patchwork-Mrs Mark Rhicard, lat : M Louis Laberte, 2nd.

Quilte, silk patchwork—Joel Nutter, lat; Mrs W Farley, 2ad. Bag carpet, cotton wrap—Mrs Mark Rhicard, 1st; E A Fordice, 2nd. Rag mat-Agnes Patterson, lat; A M

Farnsworth, 2nd. Shirts, hand made - Adeline Ferland, 1st; G W Stokes, 2ad.

Wax flowers—John Wilson, 2nd. Wax figures—F T Ansell, 2nd. Home made flanuel—Mrs Mark Rhicard, lat; S G Sunbury, 2nd.

Pulled cloth-Mrs Mark Rhicard, 1st. Pair of blankets, hand spun-Narcisse Talbot, 1; Mrs Mark Rhicard, 2. Horse blanket—S B Whitman, 1. Linen, unbleached—Narcisse Talbot, 1. Woollen yarn-Mrs William Leonard, I.

Novelties that are entirely new-Mrs Mark Rhicard 1; Helen Kyle, 2, Berlin wool work-Louisa Chaliness. 1 Bell Cabana: 2.

Crotchet work in wool-Bella Cabana, 1. Crotchet work in cotton-Horstini Simard, 1; Lilian Clipshaw, 2. Collection of fancy articles--Florence Hunt, 1.

Darned socks or stocking -Adeline Ferland, Fancy pin cushion-Louise Henard, 1. Knitted stockings—S G Sunburry 1. Novelty of any kind—Bella Cabana, 1.

Outline work-Florence Hunt, 1. Painting flowers-Louise Henard, 1. Scrap albums-Florence Hunt, 1. Wool work, plain or ornamental-Mrs Louise Henard, 1; Mrs Florence Hunt, 2. Landscape or Marine, Canadian-Lucy Holland, 1; Mary Shurtleff, 2; Miss M A

Pomrov. 3. Portrait-Miss J C Cummings, 1; Lucy Holland, 2; Mary Downie, 3.

Still [life, not fruit or flowers-Mary Dow-Best collection-Lucy Holland, diploma. WATER COLORS-PROFESSIONALS.

Animals from life—F M Bell-Smith, 2. Flowers or fruit, F M Bell-Smith, 2. Figure or historical subject-F M Bell-Landscape, Canadian-F M Bell-Smith, 1.

Portrait—F M Bell-Smith, 2.
Marine view, Canadian—F M Bell-Smith, 1. AMATEUR.

Any subject M A Pomroy, Compton, 3. Flowers or fault E M Drebestare, 1 M A. Pomroy, 2; Miss McDonald, 3. Figures or historical subject-M A Pom roy, 1; Miss J C Cummings, 2.

Landscape or marine—Miss J C Cummings. 1; Miss E M Drebestare, 2; M A Pom-Still life, not fruit or flowers—Miss E M
Derbestare, 1; M A Pomroy, 2.

Judges—Wm Angus and Wm Scott, Mon-

treal; S F Mcrey, Sherbrooke.

#### ART DEPARTMENT, OILS-PROFESSIONALS.

Animals from life-F M Bell-Smith, 1; A Boisseau, 2. Fruits or flowers-Miss Rosa Bompas, 2. Figures or historical subjects-F M Bell-

Smith, 1; A Boisseau, 2. Landscape, Canadian subject—Miss Julia O Smith, 1; F M Bell-Smith, 2. Marine Canadian subject-F M Bell.

Portrait-A Boisseau, 1; F A Marois, 2. Sill life, not fruit or flowers-Miss Julia O. Smith, 2.

AMATEURS. Any subject-Mrs Machin, 1; Lucy Hol. land, 2; M A Pomroy, 3. Animals from life—Miss J C Cummings, 1 Lucy Holland, 2; G F Farnell, 3. Figures or historical subjects-Annie F

Fruit or flowers—M A Pomroy, 1; Bella Paton, 2; Miss J C Cummings, 3. PENCIL, ETC., SKETCHES, PROP. Crayon, plain-F A Marois, 1. Crayon, colored-F M Bell-Smith. 1.

Pencil-F M Bell-Smith, 1; Geo J Bom-Pen-and-ink sketch—F M Bell-Smith, 2;

Miss Em Derbestare, 2, Sepia drawing-F M Bell-Smith, 1; Geo J Bompas, 2,

Crayon, plain—Miss Mary Downie, 1.
Crayon, colored—Miss Mary Downie, 3.
Pencil—Miss Mary McKenzie, 1; Miss
Mary Downie, 2; Miss Annie E Foss, 3. Pen-and-ink-Geo Bishop & Co, 1; E Har-

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

Portraits, collection-G H Presby, 1; C C Chapman, 2 Portraits finished in water colors-G H

Portraits finished in oil-G H Presby, I. ENGRAVING.

