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EUROPEAN EVENTS.

Industrial Crisis in France—Germany and the Vatican—Hospital Nurses Wanted.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes:—The Republic, which was to have been beneficial to French workmen, is rapidly passing through the process of being tried and found wanting. In Paris there are thousands of workers without work, and in Lyons the distress has reached such a pitch that the situation has been forced under the notice of the Government. In a letter of Cardinal Coverton, Archbishop of Lyons, to one of the Ministers, the crisis is described as appalling and dangerous. When tens of thousands of starving workmen are to be read the Intransigent of Henri Rochefort and the Cri du Peuple of Jules Vallès, it may be easily understood that riot and anarchy are the chief influences at work. The agitators, while filling their own pockets bound on their unfortunate victims to danger and death. The hypocrisy and bad faith of the so-called liberators of the people are proverbial. The daily lives of their prominent leaders tell their own tale. Rochefort, who has probably more revolutionary influence than any man in France, has been heard to say, "I shall write for my roughs to-night." He spends his days bying old caricatures, which he re-sells, and by this means he has succeeded in amassing a considerable fortune. Not long ago two Communist agitators, who had returned from New Caledonia, went to the office of the Intransigent and asked for relief. They were brutally refused, and on their remonstrating, M. Rochefort sent for the police officers. Considering that the pen of this writer is chiefly occupied in bringing contempt upon the police it is not surprising that the more extreme revolutionaries strongly protested against this summary proceeding. The other Communist leaders are of the same pattern. Lisegary of the Bataille witnessed a demonstration of workmen asking for bread from the windows of his home, where every delinquent has laid before him Jules Vallès' health, and the ranks of practical communism, whilst all the other members of the party are endeavoring to make money. The industrial crisis will therefore continue and will only tend to increase the era of hatred of class against class which is the chief social feature of the France of to-day. The outlook is ugly, for there is no serious pretender and no immediate hope of making the Republic constitutional. In the midst of all this it is consoling to note that the only peaceful agent is the Church. The relief given in Lyons by the Sisters of Charity, the expelled congregation, and the secular clergy, is prodigious. In a lesser degree the same remark applies to Paris. Last week no less than 70,000 meals were brought to the Morgue. Most of these were evidently the result of misery. It is evident that M. Jules Ferry has something else to think about besides his Indo-Chinese Empire. The internal condition of France makes the coming winter a perilous one. The result cannot fail to be important.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

A HOME RULE-LIBERAL ALLIANCE—THE PARNELLITES POLICY.

DUBLIN, Oct. 14.—The Mail says Captain O'Shea visited Gladstone in Scotland and arranged a fresh treaty between the Parnellites and the Government. The latter agrees to recall Lord-Lieutenant Spencer and allow the crimes act to lapse, in return for the support of the Irish party on the franchise bill. If the Parnellites fail to obtain a pledge from Mr. Gladstone that the British Government will recall Earl Spencer and allow the Irish Tories to be recalled, they will not vote with the Tories, but will withhold their support from the Government. Mr. Gladstone's policy is to recall Earl Spencer and allow the Irish Tories to be recalled, they will not vote with the Tories, but will withhold their support from the Government. Mr. Gladstone's policy is to recall Earl Spencer and allow the Irish Tories to be recalled, they will not vote with the Tories, but will withhold their support from the Government.

WITHOUT A SKULL.

THE IMPROBABLE STORY TOLD ABOUT AN ALLEGED CITIZEN OF HARTSELL, ALA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 20.—T. H. Woodall of Hartell, Ala., is 45 years of age, and stands six feet. On the 22d of January, 1882, while alone in a room, he was seized with a fit and fell into the fire, from which he was removed after having been fearfully burned. His head and face were almost consumed, and for days he lingered in torture so terrible that death would have been a relief. His friends had no thought of his recovery, but finally he arose from the bed upon which he had suffered so much. His head was hairless, his eyelashes were gone, and his face was terribly scarred. Some time after getting up Mr. Woodall's physician discovered that a section of the skull was loose, and was compelled to remove it. Other sections became loose and were removed, until the entire top of the skull was taken away. The sections were re-attached at intervals, and as a piece was taken away the opening was covered so as to protect the brain. Soon after removing the first section it was ascertained that a thin skin was growing over the skull in such a way as to cover the brain, and as a natural consequence, the expenses of the hospitals were quadrupled. Latterly, M. Waldeck Rousseau, the Minister of the Interior, has turned his attention to this case and has suggested that, with some exceptions, the old arrangement should be retained. M. Quentin immediately resigned. It is to be hoped that the lesson taught by Dr. Desprez will at length bear fruit. This medical man, who is a Freethinker, and declared that without nurses acted by religious motives, the patients in the Paris hospitals would not only be neglected but ill-treated. It is to be hoped that the next Director of the Assistance Publique will be the friend of religious liberty. Charity which is narrowed down to a sect is bad enough. But when that sect is aggressive, then forcing its unbelief upon dying men and women, it becomes a glaring scandal and ought to be stamped out. M. Waldeck Rousseau will not lose by his manly support of religion in hospitals.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

The difficulties between the Holy See and Germany are now about to be settled, finally by M. Schoerer and Cardinal Jacobini, the Pontifical Secretary of State. The concessions made on the side of the Church will undoubtedly be great, but each will give his chief attention to the liberty of the nomination of Bishops. Theoretically the area of persecution is at an end. Prince Bismarck will yet have to confess that the German Catholics have gained the victory. There has been no attempt to glory in the necessary triumph of liberty, but it is clear that no sect or schism can ever disturb Catholic unity. The chief hope of the German Chancellor, of course, lay in the success of the old Catholic schism. This has, however, proved a failure, and the laws of repression and persecution are now useless.

A POLYGAMY TRIAL.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 18.—In the case of Roger Clawson, son of Bishop Clawson, on trial for polygamy, Judge Zane ruled that the admissions of the accused as to the second marriage were competent testimony. A son of Delogate Paine testified that such admissions were made by him. The relatives of the accused testified that they never heard him speak of the second marriage or heard it mentioned in his presence. President Taylor testified he did not know that records were kept in the endowment house, or that the card of the State testified that he knew of no records. Clawson testified that he sometimes wrote a name on a slip of paper to refresh his memory at the ceremony proceeded.

JOHN BULL'S DAUGHTERS.

A French View of English Girls and Women—Max O'Reil's Clever Pictures of National Traits.

The following extracts, translated from advance sheets of "Les Filles de John Bull," the sequel to "John Bull et Son Ile" ("John Bull and His Island"), will give a fair general idea of the peculiar view taken by the trenchant author.

ROLE OF THE ENGLISH WOMAN.

The role of the English woman (says the author) is clearly indicated. It is to make her husband forget in private life the anxieties to which he is obliged to subject himself in public life, the rebuffs, the disgusts and vexations that he there experiences; to prepare for him a retreat in a calm atmosphere where he will come to refresh and regenerate himself and to renew his strength; to do the honors of his home with that provident and generous hospitality which one encounters only in England; and, in a word, to content herself with a role which, though it be secondary, is not less beautiful than when it is filled with that resignation and that devotion of which women in all countries are capable in time of need. Madame la marchale, la generale, la prelete, la sous prelete, are ridiculous words, which have no equivalents in English. The wife of the Prime Minister of England is called simply Mrs. Gladstone, which ought to satisfy the most exacting.

FLIRTATION AND SWEETHEARTING.

To flirt is to give to a young man "whom one has remarked," as the Duchess of Gerolstein says, the opportunity of being heard to engage him by amiable smiles, by light allusions, to abandon reserve and push gallantry almost to a declaration of love. This little amusement would be very dangerous with a young Frenchman; it means nothing with a young Englishman, for flirtation means to pay a woman attentions without intentions, and a young Englishman (I congratulate him on it) can pay attention to a woman without nourishing any intentions. "Sweethearting" is a very different thing. There we come to love in earnest. The term sweethearting is applied to two young persons who have declared their love, and are mutually accepted as betrothed, with or without the consent of their parents. This English word has in itself a certain plebeian perfume and corresponds to our expression "bon ami" and "bonne amie."

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

HALF-YEARLY ACCOUNTS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The half-yearly report of the Grand Trunk Railway was issued to-day. The net revenue-balance for the half year is £114,102. The Great Western's proportion of this is £34,258, which being deducted leaves £79,844 for division among the Grand Trunk shareholders. This, together with a small balance brought over from last year, will pay in full the five per cent. dividend on the first preference stock. There is a reserve fund account. The Great Western directors are confident that with the excellent harvests there will be more traffic and less competition during the current six months than there has been during the half year just closed.

CONSERVATIVES AND LIBERALS UNITE TO DO HIM HONOR—PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS AND HIS REPLY.

