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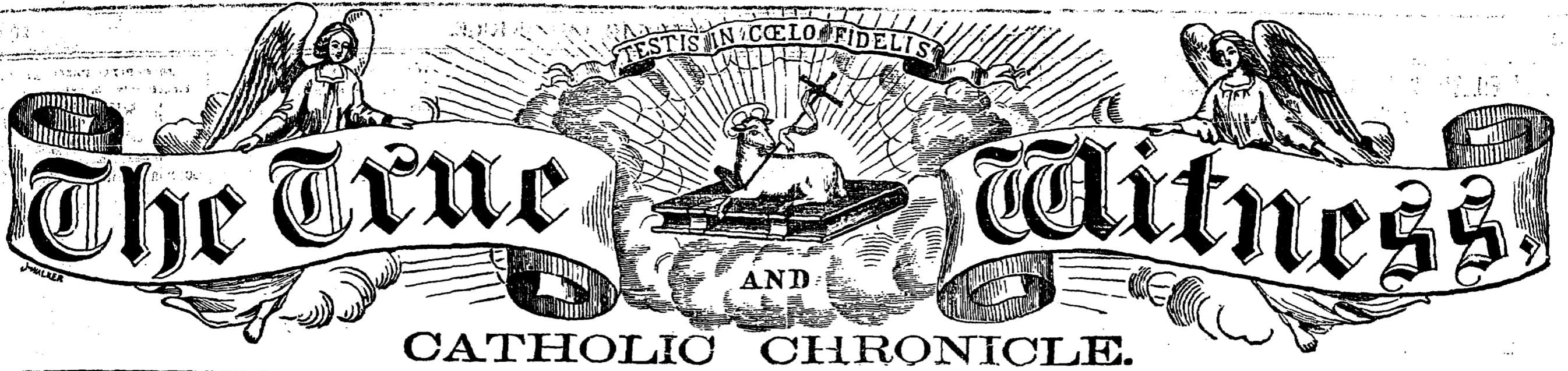
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 11.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1885.

PRICE—FIVE CENTS.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY

BY JUSTIN HENTLY MCCARTHY, M. P.

[From United Ireland.]

The Government had put down the Fenian insurrection, but that insurrection had memorable consequences, and a memorable influence upon the statesmen of England.

The condition of Ireland with regard to what was called the Irish Church question was one of the greatest scandals in modern history.

REVOLUTIONARIES AT PLAY

Society Troubled and Religion Attacked

PERSECUTION UNDER THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes:—On Sunday afternoon last, just as the parishioners of the congregation were going to Vespers at the neighboring church of Notre Dame des Victoires the Communists, Anarchists, Collectivists and other precursors of the revolutionary party were endeavoring to kill one another by firearms and otherwise in the Bourse building, where they had gathered to remedy the evils of society and prepare for the coming elections.

THE BOYCOTTING WAR.

VIGOROUS GOVERNMENT MEASURES TO SUPPRESS IT—THE "WHITE BOY ACT" TO BE REVIVED.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The executive branch of the Irish Government is making a most determined effort to check, through the operation of the ordinary laws, the extensive system of boycotting which has been revived in Ireland.

THE DEATH ROLL.

A MINISTER IN DISGRACE.

A CURIOUS MARRIAGE.

CATHOLICISM IN SWITZERLAND.

BOSTON'S AID FOR PARNELL.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—An enthusiastic meeting under the auspices of the Irish National League was held at Faneuil Hall to-night for the purpose of giving encouragement to Parnell.

WHERE MAGELLAN SAILED.

THE LAND OF FIRE AND ITS PEOPLE.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

ANOTHER FATAL FIRE.

THE MUNSTER BANK RESUMES BUSINESS.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

HOUSE OF LORDS REFORM.

THE EASTERN TROUBLES. RELATIONS BETWEEN BELGARIA AND SERBIA MUCH STRAINED. SOFIA, Oct. 19.—The relations between Bulgaria and Serbia are much strained at the refusal of King Milan to receive Prince Alexander to Serbia.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

ITS SAVAGES AT MARSEILLES AND TOULON

—THE ONLY CURE IS CAREFULNESS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The final report, dated 1st October, describing the gradual subsidence of the cholera at Marseilles and Toulon, and its disappearance at Cette, has been received by the Secretary of State from Consul Francis H. Mason.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

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LONDON, Oct. 19.—Public attention is now being directed to the consideration of the question of how best to celebrate the jubilee year of the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne of England.

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HOUSE OF LORDS REFORM.

PUNTA ARENAS, Patagonia, Sept. 6.—The glaciers of Switzerland and Norway are insignificant beside those which can be seen from ships passing the Straits of Magellan.

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FOREST, Oct. 19.—Henry Harvey's house, situated on the Hill near N.E.R. (Warwick), was burned yesterday morning.

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DUBLIN, Oct. 19.—The Munster Bank reopened to-day under gratifying auspices; £10,000,000 had been deposited in the bank up to noon.

DR. O'REILLY'S LETTER.

SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

Dr. Walsh's Utterances in Regard to the Education Question.

Dublin, Sept. 25.—Though little more than a week has passed since the new Archbishop of Dublin landed at Queenstown, he has already, upon the two questions which most passionately stir the national heart—home rule and public education—taken his stand as the chosen teacher and guide of the people and the dispenser of their most sacred rights and the interpreter of their long-cherished aspirations.

Ever I take up Dr. Walsh's utterances on the education question, let me point out one great change which has taken place in the attitude of the Archbishop of Tuam and his clergy toward the Parliamentary party and the Land League. Until his return from Rome Archbishop MacEvilly had been credited with a bitter hostility toward both. He would allow none of his clergy to encourage the establishment in their parishes of a branch of the Land League, or to be present at the public meetings held in aid of the national movement. Hence, while the atrocious cruelty of landlordism was driving the population of Tuam to despair and the acts of violence and oppression, the clergy had lost all control of their starving, maddened flocks. No Land League organization was there to stand between the oppressors and the oppressed, and agrarian outrages were multiplied. So happened it where ever the Bishops were not in sympathy with the suffering people and in harmony with the men who sought constitutional redress.

Now Dr. MacEvilly has called his clergy and laity together, and taken measures for extending the Land League organization through his diocese. The west of Ireland within a few weeks will thus be a unit for the national cause. The dissentients in the north—in Kerry and elsewhere—are also being brought into line. The opposition or absence of one or two prelates is easily withdrawn, or overlooked, and the people are joining heartily the ranks of the Nationalists. This is one result of the determination arrived at, when the prelates were in Rome. One single episcopal voice is still occasionally heard in angry or crafty protest against this harmonious action of hierarchy, clergy and people, that of a recalcitrant Bishop only. He counts many Catholic landlords in his future diocese, and just at present they are getting up a handsome subscription for their patron with a presentation address. But this will happen on the day following the presentation. The names of these Catholic landlords will be published, and after the name of each will be given a list of all the persons lately evicted by him, together with the date of eviction, &c. I pity from my heart the Irish Bishop thus placed in the public pillory with such malefactors.

These are only the few shadows in the bright picture of national triumph and splendid unity of action which Ireland presents at this moment, and ever which the return of Dr. Walsh has shed such light and warmth. It is most pleasant and cheering to witness every display of public feeling which his appearance calls forth, the deep satisfaction to say exultation, caused by every utterance of his.

Two of these, since I wrote to you last, have attracted universal attention, both here and in England. The one at Castleknock College chiefly regarded the system of primary education, known here as the national school; the other relates to the important matter of university education, and was delivered yesterday at Clonsilla, in answer to an address from the (French) University College at Blackrock.

You will thus perceive that Dr. Walsh has not lost a moment in carrying out what I predicted would be a special life work as Archbishop, the reform of the whole system of public education in Ireland. On the occasion of the Visitation or Loretto College of Clonsilla, which was the fifth anniversary of the foundation of this establishment, which is regarded with pride as a national one, Cardinal Moran, Archbishop MacEvilly and some six other Bishops graced the festival with their presence. Mr. Charles Russell, the leader of the English bar and a solid pupil of the college, had come with hundreds of other alumni to attend the banquet. This address is presented to Dr. Walsh said, among other things: "We can look forward to the solution of the great question of the day—the question on which the religious future of the country mainly depends. We mean the education question in all its branches, primary, intermediate, and university."

In answer, the Archbishop says: "What we object to in the present Government system of primary, or, as they are so strangely called, 'national schools,' is this: State aid is persistently withheld from every school, which is not conducted on the principle of absolute separation of religious from secular instruction, a principle inflexibly carried out, so far as the authority of the Education Commissioners is effective."

Thus, among a people so intensely religious as the Irish are at home in Ireland, where they have suffered everything for their attachment to their baptismal faith, not only all religious teaching banished from the school books in use, and from the prescribed school hours and matters of instruction, but no kind of religious emblem is tolerated in or about any school under the National Board. More than that, in the school history authorized by the Board, everything which moves the national feelings of Irishmen is pitilessly eliminated. But this is a secular matter.

The Archbishop insists on the wrong done to the nation by this persistent prescription of what the nation holds as most dear—religion. And in so doing he upsets the very generally believed error that the national schools, in thus excluding all religious instruction either from the lips of the teachers or from the pages of the manuals in use, are only carrying out the principle underlying the Government systems of intermediate and university education.

The Intermediate and University Boards, on the contrary, in no wise inquire into or interfere with the religious instruction given in the schools and colleges from which pupils come up to them for examination. They only judge of the work done by the scholars and by the schools and colleges through them, and this work they reward according to its merits.

Thus the Christian Brothers' schools and the other Catholic schools not under the National Board impart a thoroughly Christian education, and their books are impregnated at every page with the spirit of the national faith and the national aspirations. That they are not forbidden either the national schools or the richly endowed Government schools in the quality of the secular instruction they impart is amply proved by the host's share of prizes and honors yearly carried off by their

...in spite of the crying disadvantage under which they are made to compete. This fact renders evident the folly and the injustice of the national system of primary education. In keeping it up the Government contractors themselves. The Intermediate Education Board and the Royal University Board have only regard to the work done to its relative excellence, as a matter of fact, the National Board excludes from its aid and advances every school, every master and mistress, that dares to breathe a word of religion or put up any of its omblions.

Now, what Dr. Walsh demands, what the Irish people claim through him, is this: That the National Board shall be guided by the same principles as the Intermediate and Royal University Boards; that regard will be had to the excellence of the secular primary instruction given; that the test applied by the examiners to the work of the pupils shall concern only the quality of that work, without any regard to the religious faith of the pupil or the amount of religious instruction given by the teacher.

The application to all primary schools of this principle, sanctioned alike by justice, common sense, and experience, would at once bring the Christian Brothers' schools, with their 36,000 boys, and the convent and parish schools, with their hundreds of thousands of boys and girls, within the operation of this beneficial reform.

And this must strike the American readers as all the more desirable, when the simplicity thereby done to the children of 4,000,000 Irish Catholics will entail neither hardship nor the shadow of inequality on the children of any other denomination in Ireland.

The next point urged by Dr. Walsh in his discourse at Castleknock regarded the practical results of the Intermediate Education law. A pretext, ever alleged by English statesmen and others adverse to the claims of Irish Catholics was that the Irish proper were unfit for higher education, or, if fit, that they did not care for its advantages. Dr. Walsh had exerted himself very strenuously to have the intermediate act passed, certain as he felt himself that the Irish would approve the calumnious allegations of their detractors.

The result surpassed his expectations. The superiority of the unendowed Catholic schools and the excellence of the intellectual attainments which their scholars are made to demonstrate year after year with ever-growing success. Last year very stringent regulations were introduced by the Intermediate Board, apparently to prevent "cramping" at bottom (as some termed it) to weaken the character of the unendowed schools. But if, as Dr. Walsh says, these rules meant "to encourage sound scholarly work, the Catholic schools have come into a position of prominence clearly in advance of all that they had attained before."

The same of justice toward Ireland in the matter of public education, at least, has been growing steadily, albeit slowly, during the last half century. One of the last measures of the last Parliament was to appoint a Commission whose office it would be to re-distribute the school endowments of this country. Unfortunately, Dr. Walsh's country "the Commission was composed of three. We, the Catholic Bishops, had no difficulty in knowing what such a constitution should mean." The Irish prelates thereupon drew up a resolution to be communicated both to the Government and the Parliamentary party, demanding that Catholic interests should be in future protected by a representation on all such Commission's propositions to the members of Irish Catholics.

The Conservative Government gave fair promise, and so more. Against these hollow promises Dr. Walsh protests solemnly on this his first public opportunity of speaking on the matter. He only asks for justice and fair play, no more; but with no less, he declares, can the Irish people be satisfied.