Engraving on Swood, with proof—C W Koppul, 1; E MiDrebestare, 2,
Lithographic drawing plain—Geo Bishop Lithographic drawing (printed in colors)-

Geo Bishop & Co, 1.
Lithographic commercial work—Somerville, Benallao & Co, 1; Geo Bishop & Co, 2.

Lithographic show cards George Bishop & Wedding and wisiting cards—Geo Bishop &

Printed maps and atlaser George Blahop& Monograms, create, etc.—George Bishop &

Drawing of machinery in perspective JF Bale, 1. Penmanship, without flourishes-H Iveson Nutt, 2.

Ornaments-A O Pruncan, Chemical manufactures and pharmacentical preparations-Colors in powder and liquids, paints and trade packages-1, Wm Johnson & Co., diplomas.
Colors ground in oil, sample trade package

-1, Wm Johnson & Co., diploms. Judges recommend a gold medal for this exhibit, for its general exceptancy.

Linseed cake and meat—1, Alf Boyd, dip-

Laundry soap, assorted-1, J Barsalow & Co, bronze medal.

EXTRAS. Glidden Curtis & Co. of Boston-Guano. The Standard Fertilizer and Chemical Co, Montreal—Super-phosphate.

Michel Callam—Cement for sticking glass-

ware together. Halifax Latrine Co, of Halifax—Latrine and soap powder. W Hamersley, St Johns-Royal horse and cattle apice Danville Slate Co, of Danville-Slate, fire

proof paint. The above extras have all been granted Jules Crambron, of Richmond-Elixer de Orval.

Damase Plant & Co-Railway station indicator and axle oil. The above extras have all been granted

SADDLERY, ETC. Harness leather-1, none; 2, J L Goodhue. Whips-1, J P Stockwell, diploma. Extras-1, J Harris & Co, dirloma.

ENGINE HOSE, ETC. Belting, leather assorted-1, Robin & Sadler; 2, J L Goodhue. Lace leather-1, J L Goodhue; 2, Robin & Sadier.

Extras-1, J L Goodhue & Son; 2, Robiu & Sadler; 3, J P Stockwell, diploma. SHOEMAKERS' MATERIAL, ETC. Calf skins-1, J L Goodhue & Co. Calf skins, grained-1, J L Goodhue & Co. Sole leather-1, None; 2, C S Hyman &

Upper leather-1, J L Goodhue & Co. Upper leather, grained-1, None; 2, J L Goodhue & Co. Extras-], C S Hyman & Co.

FURS, ETC. Best collection of gentlemen's furs-1, Z P

Cormier. Best collection of ladies' furs-1, Z P. Cor mier. Best collection of sleigh robes and mats-1, Z. P. Cormier.

IN A BURNING PULLMAN. AN EXCITING SCENE IN WHICH MONTREALERS

PARTICIPATED. HALIFAN, N. S., Sept. 26 .- Shortly after the train from Montreal to Halifax left Barique Station, about 100 miles west of Moncton, the Pullman car Merimac took fire and was totally destroyed, two passengers losing all their effects. The facts about the affair are as follows :- Shortly after 10 o'cleck R. B. Saltzer, who was a passenger in the burned Pullman, said he smelt wood burning, and called his fellow-passengers' attention to it. Mr. Lee Ross, of the Royal Electric Light Company, Montreal, called the porter, who, with Mr. S. A. Chesley, of Lunenburg, went to the rear end, where the stove was, and found that the wood about the stove had become much heated. The draughts were opened and Mr. Chesiey returned to bed, and the passengers, being assured that there was no danger, settled down again for sleep.
About ten minutes after the car was noticed to be ou fire by the buffet man, who called on the passengers to get up and save themselves and effects. The fire was in the rear end of the car, and the great draught caused by the rapid motion of the train made it burn rapidly. There being no rear exit the smoke was forced. along the top of the car, filling it completely. The passengers turned out as quickly as possible, going into the next car. They had not time to dress, but picked up what they could and ran for their lives. One or two of them attempted to return but found it impossible. Ross managed to secure some jewellery which was in a satchel under wife's pillow, besides some wear-apparel, but only got out of the car with the greatest difficulty. He became entangled in the bell rope and had to crawl along the floor. He then got an axe and smashed in the side of the car and secured a dress and satchel which were lying in his berth. In doing this he cut his hand in several places. He lost all his own jewellery, which was in his pants pocket, besides \$249 in money and clothing. After the train had been stopped it was found that there was nothing on hand to extinguish the flames, and under the circumstances the conductor decided to run to the next station, Beaver Brook, about three miles further on. Here water was thrown on the flames, but the fire was burning so fiercely that it was found impossible to put it out. The burning car was then side tracked and in a short time was consumed. At Moncton another Pullman was attached and the passengers again retired. The passengers on the sleeper were: R. B. Saltzer, Dominion Organ and Piano Company, Bowmanville, Ont.; A. B. Morine, Newtoundland; George A. Loasby, Northern Pacific Railway; M. Lee Ross, Royal Elec-