While in Trenton, Ont., the other day attending the inaugural ceremonies connected with the Trent Valley Canal, the Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, was waited on by a large representative body of Catholic gentlemen of that town and the surrounding district who presented him with an address. A noticeable and pleasing feature of the event was the fact that those who united to do honor to Mr. Costigan comprised members of both political parties. Liberals as well as Conservatives took part in the affair and signed the address, thus bearing testimony to the estimation in which the representative Irish Catholic in the Cabinet is held by his fellow countrymen and colleagues.

DEATH OF A MAN OF LETTERS.

REMARKABLE CAREER OF JOURNALISM, BER AND JOURNALISM.

DUBLIN, Oct. 17.—Alexander Sullivan, Irish leader, and one of the foremost of the Home Rule movement, died this morning at his residence in the city. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, the distinguished publicist, had a very remarkable career. While pursuing his studies in Dublin, London, about 1853, he became connected with the newspaper and periodical press. In the retirement of Mr. (now Sir) Chas. Gavan Duffy, in 1859, became connected with the Nation newspaper, of which he remained editor and proprietor up to the close of 1876. In 1868 he was twice prosecuted by the government on two separate indictments for seditious libel arising out of the Manchester execution, and being convicted on one, underwent four months' imprisonment in Richmond Jail. While in prison notice of nomination as Lord Mayor of Dublin for the ensuing year was made in the municipal council, of which he was a member, but he at once stopped the proceedings. On his release a committee was formed to present him with a national testimonial, but he expressed his disinclination to accept any pecuniary assistance, and a sum of over £300, which had, however, been received meantime by the committee, was bestowed by him as an honorary to the statue of Henry Crofton, subsequently erected in College Green. Mr. Sullivan was returned as one of the members for the County Louth in February, 1874. Peculiar importance was supposed to attach to his election from the fact of his having been chosen by the Home Rule party as the opponent of the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, then president of the Board of Trade, and possessed of very great personal, political and proprietorial influence in the county. Mr. Sullivan represented the county until the general election of 1880, when he was elected for Meath. In consequence of ill-health he withdrew from parliament in 1882. In 1876 he terminated his connection with Irish journalism and soon after removing to London devoted himself to the practice of the legal profession. He was one of the original founders of the Home Rule movement.

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—There is a new crusade in the north of England. The chief promoters of the movement are: of the extreme protectionists and who deem it that retaliatory measures should be adopted against every foreign government in which protection is employed in any shape. Deputations of workmen, representing the propagandists, are stamping the mining and iron manufacturing districts and pointing out the disadvantages to England of the system of bounties given by the governments of Continental Europe to manufacturers in those countries. They claim that foreign products are crowding home manufacturing industries and berate the English Government for its supineness and inaction. They favour retaliation by means of protective tariffs and point to the distress among the miners and ironmasters as proofs of their assertions.

THE QUEBEC EXPLOSIONS.

THE EXCITEMENT DECREASING—THE LEVIS QUARTETTE—INCREASED VIGILANCE.

QUEBEC, Oct. 14.—There are no new developments in the dynamite scare. In reference to the four suspected characters it turns out that they put up at a Mrs. Nolin's, instead of a Mrs. Couture's, as before stated. The descriptions of the men are as follows:—No. 1, stout fair man with an imperial moustache; wore a hard hat and black coat, and was aged about 36 years. No. 2 was of medium height and was well dressed; his nose was slightly aquiline. He was aged about 40 years. No. 3 was beardless and about 28 to 30 years of age. No. 4 was quite a young man, of prepossessing appearance, dark complexioned, and aged about 21. He wore a black suit and hat to match. The first individuals arrived on Thursday, the 2nd of October, at 7 p.m. The only baggage they had was a carpet bag. The fourth man, the one last described, arrived and joined the three former on the 5th of October, at 10 p.m. He brought with him a black leather bag, the contents of which were as follows:—A heavy, their demeanor was very singular. They were all dressed in black, and their names were not known. The police were notified of their arrival, and the first individuals were taken to the police station. The police were notified of their arrival, and the first individuals were taken to the police station. The police were notified of their arrival, and the first individuals were taken to the police station.

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN.

Conservatives and Liberals Unite to do Him Honor—Presentation of an Address and His Reply.

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THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT RE-LEASED.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Tichborne claimant was secretly brought to Pentonville prison last night and discharged this morning. His time had still three days to run.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS... All those indebted for subscriptions, and who have already received accounts, are specially requested to send their remittances without delay.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR... THURSDAY, 23.—Office of the Blessed Sacrament. FRIDAY, 24.—St. Raphael, Archangel. SATURDAY, 25.—Office of the Immaculate Conception. SS. Chrysanthus and Darin, Martyrs.

LAND OWNERS in Great Britain have very poor prospects before them. Within thirty miles of London 178 acres were lately sold for £2,400, for which £5,000 were refused a few years ago.

THE London Standard, which got hold of and published the Government draft of the Redistribution Bill, had to pay a good round penny for its triumph of journalistic enterprise.

THE Democrats charge the Republicans with having carried the State of Ohio by spending the enormous sum of \$1,300,000 in hard cash. The State was so much "soaped" that the Democrats couldn't get a firm hold on it.

A vigorous prosecution of dealers in oleomargarine and butterine is carried on in New York, under a recent act of the Legislature, making the sale of these articles a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 or by imprisonment of not less than six months, and one year for each subsequent offense.

LORD DUFFERIN, in his position of Viceroy of India, intends to surround himself with bachelors, and he has accordingly adopted the rule of appointing no married men on his vice-regal staff.

The following morsel is from the editorial columns of one of Chicago's leading newspapers:— Last Saturday evening a colored ruffian entered a place on Dearborn street, half saloon and half bagnio, in which dissolute white females of the lowest grade are kept, and the patrons of which are mainly colored imitators of the Buffalo career of the democratic candidate for president.

Such language is positively disgraceful. It is, however, only a sample of the unparalleled nastiness of the present presidential campaign, out of which every sentiment of decency and respectability seems to have been driven.

GENERAL WOLSELEY is carrying out the military censorship of the press reports from Egypt with such strictness, that the leading English newspapers are talking of sending a special batch of correspondents to points where they can see and tell the whole truth about the events of the campaign without the permit of the commander-in-chief.

Some idea of the extent to which opium-eating and smoking are indulged in by our American neighbors may be gained from the records of the San Francisco Custom House. When it became known that the duty on the drug was to be raised from six to ten dollars a pound the California dealers brought in several million dollars' worth, and as the supply exceeded the demand it had to be stored away in various banks and warehouses. Recently that which came in under the old rate was nearly exhausted, and the first shipment under the new, consisting of 131 cases, netted the government in the way of duties \$65,000.

DR. GRIMSHAW, the Registrar-General of Health for Ireland, has published a remarkable and exhaustive paper on the comparative death-rates of the two kingdoms. Some of his figures and conclusions are quite startling and must furnish food for serious reflection to those who have the general welfare of the people at heart. Regarding the infant portion of the population the figures show that there are 29 babies in England to 20.3 in Ireland, a fact which will be a surprise to many. Not so with regard to old people. In Ireland there are of persons above 60 years of age 106.2 per 1000, for 73.8 per 1000 in England. In England the death-rate among infants under one year old is 152.7 per 1000, whereas in Ireland, it is only 109.4. Again comparing Dublin to London, we find that in the former the total death-rate is 277 on every 10,000, while in the latter it is only 230.

EARL SPENCER is said to be greatly agitated by the revelations obtained by Mr. Harrington, M.P., in his search for information among the Connemara peasants who lived near the scene of the Maamtrasna murder, and for which Miles Joyce and others were hanged on perjured testimony. This is one of the Government crimes which the Lord Lieutenant refused a short time ago to have investigated. But the Irish party will not be trifled with; if they can't get the Crown to move they will do all the moving themselves in the broad daylight of Parliament. Mr. Harrington's discoveries go to show that political exigencies required an exhibition of the English government's power in Connemara that the Joyce murders, which were brutal and revolting, but in no way connected with politics or agrarianism, were seized upon as a pretext for a wholesale admortory hanging, which was made needlessly horrible by the bungling of Marwood, and that these facts were known to Bolton, the Crown Solicitor.