All this manfully, and yet temperate, frankness strangely stirs the national heart. On the very day of his speech yesterday with the same simplicity, the same moderation, the same firmness, in which one can read the conviction that the day of justice is at hand. The University College of Blackrock and Dublin, lately established by the Fathers of the exiled French Congregation of the Holy Spirit, has placed itself in the foremost rank of the schools which compete for the honors and desires of the Royal Irish University. A distinct, separate and independent national Catholic university for Ireland is a thing not to be asked or hoped for just at present. That I believe (and Dr. Walsh's words would allow me to think he also believes) must be one of the first boons granted by an Irish Legislature. But just at present, also, the Catholic university schools as at present treated by the Government, and as compared with Trinity College, the Queen's College, and the great endowed Protestant schools, are laboring under disadvantages that are a simple enormity.

One of them is in every way indefensible, because easily removed, and it is this: Among all the Catholic colleges affiliated to the Royal University, one only, that of St. Ignatius, on St. Stephen's Green, under the Jesuits, has on its staff of professors a number of salaried Fellows. There are also examiners. The Rector, Father Delaney, is also a member of the University Senate.

Now, the grievance is that the very men who draw up and set the examination papers are also examiners, and, naturally, they prepare their papers on the lines of what they know the examination will be. Blackrock College is wholly unrepresented both on the Senate and on the roll of Fellows and examiners, and yet with this disadvantage it has obtained the foremost place of honor.

Last year Cardinal McCabe, supported by Dr. Walsh—both being Senators of the Royal University—proposed to have the President of Blackrock College elected Fellow of the Royal University, thus giving this college a voice in drawing up the examination papers. The proposition was defeated, and Cardinal McCabe and Dr. Walsh both resigned as Senators.

What, then, does the Archbishop of Dublin demand? Simply that all colleges affiliated to the Royal University should be represented on the Board of Examiners; that the enormous disproportion existing between Catholics and Protestants, both on the Senate roll and on the professional and examinal staffs, should be done away with; and that the enormous endowment bestowed on the Queen's College in Cork and Galway, for work ill done or not done at all, should be distributed so as to be, with the entire educational fund, given in equitable proportions to colleges and schools which do the work and do it well—and only in proportion to the quantity and excellence of the work.

Great is truth, and it shall prevail. Greater still, if possible, is justice; and its reign must come sooner or later. God knows it is time it should come for Ireland and Irish Catholics.

BERNARD O'REILLY, in N. Y. Sun. Try Carter's Little Nerve Pills for any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, &c., relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in market. In vials at 25 cents.

THE HOME.

ROLL JELLY CAKE.

Four eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, a pinch of salt; mix all together and pour in a large tin. When baked spread jelly on and roll up.

FRUIT COOKIES.

Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, two cups of chopped raisins, two tablespoonfuls of sour milk, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of nutmeg, cloves and soda. Bake same as other cookies.

GRAPE CAKES.

Boil your grapes and put through the colander, and then through a sieve, to get out all the seeds and grape skins. To four quarts of the juice take one half pint of vinegar—a little more if you think it not tart enough—count an ounce each of cloves, cinnamon and allspice, and sugar to taste.

CHOW CHOW FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Equal quantities of green tomato and cabbage, half as much onion, some green peppers, if they can be had; chop fine, mix well together, with plenty of salt, red and white pepper, and press into a jar or pickle bottle; pour in all the vinegar it will absorb and place in a cool place. Will keep several weeks.

APPLE CUSTARD.

Make a custard of four beaten eggs, three pints of milk, one cup of sugar and a little salt. Into this stir one pint of stewed, sweetened and seasoned apples, and bake half an hour in a quick oven. Or use five eggs, keeping out the whites of two, with which frost the top, and brown in the oven. No sauce required.

BEEF FRITTERS.

Chop pieces of steak or cold roast beef very fine. Make a batter of milk, flour and an egg and mix the meat with it. Put a lump of butter into a sauceman, let it melt; then drop the batter into it from a large spoon. Fry until brown; season with pepper and salt and a little parsley.

APPLE DUMPLINGS.

Make a crust for pies. Pare and core the apples, then fill them with sugar and butter and roll each in a piece of crust sufficient to cover it well, holding it over nearly on the top. Bake in a well buttered tin half an hour in a quick oven, or boil one hour in separate cloths. Keep the water constantly boiling. To be eaten with hard and soft sauce.

PRUNE PUDDING.

A delicious prune pudding is made by stewing a pound of prunes till they are soft, remove the stones, add sugar to your taste and whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Make a puff paste for the bottom of pudding dish. After beating the eggs and prunes together till they are thoroughly mixed, spread them on the crust. Bake for half an hour or until you are sure the crust is done.

GOOD BUTTER.

Any person can prove the honesty of his grocer by melting his butter. Pure butter melted produces a pure, limpid, golden oil, and it retains the butter flavor. Melted margarine and the oil smells like tallow and a sour smell to the surface. Butterine is a mixture of dairy butter and fats. Melt it and the butter oil will rise to the top. Pour this off and you will find the fat at the bottom, whitish in color and giving off a disagreeable smell.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

One large cup of granulated sugar and one fourth cup of milk and cream, mix together and boil four minutes, stir occasionally until cool enough to shape into mounds with the fingers, and place on a buttered paper. Have ready one-fourth cake of chocolate melted over boiling water, dip the mounds in the chocolate, remove with a fork and place upon buttered paper. Flavor with vanilla, which must be put into the cream, not the chocolate. These will be found equal to any procured at the confectioners.

FISH CHOWDER.

Two pounds of codfish, three onions, one half pound of salt pork, compound of crackers—one half pint of milk. Cut the pork into very small strips and put in an iron pot. Fry slowly till crisp, being careful not to burn; add the onions chopped fine and let them brown five minutes, stirring constantly. Then cut out a piece of the fish and cut into large pieces, put a plate in the bottom of the kettle and in it alternate layers of fish, crackers, pork and onions. Season with salt and pepper. Turn in two quarts of boiling water, cover the kettle closely and simmer gently for half an hour. Pour in the milk and boil ten minutes. Serve very hot. It is an improvement to add dry salt oysters with the milk.

SCALLOPED OYSTERS.

Put a quart of oysters with their liquor in a sauceman on the fire. At the first boil drain the liquor from the oysters and set them aside. Set a sauceman on the fire with two ounces of butter in it; as soon as the butter is melted stir in a teaspoonful of flour; when it is rather brown add the oyster liquor, a gill of gravy and salt and pepper to taste. Boil gently for ten minutes, stirring occasionally. While the sauce is boiling put the oysters on scallop shells, two or three on each shell; pour some of the sauce, when it is cooked, on each, dust with fine bread crumbs, put a little bit of butter in the centre of each shell, and bake for twelve minutes in a good oven. Place the shells on a large platter, garnish with parsley and serve.

RAW EGGS FOR THE SICK.

We may speak of an article, highly nutritious, easily digested and retained, and but little used, viz.: raw eggs. The only objections to their use is the individual objections of the patients, and this only before the first is taken, for they seldom object afterward. The egg may be broken into a glass, care being taken that the yolk is not broken, and a little salt and pepper added if desired. The patient has scarcely the trouble of swallowing it, for it goes down of itself. We have seen patients retain easily and often retain a raw egg, who could retain nothing else, more than six hundred have been taken in one case within three or four months. It goes without saying that the egg should be carefully selected; and, indeed, for fear that one which has seen its best days should disgust the patient, it were better to prepare the egg out of his sight.—Medical Journal.

AN EXCELLENT RULE.

There is a rule in the army that every man in service shall be at all times present or satisfactorily accounted for. This rule might be extended to the family. Parents should have their children in sight, or know where they are. No boy or girl should be given a roving commission to go or to act as his or her judgment approves. The girl may be lovable and well disposed, but her judgment in the matter of temptations may not be good. If her conscience is blinded by one bit of waywardness

her judgment will be worth less than nothing. The absence of the restraining influence of the parent's judgment in matters that seem trifling to young people is the opportunity of those whose business it is to entice young girls toward the level of iniquitous living.

A RECIPE FOR CANES OF DYSENTERY.

The following recipe is recommended as an excellent cure for dysentery. The cost of any drug store for putting up is about 15 cents: Prepared chalk, 3 drachms; white sugar, 3 drachms; paragon, 1 1/2 ounces; prepared gum Arabic, 1 drachm. Make a mixture. Dose, after shaking well, one tablespoonful for adults and one half-tablespoonful for children, every two hours until relieved.

POISONS.

From a Latin word, meaning "drink," as poisons are generally taken in that way, and are either "corrosive," such as destroy or kill the texture of the part; or "constititional," affecting the system through the nerves and blood vessels. Mineral and acid poisons, as lead, copper, arsenic, oxalic acid, aqua-fortis, and the like, kill the living parts on the instant of touching, and death speedily results from inflammation, swelling and mortification.

Alcohol, opium, prussic acid, strychnine, and the like are constitutional, and affect the system through the nerves and blood vessels. There are, beside the gases, over sixty solid substances in nature which destroy life in a day, an hour, a minute. An "antidote" is that which instantly renders a poison innocuous by removal or chemical combination. For corrosive poisons, such as mineral and acid, indicated certainly by the patient carrying the hand to the throat, swallow instantly sweet oil, train oil, or any other simple oil or grease first at hand. This soothes, protects and vomits; or take magnesia, soap or saleratus in water.

As to the constitutional poisons, instant removal is imperative, and the very best thing in all nature, as well as most generally at hand, is a heaping teaspoonful each of common salt and ground mustard, stirred quickly in a glass of cool or warm water, and swallowed on the spot. This usually causes instant vomiting. As soon as this ceases, as there may be some of the poison left in the stomach, swallow the white of an egg or two; and to make assurance doubly sure, drink most freely of very strong coffee, for the constitutional. A quart of very strong cold coffee should be put away in every family for such uses, especially as it is the antidote to a larger number of poisons than any other substance in nature.

The above are intended for expedients, to be employed while a physician is being procured.—Hull's Journal of Health.

THE CLOAK TRADE "FORM"

Every afternoon at five o'clock a richly attired woman came from a downtown cloak establishment. Her figure is perfection, her face is beautiful, and her carriage is graceful. "Oh! she is our form," said one of the proprietors, when asked about her. "Your form?" "Yes, I see you are not a quainted with trade terms. A form is indispensable to cloak establishments. The sale of cloaks depending on their attractiveness. The buying for the fall and winter season has begun, and country merchants are in town or are coming in to purchase their stocks. We must show them the garments look. To display the cloaks to advantage, we have a woman to put them on, and thus the buyers view them as they actually appear when in use. Wire dummies, no matter how good, they have no bowels, no arms, no feet. They are enveloped in paper mummy and they cannot move.

"What can the form do that makes her so important to your trade?" "Our form, you must have noticed, is a shapely woman with handsome features. You do not often see a more stylish appearing woman in her dress or in her movements. She knows how to draw the cloak around her to exhibit it to the best advantage. She knows the positions to assume and the style in which to walk and reveal to the customers the cloak in its favorable way."

"Is putting on cloaks and walking around and posing before your customers all that your form does?" "Yes, and we are mighty glad to get her with us, for she is something more than a form. "What do you have to pay her?" "We pay her thirty dollars a week the year around. Her duty here has a relation to the summer. She returned from the city shortly recently. She is so valuable to us that we paid her expenses while she was away, and we also pay for the dresses which she wears in our house. We do as well by our form as any concern, and we have as good a one as there is in New York."—New York Sun.

A POST ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

(Boston Post.) Dear Sir,—You ask my opinion of woman suffrage. I can only say you instinctively mentioned "Roman Catholic and Protestant women."

In the question of voting, they are neither Catholic nor Protestants. I think woman suffrage is the dream of a spiritual realm unattainable to a coarse, material, masculine civilization. Women are better than men—and weaker. They ought to rule, but they can't. They would make ideal laws and men would break them defiantly; and the open trampling on law is anarchy and chaos, the issue of which would be again the rule of the strong. Women are better than men because they are spiritual, while men are intellectual. The spirit follows what is true and good; the intellect follows only what is pleasant, successful, dominating, strong. If women could rule, civilization would be a poem. With men, it is a mixture of compromise, cruelty, and contrivance. In our present intellectual and spiritual condition, woman suffrage is a humbug, a hypocrisy, a sentimental disease. Women at present, or at least those who want to vote, are as unfit to vote as men are. They would degrade themselves by coming down to the commonplace level of the masculine motive. They would bind themselves to believe that the world can be bettered by political machinery instead of by social equity, by the pathwork of man instead of the order of God. I believe that some time in the future mankind will have a social order based on justice and not on expediency, in which the spiritual virtues of generosity, mercy, kindness, truth, and sacrifice shall be as publicly respected as the intellectual virtues of shrewdness, selfishness, pride, ambition and boldness. And because I believe that woman is the spiritual reservoir of the human race, that her physical weakness is some time to be the true measure of manly tenderness, I dislike and detest a premature movement that would cast away the highest power of woman and send her into the ring to struggle muscle for muscle with the selfish, grasping, organizing, unjust, intellectual brute that civilization has made of man. I am respectfully yours, JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

Advertising Cheats!