tric Company, Montreal, and Mrs. Ross; George Hill, secretary Montreal Woollen Mills company; S. A. Chesley, barrister, Lunenburg; J. R. Fink, agent, R. Henderson & Co., Montreal; Mr. Stevers, a railroad man; Roderick McDonald, Inter-colonial railway station master, Halifax. The majority of the passengers lost everything, many having to go through other cars soliciting clothing, such as boots, hats, pants, etc. Mr. Hill lost \$94 which were in his pants pockets. He had to leave the car in an undershirt, being unable to secure any part of his clothing. Mr. McDonald lost a valuable presentation gold watch, which he valued very highly. Had the car been full of passengers, or had the fire occurred later in the night when all were asleep, there would probably have been a serious loss of life to record this morning. As it was the passengers showed great coolness, and did all in their power to help themselves and others. All speak in highest terms of the coolness displayed by Mrs. Ross, who was the only lady in the train. She managed

to get out with a pair of slippers, and her

husband's coat was thrown over her shoulders.

The passengers appear to blame the porter,

whose duty it was to watch the fire. They also say he did nothing to assist them, nor

did he make any attempt to extinguish the

flames. The conductor of the train is spoken of highly. The express arrived at Halifax in sale Markets.

paring for their sorting trips, which are expected to be successful. Iron and metal trade has also shown signs of activity. GROCERIES—A further improvement is to be noted if anything, and there is a very fair enquiry for all lines of goods. Collections

ment to be had; standard granulated 64c at refinery.

enquiry can be noted, and orders are also So to 81c.

BREVITIES.

The midnight sun is not a wearing attraction. Mrs. Soldmore, of Washington, who has been at Boven, Norway, witten that she has seen, it, and would give \$1 for a dark night and anthonest sleep.

They tell in Brattleboro, VA, of a clergy-man who refused to take meat of his hutcher because it had been killed on Sunday. A few days later the preacher told the butcher that he wanted some meat. " "I haven't any to sell you, said that conscientious man. "" I have stopped receiving money that is earned on Sunday.

An African princess is living in Hanover County, Va. She is fourteen years old, and lives in the family of an Episcopal clergyman, who was a missionary to Western Africa some years ago. She is soon to return to her native land to marry the king, and, with her American education, she is expected to prove i weful q<del>ueen</del>, 🐗

Quintilian Skrine, a classmate of Alexan der H. Stephens and General Robert Toombs, died at Bath, Gs., the other day. He was the best scholar in Georgia, a bot mist of note, s European traveller and otherwise remarkable, but he never had the heart to make tamous the singular name left to him by an eccentric father.

One of those singular freaks of nature, s veritable white crow, was, according to the Conneantville (Pa.) Courier, recently shot by Frank Everett, of Steamburg, Crawford Eureka a County. The bird had been seen for the past \$2; rook two seasons in a flock of crows in the vicinity of Steamburg, and several sportsmen had Wool made ineffectual efforts to secure it.

An eye-witness to the hanging of thirtyeight Sloux Indians at Mankato says the copper colored murderers came from their prison, danced across the atreet and capered up the stairway of the platform like a herd fisece, 21c to 23c nominal; black, 21c to 22c, of wild animals. Each man bore between his Australian none. bronze lips a cigar, at which he puffed as the rope was placed around his neck and the knot adjusted under his ear.

adjusted under his ear.

The Lewiston (Me.) Journal tells of a pretty girl at Bar Harbor whose dress at a recent hop attracted much attention, and well garian per brl, \$5.25 to \$5.50; do American do, with long, closely fitting sleeve and rigo military collar. The other half, beginning at exactly the middle of the bosom and back, was remarkably low, and the only sign of sleeve was a narrow shoulder strap.

A citizen of Clayton, Ga., lost a valuable dog, and suspected that he had fallen into a deserted mining shaft. He could neither see nor hear anything of him at the bottom of the sixty-foot hole, but when he let down a piece of meat on a string something "bit" as greedily as a Saranac trout. Then a miner went down, and sure enough the dog was there, and after being drawn up was found to be unburt.