CIVIL SERVICE reform, in the estimation of General Butler, does not amount to much. He says it is got up by a class of men who think that nobody should hold office except those who can answer questions before a Board of Examiners on subjects which could only be learned, as a rule, by men who had had a collegiate education. It is a cunningly devised machine to make a class from which officers shall be appointed. Now, as educational statistics show that 92 in 100 of all the children that go to school are not kept there after they are 14 years of age, and as those that cannot proceed further are the children of laboring men, who have to go home at the earliest possible age to help support their younger brothers and sisters, it will be seen that civil service reform examination is exactly meant to exclude in future all the children of laboring men from being in office under the government. General Butler is right and he has unmasked the greatest humbug of the day with unusual force and bluntness. The so-called civil service reform would tend to the creation of classes for political or professional privileges. Few but the sons of the rich could find their way into the public service under such a system.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Daily Witness, cannot understand or realize the impertinence of a London congregation that paid a visit to the shrine of St. Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey, where they prayed for the conversion of England to the ancient faith. The Witness says:— "The cool way in which a Romish procession took possession of Westminster Abbey, on Monday, with a pilgrimage to the shrine of Edward the Confessor, will make John Bull rub his eyes and ask himself if he is back in the times of Henry Seventh or of Father Chaucer. Westminster has long been the stronghold of outspoken tolerance, but we do not hear that those people had leave from the authorities of the Church, or that they acted upon any acknowledged right in thus introducing schismatic worship into it."

We would remind our esteemed contemporary that the way in which the said "Romish" procession took possession of Westminster was not as "cool" nor as unlawful as the way in which the famous Abbey was taken from the people, who originally built and owned it. The present holders or occupiers of Westminster Abbey are not its owners; they have no lawful title to it to-day no more than the original robbers had. Robbery cannot be sanctioned nor justified by a lapse of time.

THE Ottawa Sun, in very forcible and independent terms, condemns the unwarranted and unjust opinions expressed by the French Press of Quebec relative to the recent explosions in that city. Our esteemed contemporary is loath to invite motives to those journals, but it cannot refrain from hazarding the surmise that the combined attack by the Quebec French press on the Irish, as being the authors of the explosions, has been suggested for the purpose of diverting attention from the true culprits and

appearances is the actual fact. Our contemporary scorns the idea that any Irishman ever was guilty of "so miserable a joke," and it rather pointedly asks: "Do our French contemporaries imagine that the dynamitards, who have declared war against England are so obliging as to send their forces to Quebec in order to blow up a rickety, empty building for no object in the world save to do a good turn for contractors and enable a discreditable clique to rob the public of a few thousands with greater impunity? It won't do. The attempt to make out that the Fenians are guilty of the outrage is too absurd. Let anybody ask, who is most likely to gain by the affair! Let preceding circumstances be taken into account, and also let the singular fact of the timing of the explosions be added, and we venture to say that a pretty strong chain of circumstantial evidence will appear pointing to one direction. Meantime we would suggest to our French contemporaries the advisability of getting a herring of less rank a flavor to draw across the scent."

THE OHIO ELECTIONS. THE State elections in Ohio were held Tuesday week without the shedding of much blood. For the past six weeks the canvass on both sides was most intense, and there never was such lively interest in any election in Ohio since the memorable campaign of 1840. The whole people were stirred up and every influence that could possibly be brought to bear was called into action. Although Ohio now has a Democratic State Government, it has invariably gone Republican on national issues. With this State at his back the success of Mr. Blaine becomes probable and that of Mr. Cleveland very doubtful. Democratic organs admitted before the election that a Republican majority of 20,000 in Ohio would be reasonably conclusive as to the final result in November. According to the latest returns that majority has been secured; it will no doubt dishearten the Democrats and fill their opponents with courage and enthusiasm. The campaign from this point onward may not exactly be a walk over for Blaine, but it will be in every way advantageous to him, with most of the chances in his favor. As neither party, however, will accept the results of the Ohio elections as decisive, the contest will at once be transferred to the doubtful territory of New York, and from now until the close, on the 4th of November next, that State will become the rendezvous of innumerable politicians and election manipulators, who will make the closing struggle one of the deepest political excitement ever experienced in the State of New York.

FUN AT POLITICAL MEETINGS. The cable sends a pithy and graphic description of most amusing scenes at the rival political demonstrations on the other side. A large Tory meeting was held on Monday night at which the leading lights of the party appeared; the Liberals got up a counter-demonstration, which was held in the immediate vicinity. The friction was great and the fun was lively. The following is a short account of the proceedings:—"After some Radical speeches had been made at the Liberal meeting, denouncing the Peers and House of Lords, the crowd became boisterous, and, breaking down the walls around the Aston grounds, set off fireworks prepared for the Conservative meeting. They then invaded the smaller hall, in which the Right Hon. Edward Gibson, M.P. for Dublin University, was speaking. The mob stormed the platform and a fierce hand-to-hand fight ensued between the intruders and the Conservatives, during which chairs and benches were used as weapons. Finally the platform collapsed, precipitating the combatants in a mass to the floor, several being injured. The mob then turned its attention to the larger hall, where similar scenes were enacted. Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Randolph Churchill were howled down, and finding it impossible to restore order they hastily quitted the hall. Many Conservatives and Liberals were injured in the numerous brawls that took place before the police could succeed in clearing the premises." All this did not happen in Ireland; if it did, there would be no more right to public meetings or free speech for an indefinite period; but as it took place in Birmingham, one of the political and commercial centres of Great Britain, the unseemly conduct of the Liberals will meet with no other punishment but a sharp rebuke from the Tory organs.

THE QUEBEC EXPLOSIONS. The dynamite explosions which threw the peaceful and sober citizens of Quebec into such a high state of excitement and which did so much damage to the new parliamentary buildings, have opened a fair field for our Canadian detectives to display their shrewdness and sagacity. It will pay them to bestir themselves, as rewards to the amount of some five thousand dollars are offered for the discovery and conviction of the perpetrators. As the explosion was caused to benefit or injure the contractor, it ought not to be very hard to lay hands on the guilty parties. There is no other theory to be accepted but that the miscreants belong to Quebec, and that they were interested in the commission of the crime either by a spirit of revenge or by a desire of profit. There is nothing in the circumstances attending the affair to justify the holding or even the formation of an opinion that the explosions were an act of public malice or were in any way calculated to produce a political effect. In any case, the public will expect the Government to push the search after the criminals to the furthest point. The authors of the crime must not remain concealed and unwipht of justice for lack of

grate all their attention on the "four mysterious strangers" who are said to have been loitering about Levis. We find the Quebec Telegraph complaining that the investigation is not as thorough as it would wish to see. Useless men are said to be in the way as well as too much red tape. Our contemporary wisely suggests that outside detective talent be brought to Quebec to help on the investigation and prevent it from becoming a farce.

SIR JOHN'S MISSION TO LONDON. If the mission of Sir John A. Macdonald to London is, besides consulting eminent physicians as to the state of his stomach, to solicit an imperial subsidy for the Canadian steamships which must necessarily be put on the route between the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, in British Columbia, and China and Japan, all Canadians will wish him undivided success in his endeavour to build up large commercial relations between the Eastern Continent and the Dominion. There can be no doubt or question as to this new highway being a protection as well as benefit to British commerce. By this route London and Liverpool are brought ten days nearer the Orient than they are now by way of the Suez Canal. There is no guarantee against the possibility of the Suez Canal being shut one day, or another, to British ships. The ruin which such an event would inflict upon British commerce would be almost irreparable; but the Canadian Pacific route removes that difficulty. It would, therefore, be no surprise to find Sir John successfully urging the political leaders of both parties in England to give his proposition not only serious, but favorable attention. When it was a question of opening up any new commercial highway, British statesmen never made it a difficult matter to take from the imperial treasury and accord handsome subsidies to steamship lines running from their ports to any quarter of the globe. Some lines received immense gifts on the pretext of paying for mail service; others got their own prices for carrying Government stores, but in the end the treasury was reimbursed by the revenue duties on the increased imports. If a new steamship line were opened from British Columbia to the Chinese free ports the trade between the two countries would necessarily be materially increased. The value of British imports into China now exceeds one hundred million dollars annually, while the value of the exports in British bottoms is about seventy-five millions. This trade has assumed these proportions in the face of great embarrassments and is incident to its carriage. How enormous would its development be if there would be little or no embargo and much less delay? England alone would not be benefited by the adoption of the new route. The vastness of the immense traffic which would be created by the transfer of freights by rail from British Columbia to Atlantic tidewater, would give the Canadian provinces increased vigor and life, and would add immeasurably to the commercial status of the Dominion.