"It has become so common to begin an article in an elegant, interesting style, 'Then run it into some advertisement, that we read all such, 'And simply call attention to the merit of Hop Bitters—as plain, honest terms as possible. 'To induce people 'To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else.' 'The remedy so favorably noticed in all the papers 'Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines. 'There is no denying the virtues of the hop-bitters, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability 'In commending a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"No! 'She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years. 'The doctors doing her no good. 'And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about. 'Indeed! Indeed! 'How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery. From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility, 'Under the care of the best physicians, 'Who gave her disease various names, 'But no relief, 'And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it." THE PARENTS.

FASHION NOTES.

Blue and red is still a popular combination for country wear. Small garnets set in masses, with none of the setting visible, are popular and effective. Velvet is correctly made up for street wear, but velvet is relegated to indoor costumes. Scarfs of India silk will supersede the muslin ones, with all colors of narrow stripes for everyday wear. Tube is mixed with lace and delicate gold and silver cords are added to entwine with these trimmings. Collars for street dresses remain high and close, in military style, but sleeves are more trimmed than formerly. Black silk dresses are trimmed with steel and embroideries, and there are black net, embroidered with fine steels in very rich designs. The combination is particularly odd and lovely. Dresses with trains are trimmed with flounces on the front breadth, panels at the sides, and have the back breadths cut very long and looped at the top to simulate rapery, in the style worn ten or twelve years ago. Long, flowing sashes are more fashionable than ever; their lapels are often ornamented with patterns of flowers, embroidered in natural shades of color over either a light or dark colored ground, according to the style of color. Some are embroidered with jet or colored beads, others are simply striped or watered silk.

HAGYARD'S PECIORAL BALSAM.

Cure Throat, Bronchial and Lung Diseases that lead to Consumption, Breaks up Coughs and Colds; cures Hoarseness and Sore Throat, by loosening the cough, allaying irritation and removing the cause of distress. In Rheumatism, now much talked of, there are 18,500 dyspepsia.

SORE THROAT.

To cure this oft occurring trouble use Hagyard's Yellow Oil internally and externally. Yellow Oil cures Croup, Asthma, Pain in the Side, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Ear Ache, Deafness and all sore and painful complaints.

WHAT ONE DOLLAR PROPERLY PLACED DID.

Ticket No. 28,820 sold in fifty, at one dollar each fifth, one of which is held in Newport, drew the second capital prize, in the Louisiana State Lottery on September 8 Geo. Jackson, the driver of Wells, Fargo & Co's express wagon, is the lucky man. He is highly elated at his good fortune. One day last week he offered half of his ticket for fifty cents, which offer was not accepted.—New Orleans (Kas.) Republican, Sept. 18.

INTERESTING TO THE BALD.

A Hamburg brewer has just died, leaving a sum of 1,000 thalers to be awarded every year to the baldest man in his native country. Experts are to be appointed on each occasion to count the number of the hairs on the heads of the competitors. In case two or more competitors have the same number of hairs, the prize is to go to the youngest. Lastly, if at any time a completely bald man should turn up, without a single hair on his head, the happy mortal is to receive the capital sum, the interest of which constitutes the above annuity.

CATHOLICS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Yesterday being the feast of St. Edward the Confessor was especially observed by the worshippers at the Catholic Church of St. Edward. At High Mass Cardinal Manning officiated, and the sermon was for the most part a consideration of the probabilities of the return of the English nation to the Roman Catholic faith. In furtherance of this object, in the possible accomplishment of which His Eminence and other distinguished Catholics are confident believers, a pilgrimage was organized to the shrine of the Confessor in Westminster Abbey to solicit his intercession in the conversion of England. The appearance of a demonstration was avoided as far as possible, but the sudden inroad of the band of devotees, including in adoration at the tomb of the historic saint and king excited general curiosity. The vergers and authorities of the abbey did not interfere with the devotion of the strangers. More practical minded, the police in attendance thought proper to inspect the bags and parcels carried by the inflowing crowd; but as no connection could be established between beads and explosives the members of intercessory prayer were allowed to pass. The question of the propriety of the proceeding was immediately taken under consideration by the dean and chapter.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

Tickets only 25 cents. In proportion. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. Tickets only 25 cents. In proportion.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. We do hereby certify that we have received the proceeds for all the Monthly and Semi-Monthly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to sign this certificate, with the signatures of our signatories attached, in its advertisements.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and charitable purposes—with a capital of \$2,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted November 2nd, A.D. 1878. The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State. It never ceases or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly. A SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. ELEVENTH GRAND DRAWING CLASS I, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1895—1896th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at 25c. Dollars Each. Fractions in Proportion.

Table with 2 columns: Prize Amount and Number of Tickets. Includes CAPITAL PRIZE, 2 PRIZES OF \$5000, and APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans. For further information write to the office, giving full address. PAYABLE BY EXPRESS MONEY ORDER, or New York Exchange in ordinary letters. Currency by Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards) or currency addressed to M. A. O'NEIL, NEW ORLEANS, LA. or M. A. DAEPHIN, WASHINGTON, D.C. Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

OR LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, NEW ORLEANS, LA. STATE NATIONAL BANK, NEW ORLEANS, LA. GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ADVERTISING CONTRACT UNDER THIS PAPER which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS, McCormick Block, Chicago Ill.

WORK FOR ALL!

FOR ALL! \$3 to \$20 per day easily made. Apply until FREE. Address P. O. VICK, No. 12, Augusta, Maine. 8-13

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE.

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to give the BEST WORK AT LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither alum, nor any other dangerous substance, it is impregnated with a quantity of pure and refined bicarbonate of soda, which is retained in the powder.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark on packages. D. R. KANNON, C.M.D., M.C.P.S.

Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, N.C., 218 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colburn Street.

DR. J. L. LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Interesting account of Southern life and ways.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 21.—In the Argentine Republic the executive mansion is called "The Red House," in Spanish it is called "La Casa Roja." Here the imitation of the Yellow House seems in nearly every detail to have been copied.

Just now the people are in the midst of a Presidential campaign. There are three candidates representing the Liberal party; the second is the candidate of the province of Buenos Ayres, which casts about one-half the vote of the republic, and is constantly in a rivalry with the other provinces; and the third is the candidate of the Church or Conservative party.

There are two branches of the National Legislature, Senators and Representatives, elected as ours are, except the term of a Senator is nine years and that of a Representative is four years.

The judicial system of the republic is also similar to that of the United States. The school system is under the direction of the Federal Government, education is compulsory, and all children between the ages of 8 and 14 are obliged to attend the public schools, or their parents are liable to a heavy penalty.

The social condition of the Argentine Republic is as much advanced as its commerce, and the old customs are rapidly dying out. The education of girls has become popular, and the young ladies are no longer restricted in their association with men, as in other Spanish American countries.

There is a good deal of club life in Buenos Ayres, there being as many as seven fine club houses, most of which have all the modern appointments, with reading rooms attached, in which are found newspapers from all parts of the world.

Their restaurants and cafes are as good as the average in New York and London, and the people being epicurean in their tastes, esteem to import delicacies from all parts of the world.

The hotels are not good. They are up to the average in South American cities, but do not compare to the other evidences of advancement in Buenos Ayres.

Argentine is the only country in South America where photographers are not permitted to sell pictures of local beauties. In Chili, Peru, Uruguay, and other countries you can find photographs of society belles on sale at all the news stands and picture stores.

The steamers which run from Buenos Ayres to Montevideo and up the river to Paraguay are to the surprise of every traveller, as fine and gorgeous as those on Long Island Sound—great, splendid palaces with no end of gilt and silver-bread work, with stewards and cabin boys in livery, wine rooms, smoking rooms, bands of music, and all that sort of thing.

A letter written by a Norfolk lady, which had remained 50 years in the pocket of an old coat, was found the other day by a rag merchant and finally reached the person for whom it was intended.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—Though it is impossible, in this climate of changing temperature to prevent ill-health altogether, yet by the use of this Ointment and Pills, which are so much recommended by the early adoption of remedial measures.

Freeman's Worm Powders are agreeable to take, and expel all kinds of worms from children or adults.

THEY FAIL TO AGREE.

THE REPORTED RECOGNITION OF THE BULGARIAN UNION DENIED.

THE ENTHUSIASM IN EASTERN ROMANIA COOLING DOWN—INCREASED PREPARATIONS FOR WAR—THE SULTAN DEMANDS AN EXPLANATION OF GREECE'S ASSUMED ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The startling intelligence comes from Constantinople that the conference have failed to agree on the proposed union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. The statement cabled from Constantinople that a collective note had been agreed to recognizing the union is now declared to be premature and incorrect.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 15.—In view of the gravity of the military situation and imminence of hostilities, the war council commenced continuous sittings last night. Three divisions are mobilizing—the Greek corps d'armee, 40,000 strong; Macedonian, 60,000 strong; Roumelian, 60,000 strong; total, 160,000 men now actually on the march.

EASTERN ROMANIA COOLING DOWN. LONDON, Oct. 15.—A special correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs:—Yesterday Gabriel Pasha, the ex-governor, Gen. Dragitski and Mr. Borhwick, general of the gendarmerie of Eastern Roumelia, arrived here. This morning I met them. I found that they had little to say beyond grumbling at the great expense needlessly forced upon them by the Bulgarian authorities.

As the Sultan finds himself very hard pressed for money, "The ill wind that blows no man good" for the financial group represented by the Ottoman bank will now probably obtain the great railway concession that it has long vainly applied for in return for furnishing to the Porte the required loan.

WHAT GREEKS SAY. The Greek military preparations have occasioned great disquietude. The Sultan has asked for an explanation. The Greeks have been talking very big about what they intend to do. They say that the moment is fast arriving when the Turks will have to choose between fighting the Bulgarians or fighting them, unless the greater power settle matters very quickly by restoring the Balkan peninsula to the status quo ante.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 15.—The Porte has issued a circular to the Powers stating that the armaments of Greece are a menace to peace.

THE SHABBY UMBRELLA. Strange how assumed a man will be of a shabby umbrella, says the *Illustrated*—one of the shabbyest corpulent affairs, with the bleached-out covering divorced from a third of the ribs, and a shoestring clasp around its waste in lieu of the long valet's elastic. How he will hide it as far as possible under his arm, run it up his coat sleeve, tuck it away beneath the folds of his coat, keep it between himself and the wall, and when he gets in the car how careful he is to dispose of it in the darkest possible corner.

NEUROUS DEBILITATED MEN. You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dyer's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Sensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Stanboud, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases, complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

A 20-year-old Dakota girl, taken up into the air by a cyclone, carried off at eight, and brought easily down in a field a quarter of a mile away, describes her ascent and descent in transit as that of being rapid and completely picked up by thousands of needles. Since her experience she has been affected similarly to persons with St. Vitus' dance.

CURED CONSUMPTION. An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an East India mission the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and Croup, and Lung Affections, also of all Nervous and Radical Cures for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Plover's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 10-19 ew

NEVER OPEN YOUR MOUTH except to put something to eat into it, is an excellent motto for the gossip and the sufferer from catarrh. But while the gossip is practically incurable, there is no excuse for anyone's suffering longer from catarrh. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is an unfailing cure for that offensive disease. It heals the diseased membrane, and removes the dull and depressed sensations which always attend catarrh. A short trial of this valuable preparation will make the sufferer feel like a new being.

THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD was recently swindled by a pouter, who induced him to buy a six-year-old hen under the impression that it was a spring chicken.

CLERGYMEN, Singers and Public Speakers, will find ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION of the greatest benefit to them, where there is any tendency to weakness of the throat or Bronchial tubes, as it soothes the irritated membrane, gives full tone and strength to the vocal organs, and imparts new life and vigor to the enfeebled constitution.

SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.

THE PARLIAMENTARY PARTY SUSTAINED BY BISHOP AND CLERGY.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 14, 1885.—A Catholic diocesan conference was held here yesterday at the Episcopal residence, with Bishop O'Farrell in the chair and Father Thaddeus Hogan, of this city, secretary. About sixty priests were in attendance. After considering the affairs of the diocese, which were announced to be a prosperous condition, a series of resolutions on Irish matters were adopted. The preamble read as follows:—

"Who are the eminently Catholic Irish nation has been struggling against political oppression for seven hundred years, and for three hundred of those years has suffered under the domination of the faithless and unfeeling and unchristian, and where, it is not only a duty of honor, of charity and of justice, but, still more, an eminent and praiseworthy act of sympathy with the oppressed and to assist them in their struggle."