A Reading, l'a., drug clerk, annoyed by some little boys, caught one of them and painted his lip with oxide of silver. When the boy tried to wash it off it turned black, of course. His mother nearly skinned the lip rubbing it, and then took her son to the clerk. He put on carbonate of soda, and that made the lip smart and the boy howl. Then she got a warrant charging him with assault and battery.

There was an American farmer who owned a little scraggy, cantankerous bull that could not be kept inside of any lot that was ever fenced in Connecticut. One day, just after the railroad between Hartford and Springfield was made, he broke out of his pasture and made for the railroad. His owner saw the tip end of his tail disappear over the fence. and "put" for him the best he could. Just as he reached the railroad, along came a train at full speed, and there stood his bull on the track, with head down, and ready for a fight with the locomotive. The old man swung his hat, and shouted at the top of his voice. "Go it, you little cuss ! I admire your pluck, but despise your judgment.

WARM AND COLD BATHS. The physiological effects of warm and cold baths are thus noted by a writer in an English medical journal:--Warm baths produce an effect upon the skin directly contrary to that which is brought about by cold water. The cutaneous vessels dilate immediately under the influence of the heat, and, although the dilation is followed by a contraction, this contraction is seldom excessive, and the ultimate result of a warm bath is to increase the cutaneous circulation. The pulse and respiration are both quickened in the cold bath. A warm bath increases the temperature of the body, and, by lessening the necessity for the internal production of heat, it decreases the call which is made upon certain of the vital processes, and enables lite to be sustained with a less expenditure of force. While a cold bath causes a certain stiffness of the muscles if continued too long, a warm bath relieves stiffness and fatigue. The final bath relieves stiffness and fatigue. The final effect of both hot and cold baths, if their temperature be moderate, is the same, the difference being, to use the words of Braun, that " cold refreshes by stimulating the functions, heat by physically facilitating them, and in this lies the important differences between the cold water system and the thermal mode of treatment.

#### COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Whole-

We note further signs of activity in wholesale business since last writing. Groceries particularly are in good demand, and dry goods and shoe and leather travellers are pre-

are satisfactory. Sugars are up again; yellows an eighth better, scarce and no assort-

LEATHER AND SHOES .- Boot and shoe manulacturers are busy as a rule on fall orders, and travellers are getting out on their sorting trip, which is expected to be a fair one. quote:—Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 24c to 26c; do, No. 2, B. A. 20c to 23c; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 23c to 24c; No. 2 do, 21c to 22c; No. 1 China, 22c to 23c; No. 2, 21c to 22c; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do, No. 2, 191c to 21c; Hemlock Slaughter, No. l, 26c to 27c; oak sole, 45c to 50c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33c to 39c; ditto, heavy, 32c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 37c; Scotch grained, 36c to 42c; Splits, large, 22c to 28c; ditto, small, 16c to 24c; Calf-splits, 28c to 32c; Calfskins, (35 to 46 lbs.), 70c to 80c; Imitation French Calfskins, 80c to 85c;

more numerous, though still moderate in dimensions. We quote:—Summerlee, \$16.50 to \$17; Gartsherrie, \$16.50; Langloan and Coltness, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Shotte, \$16.50;

<u>common with</u> second

Eglinton and Dalmellington, \$15 to \$15.50; Calder, \$16.50 to \$17; Cambree, \$16; Hematite, \$18 to \$19; Siemens, No. 1, \$16.50 to \$17; Bar Iron, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Best Refined. \$1.85; Siemons Bar, \$2.10; Canada Plates, Blaina, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Penn, &c., \$2.40 to \$2.50. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Charcoal I.C., \$4.25 to \$4.75; do L.X., \$5.50 to \$6.00; Coke I.C., \$3.75 to \$4.00; Galvanized absets, No. 28, \$5.50 to \$4.00; Coke I.C., \$3.75 to \$4.00; Galvanized absets, No. 28, \$5.50 to \$4.00; Coke I.C., \$4.25 to \$4.00; Coke I.C., \$5.75 to \$4.00; Coke I.C., \$5.75 to \$4.00; Coke I.C., \$6.00; C 5 to 7c, according to brand; Tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 61c; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and b.nds, per 100 lbs, \$2.00; Boiler plate, per 100 lbs, ; Staffordshire, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Steel boiler plate, \$2.50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.:—Pig, \$3.35 to \$4; sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; shot, \$6 to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 13e firm; apring, \$2.75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.54 to \$2.75; aleigh shoe, \$2.00 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, 3 to 3½0 per lh.; Ingot tin, 24 to 250; bar tin, 26c; ingot copper, 12 to 13c; sheet sinc,

bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2.40 per 100 Salt-Ouotations are advanced as antici pated last week, owing to higher freights. We quote at 45c for coarse elevens, and 4250 tor twelves; factory filled \$1.10 to \$1.15; Eureka and Ashton's \$2.40; Rice's pure dairy \$2; rock salt \$10 a ton; Turk's Island 25c a