ANTICS OF THE CANADIAN VOYAGEURS. The Canadian voyageurs are proving themselves to be very naughty boys. The "Ocean King" bore them off from Montreal and Quebec while they were unconscious and suffering from the stupefying effects of superabundant whisky. When the gallant ship put in at Sydney more riotous scenes were enacted, to the disgust of the officers and of the inhabitants of the place. Strict orders were issued to the men not to go ashore, and every precaution was adopted to prevent them from doing so. But it was all in vain. The voyageurs were bent on mischief for fun, and they were going to have it *cette fois conte*. The orders of the superior officers were disobeyed and the precautions of the guards were eluded. Several of the voyageurs changed their uniforms and walked ashore with impunity, passing the officers who took them for strangers who had visited the ship. But the secret of the stratagem soon leaked out and after that no one was allowed to pass out without the closest scrutiny. The men, seeing that they were about to be balked, held a council and resolved to organize, overpower the guards and officers and march out in a body. This they did in a triumphant manner, and in a very short time they had painted the whole town of Sydney a glaring red. The Globe correspondent, describing some of the scenes and events which followed this outbreak, says: "It is needless to state that they became intoxicated and some very amusing incidents occurred at this stage, and some very embarrassing and detrimental to the dignity of our mission, for it somewhat forehanded the conduct of some when in Egypt and foretold stringent measures to be applied to enforce discipline. One young man entered a schoolhouse and delivered a speech to the children, and endeavored to 'mash' the teacher, and concluded by excusing himself for being drunk. He next entered the court house and addressed the magistrate and told him that he had come to wish him good-bye. A constable endeavored to put him out. He resented this injustice and laid the constable prostrate on the ground. Another was brought back helpless in a cab, and in the struggle to get on board fell through the coal slide and was carried to his berth. Another in his struggle fell into the water, but was instantly rescued."

The result was that the ship was delayed in the harbor and could not set sail before instituting a search for the men that were missing. And now when they have arrived at their destination and are going up the Nile, the cable brings the news that on the scene of strife with the Africans the voyageurs

manage them and persuade them to be more docile and respectful of the Queen's authority. The Government has seen fit to give a semi-official denial to the statement which was despatched to the London Morning Post as the War Office has no knowledge of any such state of affairs. But it should be borne in mind that because the War Office is ignorant of the facts is no reason why to deny the truth and accuracy of an antipathetic war correspondent's statements. It is to be hoped that the experience which the War Office has had with Canadian volunteers will impress upon it the more than uselessness of any such contingents for future service. Canadians, on the other hand, are much better off on their farms, looking after their crops, or felling trees, than away out in Africa getting killed by negroes or killing them, and helping to increase the number of widows and orphans all round.

immigrants at his devoted head. The clergyman, in turn, goes for the reason of interfering with the religious instruction of the immigrants, and gives her a piece of his mind. The matron gets mad at this and publicly chides the clergyman himself with spiriting away a little Catholic girl and speaking as beyond the reach of her friends, or proselyting purposes. Why Rev. Mr. Fyles should be more or less officially connected with the immigration department in his capacity as a clergyman, and should be given special opportunities to tamper with the religion of immigrants, is more than should be tolerated. We hope the Minister of Agriculture will take this hint and abate the scandal.

IMMIGRATION SCANDALS AT POINT LEVIS.

A correspondent, who apparently has an intimate acquaintance with the facts which he relates, writes a letter to our esteemed contemporary, *L'Electeur*, of Quebec, in which he brings to light the most considerable scandals in connection with Immigration matters at Point Levis. It is but proper to remark at the outset that the scandals do not affect what we might call the business sections of the department, but the "Christian" branch thereof. There is an institution at Point Levis called the "Home for immigrant girls." This place is under the control of the Government and is managed by a certain Miss Richardson. This lady, who it appears has seen considerable service on sailing vessels and steamboats, and has journeyed to several corners of the earth, landed in Canada about two years ago. She directed her steps towards Ottawa, where she was not long before she got into the good graces of the Minister of Agriculture and persuaded him to make her matron of the "Home" at Point Levis. It is a snug and comfortable berth, and a profitable one, too. Miss Richardson receives a salary of \$900 and perquisites besides. The lady's hotel board bill last winter was at the rate of \$70 per month. Nothing but Windsor prices would satisfy her ladyship. What were the odds as long as the Minister of Agriculture footed the bill for her out of the Federal treasury? Her high living during the winter at a public expense she does not abandon when surrounded by paupers and unfortunates during the summer.

The cost of maintenance of girls for one month has been \$550 during the present season, or an average of \$6 to \$7 for each meal supplied the girls during their short stay. If this Christian lady was worth the expense, there might be some excuse for it, but she is not. On the contrary, she is totally unfit for the position, and her unseemly conduct makes her unworthy of it. Her habits are of the most depraved description. We are told that her indulgence in intoxicating liquors goes to excess, and that this fact is a matter of public notoriety and common talk. She has appeared on the public streets, squares, and in public institutions while under the influence of liquor. It is charged that even the immigrant girls of the "Home" have had to take their matron up-stairs and put her to bed while helplessly drunk. Beautiful examples of virtue for the young immigrants! While in her sober senses, however, the matron figures in another light. She develops into a Sunday school matron and an inveterate proselytizer. After a good dinner and a bowl of punch, the next thing she has most at heart is the conversion of the Catholic girls that may fall under her tender care and solicitude. She takes a short cut towards their conversion, or rather perversion, by placing in their hands such vile and immoral books as "Convent Life Unveiled," by Edith O'Gorman, the escaped Nun. Miss Richardson is a knowing one, and with a fine sense of discrimination. She knows how to encourage her "converts"; and she can tell which place to send them where there will be no danger of their "conversion" being affected. Benevolent ladies in England are in league with Miss Richardson in this work; they tempt poor Catholic girls by payment of their passage to cross the Atlantic and place themselves under the charge of the Point Levis matron.

For respectable Irish immigrant girls and women who refuse to be "converted," Miss Richardson can find nothing better than contempt and insult. A favorite expression of hers, when she fails to convert, is "Those beasts of Irish women." She made use of the brutal words once too often in the presence of Mr. Stafford, the Dominion immigration agent, who very properly called her to order. It is also charged that very many of the girls consigned to Miss Richardson through the English agencies are "unfortunates" of the lowest order, who are picked up on the streets of London, or taken from female reformatories and dumped at Quebec for distribution through Canada. This outrage upon Canadian hospitality had assumed such formidable proportions that the Ontario immigration agents at Point Levis found it necessary to report the circumstances to the Ontario Government and to request the class of persons free transfer to their province. A Christian clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Fyles, of the Church of St. Paul, in conjunction with Miss Richardson, but they don't seem to pull together. They are known to indulge in bitter quarrels and unseemly squabbles that don't go behind the scenes, but have it right before the public gaze on the wharf

epithets at his devoted head. The clergyman, in turn, goes for the reason of interfering with the religious instruction of the immigrants, and gives her a piece of his mind. The matron gets mad at this and publicly chides the clergyman himself with spiriting away a little Catholic girl and speaking as beyond the reach of her friends, or proselyting purposes. Why Rev. Mr. Fyles should be more or less officially connected with the immigration department in his capacity as a clergyman, and should be given special opportunities to tamper with the religion of immigrants, is more than should be tolerated. We hope the Minister of Agriculture will take this hint and abate the scandal.

THE LATE A. M. SULLIVAN.

Widespread feelings of deep sadness attend the announcement of A. M. Sullivan's death, while still in the prime of an honored and useful life. In his death, Ireland loses one of her most distinguished sons, one who since his boyhood had proved a true friend, a wise counsellor, and a valiant champion of his fellow-countrymen. Without the aid of wealth or the influence of friends, he rose by intrinsic merit and self-resources to the foremost rank in journalism, at the bar, and on the floor of the House of Commons, in all of which he rendered most wholesome and beneficent service to his fellow-men. His name was familiar in the two hemispheres. He was a man whom all people esteemed and respected, and he was, above all, a patriot in whom his country confided. No Irish politician, or, in fact, no public man in the British Empire commanded the respect of all parties, friends and foes, in so thorough and general a manner as did A. M. Sullivan. Tories, with whom he had not a single political idea in common; Whigs, with whom he had been engaged in a life-long conflict, united with Home Ruler and Nationalists in admiration of a man whose patriotism had never degenerated into petty fanaticism, whose deep religious enthusiasm had known no savor of sectarian bitterness, and who, tried alike by good and evil fortune, by adulation and calumny, had preserved his honor unstained, his faith unshaken, and his love of country warm and undying. The loss of such a life as that of A. M. Sullivan will be keenly felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. There is no standard by which it can be measured. His influence and example during his comparatively brief though successful career were such as to make his fellow-men the better to know the real objects and duties of life and their obligations to God, their country, and themselves. He did not live unto himself; his talents were employed for the promotion of the interests of common humanity. The wealth of his intellect and the goodness of his heart have been showered upon the world; and he has made men wiser in their actions, richer in knowledge, and happier in social life. He was an exceedingly gifted writer and orator, eloquent and powerful, and possessed a superb and masterly use of language and reason; and the virtue of this power lay in the fact that he employed them in the advocacy of right and the upholding of historical productions, in arguments before the Courts, his public political addresses on the platform and in the House of Commons amply attest a brilliancy and profundity of intellect which mark his name as one of the most distinguished in the public life of this century. His patriotism was unswerving and unquestioned. When the nation was exhausted, when Gaván Duffy left it a corpse on the dissecting table, and famine and expatriation were threatening to effect a complete dissolution of the Irish race, A. M. Sullivan stepped into the mortuary chamber and nursed the corpse back to life, until to-day Ireland stands more erect and robust than she has done in centuries. Alexander Martin Sullivan was born in the year 1830, in the little village of Bastry, on the romantic coast of the County of Cork. Here he passed his youth in quietude and meditation. He was, however, destined very early in life to become not only a silent observer, but also an actor. In 1853 he bade adieu to Bastry and directed his steps towards Dublin with the intention of devoting himself to art as a member of the staff of an illustrated paper. He wrote occasionally for the *Nation* while prosecuting his art studies. But when the traitorous desertion of the "brass band" of Keogh, Sadler & Co., almost left Ireland in a hopeless and helpless state, the young artist threw up his post in 1855, and flung himself into the breach with all the ardor and impulse of a sanguine nature, and began a long wrestle with circumstances as discouraging as any that mortal man ever faced. Two years later Mr. Sullivan became sole proprietor of the *Nation*, and on the death of Lucas and the emigration of Duffy to Australia, was left almost single-handed to fight the national battle in Dublin. The young journalist maintained, against the most desperate odds, sustained only by the knowledge that he was carrying on the struggle handed down to him from his forefathers and by the resolve of his race never to surrender. Aided by his four brothers—the eldest being Mr. T. D. Sullivan—he succeeded in making the *Nation* a greater power than it had been even in its early days. He imparted to Irish political writers a firmness of opinion and a boldness of expression which have been the glory of the *Nation* ever since. In February, 1868, Mr. Sullivan, along with



AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted...

Market Place, Pocklington, York, October 2nd, 1882.

Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise anyone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results would soon find out for themselves.

Mr. A. J. White, Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882.

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

Mr. A. J. White, Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882.

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.

Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life.

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EN ROUTE TO EGYPT.

Journey of the Canadian contingent—Deaths of the band—A sea funeral—Arrival of the "Ocean King" of Gibraltar.

(Correspondence of Toronto Globe.)

ON BOARD THE "OCEAN KING," GIBRALTAR, 20th Sept.—"In my last I told you we were to be ready for sailing about midnight on the 18th. We did not get away, however, owing to delay caused by having to hunt up two deserters from the Manitoba men. The search proved fruitless, and we were obliged to sail without them. On the day of our arrival at Sydney, Cape Breton, we received a visit from the officers of the French man-of-war, Flor. The men were drawn up in double line along the long wharf at which the Ocean King was coaling, and the Admiral and his officers, accompanied by the officers of the contingent, passed down between the lines. The satisfied smile which the lines were as they passed down the deck seemed significant compliment to both officers and men.

Four bells. The anchor is weighed. The signals are at the foretop—the ship trembles as the engines begin to move. The guns are fired, and

On the 20th we were fairly at sea, and those who had been sick were fast recovering, putting in an appearance on deck seemingly benefited by the shake-up of the previous night. Each gang was got together by itself and formed a separate mess. Two men were told off in each to act as orderlies each day and keep the quarters clean, and Capt. Anand and McKee in turn making a tour of inspection every day. At 2 o'clock daily the fife and drum parade takes place. At first the boys did not know the meaning, but latterly, judging from the readiness to attend, they evidently understand, for every man who puts in an appearance is careful to provide himself with his tin mug. "All hands on deck for grog." In the way of amusement, all tastes seem to have been anticipated. Illustrated papers, books of general useful information, novels, half-dozen different card games, checkers, chess, navy chess, etc. Certainly the Governor-General deserves the thanks of the men for this, for I have not, so far, heard a single man say, "I'm lonesome."

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT VOCALISTS among the party, and of no mean talent either. The rollicking Irishman, the sturdy Briton, and the jolly Canuck all contribute, and you will hear anything from "come all ye" to the "anvil chorus." Then there are the "petites causeries" of L'Abbe Bouchard who accompanies the expedition as chaplain. They usually take place in the forward hatch, and consist of a description of the country and the habits and customs of the people we are about to visit. The Abbe has already spent several years as a missionary in the South, and speaks the language of the natives, so that his counsels are well-timed, and the relation of his adventures are sometimes amusing, but always full of interest and instruction.

At sea, on Friday, 26th September, 1884, at lat. 40° 50' north, long. 18° 16' west, of absence, Richard Henderson, of St. Peter's Settlement, Manitoba, aged 30 years. Funeral will take place to-morrow, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock. Winnipeg papers please copy.

On the evening of the 26th, hearing that Henderson, a Cree Indian, with the Manitoba party, was very low, I visited the hospital at 9 o'clock p.m. As I entered I saw a few kind friends bending over the wasted form of poor Henderson whom I had seen but a few hours before on deck witnessing a "tug of war. Though he seemed very low then, I did not think the end would come so soon. The little group spoke in whispers, occasionally ceasing their conversation and watching bated breath. At last it came with a sigh from one of the party, "He's dead." The gentle hands closed his eyes on the world for ever. He leaves a widow and three children. His brother, who is one of the party, and who constantly watched over him with that care and love that can only exist between two brothers, so far away in the middle of a great watery wilderness was the object of general sympathy in his sad bereavement. The 27th was a lovely day. The sun was out in all his splendor. A stiff easterly breeze made it pleasant on deck, and all sail was set. The sight of the ensign fluttering at half-mast from the quarter-deck, and the body as it lay sewed in its canvas casket covered with the Union Jack, caused many a thoughtful look far back over the sea towards friends and home. At 9:30 the mate, Mr. Horace Gould, approached the body, and uncovering the face, requested the brother to take a last look. He came slowly forward, and bending down pressed an affectionate kiss on that cold cheek, then stepping to one side stood gazing beyond the horizon—the beginning of eternity—do where his brother had gone. At 10 o'clock the body being enclosed in a leaden casket, was lowered into the lower part of the legs, was placed on a plank. Eight Indians then came forward, placing themselves three on each side, and one at the head and foot of the body raised it from its resting place. The engines were stopped, the bells began to toll, and the funeral procession moved slowly toward the main port gangway, which was thrown open. On arriving there the plank bearing the body was laid on the deck, the feet toward the sea. Then amidst a

most solemn silence Capt. Denham read the imposing burial service

of the Church of England, a choir singing the 142nd hymn. At the words, "We now commit this body to the deep," the end of the plank was gently raised and all that was mortal of Richard Henderson dropped into the ocean tomb. On the 24th the forward hold was arranged for Masonic purposes, and two meetings were held, one on the 26th and the other on the 28th at 4 p.m., Col. Kennedy presiding. The 28th (Sunday) being fine and moderately calm, High Mass was celebrated, under the forward hatch, and at 11 o'clock Capt. Denham conducted English-Church services on the quarter-deck. At 2 o'clock there was a sudden scramble for the deck (we were at dinner at the time) nearly every man with his mouth "chock full" of "plum duff." It was "land ho!" from the look-out that caused the stampede. There, sure enough, before us stood in bold outline the palisades of the Portuguese coast, Cape St. Vincent, 3,069 MILES FROM HOME.

At 11:30 to-day (29th) we anchored off this city, and after dinner all hands were granted leave until six p.m., while the vessel was coaling. She takes on 500 tons and will sail between midnight and 1 a.m. "CANADA."

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blisters, all scaly, crusty, Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. 7 G

NEW RUSSIAN RELIGIOUS SECT. LONDON, Oct. 15.—A religious revolution is threatened in Russia. The White Czar has for many generations been recognized as the religious as well as the political head of the State. In the autonomy of Russia he is the pope as well as the king. No bishop or metropolitan can hold his office without the seal of the Czar, and the Czarina at a coronation kneels to the Czar, not in his capacity as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blisters, all scaly, crusty, Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. 7 G

A SIGNIFICANT CEREMONIAL. LONDON, Oct. 14.—After the celebration of Mass yesterday in St. Peter's Church the bishop, clergy and congregation proceeded to the shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey, where they prayed for the conversion of England to the ancient faith of the people and made the sign of the cross during prayer. They were not disturbed by the vergers. Visitors at the Abbey were much astonished.