A series of resolutions flowing therefrom that the diocese of Trenton should sympathize with the people of Ireland in their struggle, and that the priests of the diocese should accept the people to take active interest in the struggle for freedom of their Irish brethren. The conference also authorized the Bishop to transmit by cable the following to Archbishop Crooke:—

"A subscription of \$200 was at once raised for the Parliamentary fund, and more was promised. The lay Catholics of Irish birth and extraction in this diocese when they hear of this patriotic act of the conference will be very jubilant. The conference adopted resolutions of regret touching the death of Cardinal McCloskey."

AN EXTRAORDINARY EXPLORATION. CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles received a telegram yesterday from Lieut. Henry F. Allen, of the 2nd Cavalry, stating he had arrived safely at San Francisco after his expedition. Having completed the journey through the region of the far North, which in the opinion of Gen. Miles exceeded all explorations by American expeditions since Lewis and Clark and Wadsworth's expedition to Livingston. Lieut. Allen started last February and followed the route of the Snake river, which he followed until he reached the great plateau of the mountains. There he crossed the snow-capped peaks of the Teton range, and followed the great river of the North, to its mouth, a distance of 400 or 500 miles. Upon completion of his great journey, Lieut. Allen reported to Gen. Miles on his return to the States. The expedition of Lieut. Allen to the Teton range has been the most important of explorations by American officers since the Pacific coast, the last to be completed here in a well-organized expedition. Lieut. Allen's company has been a very successful and efficient one, and has been well supplied with Indians who are well acquainted with the region.

SHOT IN THEIR BED. MISS YAN, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Mr. Henry Smith was awakened by a loud noise on his 15th near Hills Corners, Ontario county, on Sunday night, as he and his wife were sleeping in a bedroom on the ground floor, some one came to the window, which was raised, opened the blinds, and discharged the contents of a shotgun at the sleeping couple. The first attempt Mr. and Mrs. Smith had to get up, they were both so badly wounded that they were unable to get out of the bed. The assassin reloaded the gun twice and fired at the defenceless couple. After the third shot he fled. The first charge to kill effect in the woman's knee and the man's hip. At the second shot Mr. Smith escaped, but Mrs. Smith was badly wounded in the breast. A part of the third charge to kill effect in the woman's face. The clothes were riddled with shot, and the first charge blew a large hole through the headboard of the bedstead. They were both unable to move, and would undoubtedly have died had it not been for John Adams, a neighbor, who happened to call there on Sunday morning. Mrs. Smith is believed cannot recover. Mr. Smith will get well. Fifty grains of shot were found in Mrs. Smith's body, and Mr. Smith was shot in the thigh. The hole made by the shot in the husband of the bed was eight inches in diameter.

THE MUNSTER BANK TO BE RE-OPENED. DUBLIN, Oct. 14.—The directors of the Munster Bank, which failed some time ago, announce that on Monday next they will open the head office of the bank in Co. K. two branches in Dublin and branches in Limerick and other towns.

THE CAROLINES DISPUTE. ROME, Oct. 13.—A meeting of the persons charged with reviewing the Caroline's question and elaborating the Papal decision respecting the matter has been held. The meeting appeared disposed to admit Spain's sovereignty over the Caroline Islands, while at the same time deeming Germany's conduct in occupying the Island of Yap excusable, owing to the misapprehension which has existed regarding Spanish occupation of a number of the islands in question.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES. Is more nutritious and strengthening than any other single or combined remedy. In consumption and wasting diseases its effect is very astonishing.

Professor Doremus is of the opinion that unless a coat of warm paraffine be once applied to the obelisk in Central Park, New York, that historical monument will eventually fall away into impalpable nothingness.

Mr. O. P. Brown, Crown Land Agent, Sault Ste. Marie, writes: "Two or three of my friends and myself were recommended to try Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, in preference to Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. We prefer your Emulsion, and think it better for the system than the Syrup." &c.

Mr. Ish, of Waco, Tex., wears as a watch charm a bit of our drug 2,000 feet below the surface, and that says \$2,200 worth of gold to the ton.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, was afflicted with Tape Worms, of which was removed by one bottle of Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

BRIVITIES.

The Vandina-Sanctina, an orchid that cost \$2,000, sold in New York on Friday for \$900.

Queen Elizabeth, of Roumania, is a frequent visitor to the publisher, both as novelist and poet.

The New York crematory will be open for practical work this week. About fifty bodies are now in the vaults awaiting incineration.

It does not do for the Western cowboy to be overt scientific in his language. One of them got shot the other day for calling his comrade "a d—n m—r."

A woman at Adairville, Ga., imagines herself bewitched, and thinks her mission is to find out who broke the law in Eden and took the first bite of the apple.

As when he "did all the avaring for Stonewall Jackson," General Aulard Early continues to enjoy the distinction of being "the tallest swearer in Virginia."

A New York firm has split 2,000 trade dollars and turned each dollar into a pocket match box—a holiday article to catch the eye of persons in search of cheap things to give.

A temperature of over one hundred in the shade was reported a week ago in some parts of California. The intense heat there is said to be doing serious injury to the grape and fruit crops.

The following note appears in a late number of the *Blakely (Ga.) News*: "We will allow 30 cents apiece for grown hens to parties whose paper has been stopped and are still owing us for it."

The Municipal Council of Paris has just passed a resolution that all the statues in the squares and public gardens shall be furnished with inscriptions indicating the subject represented.

The new registrations of English doctors last year were more than double the number of vacancies created by ascertained deaths. The *Lancet* thinks the profession is becoming greatly overworked.

Pomenade is a new Southern drink for which rare virtues are claimed in the way of laxativeness and refreshing quality. It consists of the juice of half a sour pomegranate, diluted with water and sweetened.

"The newspapers of the world have just been reckoned up at about thirty-five thousand, thus giving one to every twenty-eight thousand inhabitants. This well explains the comparative scarcity of bustles.—*Puck*

Do not yield to humbugness. Do not isolate yourself, sitting back in a corner, waiting for some one to come and talk with you. Step out; have something to say. Though you may not say it well, keep on. You will gain courage and improve. It is so much your duty to entertain others as theirs to amuse you.

A poetess had begun a poem in unrhymed prose, blank verse on the degeneracy of man: "Man was a noble being once; but he— And here she was compelled to leave it. A degenerate one came in and took the liberty of helping her forward a little: "Would probably have remained so; but she—"

Consumption as a cause of death is steadily decreasing in Massachusetts. Dr. Abbott, of the State Health Board, reports the death rate from that disease was 35 in every 10,000 in the decade from 1857 to 1871, and 31 in 10,000 for the ten years ending 1883, while it is not expected to be over 29 in 10,000 in 1884.

The late Mr. Calverley has told us that those who smoke tobacco grow hairless as chimpanzees and nervous as lizards, and that most of them go mad and beat their wives, and plunge after shocking lives, razors and carving knives into their gazelles. On the other hand, two German servants, after minute and exhaustive investigation by the most approved scientific methods, arrived at the conclusion that smoking is looking at all except watching the smoke.

Mr. Toul has just related a somewhat good story about a Scotchman and whiskey. He asked a man in Glasgow to have a glass of the national beverage, and got for his reply: "N, it's no early; besides, I don't want it, and I'm no taking whiskey, and I rather not. Besides, I've had four already." This recalls another story. A Scotchman once asked if he drank whiskey to his dinner. "Only on two occasions," he answered, "when there is fish, and when there isn't."

The way to please a woman, And never to offend her, Is to call a slim one stout, And a stout one very slender. If she is tall be short, If you must tell her she is tall, And if she is rather lengthy, Say she is not tall at all.

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 offers relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gummy about the gums and teeth in the morning, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there coarseness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipient stage. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The most and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17 Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it root and branch, out of the system.

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

Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending in 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 they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully R. THOMAS.

Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure constipation.

St. Mary street, Peterborough, 15th August, 1883.

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.

I am, Sir, yours truly, William Brent. Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882.

Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I remain, yours respectfully, John H. Lightfoot.

15th August, 1883.

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 that the only doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has cured him.

Yours truly, (Signed) N. Webb, Chemist, (also Mr. White, September 6th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup is very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as "God-sent to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with our confidence.

Faithfully yours Vincent A. White, Chemist Dentist, Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883.

To Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I have used your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said, "I have added, had saved the life of his wife, sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is a much fault." The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people sup on Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so great, that dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) W. Bowker.

To A. J. WHITE, Esq., A. J. WHITE, (limited) 67 St James street, Montreal. For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White (limited), 67 St. James street, city.

CHAMBERLAIN AND GOSCHEN. LONDON, Oct. 14.—Joseph Chamberlain, speaking at Tower bridge this evening, made a scathing attack on Mr. Goschen, who he declared, was to the Liberal party what the death of his head was to the Egyptian feast. Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Goschen was an excellent health and spirit, and awaited the approaching parliamentary election with confidence. Lord Salisbury, the speaker declared, had no definite programme except against disestablishment of the church, which the coming parliament would not deal with. Mr. Goschen, speaking at Glasgow, said he would support Mr. Gladstone, but not sensationalism or the stirring up of the masses.

COILING EGYPTIAN REFORMS. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.—Sir H. D. Wolff, the special British envoy to Turkey and Egypt, is about to leave Constantinople with six Turkish delegates to open an enquiry at Cairo. They will stir up military, civil and financial reforms.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1885

We were pleased to notice in the Canada Gazette of Saturday last the name of our talented and popular friend, J. J. Guerin, M.D., as one of the members of the Medical Board for determining the claims of disabled volunteers in the late North-West rebellion.

The attempt to oppose the return of Mr. Thompson in Antigonish to-day is one of those little pieces of party trickery which never succeed, but which have a tendency to embarrass a candidate. It would have been easy for the Liberals to have found some one willing to lead a forlorn hope on behalf of the party, and this could have been done with propriety and dignity to itself.

The Gazette, referring to the practice of inoculation, says that "in Great Britain it has been prohibited, and it ought certainly to be illegal in Canada." As a matter of fact, it is illegal in this province, and is expressly prohibited under heavy penalties by the first clause of the chapter of the Consolidated Statutes, which has recently been the subject of dispute.

The Republican victory in Ohio has caused a good deal of hat-throwing among the party, who claim that it is a sure sign that the spirit of the country is Republican, and that the present Democratic position is one due to accident, and hence purely of temporary standing.

Referring to the attempt made by the Irish cattle dealers, to boycott the Cork Steamship Company, the Gazette says that it may be the beginning of a general system of boycotting English manufactures in general, as once hinted at by United Ireland.

Ireland, what she does at present, her people would find themselves somewhat embarrassed. The present trade in cattle, horses, dairy produce, after Norway and Sweden the best in the world, and other matters is one of absolute necessity. There is little danger of the English doing anything of the kind recommended by the Gazette.

DR. JOHN H. RANCH, Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health, was here in Montreal for some days examining the work of our Health authorities and the measures that were taken to stay the spread of the disease. This gentleman was interested in telling the truth and nothing but the truth. His testimony is, therefore, of value, and not to be shaken by any blue-nose objurgations.

Are there any Bluenoses in town that can "catch on"? The Dublin Nation remarks that there is the nucleus of a fine Irish army in the existing regiments of England's soldiery. It is only a couple of weeks ago since a regular military demonstration in favor of Mr. Parnell took place in Galway, and something of a similar character was witnessed when the troopship Crocodile was leaving Queenstown for India.

THE protective system is not without its advantages and its fair records. It opens up new fields of labor and retains the national wealth in the country that sails under the standard of protection. The United States owes its commercial prosperity and its industrial development to a protective tariff. The population of the Republic, through natural growth and immigration, increased about 60 per cent. from 1860 to 1880; whereas, during the same period the annual value of American manufactures increased about 155 per cent., or three times more than the population.

THE NEW MINISTER ELECTED. THE Hon. Mr. Thompson, the new Minister of Justice, has been triumphantly returned for the old Liberal constituency of Antigonish. The result is not only a political victory, it is also a personal one, inasmuch as the intelligent electors of the county declined to be influenced in polling their votes by personal charges made against Mr. Thompson's character and creed.

PLAYING A DOUBLE GAME. The great and furious anti-vaccination disciple, Dr. A. Ross, who recently issued circulars to the public warning them against the only known preventive of smallpox, has been nicely run to earth, and in a manner to show clearly how his precept was at variance with his practice. He was stopped on the train to the West the other evening, and in spite of his protests was forced to bare his arm, when, to the great surprise of the Ontario physician, three perfect vaccination marks were found, one of which had been made within the last twelve months, or during the time that this double-faced doctor had been spreading broadcast his tirades against the very operation which, in the quiet seclusion of his residence, he allowed to be performed upon his unbelieving arm.