\$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25;

Wool -Values continue to stiffen in sympathy with the decided firmness manifested in the London market. The demand is good. We quote :- Cape 181c to 21c, and hard to get at that; Domestic, A super, 28s to 29s; B super, 23c to 24c; unassorted, 21c to 22c;

#### FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

ican do, \$5.25 to \$5.50; do Ontario do, \$4.15 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4 50 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), \$4 30 to \$4.40; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.15 to \$4 30; Superior Extra, \$4.05 to \$4.10; do choice, \$4.20 to \$0.00 : Extra Superfine, \$3.90 to \$4.00; Fancy, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Spring Extra, \$3.60 to \$3.65; Superfine, \$3 15 to \$3.20; Fine, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Middlings, \$2.15 to \$2.20; Pollards, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Ontario bags (strong) b.i., \$1.90 to \$2.00; do (apring extra), \$1.70 to \$1.85; do (superfine), \$1.55 to \$1.65; City bags (delivered), \$2.20 to \$2.25.

OATMEAL, &c .- The market is quiet. with business at \$3.90 in good-sized lots of ordinary, and we quote \$3.90 to \$4.20 for ordinary, and \$4.35 to \$4.55 for granulated. Bags are still quoted at \$2 to \$2.10 per 100 lbs. Moulie is quiet at \$16 to \$22 as to quality. Cornmeal has been asked for, and prices are quoted from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bbl.

MILLFEED .- Sales of bran have taken place at \$12.00 to \$12.50 on track, smaller lots at \$13 to \$13.50. Shorts \$14 to \$14.50, and mid-

dlings \$15 to \$16. WHEAT .- There has been considerable hard Duluth wheat sold in this market lately. Prices have an easier tendency. We

CORN. -Prices here are nominally at 490 in bond.

OATS. -The market is weak and lower. sales of choice lots having been made at St. Kemi at 30c per 32 lbs, and we quote prices

here 31c.
PEAS —There is still a wide difference between the views of buyers and sellers, and prices are nominally 72c asked, 70c bid per 56 lbs. New peas are beginning to be offered

more freely.

MALT.—The market is quiet, but steady at bushel. 60s to 95s for No. 1 Montreal malt, Ontario malt 75c to 85c as to quality.

BARLEY .- Maltsters seem to have supplied their wants for the present, although they do not refuse to look at good samples and bid on them. Sales have been made in car lots at 57c to 60: for good to choice qualities. Feed barley is quoted at 45c to 50c.

RyE .- Nothing doing, and prices are purely nominal at 56c to 58c per bushel. SEEDS.—The market remains in a ver quiet condition and prices are purely nominal, The last sale we heard of was a lot of timothy at \$2.60 per bushel, and we quote from \$2.50 Clover seed is nominally quoted at to \$2.60. \$6.50 to \$7 for red, and at \$7 to \$7.50 for Alsike. Flaxseed quiet and steady at \$1.10 to \$1.35 per bush ; capary seed, 4c to 41c per

#### PROVISIONS, &c.

PORK. LARD, &c .- The general tone of the market has had a quiet look during the week, owing to the unsettled condition of the Western markets. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork per brl, \$15.50 to 15.75; Chicago short cut clear per brl, \$15.50 to 1575; Mess pork, Western, per hrl, \$14 50 to 1450; India mess beef, per tce, \$20 00 to 2200; Mess beef, per brl, \$00 00 to 0000; Hams, city cured per lb, 12 c to 13c; Hams, canvassed, 00c to 00c; Hams & flanks, green, per lb, \$00 00 to 00 00; Lard, Western. in pails, per lb, 10c to 104c; Lard, Canadian in pails, per lb. 91cito 91c; Bacon, per lb, 101 to 11½c; Shoulders, per lb., 0.00 to 0.00; Ta low, common refined, per lb, 4½c to 5½c.

#### DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.-Creamery butter that was pur-

chased in the country about six weeks or two months ago at 20c has been offered at that figure delivered here during the week, and one lot was offered at 19c. Eastern Townships selected is wanted for the local jobbing trade, and sells in single packages at 17c to 18c and 19c. In shipping lots 16 to 161c has been paid. From further advices which we have received from the Brockville district we are satisfied there is a full make there, very little of which has as yet been moved. In Western, the sale of 300 packages selected was made yesterday for lower ports' account at 14c. A straight lot of Western was also taken at 121c. There is a little more enquiry for English account. We quote:—Creamery, 18c to 20jc; Townships, finest, 16jc to 17c; Townships, fair to good, 14c to 15c; Morrisburg, finest, 16c to 16jc; Morrisburg, fair to good, 14c to 15c; Brockville, finest, 16c to 1640; Brockville, fair to good, 1340 to 1440; Western, finest, 130 to 140; Western, fair to good, 11c to 12c; low grades, 9c to 10c.

CHEESE.-The temper of the market at present will admit of no other construction than that is well under the control of the selling interest, prices in Liverpool having been forced partially to respond to the higher rates established on this side, the public cable having sprung several shillings within the Russet Sheepskin Linings, 30c to 40c; past few days. There has been an advance were active and in good demand for export of 1c to 3c per lb. in this market during the and local account at \$5 to \$6 a head. The Pebbled Cow, 12c to 151c; Rough, 13c to 28c; week. We quote:—Fine to finest August, demand for hogs was alow but the market local account at \$5 to \$6 a head. The Russet and Bridle, 54c to 55c. Russet and Bridle, 54c to 55c.

| 10½c to 10¼c; fine to finest, July, 0½c to 9¾c; was firmer, and sales were made at 5c to 5½c
| Metals and Hardware.—An improved medium to good, 9c to 9½c; lower grades, per lb. live weight. Calves sold at from \$2 to

FRUITS, &c. APPLES.-Fall stock has commenced to arrive quite freely during the peat few days, and oar loads of Culverts, Genetings, &c.,

have been sold at \$1.50 to \$1.60 per bbl. PEARS.—A moderate business has been done during the week, Bastletts selling at \$8.00 to \$9.00. Flemish Beauty at \$6.00 and L. Bonne at:\$6.00.

GRAPES.-Almeria are arriving in very fine condition this year, and sales are reported at \$4.75 to \$5.00 per keg. Concords are selling at 5c, Chempion's at 5c, Brighton's at 8c, Roger, at 70 to 80, Nungara white at 80 and Delaware at 91 to 10c. California grapes have been placed at \$5.50 per full case.

PEACHES -There has been a fair enquiry during the week, with business reported at \$4.50 to \$5 per carrier.

BANANAS.—The demand grows less brisk as the warm weather takes its exit, and sales have been made during the week at \$1 00 to \$1.50 for reds and yellow, most of the truit being very ripe. For reds and yellows we quote \$1 00 to \$2 00 per bunch.

URANGES.—Receipts of Brazilian are in good condition, and have sold at \$5.00 pr Jamaioas sell rather slowly at \$8.50 Ga**ze.** per bbL LEMONS. -The market, although not active,

is firm, Malagas being quoted at \$11.00 in chests and at \$5.00 in boxes. Palermo in boxes, \$8.00. MUSE MELONS. -Several good sized lots bave been placed for shipment at \$2 to \$2.25

per dozen, extra choice having brought as high as \$4 to \$4.50 per dozen.
Changerries.—The first lots of Cape Codberries have arrived and are very fine. They are quoted at \$8 to \$10 per bbl. as to quality.

#### GENERAL MARKETS.

FISH. - There is a good demand for Labrador herring to arrive, and prices are firm and quoted at \$8 to \$650 per bbl. It is now thought that most of the cargo reported wrecked off the coast of Anticosti, last week, will be recovered. Latest sales reported here were at \$6 to arrive. Capt Breton herring are firm at \$5 75 to \$6 per bbl. In green cod there is a fair demand, and business has transpired at \$3.75, some holders asking \$4 per bbl. We quote \$3.50 to \$4 Dry Cod is steady at \$2.75 to \$3 per quintal. Salmon is scarce and quoted at \$15 per bbl. Boneless fish is in fair request, and sales are being made at 4c to 53 per lb, and bonsless cod at 410 to 7c. Scaled her.ings are quoted at 160 to 17c per box.

FISH OHS.—The market continues in the same dull and demoralized condition, with good Newfoundland cod oil offered freely at 40s, and we quote 38le to 40s per gallon. lot of Gaspe has been offered at 30c, and the sale of a lot of Newfoundland oil was made as low as 32c, but the quality was poor. Steam refined oil may be quoted at 43c to 44c, and straw seal at 32½c. Cod liver oil, 60c to 65c for oid, and 70c to 75c for new.