THE BIRMINGHAM RIOTS. LONDON, Oct. 14.—The damage to the Aston grounds in Birmingham from the attack of the liberals upon the conservatives yesterday is heavy. The conservatives propose to prosecute the liberal leaders. At daylight the serious nature of the riot was revealed. There is a gap eight feet wide in the wall where the mob rushed in towards the town hall. The skating rink and aquarium platform, which the rioters twice demolished, lies in the centre of the rink a wreck. All the chairs and doors were smashed to atoms. The hall looks as if it had been the scene of a dynamite explosion. The refreshment bars were looted and the liquor drank; gas fittings were wrenched from the walls and the garden and flower beds destroyed. Lord Randolph Churchill to-day opened a charitable school bazaar. He received with a loud cheer, but some groans were heard. He said he trusted his presence would produce no repetition of the violence of yesterday's organized gang. He deprecated that the party to which John Bright belonged was infusing party spirit into the national education.

THE COMING SESSION. LONDON, Oct. 14.—The coming session of the House promises to be very lively. The prominent subjects of discussion will be the Franchise bill, the Redistribution scheme, and the condition of the navy, all of which will be made the subject of lengthy debate, especially the two latter. In addition the Irish party intend moving amendments to the Queen's speech concerning the government for refusing to enquire into the Maantrasna confessions and the manner in which the trial of the Dublin scandal cases was conducted.

"I Have Suffered" With every disease imaginable for the last three years. Our Druggist, T. J. Anderson, recommending "Hop Bitters" to me, I used two bottles! Am entirely cured, and heartily recommend Hop Bitters to every one. J. D. Walker Buckner, Mo.

I wish, as a Token of the great appreciation I have of your Hop Bitters. I was afflicted With inflammatory rheumatism!!! Seven years, and no medicine seemed to do me any Good!!! Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bitters, and to my surprise I am as well today as ever I was. I hope "You may have abundant success" "In this great and Valuable medicine. Anyone! wishing to know more about my cure? Can learn by addressing me, E. M. Williams, 1103 16th street, Washington, D. C.

Remedy the best remedy in existence For Indigestion, kidney Complaint. "And nervous debility. I have just Returned. From the south in a fruitless search for health, and find that your Bitters are doing me good! Than anything else; A month ago I was extremely "Emaciated!!!" And scarcely able to walk. Now I am Gaining strength! and "Flesh!" And hardly a day passes but what I am complimented on my improved appearance, and it is all due to Hop Bitters! J. W. Wickliffe Jackson, —Wilmington, Del.

None genuine unless a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Beware of cheap, poisonous stuff with "Hop" on their name.

Sydney complains of the conduct of the Canadian voyagers at that place.

HULSON'S BAY EXPEDITION.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE VOYAGE OF THE NEPTUNE—NAMES OF THE STATIONS ESTABLISHED.

HALIFAX, N.S., Oct. 14.—The steamer City of Acadia, which arrived to-day from St. John's Nfld., brought among her passengers, Lieut. Gordon, who sailed from Halifax nearly three months ago on the steamer Neptune, bound to Hudson's Bay with man and appliances for establishing stations for the purposes of scientific observations. With Lieut. Gordon returned Dr. R. Bell, W. W. Fox and C. R. Tuttle, the secretary of the expedition. The latter, who intended remaining at one of the stations, was compelled to return on account of ill-health. The steamer Neptune, under command of Captain Topp, sailed from Halifax with the party on July 22nd. Blanc S Blanc Harbor, Labrador, was reached three days later where letters were forwarded back to friends in Canada, and the ship proceeded. On August 7th Nachvak was left behind, and the following day Hudson's strait was reached. The weather in the locality of the entrance was heavy and foggy, and thinking that more cleared up, the Neptune laid off for two days. It became finer she then advanced. At the strait, which is about forty-five miles wide, the tide was found to be running rapidly, in the centre not so fast as at the sides, where the rate in some places was from five to seven miles per hour. On August 5th, at Cape Chidley, immediately inside of Flat Point, the first observatory was erected, an entrance being made through Gray's strait, between Button Island. The station was named after Burwell. The man left in charge was placed on the northwest side of Cape Facing, the magnificent harbour described by Captain Sapp as the finest between St. John's, Nfld., and Cape Chidley. The water in the vicinity is alive with cod, and some of the Neptune's crew spent their leisure time in fishing, their catches being salted and brought back home by their stay at this place amounted to from fifteen to twenty barrels. From Cape Chidley the Neptune proceeded to Resolution Island, but failing, during two days' search, on account of stormy weather to make a landing, the steamer was headed for North Bluff. This point is situated about half way through the strait on the north side. On approaching it the first ice was encountered, at first not being very heavy, but afterwards becoming quite thick. A passage through, however, was effected without any delay of consequence.

THE SECOND STATION WAS ESTABLISHED at the place named by the party as Ash's Inlet. Leaving North Bluff the ship crossed to the south side of the strait, a distance of six miles, and an anchorage was found at the northwest entrance to Prince of Wales Sound. In an inlet named Stupart's Bay the next station was put up, and with Stupart three men were left, one more than the number at the other stations, on account of extra assistance being necessary, more numerous scientific observations being required at this point. Ice was also met on the way to Stupart's Inlet and in leaving it. Nottingham Island, near the entrance to Hudson's Bay, was next visited, a fair harbor found where Fort De Boucherville was established. At the previous places called at, numerous Esquimaux were met, but here and further on there were few or none at all seen, though at one or two points there were indications that some of these people had made their habitation there a long time ago. From Nottingham Island the Neptune proceeded a little further to the bay to Mansfield Island. The land here was found to be low and barren, and the water surrounding it for some distance out from the shore was shallow. The steamer coasted the island, but discovering no harbor crossed to Southampton Island, lying in the northeast part of the bay, northwest of Mansfield, but there, as well, no suitable anchorage could be found. The Neptune was then put about for Marble Island, a place well known as

THE WINTER QUARTERS OF WHALERS. A detour of the bay was made, the steamer going seventy miles around the island to Rowe's Welcome. On September 2nd she anchored in the outer harbor at Marble Island, where a short stay was made, not for the purpose of constructing an observatory, but to make a short inspection of interesting points. The harbour is a peculiarly shaped one, being land locked, and is not over three-quarters of a mile in length. Near the shore is a grave-yard for those who perish on whaling expeditions to the bay or who die from other causes, and between twenty and thirty monuments of peculiar construction have been placed over the mounds, some of which merely represent the death of certain men, the remains of whom rest beneath the water. After an interesting and profitable examination of Marble Island, the party left for Churchill River, the west coast of the Hudson's Bay Company, on the west coast of the island. There Lieut. Gordon arranged with Mr. Spencer, chief factor, to have proper observations taken. York factory, another company station at the mouth of the Hudson and Hays rivers, was then made, and the party remained two days. Here there is no harbor, and the "Neptune" had to anchor outside, but arrangements were made with Mr. Woodman, in charge, for a continuation of the observations he has been regularly making for some time past. York factory was left behind on September 12th, and the Neptune was headed homeward. At the entrance to the straits on Digg's Island, off Cape Wilson, the next station was placed and named Laperriere Harbour. Another attempt was made to reach Resolution Island, which could not be accomplished on the way outward, but severe weather was again experienced and the vessel all

in possession of Dr. Bell. Starting from Cape Chidley, the variation of the compass was observed to be 49.30 west, and while continuing through the strait it increased until at Nottingham Island at the entrance to the bay it was 52 degrees west, while crossing Marble Island. On the west side of the bay it was only 10 degrees. The ordinary marine compass was found to be of no service to the party, but one of Sir William Thompson's compensation compasses gave perfect satisfaction overruling the local influence. The neighborhood of the stations for scientific observation abounds in most kind of game, including wild geese and ducks and reindeer; in some places the water teems with trout, salmon, cod and other fish. Lieut. Gordon and Dr. Bell left for Ottawa to-night.

POOR SHAKESPEARE! The Authorship of his Plays Questioned—The Honor given to Bacon.

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He also noted in Bacon's "De Augmentis" book VI., Chap. II., that he was in favor of removing certain "secrets of knowledge" by "obscurety of delivery," from the "capacities of the vulgar," and to "reserve them to selected auditors, or wits of such sharpness as can pierce the veil."

As Mr. Donnelly was a convert to the theory that Francis Bacon was the real author of the plays attributed to Shakespeare, and as he did not believe that the writer of such works could forever renounce his name, he set out to him that the cipher rule was intended by Bacon as a hint that there was such a cipher in the plays, in which he asserted his authorship of them. Mr. Donnelly has worked for four years past with the greatest industry and perseverance, and has at last, within the last three months, found the rule and solved the problem.

Lately Mr. Donnelly was visited at his residence by Appleton Morgan, author of "The Shakespearean Myth," and himself a disbeliever in the Shakespeare authorship, though, as he has expressly stated, by no means committed to a Baconian authorship. Mr. Morgan looked at first rather skeptically at Mr. Donnelly's work, but ultimately expressed himself as satisfied that "if it was not a cipher—written into the plays examined by the method described by Bacon in the Sixth Book, Chap. II., of his 'De Augmentis'—it is a most marvellous sequence of identical coincidences, and one forbidden by any known or conjectured law of chances."