AS OTHERS SEE US. The Toronto Globe has always been a solemn sheet, and given to putting grave questions in a grave way. One of its latest efforts has been to comment upon the smallpox visitation in this city, in language that would lead to the conclusion it had only now heard of it; and winds up with the questions: "And now, what do the city of Montreal and the Province propose to do? Is it intended that the pestilence shall run on till it has died for lack of sustenance? Is the country to be left subject to be visited again so soon as another crop of children can be grown as victims? Or will the Provincial Legislature take a leaf from its neighbor's book and compel delinquent municipalities to guard against preventible disease?"

nothing more than an ignominious trickster. The exposed was complete, and in the long run cannot but work a salutary effect on the cause of vaccination. What his object could have been in publishing such trash at all remains a matter for conjecture.

AS OTHERS SEE US. The Toronto Globe has always been a solemn sheet, and given to putting grave questions in a grave way. One of its latest efforts has been to comment upon the smallpox visitation in this city, in language that would lead to the conclusion it had only now heard of it; and winds up with the questions: "And now, what do the city of Montreal and the Province propose to do? Is it intended that the pestilence shall run on till it has died for lack of sustenance? Is the country to be left subject to be visited again so soon as another crop of children can be grown as victims? Or will the Provincial Legislature take a leaf from its neighbor's book and compel delinquent municipalities to guard against preventible disease?"

Evidently it is not known in the West that Montreal is moving heaven and earth to eradicate the disease without stint of money or effort; that its authorities are vigilant; and that all the best sanitary machinery procurable is in motion. It is equally unknown apparently that we have a Provincial Board of Health and Provincial Legislation on the subject which contains as stringent provisions as any in our "neighbors' book."

PATIENTS THAT WON'T GO. The Montreal Herald recently gave its willing ear to a dinky story about the bad treatment, the negligence of the Sisters, etc., which were alleged to have been experienced by the smallpox patients at St. Roch's Hospital.

REVEREND SIR.—I beg to inform you that, in accordance with the request contained in your note of this morning, I visited St. Roch's Hospital this afternoon for the purpose of getting the Protestant patients transferred to St. Saviors, but succeeded in getting only one to go, the others being so satisfied with the treatment they received where they are that they do not wish to be removed.

A GRUMBLER FROM ABROAD. DR. ROSS—the inconsistent anti-vaccinator—may congratulate himself on being no longer alone in his peculiar theory which he does not, as recently shown, sustain by his practice. Another crank, probably sincere, has written all the way from England to a contemporary stating that vaccination is practically useless, and that the only hope for the people is cleanliness.

A CROOKED ANTI-VACCINATOR. DR. ROSS, the apostate apostle of anti-vaccination, is much exercised over his recent escapade with the health authorities of Ontario. In his frantic efforts to exorcise himself from the position he has placed himself in he flounders about in the mire of involved correspondence with the result, firstly, of by no means explaining away what has been alleged concerning him, and, secondly, of placing himself upon the horns of a dilemma of a very serious nature.

STOP IT. Contemplating the disunion and the ruin in which the city finds itself so deeply plunged to-day, the Gazette asks "What good has been accomplished by the course of abuse of the Health Board, of the civic authorities, of all who have not seen eye to eye with those who have set themselves up as Sir Oracles, or by the persisting in parading in the columns of newspapers of sensational headlines and needlessly alarming statistics of the death rate?"

A LIVE POLITICIAN. LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is not a legislator of tried statesmanship, but he is in every sense of the term a "live politician." He is not much troubled with scruples, and when he sees an opportunity his ready hand and wit are sure to grasp and hold it. He is fertile in resources and his American wife is not the dullest spur to his ambition. To him more than to any other man among the Tory leaders the party owes the chance

success which placed the Conservatives in power, and broke the backbone of the strongest government England had experienced in this century. And it by any combination of circumstances or freak of fortune the Tory party should be able to remain on the surface after the general election, the lion's share of the credit will go to young and sleeky Churchill. It is only a few months ago that even his own party friends and leaders regarded Raadolph as a giddy and impulsive youth, with more impudence than wisdom, and with more mischievous talent for obstruction than coolness for leadership, but all that has changed, and we now find the "Wasp of Woodstock," as he was called, able to win and fill one of the most important places in the British Cabinet, and to exercise an influence which is not second even to that of Lord Salisbury.

THE TRADE OF MODERN POLITICS. The Toronto Globe comes forward to champion politicians and their trade. The moral would seem to be that the trade of the politician is becoming such a doubtful one that an appeal on its behalf is necessary. Perhaps this is not too soon. It is a notorious fact that in Ontario the proper persons will not in the majority of cases, come to ward for Legislative, Municipal or other electoral offices.

THE CLERGY AND THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT. We know of no more inspiring feature of the Irish national movement as it is developing to-day, and one that augurs so well for its happy and adequate consummation, as the hearty encouragement and warm sympathy extended to it by the bishops and clergy abroad as well as at home. With their blessing and sanction and assistance it must prosper and win for the Irish people the rights of which they have so long and so ruthlessly been deprived.

A notable instance is that of the Archbishop of Chicago, who was among the first to swell the \$10,000 list of the Garden City. Then the other day, while in solemn conference, the Bishop and Clergy of Trenton, New Jersey, made the Irish question a subject of special discussion and action. Bishop O'Farrell, so well and fondly known to the Irish Catholics of Montreal, presided, and gave an earnest of his patriotism in passing resolutions of sympathy with Ireland, and backing these up with a large subscription.

One of the resolutions set forth that the priests of the diocese should encourage their people to take an active interest in the struggle for freedom of their Irish brethren. And then, to crown its work, the conference authorized the bishop to transmit by cable the following message of good will and encouragement to Archbishop Croke:—"The priests of my diocese in conference assembled this day unanimously request me to offer to the bishops and priests of Ireland and to the Irish Parliamentary party their entire sympathy and best wishes for the success of the national cause."

LORD LANSDOWNE ON FEDERATION. The question of Canada's future is forcing itself upon the attention of the public men and the statesmen of the country. Discussion of the coming national issue is no longer confined to the columns of newspapers or to the limited circles of debating societies. It is but a few days ago that the Hon. Mr. Mowat, the Premier of Ontario, handled the subject in an able and eloquent speech. He said with much blunt truth, that despite the happy relations now existing between this country and the Imperial Government, it was obvious to every person who had studied and thought upon the matter that Canada's relations with Great Britain could not forever continue in their present form.

protested against the flood of abuse which was being showered upon the civic authorities, against the bitter and senseless attacks made on the people, and against the unhallowed traffic in sensationalism which was sure to wreck, and which, as a matter of fact, has largely destroyed the trade and commerce of the Canadian metropolis. But the craving appetite for gain and notoriety on the part of certain English papers, both in and out of the city, overruled the dictates of common sense, decency and justice, and to the ravages of the epidemic we have had to add disrespect of the public peace and propriety, and the bitter fruits of race animosity.

The position and the tone adopted by THE POST in this discussion of the smallpox epidemic have consequently been more than fully justified by the event. We have had enough of abuse and rancor from these newspaper sources to last for a century. Let a stop be put to it, and if they cannot choke their idiotic tendencies let the public choke them into silence by leaving them severely alone. Enough misfortune, moral and material, has already fallen upon the city.

We are happy to find, even at this late hour, our esteemed contemporary the Gazette, appealing in the same direction as ourselves and asking that "the policy of sensationalism, the efforts to keep alive alarm, the criticism of the authorities which can only weaken their hands, ought to be abandoned, and fair and full play given to the remedial measures now in operation."

THE CLERGY AND THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

We know of no more inspiring feature of the Irish national movement as it is developing to-day, and one that augurs so well for its happy and adequate consummation, as the hearty encouragement and warm sympathy extended to it by the bishops and clergy abroad as well as at home. With their blessing and sanction and assistance it must prosper and win for the Irish people the rights of which they have so long and so ruthlessly been deprived. In our own land we have seen Archbishop Lynch, Bishop Mahony and other distinguished members of the Ontario clergy come under the standard so firmly and faithfully held aloft by Parnell and his party. These eminent ecclesiastics have contributed handsomely to increase the "sinews of war." In this Province we find that the clergy of Quebec have led off nobly and well, and Montreal is not to be behind. On Monday night next several reverend gentlemen will give their services at the mass meeting to be held in Nordheimer's Hall in aid of the National cause and the Parliamentary Fund. We hope to see the other provinces and leading cities therein follow suit, and make the demand for Ireland's rights a grand universal chorus. Over the border we find the same enthusiasm, the same desire to bless and assist, existing in all ranks of the Hierarchy.

The preamble to the resolutions had no uncertain ring about it, and showed plainly just how the conference felt. It read: "That, whereas the eminently Catholic Irish nation has been struggling against political oppression for seven hundred years, and for three hundred of those years has suffered untold wrongs for the faith as well as for fatherland, and whereas, it is not only a duty of honor, of charity and of justice, but, still more, an anciently priestly act to sympathize with the oppressed and to assist them in their struggle,"

One of the resolutions set forth that the priests of the diocese should encourage their people to take an active interest in the struggle for freedom of their Irish brethren. And then, to crown its work, the conference authorized the bishop to transmit by cable the following message of good will and encouragement to Archbishop Croke:—"The priests of my diocese in conference assembled this day unanimously request me to offer to the bishops and priests of Ireland and to the Irish Parliamentary party their entire sympathy and best wishes for the success of the national cause."

What happiness, new courage, and strong determination must not such tidings of aid and affection bring to the Old Land and inspire into the hearts of the rising generations? Truly the spirit of a nation never dieth. LORD LANSDOWNE ON FEDERATION. The question of Canada's future is forcing itself upon the attention of the public men and the statesmen of the country. Discussion of the coming national issue is no longer confined to the columns of newspapers or to the limited circles of debating societies. It is but a few days ago that the Hon. Mr. Mowat, the Premier of Ontario, handled the subject in an able and eloquent speech. He said with much blunt truth, that despite the happy relations now existing between this country and the Imperial Government, it was obvious to every person who had studied and thought upon the matter that Canada's relations with Great Britain could not forever continue in their present form.

people sought to impose upon the colonies, but which would receive no popular approval on this side of the Atlantic. After the Ontario Premier, we have the Governor-General, who has taken occasion during his tour through the West and North of the Dominion to make a remarkable pronouncement upon the question, and which differs more radically from the views of his predecessor in office and from those of our High Commissioner to London. Lord Lansdowne has seen and comprehended with all level-headed men that the idea of sending representatives to a Parliament sitting in London from Canada, Australia and the dozen other colonies, is absurd and unpracticable, and he has not hesitated to say so in a public speech at Victoria, in British Columbia. His Excellency was right in expressing his belief that Canadians would view with suspicion any proposal of a union with Great Britain and her fiscal system. He would regard with apprehension any attempt, however well meant, to invent a financial system applicable to all the different parts of the British Empire with their varying wants, and he was afraid, sometimes with their incompatible interests. One might as well propose to federate fire and water. Lord Lansdowne also pointed out that in the event of a federal Imperial Federation, as the members from the colonies would be lost in the House of Commons. As bad as the Irish representation was treated therein, the colonial representatives would more probably have to face worse. The voting power of the colonial members would be insignificant in the House of Commons, and the colonies would have to be more dependent on and more submissive to the will of the Home Government than they are now. The distance from their constituents would render impossible that close and frequent communication with the members without which no satisfactory results can be obtained.

All the great colonies are bound to become independent States, and the Imperial Federation scheme is only an attempt to keep back the tide with a pitchfork.

THE HERALD'S MISCHIEF MAKING.

The Herald is determined to play the part of the firebrand and stir up all the local strife it can. It has made as much mischief in municipal matters as lay within its power, and now it seems as though it proposed to start on Provincial affairs and create discord by flaunting the flag of "British interests," which it seems to suppose is the one principle that has to be considered, required and respected.

The readers of the journal in question are gravely assured that "British" influence is the sole power that has produced the peace, the prosperity, the law, the justice and "the beneficent political institutions" of the provinces. They are further informed that the reason so many English talk favorably of annexation is because they object to a foreign domination, or one inimical to British interests, which is about the same thing. This is rather amusing. For the "English" to object to a power alleged, and falsely alleged, to be inimical to British interests, and then to throw themselves into the arms of the United States, where, save in some very old circles, British interests are detested, in search of their cherished principles, is, to say the least, a strange method of obtaining redress. But, in fact, the reason why some "English" talk with too facile tongues about annexation is because, as a rule, principle is not a deeply rooted guide with them. The real motive power is the almighty dollar, and a good many youthful aspirants to professional and commercial fame, misled by a superficial study gathered probably from a hasty visit to the republic or a perusal of its press faculty, that the accomplishment of their ambition would be better and more speedily attained by a union with the United States. These "browsers," however, would probably find their gilded visions only a disappointing nightmare. What the English—who are noted for a disregard of their duty to their country directly their personal interests come into the balance—say is perhaps not of much importance. This is a Canadian province, and as we know, mainly French, with clearly defined rights, powers and privileges. It has yet to be proved that they have not shown a loyal willingness to live on terms of equality with the other portions of the community. But who can wonder, if the opinions of the other portions of the community are really represented by such organs as the Herald and the Toronto News, that the French should object to an undue domination on their part? All the mischief is done by the "English," as the Herald terms them, and not by the French. It is time that this needless and wicked attempt to fan into life race prejudices was put a stop to. It is, of course, disreputable and there is a deep tinge of deliberate wickedness in the proceeding.