CANNED FISH. -- We have a fair trade to note in salmon, five or six car loads having changed hands during the week at \$1.40, and we now quote \$1.45 to \$1.50 per dozen cans. Canned mackerel have ruled rather quiet, with sales at \$3.70 per case, and prices are quoted at \$3.70 to \$4 as to quality. Stocks are light, and higher prices are looked for. Lobsters have sold from first hands as \$5,20 to \$5.30 per case, but \$5.50 is now asked.

STEAM COAL.—The last sales of round lots

quote: - Canada red and white winter SOc to of Cape Breton coal were mentioned at \$2.90 83c, and spring 81c to 83:: No. 1 hard Duluth ex ship and \$3.25 to \$3.50 delivered. Picton ateam \$3.15 to \$3 25 ex ship and \$3.50 to \$3.75 delivered. Scotch steam \$4 per 2,240 lbs.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs. -The market appears to be shaping into a firmer groove, and prices range from 14c to 155, as to quality.

BEANS -New samples are being offered in the Beauharnois district. Several lots of old have been placed at \$1 10 to \$1 25 per

HONEY .-- Taere is still moderately good enquiry for choice western honey, both strained and in comb, with sales during the last few days at 9c to 10c strained, and 12c to 15c per lb in comb, as to quality.

Hops.-There is still a stand-off between buyers and sellers, as the former refuse to accede to the exhorbitant demands of the latter. During the week a few small lots of 1885 crop have been sold at 20c to 25c, and one lot of fine was taken by a brewer at 30c. New hops are held at 40c to 50c.

POTATOES .- We hear very general com plaints of the potato disease from districts lying on both sides of the river. Prices during the week have advanced to 750 to 80 per bag in round lote.

SWEET POTATOES .- A fair demand is mentioned at \$3.50 per bbl. Onions.—Buyers are beginning to look around for their supplies, and gardeners at present are asking \$2 for round lots, \$1.90 having been refused for a lot of \$500 bbls.

SPANISH ONIONS -The market rules quiet at \$4 to \$4 50 per case. ASHES.—Sales of good sized lots have been made of first pots during the past few days at \$3.90 to \$4 per 100 lbs.

## CHEESE MARKETS.

STRONG MARKETS AND AN ADVANCE AT UTICA AND LITTLE FALLS.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., Sept. 27.—The cheese sales to day were 70 boxes at 11c, 2,700 at 111c, 2,830 at 111c, 130 at 11g, 416 at 114c, 300 at 13c, 900 on commission and 860 farm dairy at 10 to to 10 to. The bulk of the sales were at 111c. Prices are to higher than last week. Butter sales were 100 packages at 23c to 27c. The bulk of the dairy sold at 25c, and the creamery at 26c.

UTICA, N.Y., Sept. 27.-The sales of cheese to day were as follows: 110 boxes at 10c, 600 at 102c, 4,467 at 11c, 312 at 112c, 2,156 at 112c, 868 at 113c, 1,632 at 112c, 796 at 112c and 102 on commission, and an advance of 1 c. Market strong and active.

#### LIVE STOOK.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk railway for the week ended September 27th: Cattle, 2,339; sheep, 2,172; calves, 27; hogs, 469. Exports of cattle to date were 49,432 head,

a decrease of 1,371 head from 1885. The exports of sheep to date were 64,522 hean, an increase of 20,496 head over 1886. At Point St. Charles cattle yards the offerings of cattle were large, but the amount of business done was light, as no cattle steamers leave before the middle of the week. The market was firmer, and prices advanced 1c to 10 per lb. on export stock, a few sales being made at from 4c to 44c per lb. live weight. In butchers' cattle a lively business was done, the demand being active and values were higher at 23c to 33c per lb. live weight. Sheep \$8 each, as to quality.

## SILKS | SILKS | SILKS

SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS BILKS SILKS SILKA SILKS

Black Gros Grain Silk.
Black Demi Gros Grain Silk.
Black Costume Silk.
Black Gros da Lyon Silk.
Black Gros da Ttalie Silk.
Colored Gros Grain Silk.
Colored Brocaded Silk.
Colored String Silk. Colored Striped Silk, Irish Puplin Silk. Colored and Black Satin.

S. CARSLEY. S. CARSLEY.

DRESS GOODS DRESS GOODS

New Braided Home Spun. New Checked Home Spun. New Striped Home Spun.
New Cloth for Ladies' Costumes.
New Plain Cloth, Camel's Hair.
New Checked Camel's Hair.
New Striped Ctoth. New Striped Flannel. New Bonc é Cluth.

S. CARSLEY.

New Dress Patterns.