The law of chances, in fact, makes it impossible that whole consecutive, coherent sentences could be worked out by a constant rule if there was no cipher. The words of the hidden story hold a fixed and regular relation to the scenes and acts of the plays; to be determined by counting; hence the results are not matter of guesswork, but as demonstrable as a sum in arithmetic.

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It seems that Elizabeth during the Essex troubles became, as is known, incensed at the use made of the play of "Richard II." in which is represented the deposition and killing of the King; and she made it one of the points of prosecution which cost Essex his head, that he had hired the company of players to which Shakespeare belonged, to represent it "more than forty times in open streets and in tavern yards," in order to prepare the public mind for her own deposition and murder. History tells us that she caused the arrest of Hayward, who wrote a prose narrative of the deposition of Richard II., and dedicated it to Essex, and he narrowly escaped a State prosecution. The cipher, as worked out by Mr. Donnelly, shows that Shakespeare was arrested as the author of the plays; he was threatened with the crown, and disclosed to the officers of the Crown the fact that Bacon was the real author of the plays. Bacon threw himself on the protection of his uncle, Lord Burleigh, the great Lord Treasurer, who saved him from exposure and prosecution, but revealed the truth to Elizabeth; and this is the explanation of the fact that, so long as Elizabeth lived, she kept Bacon out of office and in poverty.

Such a discovery would be the most extraordinary in modern literature; it would settle the long-veiled question of the authorship of the plays; and the disclosures that would be revealed by the cipher narrative might even reconstruct the history of the reign of the greatest Queen of England. Bacon alludes to her, in the cipher, as "the jade," "the wanton," "the old tumbagant," etc., and narrates, among other things, the well-known scene where she struck Essex a blow on the ear for turning his back upon her, without any other words being uttered.

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or via Kansas City and Atchison to Denver, connecting in Union Depots at Kansas City, Atchison, Peoria and Denver with through trains for **SAN FRANCISCO,** and all points in the Far West. Shortest Line to **KANSAS CITY,** and all points in the South-West.

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This book should be read by the young for instruction and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—Aristocrat.

Address: The Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4, Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated success. HEAL fully without an instance of failure, **KNOW THYSELF**

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**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

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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 MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently 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, as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

Its Soothing and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

**FOR THE CURE OF**

**Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!**

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

Both this Ointment and Pills are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford Street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

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**DR. DYER'S VOLTAIC BELT**

**BEFORE—AND—AFTER**

Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days Trial TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD, WHO are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF VITALITY, LACK OF NERVE FORCE and WEAK, WASTING WINDINGS, and other diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE, resulting from EXHAUSTION, OVER-EXERCISE, SPOONED RELIEF and COMPLETE RESTORATION, and the most successful and reliable of the latest discoveries of the Nineteenth Century. Send at once for illustrated Pamphlet, Free. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.** Superior Court, No. 1621.

Dame CEZILIA Newman, of the City of Montreal, wife of Isaac Davis, of the same place, trader, duly authorized, *et cetera* in justice, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

Montreal, 2d October, 1884.

T. & C. C. DELORMIERE, Attorneys for Plaintiff

**DYSPEPSIA** I cured myself of this disease, and will gladly give my recipe free to any Collector. JOHN H. McALVIN, Lowell, Mass., 14 years 11-1

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

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. ROUIDOUX & FOZIN, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the return of F. H. Lalonde, one of the bailiffs of this Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal; that the said Defendant in an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called THE TRUE WITNESS and twice in the French language, in the newspaper of the same city, called LE PATRIOTE, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of said advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to said demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a case by default.

By GEO. H. KERNICK, Deputy P.S.C.

**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.** Superior Court, No. 1634.

Dame Elodie GREGOIRE, of the City of Montreal, in said District, wife of Vital Paradis, of the same place, proprietor of tow boats, duly authorized, *et cetera* in justice, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

J. B. LAFLEUR, Attorney for Plaintiff

Montreal, 3rd October, 1884.

**Allan Line.**

Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the **CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.**

1884—Summer Arrangements—1884

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engine, Clyde-built IRON STEAMERS, which are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders.
Numidian	6,100	Building.
Parthian	4,600	Building.
Novo Scotian	3,300	Capt James Wylie.
Caspian	3,200	Lt. W. H. Smith, R. N. R.
Glanoverian	4,000	Capt W. H. Thomson, R. N. R.
Siberian	4,600	Capt R. P. Moore.
Norwegian	3,531	Capt J. G. Stepien.
Hibernian	3,440	Capt A. Macneil.
Austrian	2,700	Capt J. Ambury.
Nestorian	2,700	Capt J. J. James.
Russian	3,000	Capt Alex. McDougall.
Scandinavian	3,000	Capt W. H. Thomson, R. N. R.
Buenos Ayrean	3,800	Capt James Scott.
Corean	4,000	Capt C. J. Menzies.
Green	3,600	Capt C. E. LeGallant.
Manitoban	3,150	Capt R. Carruthers.
Canadian	2,600	Capt John Kerr.
Phoenician	2,800	Capt John Brown.
Waldensian	2,200	Capt W. S. M.
Newfoundland	1,500	Capt John Mylins.
Aedrian	1,350	Capt J. McGrath.

The Shortest Sea Route between America and Europe, being only five days between land to land.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Quebec Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool every **THURSDAY**, and from Quebec every **SATURDAY**, calling at Long Point, Boyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be dispatched

**FROM QUEBEC:**

Parvian	Saturday, Sept. 13
Sarmatian	Saturday, " 20
Sardinian	Saturday, " 27
Parisian	Saturday, Oct. 4
Circassian	Saturday, " 11
Polynesian	Saturday, " 18
Peruvian	Saturday, " 25

Rates of Passage from Quebec:

Cabin	According to accommodation, \$60, \$70 and \$80
Intermediate	At lowest rates.
Steerage	At lowest rates.

The Steamers of the Glasgow and Quebec Service are intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow as follows:

Buenos Ayrean	Monday, Sept. 5
Manitoban	" " 12
Corean	" " 19
Grecian	" " 26

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

**FROM HALIFAX:**

Hanoverian	Monday, Sept. 22
Caspian	Monday, Oct. 6
Novo Scotian	Monday, Oct. 20

Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's:

Cabin	\$20.00   Intermediate, \$15.00
Steerage	\$6.00

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry and Philadelphia service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow—

**FROM PHILADELPHIA:**

Phoenician	about Sept. 17
Sanadian	about Oct. 8

**FROM QUEBEC:**

Norwegian	about Sept. 27
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Persons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at Lowest Rates. An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Halifax, 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.

For Freight, passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quay O'Connell's, and Messrs. Hunter, Rice & Co., Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Bremer, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselberg, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomery & Workman, 17 Grace Street, London; James A. Hertz, 15 St. James Street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James Street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 Lansalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 256 Washington Street, Boston, or to G. W. Robinson, 1304 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN, 86 State street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal. Sept. 9th, 1884

**WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR**

**A NEW DISCOVERY.**

For several years we have furnished the largest quantity of our improved Butter Color to the dairymen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter so marvellous that it met with great success everywhere, receiving the highest and only prizes at all International Exhibitions.

But by patient and scientific chemical research we have improved in several respects, and now offer this color in a better, purer, whiter, and it will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made.

And, while prepared in oil, is so compound that it is impossible for it to become rancid, and it will not turn rancid, and it will not turn rancid, and it will not turn rancid.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

**Burdock's Blood Bitters**

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

**MENEELY BELL COMPANY.**

The Finest Grade of Church Bells. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

**CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY**

TROY N. Y.

**Sawing Made Easy.**

MONARCH LIGHTNING SAWING MACHINE

SENT ON 30 DAYS' TEST TRIAL.

For logging camps, wood-yards, farmers getting out stove wood, and all sorts of log-cutting—it is unsurpassed. Thousands used yearly. A box of 10 can saw logs, feet and saws. Immense saving of labor and money. Will do cleanly and accurately. Catalogue of 100 brilliant colors, and elegantly illustrated poster in a colors. Ask free Agents Wanted. For more money make Sawing Machine. Send for Catalogue. 1206 State St., Chicago, Ill.

**WITH FIVE DOLLARS**

YOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE Ducal Brunswick Government Bond.

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

**THREE DRAWINGS ANNUALLY.**

until each and every bond is redeemed with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond must draw one of the following premiums, as there are NO BLANKS.