THE FUNERAL OF YESTERDAY.

The funeral of the late Cardinal McCloskey has taken place with all the pomp and solemnity the Church can on such occasions bestow. There is, however, something deeply significant in yesterday's ceremony in New York. The observer could not but be reminded of Lord Macaulay's unwilling testimony to the wonderful power and growth of the Catholic Church. If there have ever been obstacles to the growth of Christianity they have most abundantly in the United States. They have not been of the kind which stood in the way of the early march of the church, but even, if possible, more formidable in a certain sense. In that

country all that is wicked and bad from older worlds has, without check or control, freely been admitted. Old world Socialists, Communists, infidels, revolutionists, have brought their theories as well as their persons to the country. Even apart from these influences it must with regret be confessed that irreligion has been aided. Frequent and freer laws on marriage and divorce have done much to dim the high views of that social morality which the Church regards as essentially necessary to the Christian life. Again, the very founders of the revolution were men who endeavored to turn the political course of the republic into an anti-Catholic channel. The fact that Great Britain left the Church in full freedom in this Province was once used in the republic as an indictment against that country. But what did the solemn ceremony of yesterday go to prove. In a church so magnificent that its proportions call to mind the magnificent fane which the piety of old has reared in older worlds, lay the body of a Prince of a Church which when he was born not eighty years ago, was the most insignificant numerically in the country. Then there were not a hundred thousand Catholics and half a hundred priests in the Republic. To-day a proportionate number minister to eight or ten millions of their Church, which is the strongest numerically in the country. When their dead Cardinal was born the other religious bodies in the country looked with suspicion, if not utter dislike, on his Church, which they regarded as the "Scarlet Woman," and with the fantastic eye peculiar to anti-Catholics. Yesterday the cathedral at New York was largely attended by Protestants, and would, it is said, have been still more largely attended by ministers of the several denominations had not the preferential rights of Catholics necessarily placed some restrictions on the grace. This magnificent result in so short a time cannot be attributed, as opponents of Catholicism sometimes attempt, to immigration, because the conditions of immigration alone cannot be made to account for the expansive power of the Church to which we have alluded. So far as honor can be extended to any one man for the work—and it is well known that the late Cardinal always refused credit to growth of the Church on personal grounds—that honor was fitly awarded to the late prelate. His devotion, zeal, earnestness, learning, piety and humility has enabled him to accomplish his work quietly and strongly. He has won numbers of those who opposed him to the fold of the Church and may be said to have gone to his grave without acrimony. Catholics and Protestants alike have vied with each other in doing his memory honor, and a moral and a lesson of no ordinary significance was taught to the neighborly republic—and also to other countries—by the ceremony of yesterday.

THE PRIEST IN POLITICS.

One of the most gratifying signs in connection with the approaching elections in Great Britain and Ireland is the fact that the clergy are to take an active part in them. The letter of the Archbishop of Dublin on the subject has no uncertain sound about it. The clergy are, according to its instructions, to use their utmost influence in the elections, not in the capacity of the mere politicians, but in the exercise of their priestly office—that is, as the guardians of public morality. The Archbishop's words are full of import in advising the clergy as to the course they are to pursue. His Grace says: "Men who are themselves regardless of the interests of Catholicity are not likely to set much importance upon the disregard of all such interests and—need I say it?—men whose only claim to public notice is that they have signalled themselves by the violence of their language, if they have not signalled themselves by the violence of their deeds, are not likely to be safe guides in the selection of representatives who are to pursue a policy of moderation and to set their faces resolutely against deeds of crime." This refers to the conventions as well as to candidates and indicates that those who choose as well as those chosen will be persons of high integrity and men in whom perfect confidence can be placed. No more hopeful sign could be witnessed than the present connection of Archbishop Walsh and the other Irish prelates with the present nationalistic movement.

It is a sure guarantee that whatever heat may be witnessed in the political arena the representatives of Ireland in the new Parliament will be men of high integrity and men whose fidelity to faith and country will be above question. There are those who object, with all generosity, to the clergy taking part in political movements. There could be no more illogical error. It has been the too great reverence of religion from the affairs of the public that has enabled so many unfit persons to obtain parliamentary election and tended to degrade politics. These people go to make laws affecting morality, education, and the conditions of social existence too often without the slightest fitness for that great duty and task. The clergy are the spiritual guides of the people, the custodians of the most important influences which affect humanity. To say that they should abstain from endeavoring to affect public administration in a beneficial manner is to say not only that they should de-citizenize themselves, but that they should violate their pledges and abandon their sworn duty. Those who think the clergy are not doing honor to their office by participating in politics take a very narrow view of the case. Without perhaps intending to do so they play into the hands and promote the ends of those conspirators who are endeavoring to destroy Christianity and the moral system based upon it. This danger is more seen on the continent of Europe than in Ireland. The hierar-

chy are well enough aware of the tendency of these irreligious people. It is, unhappily, no secret. In certain quarters, infidelity has so far lifted its head that the Minister of Public Worship in France recently addressed the episcopate requesting them not to take part in the elections. The reason is obvious. The influence of the Church is an unappealing obstacle to the infidels and all socialistic agitators of the age. Nothing save that influence can check the growing evil, and hence it is good that the Church is moving as she is. To quote the words of the Archbishop of Gratz, who has, like Archbishop Walsh, issued instructions to his clergy concerning the elections:—"We have been accustomed to abandon politics to politicians, and then it took a considerable time to recognize the real nature of the indirect attack which was being made on Christianity." While the clergy will in no way interfere with the free right of the people in electoral affairs, no one will regret that so great an element of safety will be in the future felt in the matter than has been for some time past.

THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

The most sensible article which has appeared in the columns of the Toronto Mail for many a day is one on the position of "affairs in Quebec." The question of the French Canadian nationality is dealt with in coolness, with fairness and according to facts. Our contemporary finds that the material condition of the people and of the province is prosperous, while in intellectual development and pursuits the French Canadians have forged ahead, after having to surmount serious obstacles that had been placed in the way of their educational progress. In the estimation of the Mail, the French Canadian has no equal as a pioneer in the forest, and whoever says he does not possess the qualities essential to the peaceful conquest of new regions, has evidently arrived at that conclusion before studying the exploits of the sixty thousand Bretons who in 1760 found themselves not only abandoned by the Mother Country on this continent, but exposed to the disintegrating forces of Anglo-Saxon supremacy and civilization."

Those of our anti-French neighbors who are trying to persuade this generation as well as the generations to come that the French Canadians cannot much longer retain the position they now occupy on this continent, would do well to ponder over and thoroughly digest the above historical fact. It stands to reason, that if 60,000 prisoners of war were able to defy British power and influence and to refuse to be Anglicized, it is not likely that now, when they number over a million, and free men as that, they will or can be wiped out by newspaper tirades or by silly "speculation." The French Canadians are here to stay, and it would be just as well for the Francophobes to accept the fact and settle down to a cool and honest consideration of it. One might as well try to stop the flow of the St. Lawrence as to check the overpowering growth of a hardy and virtuous race. The Mail cannot close its eyes to this, and its expansion of the French Canadian, and to the fact that permanent French communities are springing up far and wide. "The water shed of the St. Lawrence is now well settled, and very few witnesses are planting of new parishes in the north. Just now the stream of settlement is rushing up the Ottawa and the Mattawan, westward past Lakes Temiscamingue and Nipissing into the new country opened by the Canadian Pacific, as far as Sault Ste. Marie. To the process of filling up these great territories, and so diminishing emigration to the shores and brick fields of New England, the Quebec Government is devoting itself with great courage and energy. Even those persons in Ontario who take it upon themselves to say that "the French must go"—a proposition which ignores the fact that they have been here three hundred years and number 1,200,000—must admit that there is much to be admired in their pluck as pioneers."

If the national prosperity of the French has been of such a marked character their intellectual progress has been equally, if not more striking. The current belief in Upper Canada twenty years ago, and the belief still entertained by some who take their information from prejudicial sources, was that the average Lower Canadian was thoroughly ignorant and illiterate. But as the Mail remarks "the appearance of the Quebec contingent in the Senate and House of Commons at Ottawa gave a rude shock to this tradition. Man for man, their Dominion members compare very favorably with ours in intellect, culture and mores; whilst their representatives in the Local Legislature are quite the equals of the men in the Ontario Assembly; some think their superiors."

Our contemporary concludes that whatever may be the result in the future of the experiment of erecting a French nationality in Canada, it is only right to say that the builders are building well, and setting an example of energy, courage and unity, which the richer province of Ontario might do worse than follow. There is one thing sure, and it is that the barking of the Herald, the Star, or any other Francophobe at our French fellow-citizens will neither prevent the race from working out its destinies as it deems most fit, nor prevent them from remaining faithful to their traditions, their language, their religion and their institutions. We must not imagine that all human affairs are to be regulated by the almighty dollar.

READ THIS

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

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MONTREAL BRANCH LAST EVENING—THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

Friday, Oct. 16, a meeting of the Montreal branch of the Irish National League was held in their hall, 228 McGill street, to consider the question of the Irish Parliamentary fund, the president, Mr. H. J. Cloran, in the chair. The President stated that the object of the meeting was to further the Irish Parliamentary fund and the interests of the National League. It had been stated abroad that Montreal was behind in the work of assisting the national movement, but this was not so, the Montreal branch of the league having contributed some \$7,000 to the Land and National Leagues. When the services of the Irishmen of Montreal were required they were always to the front.

Mr. M. Donovan said that a mass meeting should be held as one of the means of accomplishing their object. He deprecated the sneers that had been cast on the work of the National League in Montreal, and hoped that no further disparagement would be repeated.

Mr. P. J. Coyle said that if Ireland was to obtain all that Parnell asked for, the condition of Irishmen all the world over would be materially changed. He thought that the proper course would be to have a meeting, and invite Mr. Sullivan from Chicago to advocate the claims of the league, and hoped that the meeting would take some steps in the matter.

Messrs. Burns, Keyes and Riley also addressed the meeting, and expressed the opinion that a mass meeting would be the proper method of awakening public interest and eliciting support for the cause. Mr. Keyes suggested that two of the Redeemist Fathers be invited to speak at the meeting, which was met with warm approval.

The president, quoting from a statement recently made by Mr. Parnell, relative to the campaign in which he and his friends were now engaged, said that money was more necessary than ever, and that he depended largely upon aid from America. After some further remarks, Mr. Donovan moved, seconded by Mr. McAtee, that the Irish citizens of Montreal, under the auspices of the National League, hold a mass meeting at the earliest possible date to advance the interests of an Irish Parliament and the National League. Carried.

A committee composed of Messrs. Wright, Keyes, Donovan, the President, and the Secretary, Mr. J. K. Lane, was appointed to select speakers for the occasion. The Secretary was also instructed to make the necessary arrangements for printing and advertising, as well as obtaining suitable hall therein to hold a meeting. Subscription lists were then distributed among the members, after which the meeting adjourned until Sunday afternoon next.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HAS THE SALVATION ARMY RIGHT OF WAY?

DEAR SIR,—A case was brought before the court here last week in which a young man (Catholic) was driving his carriage through one of the principal and most public streets in one city on Sunday, the 11th instant, and it happened that the Salvation Army had turned the corner of the street in question when the carriage was half way through the block, and because he continued he was hauled by a court and fined \$10 and costs by the magistrate. This magistrate stated that the driver should have turned back and gone another way when he saw the Salvation Army coming. Who has the right of way on the streets of Kingston now? According to the magistrate's decision in this case the Salvation Army may have. Hoping to hear from you through your influential journal.

Yours, &c., P. S. A citizen advised the magistrate to have the city fenced in and called the Salvation Army city.

THE ATTACK ON THE NUNS.

To the Editor of the TRAVELER: The undersigned wishes to publish a few lines in your paper in reference to an article that is seen in circulation in regard to the care taken by the Sisters of Charity, the St. Roch's Hospital. The young lady who gave the filthy and disgusting statement, a woman who has fallen from the Catholic Church, and such a statement coming from such a person is only something to make us think "Maria Monk" or such like person, wanting to insult our holy religion and the Ladies of Charity, who go and sacrifice their lives to look after and care for our sick and aged people. The said Miss Campbell should look back on her own history, and see if she has room to find fault with any one, especially the Sisters of Charity, from whom she has in her time received so many favors. But the sisters could not expect anything for neglecting from Miss Campbell, who she has given them an insult.

THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR

A MASS CHANT. FOR THE CESSATION OF THE SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC AT THEIR REQUEST.