8 CARSLEY.

**FURNISHINGS** HOUSE FURNISHINGS **FURNISHINGS** HOUSE HOUSE **FURNISHINGS** HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Just received, the most complete lines of Carpets for the Fall Trade, all new and choice patterns selected with great care; also a large importation of Art Square, and Ruga in endless variety, and at price-that are bound to sell them.

S. CARSLEY. S. CARSLEY,

breaking in the using.

BROOKS' SEWING COTTON. Since introducing the celebrated Sewing Cotton of Jonas Brooks & Bros., the oldest sawing cotton manufacturers in England, Manufacturers are asking for it,

Tailors are asking for it, Shirtmakers are asking for it, And nearly all private families are now using it, thus proving to the public that this is the best cotton for machine and hand use, not

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. There has been no change to speak of in this market. Business is on the increase and remittances are fair.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—What little flour has offered during the week found ready buyers at our figures. Superior extra is quoted at \$3.60 to \$3.65; extra, \$3.50 to \$3.55; spring wheat extra, \$3.20 to \$3.25. There is little or nothing to report in outmeal, two small local mills being able to supply the demand. The price is \$3,75 to \$3.90. Bran has been in fair require though a little lower than a meek ago, say \$10.50 to \$11.

GROOZRIES. Sugars can be bought for about the rame money as last week, although the refiners are very firm and have asked 33 more than ten days ago. Extra granulated is quoted at 633 and 640 for granulated. Purchases of sugar have been large. Teas are moving tairly well and a better feeling is per-

ceptible. LEATHER.—There was fully the usual number of dealers at the exhibition this year, and while purchases were not large, quite a respects ble quantity of goods went into the country, and on the whole the fall trade may be said to have opened fairly well. Payments are fair for this time of year, make no change in prices, which are fully

maintained for fine stock. GRAIN-Receipts of both wheat and barley have been rather small. We quote No. 1 fall 76c to 77c; No. 2, 74c to 75c; No. 3, 71c to 72c. The same figures represent ruling prices for spring wheat. No. 1 barley quotes at 59c to 60c; No. 2, 54c to 55c; No.

extra, 49c to 50c, and No. 3, 39c to 40c. HARDWARE. - Cable reports show that an advance of £4 per ton in Ingot tin, and £2 per ton in copper has taken place. There are said to be indications of still higher prices. There is no change in tin plates, the market for which is in an unsatisfactory condition, the impression being that many makers are lesing money. The general de-

mand is good. Petroleum.-Quotations in Petrolea show no change and oil merchants here are still asking old prices which are 180 for 5 to 10 barrel lots of Canadian, with a jo more for single barrels. Carbon safety quotes at 200. and American prime white can be had for 24c., while 3c more will buy water white. For Eccene the figure is 30c.

Provisions.—Choice butter meets with a good enquiry at 14 to 160, according to quality, but inferior kinds are quite negle The feeling in cheese is firm, being a shade higher than last week, say 10½ to 11c. There is a quiet trade reported in hog products, long clear finding buyers at 33 to 9c. Some new cured hams are on the market and have somewhat relieved the scarcity hereto existing in this article. The price is 1410. For lard 91 to 10c is still being paid. Eggs are dearer than a week ago, say 13 to 14c, and firm, with

fair receipts.

Wool.—For the highest selected fleece wool
20 to 21c is obtained, but there is not much offering. Palled wools are without change, and there is only a moderate enquiry.

# DIED.

How often do we see under this heading the name of some one near and dear to us. Many whose names are thus printed would to day be alive, and well if they had, put prejudice and poisonous drugs aside and accepted the honest offer we have been making them for years past. During the last nine years we have cured tens of thousands of patients suffering from abronic allments after all other treatments had failed by means of our wonderful Electric Medicated Appillances. We have so much faith in our goods that we send them on trial, and do not require payment unless they make a cure. Can you ask anything fairer than this? Different appliances to cure Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Narvousness, Debility, Asthma, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Lungs. &c. Illustrated book giving fall particulars and testimonials from every State in the U. S., and blank for statement of your case sont free, Address Electric Pad Mirig. Co., 44 Flatbush Avenne, Brooklyn, N. Y. Write to day, remember we take the risk of the Appliance failing, the only risk you take is the risk of being cured.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 137. Dame Josephine Lavole, of the Parish of St. Genevieve, in the District of Montreal, wife common en biens of Godfroy Barbeau, merchant, of the same locality, duly authorized to appear in judicial proceedings, Plaintiff, vs. the said Godfroy Barbeau, Defendant. A suit for separation of proporty has been instituted in this case, the Tenth day of September, Eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

the Tenth day of September, Lightcon and eighty-six.

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Attorneys for the Plaintin's attorney