Premium	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks
1	150,000	150,000
1	90,000	90,000
1	60,000	60,000
1	30,000	30,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	9,000	9,000
1	7,500	7,500
1	6,000	6,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,500	1,500
1	1,000	1,000
1	500	500
1	100	100
7,640	60	57,160

Together 7,700 premiums, amounting to 900,465 Reichsmarks. The next Redemption takes place on the

**FIRST OF NOVEMBER,**

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

**INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.,**

160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

The above Government Bonds are not to be converted with any Lottery whatsoever, as lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.

N.B.—In writing, please state that you wish this in the TRUE WITNESS. 8-1

**\$50 5-TON**

JONES

Best Engine Steel Bearings, and FINE BEARINGS. JONES. HE PAYS THE FINEST. JONES. HE PAYS THE FINEST. JONES. HE PAYS THE FINEST. JONES. HE PAYS THE FINEST.

**JONES OF BINGHAMTON,** BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

**ADVERTISING** Contracts made for THIS PAPER, which is kept on file at office of **LORD & THOMAS,** McCormick Block, CHICAGO, ILL.

**MENEELY & COMPANY**

**WEST TROY, N. Y., BELL**

Favorably known to the public since 1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also, Chimes and Pials.

**THE NUTMEG CARD CO., CLINTON**

Conn., send 50 nice Chromo Cards with name on for 10 cents

**CONSUMPTION**

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. My remedy is so simple in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, any sufferer.

**DR. T. A. SLOCUM,** 121 Pearl St., New York 10 26

**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.** Superior Court, Montreal, No. 2732. Dame Vitaline Prevost, wife of Pierre Delorme, of the City and District of Montreal, trader, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

Montreal, 5th July, 1884.

E. N. ST. JEAN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

**D. R. KANNON** C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S.

Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, etc., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colborne street. 13 G

**D. R. J. L. LEPROHON.**

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET. 45 C

**McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY**

Manufacture those celebrated Bells as Chimes for Churches, Tower Clocks, &c., &c. Prices and catalogues sent free. Address, 10 G H. McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md.

**BUCKEY'S BELL FOUNDRY**

Bells of Pure Copper. 3 Tons for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, &c., &c. PATENT WARRANTED. Catalogue sent free. VANUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati

**DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.** Superior Court, Dame Julie Dumont, of the City of Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of Sebastian Villot, of the same place, contractor, of the same place, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband.

**PREFONTAINE & LAFONTAINE,** Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 25th September, 1884.

**BOOKS**

History of Anti-Christ, 8c.; Loyalty to the Emperor, by T. M. Healy, M.P., 15c.; Career and Fate of Lord Lytton, 10c.; Rory O'More, 15c.; The Pikenian of '86, 15c.; Pictures—Lakes of Killarney, Meeting of the Waters, Siege of Limerick, 75c.; Daniel O'Connell, Robert Emmet, Father Mathew, \$1.00 each; Parcel and Davitt, 50c. each; and all leading books and pictures. Address: J. McARAN, Bookseller, 48-50 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

**LOTUS OF THE NILE**

It is one of the most powerful and permanent perfumes prepared. A single drop will be found sufficient to scent a handkerchief or even a room. It is put up in a new style of glass-stoppered bottles and sold by all perfumers and druggists.

**DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO.,** (SOLE AGENTS,) **MONTREAL.**

**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND**

**IS A POSITIVE CURE**

For all of those Painful Complaints and Weakness so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORMS OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION, FALLING AND DISPLACEMENT, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

IT WILL DISOLVE AND EXPULS TUMORS FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS GROWTHS THEREIN CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE.

IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCE, DESTROYS ALL BRUISES, FURFURULANTS, AND RELIEVES THE NERVOUS STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION.

THAT PAINFUL OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

ITS PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY.

FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN LITHIASES THIS REMEDY IS UNPARALLELED.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND IS PREPARED BY LYDIA E. PINKHAM, 251 N. BROAD ST., CHICAGO, ILL. Six bottles for \$5, sold by all druggists. Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any lady sending suitable Letter, and directed to the Editor.

NO family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Tortuosity of the Liver. Send for Book.



**FRUIT CAKE.**—As a family we eat very little cake, but until this summer I have been in the habit of baking some kind of nice cake every week, simply because I did not care to be without cake in the house. This spring I thought to do away with that part of my work, so I baked several loaves of fruit cake, wrapped them up in this paper, and put away in a tight cake-box. This cake, baked last May, has answered well for company cake the entire summer, and has saved me much time, work and vexation of spirit.

**A USE FOR SAWDUST.**

CONVERTING INTO COMMERCIAL VALUES A FORMER NUISANCE—CREATING REFUSE.

It is generally easier for a mill owner to dump his sawdust into the stream for the water to wash away than it is to burn it or cart it off. The sawdust kills the fish in the stream, but he would be an idiotic mill owner who would permit such a public loss to interfere with his private gain; and so he dumps the sawdust, kills the fish, puts his hands in his pockets, and asks the public, "What are you going to do about it?" The States have enacted laws forbidding this disposition of sawdust, and prescribing penalties for the offence, but the offenders usually manage to ignore the law or evade it entirely. Thousands and thousands of streams which once harbored excellent food fish have been ruined by the sawdust. In the last report of the New York Commissioners of Fisheries, it is stated that "of all causes there is probably none that has exerted such an influence in expelling both salmon and trout from our spring streams as the presence of sawdust." And the Commissioners go on to state that although there is a statute governing this, it is practically useless because careless-

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

**CURE SICK HEADACHE**

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Indigestion, Nausea, Vomiting, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, and regulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

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**CARTER MEDICINE CO.,** New York City.

**BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE Sugar Coated Pills**

Regulate the Stomach and Liver.

**NO MORE NAUSEOUS PILLS!**

A LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED.

Campbell's Cathartic Compound is adapted for the cure of Liver Complaints and Bilious Disorders, Acid Stomach, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the stomach or bowels.

Children like it! Mothers like it! Because it is agreeable to the taste, does not occasion nausea, acts without griping, is certain in its effects, and is effective in small doses.

Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers. PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

**DAVIS & LAWRENCE COMPANY, Limited,** Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

**NOTICE.** The Canada Advertising Agency No. 20 King Street West, Toronto; W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.



OBITUARY.

Died at his residence, in the Parish of St. Anicet, County of Huntingdon, on the 16th of October, 1884, Patrick Barrett, Esq., J. P., aged 86 years...

MURDER OF A REPUBLICAN LEADER.

THE ASSASSIN NOTED.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 16.—F. A. Burton, president of the Blaine-Logan Club, was shot dead this evening by a character known as "Scotty" while a Republican procession was forming...

THE ASSASSIN NOTED.

side of the deal proposed, holding back policy until the spring. Others again want to buy cheap live stock and want the farmer to feed his grain and crops generally without distinction...

THE ASSASSIN NOTED.

the sharp advance in linned oil owing to the reported short crop of linned. The supply here is limited and prices 2 1/2 to 3c higher than a week ago...

THE ASSASSIN NOTED.

bad. SS. Sussex arrived, but owing to the crowded and unhealthy state of the market, was held over. SS. Somerset arrived, having lost a large portion of live stock...

BIRTHS.

DAVITT.—At Janeville, P.O., on the 12th inst., Mrs. M. J. Davitt of a son, 9-3-84.

MARRIED.

POPE.—TASCHEREAU.—At Fraserville (River de Loup en bas) on the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Blais, Parish Priest, Joseph Pope, Esq. of Ottawa, Esq. Secretary to the Premier of Canada, and Clerk of the Department of the Interior, eldest son of the late Honorable Mr. Justice W. H. Pope, of Prince Edward Island, to Marie Louise Josephine Henriette, eldest daughter of the Honorable Mr. Justice H. T. Taschereau, of Fraserville.

DIED.

HARDING.—On the 15th inst., John Harding, a native of the County Limerick, Ireland, aged 78 years.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

S. S. Parker, Wellington, O., says: "While crossing Lake Erie I gave it to some passengers who were seasick and it gave them immediate relief."

CANADA GAZETTE.

OTTAWA, Oct. 17.—To-morrow's Official Gazette will contain a proclamation putting the harbour masters' act in force at South Bay, Ingonish, N.S.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

In the London money market consols sold at 100 1/16-1/8, money 101 account. Erie 137, Illinois Central 122 1/2, Canada Pacific 45 1/2 N. Y. C. 90 1/2.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

The New York stock market was stronger and higher all round. The money rate was 2 per cent.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

On this market to-day 4 1/2 was bid for Canada Pacific.

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FINANCIAL.

On this market to-day 4 1/2 was bid for Canada Pacific.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Egyptian army will be reduced 3,000 men. The health of the Emperor William is very feeble. Burglars have been operating at Lindsay, Ontario.

NEWS ITEMS.

The stock market here was dull and inactive. At noon it was reported that the Bank of Montreal had postponed its declaration of dividend until Friday.

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