In consequence of the letter addressed by Mr. J. J. O'Sullivan to the Catholic members of the bar and the judges, over sixty of these united this morning at the Notre Dame Church, where, at 8.30 o'clock, they attended a grand mass, chanted at their request, for the cessation of the smallpox epidemic in our city. The altar had been beautifully decorated with flowers, and in front of the altar and opposite the grand altar chairs had been placed for the judges, about eight in all, and the members of the bar. A large number of clergymen were present, and the congregation filled the commodious church. Mass was celebrated by His Lordship Bishop Fabre, by special request, assisted by four priests as deacons and subdeacons. A lengthy and appropriate sermon was delivered by the Superior of the Seminary, the Rev. Abbe Collin. The majority of the Bar received Holy Communion in a body.

RIEL'S CASE BEFORE THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The appeal of Louis Riel, the leader of the half-breed insurrection in the North-West territories, came up to-day for argument. His London lawyer, Francis Henry Jeun, asked for a postponement of the case until the arrival of Mr. Fitzpatrick, Riel's Canadian counsel, who was bringing with him an important document respecting the matter. The court, however, agreed to postpone the case until the 21st inst. The court room was crowded, but no excitement prevailed.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

Continued from First Page.

Many attempts more or less half-hearted and pottering had been made in the House of Commons from time to time to approach this Irish Church question with some idea of settling it, and a commission had even been appointed to make some kind of investigation of the matter. But the first serious blow struck against the Established Church was struck by Mr. J. Francis Maguire in a debate in March, 1868, on a series of resolutions dealing with the condition of Ireland which he submitted to the House. Mr. Maguire was an Irish member of great ability and of great integrity. He was not an advanced politician in the sense in which we speak of advanced politicians to-day. He was not an advanced politician twenty years ago; but he was genuinely devoted to the interests of his country, his loyalty determined to serve those interests in every way compatible with his own opinions as to what her best interests were. He was the proprietor of the most important paper in the South of Ireland—the Cork Examiner—and he had made himself a strong position in the House of Commons by his independence and his courage and his Parliamentary ability. In the course of the speech in which he introduced his resolutions, Mr. Maguire made a special and powerful attack upon the principle which sanctioned the Established Church in Ireland. In the debate which followed, the then Irish Secretary, Lord Mayo, made a somewhat mysteriously worded speech, in which he threw out hopes that a way might be found of introducing religious equality in Ireland without making a sacrifice of the Established Church; and he was generally surprised by his hearers by an acute phrase about "levelling up, and not levelling down." What Lord Mayo actually meant by the half hints he threw out, whether he was giving a kind of tentative expression to some idea on the part of the Government, or was merely uttering a speculation of his own, must remain an unsolved political problem. But the speech and the words made it plain to Parliament, and to politicians outside of Parliament, that the existence of the Established Church in Ireland was from that moment down an open question. The debate suddenly assumed a new aspect when Mr. Gladstone, as leader of the Opposition, rose and announced himself an opponent of the Established Church in Ireland. Mr. Maguire immediately withdrew his resolutions, and Mr. Gladstone brought in a series of resolutions of his own, the object of which would be to sweep away the Established Church in Ireland. The debate which followed upon the introduction of these resolutions was one of the most remarkable that has ever taken place in the House of Commons. On both sides the battle was fought stubbornly, even desperately. Mr. Lowe made a fierce attack, which has now become famous, upon the Irish Church. He compared that Irish Church to "an exotic brought from a far country, tended with infinite pain and use less trouble. It is kept alive with the greatest difficulty and at great expense in an ungenial climate and an ungrateful soil. The curse of barrenness is upon it. It has no leaves, puts forth no blossom, and yields no fruit. Cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground?" The opinion which was expressed by Mr. Lowe in these fiercely eloquent words proved to be the opinion of the majority in the House of Commons. The resolutions were carried by large majorities. The Government was defeated upon a question of vital importance, and Mr. Disraeli appealed to the country.

The general election of 1868 was remarkable for the expectations it formed, and the way in which these expectations were answered. It had been expected that the English party in power, and the English Government would have a strongly radical and even democratic element introduced into it. Expectation was not realized. The most advanced Radical in the previous Parliament, Mr. John Stuar Mill, was not re-elected for Westminster. Of the many advanced Radical candidates who came forward with Mr. Mill's support and approval none were returned. I had been confidently expected by advanced politicians that a certain number of workingmen candidates would take seats in the new Parliament. And many workingmen candidates offered themselves to constituencies, but in no case was any one of them returned. The new Parliament of 1868 presented few bright features of difference from the preceding Parliaments. It had no more of a democratic complexion than any of those which had preceded it; it was as thoroughly conservative in its views as the Liberal party in power; and it enabled Mr. Gladstone to carry into effect his purpose of disestablishing the Established Church in Ireland. The proposals of the Government were that the Irish Church should almost at once cease to exist as a State establishment, and should pass into the condition of a free Episcopal Church. As a matter of course, the Irish Bishops were to lose their seats in the House of Lords. The clergy and laity of the Church were to elect a governing body from themselves, which the government was to recognize and incorporate. The English and Irish Churches were no longer to be connected, and the Irish Ecclesiastical courts were to be done away with. With regard to the protection of the life interests of those holding office in the Irish Church, and with regard to the disposal of the fund which would return to government when all such offices had been abolished, there were various other provisions. In considering such claims as these the government did not err on the side of parsimony. But the opposition by which they were confronted was so powerful that they were almost compelled to paralyze some part of it by compensating with a free hand all those who were about to lose the dignity attaching to the position of a clergyman in a State Church. When all these claims had been met and settled, there yet remained in the hands of the Government a considerable sum of money, which they determined to devote to the alleviation of inevitable suffering in Ireland. The Conservative Opposition fought the Ministerial proposals step by step and point by point with defiant pertinacity. They knew well enough that the Government would have its way, and that the Established Church in Ireland was doomed; but they argued, and wrangled, and debated unceasingly upon the loss. One of the great points raised by the opponents of the Ministerial measure was based on the Act of Union. The 5th article of that Act was incessantly quoted, dwelt upon, alluded to in the early debates. The article provided "that the Churches of England and Ireland as now by law established be united into one Protestant Episcopal Church, to be called 'the United Church of England and Ireland,' and the doctrine, worship, discipline and government of the said United Church shall be and shall remain in full force for ever as the same are now by law established for the Church of England, and the continuance and preservation of the said United Church as the Established Church of England and Ireland shall be deemed and

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The annual retreat of Villa Maria Convent will begin in a few weeks hence. The Rev. Father H. L. Paquette is in the city. The people of Longueuil are about to celebrate High Mass in honor of St. Roch. The Rev. Father Gauthier, of Ottawa, is at present preaching a retreat at Gatineau Point. Rev. Abbe Lamontagne has been appointed chaplain of the Providence Convent at Terrebonne. At St. Etienne, on Monday, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock p.m., His Lordship Bishop Fabre will bless a bell for the parish church. The Rev. Father Lamontagne, of this city, has been appointed chaplain of the Sisters of Providence Convent, of Terrebonne. On Sunday next, at the Cathedral of Sherbrooke, His Lordship Bishop Racine will celebrate his eleven anniversary as Bishop. The employees of the Montee are to have a Mass chanted at Notre Dame de Paris on Sunday for cessation of the smallpox epidemic. His Lordship Bishop Fabre will proceed from St. Timothy to St. Coele to-morrow (Sunday) Oct. 18, where, at 3 o'clock p.m., a confirmation service will be held. On Monday, October 19, at 9.30 o'clock a.m., at St. Louis de Gonzague, His Lordship Bishop Fabre will bless a bell and consecrate the Academy of the Christian Brothers. The Rev. A. Lejeunesse, curate of St. Euphrasie, of the diocese of Montreal, and brother of the celebrated "Albat", the world's prima donna, arrived in Montreal last evening, and left for home this morning. Prayers of the Forty Hours' devotion will be commenced on Monday, Oct. 19, at St. Genevieve; on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at St. Sherrington; and on Friday, Oct. 23rd, at St. Lan.

THE CARDINAL'S ALLEGED DECLARATION.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The public declaration of Cardinal Newman concerning the established church is one of the most extraordinary occurrences of the campaign. He advises Catholics to assist the Conservatives in main taining the established church against the attacks of its enemies, declaring that it is one of the greatest bulwarks of England against atheism. I wish it all gone, and I am sure all my friends will join me. The Tory political agents throughout the country generally report a more favorable prospect for their party.

QUEBEC TAKES ACTION.

STRICT MEASURES OF PREVENTION AGAINST SMALLPOX. QUEBEC, Oct. 19.—The hospital case of smallpox at Beauport, in the family of Mr. P. H. P. P., a father of four children, died from whooping cough, and the rumor of smallpox spread quickly. The priest confined the rumor yesterday from the pulpit. Two out of the three cases of smallpox on Sault au Matlock street have proved fatal, one of the children died on Saturday, and the mother of the family died this morning. The Mayor, Mr. H. H. H., under chap. 38, held his meeting. Mr. Owen Murphy was elected chairman, and councillor Chamberlain secretary pro tem. After discussing health measures at some length, the secretary was instructed to communicate immediately with the local magistrates or agents of the various transportation companies, informing them of the desire of the board that none of their passengers should be permitted to disembark until after their inspection by the visiting physicians of the board. Dr. Vallee moved, seconded by Dr. Russell, and it was resolved, "That the visiting physicians be requested to visit all trains and steamboats conveying passengers into this city, to inspect passengers, to vaccinate all those who require it, and to order the arrest of any one resisting their authority—the whole in conformity with the following clause on vaccination, printed in one of the copies of the Report of the Vaccination Board, being the only safeguard against smallpox, and the only measure likely to save the progress in the present emergency, it is resolved that the vaccination of children and re-vaccination of grown people be ordered to be enforced by all local boards of health." Mr. Dr. Alcorn and Mr. Farrell referred to the importance of a medical inspection of all steamships, sailing vessels and barges arriving from Montreal, and immediate action will be taken in this connection. On the representation of the local Board of Health, Mr. Davis, Superintendent of the Quebec division of the C.P.R., caused the doors of all the cars arriving here yesterday to be locked at the station until after a medical inspection of the passengers.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

CONCLUSION OF THE HAMILTON MEETING—ASSISTED IMMIGRATION DENOUNCED. HAMILTON, Oct. 14.—The general assembly of the Knights of Labor has closed its session here. The difficulty between the order and the Webash railway management has been left to an assembly committee to investigate and report upon. The assembly executive board reported on its business this evening. It has been decided to employ a number of lecturers in opposition to assisted immigration, and the admission to this continent of paupers and criminals from foreign countries was declared wrong. The boycotting of the New York Tribune and Toronto Mail was endorsed.

BOYCOTTERS AT WORK.

CONK, Oct. 13.—The hauldors' union men shipped a number of cattle to-day. The cartmen will boycott the steamship line. Boycotted persons are pouring demands for assistance into the office of the Defence Union.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$52 08
W. T. Costigan	5 00
Edward McLoughlin	1 00
Thomas Gwynn	5 00
J. J. Curran, Q. C., M. P.	5 00
S. E. Lefebvre	1 00
P. Wright	10 00
Edward Murphy	10 00
T. Cune	3 00
M. Callaghan	1 00
P. McKeown	1 00
Patrick Moriarty, Aubrey, Que.	1 00
"John," Montreal	1 00
By Mr. L. Murphy	
T. Phelan	1 00
J. Lennon	1 00
A. Friend	1 00
Second list handed in by Messrs. James Donnelly and James McCormack	1 00
James McCormack	1 00
P. McGarvey	1 00
M. McGurran	1 00
J. Kwans	1 00
H. M. Donnell	1 00
John Meenan	50
M. Savage	50
P. Ryan	1 00
M. O'Byrne	50
John Kannon	1 00
J. O'D.	1 00
Collected by L. O'Gorman, Danville, P. Q.	2 00
L. O'Gorman	2 00
Patrick Costello	1 00
William Costello	50
John Drury	1 00
James Hannan	50
Michael Cassidy	50
L. Coughlin	50
Thomas McCormick	50
Mathias McCormick	50
Thomas Hannan	50
M. O'Keefe	50
Patrick Cokley	1 00
Francis C. Cokley	1 00
George Sinnott	50
Miss J. Sinnott	25
Thomas Sinnott	25
James Lately	25
Patrick Donegan	25

To the Editor of THE POST: DEAR SIR,—Enclose please find the sum of eleven dollars and fifty cents (\$11 50) for the Irish Parliamentary Fund.

L. O'GORMAN, Danville, 19th Oct., 1885.

To the Editor of THE POST: Enclosed please find \$1 00 for the National League or Parliamentary Fund, as a help in which money cannot be put to better use, and to help these brave men who are struggling for the right to govern themselves and get rid of English misrule.

Yours truly, PATRICK MORIARTY, Aubrey, Oct. 15th, 1885.

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To the Editor of THE POST: Sir,—I was in hope of having the pleasure of a visit from some of your friends, and collectors for the Irish Parliamentary Fund, but I might cheerfully give them my wife. Well, they did not do that honor, and as I thought that made the most effective, I was disappointed. I beg have now to enclose to you my yearly subscription, one dollar, for Irish disestablishment. Perhaps after this little intimation my gallant countrymen, "the lads who love the lasses, and the lasses who love the lads," will feel that sparks of patriotism conduce very much to their ladies' love.

M. J. WEAVER, Montreal, 19th Oct., 1885.

A CHILD CARRIED OFF BY AN EAGLE.

BORN OF A MILE DISTANT AND CALLED BEFORE THE NEIGHBOURS COULD RESCUE IT. A few days since, as the wife of J. W. R. R., a farmer in St. Vincent county, and a village about ten miles from Montreal, was feeding her fowls, while her child, aged about two years, was playing around, suddenly a large bald-headed eagle swooped down and bore the little one to its lair. The child screamed and extended its arms to its mother, who was beside herself with mental agony, but was powerless to render assistance. The screams of the child, however, attracted the neighbors, who were shot-guns pursued the eagle. The bird was shot with its prey upon the roof of a barn a mile distant. Lifting up the child, with one powerful stroke it drove its talons into the bird's breast, and the little one was lifted off. At the near approach of the neighbors, who were flying guns to frighten the eagle, the bird, leaving the child behind, when the child was recovered life was extinct. The child was split in two, and a part had been avoured.

TWO BROTHERS WOOLING THE SAME MAIDEN.

ALBERTA, Oct. 17.—Emma Gougler is a pretty girl residing in Upper Suroy, Lehigh county, and there are a number of young men who are in love with her. Among her admirers are two half-bred brothers named Schuchers, young time dealers of that district. Last night being lovers' night, one of the brothers called early, and was being entertained in the parlor by Miss Gougler on the organ when there was a rap at the door. The lady answered, and warmly welcomed the new comer, who was the other brother. Both young men gloomily took seats, and the lady entertained them by singing and playing. Finally the men took up the subject of their visit, and each claimed that the other should leave and go home. The lady said both could remain rather than have any trouble. The men became loud in their arguments, and the family upstairs was aroused and the father sent word down that there must be less noise. This, however, had no effect. He went down himself and drove the suitors out doors. The ejected brothers, angry with each other, very soon came to furious blows. The girl came out and rushed between them to stop the fight, but before she subdued them both had been very badly battered. Both are determined to have the girl, and the neighbors fear a tragedy of some kind.

THE TENANT FARMERS' DEMANDS.

DUBLIN, Oct. 18.—At a meeting of tenant farmers at Westport to-day a resolution was adopted demanding that the Government introduce a bill similar to the American homestead law.

ARRESTED IN CHURCH.

DUBLIN, Oct. 18.—At Castlebar to-day the police surrounded the house of Father Healy, who was conducting Mass at the time, and arrested some of the congregation for their connection with some recent evictions.

A STARVING LABORER TOOK THREE APPLES FROM A GARDEN AND WAS SENTENCED BY BAILEY MASTER, OF DUNDEE, SCOTLAND, TO FORTY DAYS IMPRISONMENT.

A starving laborer took three apples from a garden and was sentenced by Bailey Master, of Dundee, Scotland, to forty days imprisonment.

WHERE MAGELLAN SAILED.

Continued from first page.

A few weeks ago the Italian steamer Italia, 4,000 tons, bound from Genoa to Valparaiso with an opera company on board, passed through the straits and was lost in a storm off the west coast of Patagonia.

In the harbor of Punta Arenas, the only town in the straits, lies an old iron bulk, now used as a cove for small boats.

The Terra del Fuego Indians, the ugliest mortals that ever breathed, are always on the lookout for passing vessels, and come out in canoes to beg and to trade skins for tobacco.

Although these people live in a perpetual winter, where it freezes every night and always snows when the clouds shed moisture, they go almost stark naked.

Their food consists of mussel, fish, sea animals, and fish of a similar sort, which they catch with the roughest sort of implements.

During the day they are always on the water in canoes or dugouts made of the trunks of trees, the whole family going together, and usually consisting of a man, two or three wives, and as many children as can be crowded into the boat.

No one has ever been able to ascertain whether they possess any sort of religious belief or have religious ceremonies.

A brickyard laborer left a legacy of a quarter of a million.

Chicago, Oct. 19.—Six weeks ago, Thomas Atkinson, who is at present employed as a burner at the brickyard of Jones & Haynes, located at the corner of Jones and Chicago streets, picked up a copy of a legal paper and discovered, to his delight, that a fortune had been awaiting him for the last thirty-one years, and that during all this time attorneys and court messengers had travelled over the globe in order to find him.

about 800 inhabitants called St. Louis, where the Governor lives, and a coal station is maintained for the benefit of English, men-of-war.

Every time a vessel passes through the straits the Fuegian Indians come out in their canoes to show their sociability and trade what property they are fortunate enough to be possessed of for tobacco and rum.

The gr. om. Harry S. Batten, is the son of a Scotchman, and his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Weston has been the principal theme of society gossip in this section for some time.

Accordingly a merry party to the cars of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad at Houma-de yesterday afternoon for recreation. They had been on the train but a short time when several of the guests from this city were attracted with strange sensations, including dizziness, pains in the stomach and vomiting.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—A special from Paris says it seems evident that although Comte de Paris confidently looks forward to the time when he shall be called upon to mount the throne of France, yet his present policy is to play a waiting game and to recommend a party of neutral opposition as a check on the extravagant measures of the Radicals.

TO MAKE HEALTHY HOMES.

THE CANDIDATES FOR DUBLIN.

THE REVISIONING BARRISTERS.

LABOR TROUBLES IN BRITAIN.

THE CHIESE MARKET.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—It is now stated that the new Chamber of Deputies will comprise 200 Conservatives and 394 Republicans or Radicals.

The best Ankle Boot and Collar Pads are made of zinc and leather. Try them.

A WEDDING BREAKFAST POISONED.

ALL WHO PARTOOK SEIZED WITH ILLNESS AND WHO TOLD THE BRIDE AND GROOM.

SCANTON, Pa., Oct. 17.—The poisoning and narrow escape from death of more than a hundred guests at a fashionable wedding in Honesdale yesterday, which was attended by about 25 residents of Scanton, is the sensation of the city.

COMTE DE PARIS ON THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF A FRENCH MONARCHY.

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APPOINTMENTS FOR ONTARIO.

OTTAWA, Oct. 20.—At a Cabinet meeting yesterday, the following revising officers for Ontario were appointed:—Addington, W. M. Wilson, county judge; Algoma West, J. M. Crea, district judge; Algoma East, W. M. Hamilton, district judge; Brant North and South, S. J. Jones, county judge; Brockville, S. J. Jones, county judge; Bruce North, W. Barrett, county judge; Bruce East and West, J. J. Kingmill, county judge; Cardwell, E. A. McCarthy, county judge; Carleton, W. A. Ross, county judge; Cornwall, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, R. B. Carman, county judge; Durham East, William Benson, junior county judge; Durham West, D. J. Hughes, county judge; Essex South and North, C. R. Horn, county judge; Frontenac, C. V. Price, county judge; Grenville South, E. J. Macdonald, county judge; Grey South and East, S. J. Lane, junior county judge; Grey North, Henry Macpherson, county judge; Halton, M. M. C. Upper, county judge; Halton, Thomas Millar, county judge; Hamilton, W. Bell, barrister; Hastings East, T. A. Lezier, county judge; Hastings East and North, C. B. Fraick, county judge; Hamilton West and East, B. L. Doyle, county judge; Huron North, J. R. Coma, county judge; Kent, R. S. Woods, junior county judge; Kingston, W. H. Wilkinson, county judge; Lambton East and West, John A. H. Keenan, county judge; Lanark North, W. H. Macdonald, barrister; Lanark South, W. T. Sinclair, county judge; Leeds and Grenville North, H. J. Macdonald, county judge; Leeds, South, C. V. Price, county judge; Lincoln and Niagara, E. J. Sinclair, county judge; Lincoln, J. H. Frazer, barrister; Middlesex East, West and North, W. M. Elliott, county judge; do, South, J. F. Davis, junior county judge; Muskoka, W. C. Mahaffy, barrister; Norfolk, South and North, R. T. Livingston, county judge; Northumberland, East and West, J. M. Clark; Ontario, North and South, G. H. F. Darnley, junior county judge; do, West, Z. Burnham, county judge; Ottawa, R. Lyon, junior county judge; Oxford, North and South, A. Finkle, county judge; Peel, A. S. Scott, county judge; Peterborough, East and West, R. D. Brown, county judge; Prescott, P. E. O'Brien, barrister; Prince Edward, F. R. Jellard, county judge; Renfrew, North, John Dawson, county judge; do, South, Michael O'Driscoll, county judge; Simcoe, North and South, W. F. A. Byes, junior county judge; do, East, J. A. Ardagh, county judge; Toronto, West and Centre, J. E. M. Duggall, county judge; do, East, John Taylor, barrister; Victoria, North, Adam Hud peth, barrister; do, South, W. W. Dean, county judge; Waterloo, North, A. Lacourse, junior county judge; do, South, A. Miller, county judge; Welland, George Baxter, county judge; Wellington, North and South, Geo. A. Dr. W. county judge; do, Centre, A. C. Chawick, junior county judge; Wentworth North and South, J. S. Sinclair, county judge; York, North and East, E. Morgan, county judge; do, West, John Boyd, barrister.

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TO MAKE HEALTHY HOMES.

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LABOR TROUBLES IN BRITAIN.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

General trade has a tendency to quietness, and collections are only fair.

DRY GOODS.—Not much new to report in this line. The larger city retail houses are busy, but the suburban trade is suffering from the effects of the reigning epidemic.

FURS.—As yet there is nothing offering in raw furs, and there is no prospect of much early trade being done.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—Trade in the leather line is quiet. Leather stocks, however, show no accumulation and prices rule steady.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—Business in these lines is, if anything, quieter. The local market for pig iron is rather firmer.

LABOR TROUBLES IN BRITAIN.

THE CHIESE MARKET.

BUTTER MARKET.

AMERICAN CHEESE MARKETS.

BUTTER MARKET.

LABOR TROUBLES IN BRITAIN.

THE CHIESE MARKET.

TO CLEAR AT ONCE!

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

SHORT TWEED WRAPS, At Clearing Prices.

SUITABLE FOR FALL WEAR. MATERIAL COSTUMES, At Clearing Prices.

SUITABLE FOR FALL WEAR. LONG TWEED WRAPS, At Clearing Prices.

CLEARING LINES. SHEETLAND WOOLSHAWLS, At Clearing Prices.

WOOL STOCKINGS, WOOL STOKINGS, WOOL STOCKINGS, WOOL STOCKINGS, WOOL STOCKINGS.

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES.

EMBROIDERED FLANNELS, EMBROIDERED FLANNELS, EMBROIDERED FLANNELS.

FLANNEL EMBROIDERIES, FLANNEL EMBROIDERIES, FLANNEL EMBROIDERIES.

S. CARSLY'S, 1765-1767, 1769-1771, 1773, 1775, 1777 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

WANTED.—FOR THE SEPARATE School of the Village of St. Joseph, a Gentleman Teacher, holding a second-class certificate, and two Lady Teachers, holding first-class certificates, and what knowledge of French, if any, and testimonials.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

DEATH.—O'FLAHERTY.—On the 12th inst., at 75 Wellington street, the wife of M. J. O'Flaherty, of a son.

MARRIED.—DANAEHR.—On the 11th inst., at 82 Gair street, a wife of Wm. P. Danaehr, of a son.

MARRIED.—RYAN.—At No. 8 Papineau Square, on the 12th inst., the wife of Patrick Ryan, of twins.

DIED.—SINNETT.—In this city, on the 13th inst., at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Dowd, Joseph A. Sinnett to Sarah Lee, of this city.

DIED.—GROGAN.—In this city, on the 18th inst., of group Agnes, aged 4 years and 4 months, youngest daughter of Martin Grogan.

DIED.—KAVANAGH.—In this city, on October 15th, Cecilia, infant daughter of Jas. J. Kavanagh, aged 3 months.

DIED.—BASTA.—At Hotel Dieu, on the 12th inst., Nora, aged 27 years, youngest daughter of James Basta.

DIED.—BERNARD.—In this city, on the 13th inst., Jean M. Bernard, aged 47 years and 10 months, widow of Capt. Bernard, surgeon.

DIED.—RYAN.—In this city, on the 13th inst., Catherine Ryan, aged 26 years, beloved wife of Patrick Ryan.